



U N I T E D   N A T I O N S

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS  
IN THE **MIDDLE EAST**

1958-1959

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1959



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS  
IN THE **MIDDLE EAST**

1958-1959

**Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1959**

**UNITED NATIONS** Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1960

E/3384  
ST/ECA/64

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No.: 60. II.C. 2

Price: \$U.S. 1.50; 10/6 stg.; Sw. fr. 6.50  
(or equivalent in other currencies)

## FOREWORD

This report, Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1958-1959, forms part of the survey of the world economic situation prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, and is a supplement to World Economic Survey, 1959 (sales number: 60.II.C.1). It also complements the series of annual surveys prepared by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and is a continuation of studies on the Middle East, of which the most recent is Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1957-1958 (sales number: 59.II.C.2).

The present study consists of a set of statistical tables, appended to an introductory review of developments under five headings: Agriculture, Industrial Production, Petroleum, Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments and Economic Development. The introduction supplies information not generally suited to tabular arrangement, mostly on developments that took place in 1959.

The countries covered in the tables are Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian and Syrian regions).

As a comprehensive and analytical ten-year survey of economic developments in the Middle East is under preparation, the scope of the present report is limited to bringing up to date and enlarging the statistical series. The explanatory notes that precede the statistical tables are intended only to supplement and clarify the information contained in the tables, without attempting at this stage a work of economic analysis.

The appendix includes thirteen new statistical series, covering the following subjects for a number of recent years: investments in the petroleum industry; production, consumption and exports of crude and refined petroleum; consumption of major refined petroleum products; direction of crude petroleum exports from the Middle East and from the Caribbean area; consumption of commercial sources of energy; official gold and foreign exchange holdings; grants and loans to countries of the Middle East; development expenditure of Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) (four separate tables); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (estimated total and net local expenditures by the host countries), and estimates of total population of the Middle East.

Also included in the appendix are four special tables dealing with specific developments that took place in 1959: "UAR (Syria): Distribution of Landlords Subject to Agrarian Reform Law, by District and Type of Land"; "UAR (Syria): Commodity Trade with the Egyptian Region"; "UAR (Syria): Implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law, 27 September 1958-August 1959"; and "Iraq: Four-year Interim Development Programme".

All the tables contained in the statistical appendix of Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1957-1958 (except for tables I, XV and XXIX) are continued in the present report, with some alterations and enlargement of coverage. The exceptions are, respectively, "Indices of Agricultural Production", which will be published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Indices of Quantum and Unit Value, and Terms of Trade, Selected Countries" and

"Bank Credit Outstanding at Year End for Selected Economic Activities in Certain Countries", for which satisfactory information could not be collected.

This report was prepared by the Resources and Transport Branch in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In general, the statistical data were either prepared directly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations or obtained from data published by that office. In addition, other official international and national sources were utilized; when such data were not available, private sources were consulted. Because of variations in methods of compiling data, information for the various countries is not always strictly comparable.

Most of the information contained in the introductory text was obtained from the Governments concerned; published and unpublished material from various official and private sources was also utilized.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the report:

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (-) indicates a deficit or decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

A comma (,) is used to distinguish thousands and millions.

A slash (/) indicates a crop year or financial year, e.g., 1955/56.

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g. 1950-1954, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

References to "tons" indicate metric tons, and to "dollars" United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

Information regarding rates of exchange may be found in issues of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Certain abbreviations have been used: FAO for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IBRD for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; IMF for International Monetary Fund; IPC for Iraq Petroleum Company; OEEC for Organization for European Economic Co-operation; UAR for United Arab Republic; UNWRA for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Agriculture . . . . .	1
Iran - Iraq - Israel - Jordan - Lebanon - Turkey - United Arab Republic (Egypt) - United Arab Republic (Syria)	
Industrial production . . . . .	14
Iran - Iraq - Israel - Jordan - Lebanon - Turkey - United Arab Republic (Egypt) - United Arab Republic (Syria)	
Petroleum . . . . .	28
Foreign trade and balance of payments . . . . .	32
Iran - Iraq - Israel - Turkey - United Arab Republic (Egypt) - United Arab Republic (Syria)	
Economic development . . . . .	38
Iran - Iraq - Israel - Jordan - Lebanon - Turkey - United Arab Republic (Egypt) - United Arab Republic (Syria)	
Statistical appendix . . . . .	49

## LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Agriculture	
1. Iran: Acreage and production of principal crops . . . . .	2
2. Iraq: Acreage and production of principal crops . . . . .	3
3. Israel: Development of agricultural sector . . . . .	5
4. Jordan: Acreage and production of principal crops . . . . .	6
5. Lebanon: Consumption, imports and exports of selected agricultural commodities, 1957/58 and 1958/59 . . . . .	7
6. Turkey: Acreage and production of principal crops . . . . .	8
7. United Arab Republic (Egypt): Acreage and production of principal crops . . . . .	10
8. External prices of Egyptian cotton . . . . .	11
9. United Arab Republic (Syria): Acreage and production of principal crops . . . . .	12
Industrial Production	
10. Iran: Production of selected major industrial goods . . . . .	15
11. Iraq: Industrial production, 1957/58 and 1958/59 . . . . .	17
12. Iraq: Cumulative private and government capital investment in industry, 1957/58 to 1958/59 . . . . .	18
13. Israel: Indices of industrial production . . . . .	20
14. Lebanon: Indicators of industrial growth, 1950-1958 . . . . .	22
15. Turkey: Output of selected industrial products . . . . .	24
Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments	
16. Balance of payments, goods and services, 1954, 1957 and 1958, selected countries . . . . .	33
17. Grants, credits and changes in gold and foreign exchange reserves, 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1959, selected countries . . . . .	34



LIST OF TABLES (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Economic Development	
18. Iran: Gross domestic investment . . . . .	38
19. Israel: Gross investment in fixed assets in 1958 and 1959 and the share of public financing, by branch . . . . .	41
20. Israel: Availability and utilization of resources . . . . .	42
21. Turkey: Availability and utilization of resources . . . . .	44
22. Turkey: Distribution of gross public and private investment . . . . .	45
23. UAR (Egypt): Development projects budget . . . . .	46
24. UAR (Syria): National income, 1950-1958 . . . . .	48

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

Statistical Appendix

	<u>Page</u>
I. Acreage of principal crops, by country . . . . .	50
II. Production of principal crops, by country . . . . .	53
III. Animals and animal products, by country . . . . .	57
IV. Israel, Turkey and UAR (Egypt): Daily food consumption per person . . . . .	58
V. Number of tractors used in agriculture, by country . . . . .	59
VI. Consumption of fertilizers, by country . . . . .	60
VII. UAR (Syria): Implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law, 27 September 1958-August 1959 . . . . .	61
VIII. UAR (Syria): Distribution of landlords subject to Agrarian Reform Law, by district and type of land . . . . .	62
IX. Output in certain branches of mining and manufacturing industries, major producing countries . . . . .	63
X. Quantum indices of output in certain branches of mining and manufacturing industries, major producing countries . . . . .	70
XI. Indices of industrial production, selected countries . . . . .	71
XII. Production of crude petroleum, by country . . . . .	72
XIII. Output of major refinery products, by country . . . . .	73
XIV. Investments in the Middle East petroleum industry . . . . .	76
XV. Direct payments by petroleum companies to Governments, by country . . . . .	77
XVI. Revenue from oil transport of the Middle East, by country . . . . .	78
XVII. Production, consumption and exports of crude and refined petroleum in the Middle East . . . . .	79
XVIII. Direction of crude petroleum exports from the Middle East, by country, and from the Caribbean area . . . . .	80
XIX. Consumption of major refined petroleum products, by country . . . . .	81

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

		<u>Page</u>
XX.	Consumption of commercial sources of energy, by country . . . . .	82
XXI.	Railway freight traffic, selected countries . . . . .	83
XXII.	Railway passenger traffic, selected countries . . . . .	84
XXIII.	International seaborne shipping, selected countries . . . . .	85
XXIV.	Number of motor vehicles in use . . . . .	86
XXV.	Civil aviation revenue traffic, by country . . . . .	88
XXVI.	Suez Canal traffic and revenue . . . . .	89
XXVII.	Balance of payments, selected countries . . . . .	90
XXVIII.	Official gold and foreign exchange holdings . . . . .	91
XXIX.	Official multilateral and bilateral grants and loans to countries of the Middle East from 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1959 .	92
XXX.	Geographic pattern of trade, by country . . . . .	93
XXXI.	Major exports excluding petroleum, by country . . . . .	102
XXXII.	Major imports, by country . . . . .	104
XXXIII.	Major imports, by country . . . . .	109
XXXIV.	UAR (Syria): Commodity trade with the Egyptian Region . . . . .	111
XXXV.	Iran: Economic development expenditure . . . . .	112
XXXVI.	Iraq: Development expenditure . . . . .	113
XXXVII.	Iraq: Four-year interim development programme . . . . .	114
XXXVIII.	Israel: Actual development budget expenditure . . . . .	115
XXXIX.	Kuwait: Actual development expenditure . . . . .	116
XL.	Lebanon: Development expenditure . . . . .	117
XLI.	Saudi Arabia: Development expenditure . . . . .	118
XLII.	Turkey: Development expenditure . . . . .	119
XLIII.	UAR (Egypt): Development projects budget . . . . .	120

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
XLIV. UAR (Syria): Economic development expenditure . . . . .	121
XLV. Bank credit outstanding and its distribution between the public and private sectors, selected countries . . . . .	122
XLVI. Indices of cost of living and wholesale prices, by country . .	123
XLVII. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Estimated total and net local expenditures by host countries . . . . .	124
XLVIII. Middle East: Estimates of total population . . . . .	125

## AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production in 1958/59 rose in Turkey, Iran, Israel and, to some extent, in UAR (Egypt). In Lebanon, Jordan and UAR (Syria) adverse climatic conditions, continuing since 1957/58, considerably reduced agricultural income and worsened the external payments position of the two latter countries after two succeeding years of bumper crops in 1955/56 and 1956/57. Information concerning the first part of 1959/60 points to the likelihood of an improvement - of considerable but not striking proportions - over the meagre crop results of the previous two years. In Iraq agricultural production declined in 1958/59 as a result of unfavourable meteorological conditions and the initial difficult stages of agrarian reform.

On the whole, agricultural progress has lagged behind the progress made in industry and other economic activities; this tends to affect the external payments position of the countries of the Middle East as population and consumption increase and larger imports of foodstuffs, raw materials and investment goods become necessary.

### Iran

Although adequate data are not available, it appears that agricultural production - under satisfactory climatic conditions during the past three years - has noticeably expanded in 1959, continuing a trend practically uninterrupted since the period 1948-52.

Several irrigation, flood control and water supply projects are under construction. They include three major dams: one at Karaj, which will store 200 million cubic metres of water and generate 150 million kilowatt-hours of electricity; the second at Safid Rud, which will store 1,800 million cubic metres of water, irrigate about 180,000 hectares of land and generate 300 million kilowatt-hours of electricity from a 64,000-kilowatt power plant; and the third at Dez, which will irrigate an area of 145,000 hectares and have a power plant with an installed capacity of 130,000 kilowatts, which will later be raised to 520,000 kilowatts. The Plan Organization invested an amount of Rls 7.6 billion in its irrigation projects in 1955/56-1958/59, and Rls 11.1 billion has been programmed for the period 1959/60 to 1962/63. With the implementation of these irrigation projects and the extension of the larger credits, recently made available, to agriculture - Rls 3.5 billion, of which Rls 1.5 billion had been advanced by the Agricultural Bank to farmers by July 1959 - together with the considerable improvement registered in recent years in farming techniques, further increases in agricultural production are expected during the next few years.

The Government greatly encouraged the use of fertilizers and farm machinery by selling them direct to farmers and on credit. Distribution of the crown lands continued, and a decision was taken to redistribute government farm holdings among farmers. At the end of 1959 a bill was also presented to Parliament for the redistribution of large private farm holdings.

Table 1. Iran: Acreage and Production of Principal Crops  
(Acreage in thousands of hectares; production in thousands of tons)

Crop and item	Annual average 1948-1952	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	2,080	2,500	...
Production . . . . .	1,860	2,700	3,103
<u>Barley:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	757	900	...
Production . . . . .	767	950	1,000
<u>Rice:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	220	223	259
Production . . . . .	424	435	526
<u>Cotton lint:</u> <sup>a/</sup>			
Acreage . . . . .	133	260	270
Production . . . . .	26	72	79
<u>Sugar-beets:</u> <sup>a/</sup>			
Acreage . . . . .	34	46	...
Production . . . . .	349	730	800

Source: Tables I and II.

<sup>a/</sup> Estimated.

### Iraq

Partly as a consequence of adverse meteorological conditions similar to those which have affected farming in Lebanon, Jordan and UAR (Syria) during the past two years, and in part as a result of the first stages of an agrarian reform which has brought about a dislocation of long-standing arrangements and the mutual division of responsibilities between landowners and farmers, the agricultural production of Iraq in 1958/59 suffered an extended setback following the bumper crops of 1955/56 and 1956/57. An exception is the production of dates, which, however, are facing difficult marketing problems, since low-grade qualities constitute the bulk of the crop and of the unsold stocks.

Although the Development Board has invested large sums - well over ID 60 million between 1951/52 and 1958/59 - in irrigation and reclamation projects, these projects have not yet reached the production stage; only indirect benefits have so far resulted from the Wadi Tharthar scheme for the effective control of floods of the Tigris River. In the next few years the impact of certain major projects should be felt upon cultivable and irrigated areas.

Table 2. Iraq: Acreage and Production of Principal Crops  
(Acreage in thousands of hectares; production in thousands of tons)

Crop and item	Annual average 1948-1952	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Acreage . . . . .	936	1,456	1,532	...
Production . . . . .	448	1,118	754	671
<u>Barley:</u>				
Acreage . . . . .	934	1,240	1,157	1,165
Production . . . . .	722	1,305	953	764
<u>Dates:</u>				
Production . . . . .	313	323	324	...

Source: Tables I and II.

In September 1958 an Agrarian Reform Law was enacted, limiting land ownership to 1,000 dunums 1/ for irrigated land and 2,000 dunums for rain-fed land. Expropriated land is being paid for in Government bonds redeemable within twenty years and bearing 3 per cent interest, and the same terms apply to the purchase by farmers of expropriated land, after a three-year grace period. Ten million dunums of land are to be reformed, and 3,253 landowners are subject to this reform; in addition 2 million dunums of Government-owned land are to be parcelled among farmers. By the end of 1959, an area of 2.3 million dunums had been appropriated from 256 landowners. There appear to be 700,000 landless families in Iraq; out of this number some 250,000 to 350,000 might be accommodated on expropriated land; the rest might obtain ownership of the new lands which - as a result of the Government projects completed, under way or programmed - will be made available for cultivation in the course of time. It is expected that the complete distribution of the land under reform will take at least five years, as the bulk of the parcels still await surveying.

The land reform programme is aimed mainly at the creation of small, family-owned-and-operated farms. Although the Government is establishing a significant programme of State farms, even if this programme is carried out fully, it will hardly cover 1 per cent of the country's farm land. Clearly the largest portion of the land and a great majority of the country's farmers will come under the one-third million small farms that will emerge from the land reform.

It is safe to say that the success of the agricultural policies of the Iraqi Republic will depend to a great extent on the establishment and efficient

1/ One dunum equals 0.26 acre.

operation of a programme for helping the farmers to: (a) face the problems of transition from the old estates to the new communities of small owner-farmers; (b) improve their land, equipment and livestock and their practices in raising and marketing farm produce. This will involve not only capital investment but also guidance and advice on both technical matters and the introduction of new and recasting of existing community institutions for promoting self-help activities in the villages. As the traditional role of the landlord as the main supplier of agricultural credit is shrinking, the Agricultural Bank's capital has been increased from ID 3 million to ID 6 million in the 1959/60 budget. In due course the lending authority of the Agricultural Bank might have to be doubled or trebled, to cope with increasing credit needs, but this would not raise major problems in a country like Iraq where lack of capital is not at present a limiting factor in economic development.

### Israel

In Israel agricultural production continued to expand in 1957/58 and 1958/59, despite the unfavourable weather conditions which affected the output of crops in the Negev, Beth Shean and lower Galilee regions. In real terms the value of total agricultural production rose by 16 per cent in 1957/58 and by between 12 and 14 per cent in 1958/59. This expansion resulted largely from development activities, started in earlier years, combined with changes in production methods and training of manpower. Total gross investment in agriculture and irrigation continued to represent nearly one-fifth of the total gross domestic investment in the economy, while the contribution of this sector to the net domestic product remained at 12 per cent.

There has been small extension of the area under cultivation - 3.1 per cent in 1957/58 and 2.5 per cent in 1958/59 - while the area under irrigation rose considerably - 7.7 per cent in 1957/58 and 8.9 per cent in 1958/59. Development activities continued on the Jordan river project, in order to extend the irrigation area in the south by transporting water through pipelines.

Structural changes have taken place in the production of agricultural goods in recent years. Livestock and poultry products have registered sharp increases, largely because of their favourable prices. There was also appreciable rise in the production of industrial crops, mainly due to Government encouragement and extension of credits on easier terms. Moreover, in 1958/59, good yields and increased output from growing trees and groves resulted in an increase of 35 per cent in the production of citrus fruits and 50 per cent in that of other fruit crops.

The increased production of agricultural goods contributed to an improvement in the balance of payments, through raising exports of goods originating in agriculture, as well as replacing imports of agricultural products. The value of exports of agricultural products alone increased 23 per cent in 1957 and 5 per cent in 1958. The larger increase in the former year was mainly due to a rise in the prices of citrus fruits - the most important export item of Israel - in the world market, which was not sustained in 1958.



Table 3: Israel: Development of Agricultural Sector

Item	Annual average			
	1950/51-1952/53	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
Cultivated area (thousands of dunums) . . . . .	3,460	3,820	3,940	4,040
Irrigated land (thousands of dunums) . . . . .	550	1,100	1,185	1,290
Value of agricultural products at 1948/49 prices (millions of Israel pounds) . . . . .	72.6	139.8	162.8	182.0-185.0
Agricultural exports (millions of dollars) <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	16.6	44.3	54.4	57.3
Contribution of agriculture to net domestic product at factor cost (percentage) <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	11.6 <sup>b/</sup>	12.2	12.4	12.2
Gross domestic investment in agriculture at 1957 prices (millions of Israel pounds) <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	135.0	141.0	166.0	180.0
Gross investment in agriculture as percentage of total gross investment <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	19.0	20.2	19.2	19.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1958/59 (Jerusalem, 1959); Israel Government Yearbook, 1958 and 1959 (Jerusalem); data on investments obtained from the Bank of Israel.

<sup>a/</sup> Data relate to calendar year.

<sup>b/</sup> 1952.

## Jordan

For the second successive year, an unusually low rainfall crippled agricultural production, the main economic activity of Jordan. In both 1958 and 1959 the value of agricultural production was below the 1952 level: according to rough estimates, it amounted to JD 13 million and JD 16 million, respectively, against JD 18 million in 1952.

Table 4. Jordan: Acreage and Production of Principal Crops  
(Acreage in thousands of hectares; production in thousands of tons)

Crop and item	Annual average 1948-1952	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	182	300	...
Production . . . . .	127	66	82
<u>Barley:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	62	103	... <sup>a/</sup>
Production . . . . .	52	17	30 <sup>a/</sup>

Source: Tables I and II.

a/ Estimated.

The sustained drought offset not only the possible benefits of the intensive terracing works which have been carried out since 1952 - adding some 34,000 acres to the cultivable land at an estimated cost of JD 1.5 million - and the impact of adding some 16,000 acres to irrigated land during the same period - at an estimated cost of JD 0.5 million - but also destroyed large numbers of the 1.5 million trees planted under afforestation schemes between 1953 and 1958, and inevitably discouraged further attempts in that direction.

As a partial consequence of these crop failures, imports of agricultural products showed a large increase from 1952 to 1958 - rising from JD 6 million to JD 11 million - further aggravating the wide gap in the external trade transactions of Jordan.

Work continued in 1959 on the first section of the East Ghor Canal, a project of major consequences to the agricultural economy of Jordan. This is a part of the Yarmuk-Jordan Valley project which went into the planning stages as early as 1938. After the interested countries failed to reach an over-all agreement, Jordan, with the co-operation of the United States Operations Mission to Jordan, started work on a segment of the plan, the irrigation of the East Ghor with waters derived from the Yarmuk River, covering 22 kilometres out of a total length of 69 kilometres. The building of the whole East Ghor Canal involves the reclamation of 120,000 dunums of rich soil; when the canal is completed, it is estimated that the agricultural income from the newly reclaimed lands will reach JD 4.5 million a year. The first phase, already financed, will be finished in

1960/61 at a cost of JD 1.3 million; the second phase, to be started in the near future as soon as financing is assured, will take two years to complete at a cost of JD 2.6 million.

### Lebanon

As in the case of the other countries in the largely dry farmed belt that ranges from west of Iran to the Mediterranean, Lebanon suffered in 1959, for the second consecutive year, from an extended period of drought. However, as the contribution of agriculture to national income in Lebanon is estimated to be about 15 per cent, this has scarcely affected the over-all economic position of the country. Furthermore, even though it is estimated that ever two-fifths of the population derive all or a large part of their income from agriculture, the crops of greatest economic significance for Lebanon - apples, bananas and citrus fruit - are not substantially affected by the vagaries of rainfall. Moreover, these crops, as a consequence of the fact that many new orchards are now reaching the producing stage, are creating larger export surpluses.

Table 5. Lebanon: Consumption, Imports and Exports of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1957/58 and 1958/59  
(Thousands of tons)

Commodity and year	Production	Domestic consumption	Imports	Exports
<u>Grains:</u>				
1958/59 . . . . .	47	274	265	3
1959/60 . . . . .	36	281	282	5
<u>Apples:</u>				
1958/59 . . . . .	33	5	-	26
1959/60 . . . . .	44	7	-	35
<u>Bananas:</u>				
1958/59 . . . . .	22	6	-	16
1959/60 . . . . .	18	5	-	14
<u>Lemons:</u>				
1958/59 . . . . .	18	5	-	12
1959/60 . . . . .	18	5	-	12
<u>Oranges:</u>				
1958/59 . . . . .	70	11	-	58
1959/60 . . . . .	80	15	-	64

Source: Private estimates.

An adverse balance in the international food trade, which has been a traditional component of the adverse balance of trade of Lebanon, is no cause of major concern as other transactions more than make up for this and other imbalances in its merchandise transactions.

Turkey

Information available on 1958 and 1959 crop results for Turkey - a country where the bulk of agricultural production is obtained from non-irrigated farming conditions - has been far less disappointing than was to be expected as a consequence of unfavourable weather conditions.

Table 6. Turkey: Acreage and Production of Principal Crops  
(Acreage in thousands of hectares; production in thousands of tons)

Crop and item	Annual average 1948-1952	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	4,770	7,569	7,666
Production . . . . .	4,771	8,671	7,987
<u>Barley:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	1,972	2,700	2,750
Production . . . . .	2,270	3,600	3,300
<u>Maize:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	598	690	700
Production . . . . .	747	900	1,000
<u>Cotton:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	474	631	624
Production . . . . .	119	180	190
<u>Sugar-beets:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	50	144	167
Production . . . . .	963	2,338	3,390
<u>Olives:</u>			
Production . . . . .	269	482	402
<u>Oil-seeds:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	707	905	904
Production . . . . .	391	521	600
<u>Citrus fruit:</u>			
Production . . . . .	79	306	...

Source: Tables I and II.

While the area cropped with cereals has greatly increased during the period under consideration, yields have remained stationary for this and for most other crops. It may be assumed that through recent increases in mechanization and ever-increasing acreage allotted to cereals, the production of grainstuffs has reached its limit in Turkey and that areas which have been put under the plough are more economically suited for pasture. In the future, agricultural progress in Turkey will depend to a great extent upon structural changes. Cereal production could be stabilized at about the present levels on reduced acreage with the application of more intensive agricultural methods.

Animal husbandry has shown progress in the past few years - the number of goats, sheep, cattle, horses and other livestock increased during the period 1955 to 1957 from 62.7 million head to 68.4 million head with further increases in 1958 and 1959. Meat production has also shown an increase during the period 1955 to 1957 from 1.38 million tons to 1.58 million tons. Livestock breeding seems about to play a more important role in the economy of Turkey through meeting local demand, supplying raw materials for domestic industries and as a source of exports.

According to information in the Budget Law for 1959, public investments in the agricultural sector were LT 428 million in 1958 as against LT 382 million in 1957. An investment of LT 551 million was scheduled for 1959. As these figures also cover expenditure for multi-purpose dam construction projects, purely agricultural investments are somewhat less than these amounts.

#### United Arab Republic (Egypt)

Under the agricultural conditions prevailing in Egypt - limited and fully irrigated land, combined with relatively advanced agricultural techniques, and agricultural yields among the highest in the world - no major changes in agricultural production need be anticipated from year to year as a result of weather conditions.

In 1958, however, agriculture was affected by anomalous conditions affecting the water supply for irrigation; up to the middle of July there was a water shortage affecting the sowing of the summer crops - chiefly rice and millet, output of which fell materially in comparison to that in preceding years. On the other hand, in the late summer, the exceptionally high Nile flood favoured the sowing and growth of "flood" crops - chiefly maize - but was detrimental to crops already sown under unfavourable conditions of water deficiency. Winter crops, mainly wheat, barley, beans and lentils, were less severely affected than summer crops. Agricultural output in 1959 reflected the normal conditions of water supply. As a consequence of a stricter enforcement of the acreage law, which stipulates that one-third of the areas suitable for wheat must be planted to wheat only, a slight increase was registered in the wheat acreage.

Since 1956 imports of wheat have sharply increased in Egypt, reaching the level of £E24.2 million in 1958. With a view to easing this position, agreements have been reached with the United States Government for the delivery of food grains to Egypt with payment in local currency in accordance with the stipulations of United States Public Law 480. In December 1958 deliveries of wheat and wheat flour to the value of \$43.8 million were agreed. An additional agreement, in

May 1959, provided for a further shipment of food grains, food products and tobacco in the amount of \$23.5 million. A third agreement, in July 1959, provided for additional sales of wheat in the amount of \$57.7 million. 2/

Table 7. United Arab Republic (Egypt): Acreage and Production of Principal Crops  
(Acreage in thousands of hectares; production in thousands of tons)

Crop and item	Annual average 1948-1952	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	605	599	620
Production . . . . .	1,113	1,412	1,443
<u>Maize:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	660	821	779
Production . . . . .	1,378	1,758	1,560
<u>Rice:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	256	218	306
Production . . . . .	971	1,082	1,535
<u>Cotton:</u>			
Acreage . . . . .	761	800	740
Production . . . . .	396	446	454

Source: Tables I and II.

As a maximum of only 33 per cent of cultivable land may be devoted to cotton, the cotton acreage was substantially reduced in 1959, but, due to increased yields, a slight improvement in the volume of production was ultimately registered for that crop. World cotton prices, which have declined since 1957, began to rise in November 1959.

The marketing of cotton has also become easier since the 1958/59 season, and was proceeding smoothly at the beginning of the 1959/60 season.

While during the 1957/58 and 1958/59 marketing seasons, increased exports were oriented towards the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, the further marketing improvements registered in 1958/59 and 1959/60 took place in the markets of western and southern Europe, enlarging and strengthening the marketing base of an export commodity that makes up almost four-fifths of the total exports of Egypt.

2/ These transactions are not included in table XXIX.

Table 8. External Prices of Egyptian Cotton  
(United States cents per pound, c.i.f. Liverpool)

Period	Medium staple, Ashmouni, fully good	Long staple, Karnak fully good
<u>1959/60</u>		
August . . . . .	33.94	38.10
September . . . . .	34.60	37.05
October . . . . .	34.58	36.89
November . . . . .	36.72	38.69
December . . . . .	40.82	41.87
January . . . . .	46.83	47.53

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C.

United Arab Republic (Syria)

For the second consecutive year, Syria experienced in 1958/59 a severe crop failure, as a consequence of adverse weather conditions. This was aggravated by the fact that, after the two very favourable crops of 1955/56 and 1956/57, the country had established itself on a relatively high plateau of agricultural income and expenditure.

Even though Syria has remained practically self-sufficient with respect to grains, its export income from this source has been severely curtailed, as shown below:

Exports of barley, wheat and flour

(Millions of Syrian pounds)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> (First half)	<u>1959</u>
Barley . . . . .	52	13	13	-
Wheat and flour . . . . .	90	46	29	0.2

Source: Table XXXI.

While the index of agricultural production (1956 = 100) went up to 107 in 1957 and down to 76 in 1958, the index of agricultural income, which rose to 111 in 1957, fell still further - to 59 in 1958.

Table 9. United Arab Republic (Syria): Acreage and Production  
of Principal Crops  
(Acreage in thousands of hectares; production in thousands of tons)

Crop and item	Annual average			
	1948-1952	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Acreage . . . . .	994	1,495	1,460	1,422
Production . . . . .	762	1,354	562	632
<u>Barley:</u>				
Acreage . . . . .	369	813	769	727
Production . . . . .	321	721	228	218
<u>Pulses:</u>				
Acreage . . . . .	108	137	169	126
Production . . . . .	79	100	51	47
<u>Cotton:</u>				
Acreage . . . . .	107	258	261	227
Production . . . . .	30	107	97	98

Source: Tables I and II.

To appreciate the gravity of this setback, it should be borne in mind that even though cotton, unaffected by weather conditions since it is grown on irrigated land, is a main cash crop of Syria, the bulk of agricultural income arises from the grain crop: in 1957, for instance, the gross income from cereals amounted to LS 445 million, while the total income arising from all industrial crops, including cotton, amounted to LS 259 million. As a consequence of these crop failures, prices of wheat rose in 1958 from LS 210 per ton in January to LS 240 per ton in December. By early December 1959 wheat prices had increased to LS 330 per ton. In order to keep prices under control, the Government allowed private wheat imports - previously forbidden - and entered into an agreement with the United States Government for purchases under Public Law 480 of wheat worth \$9.6 million. 3/

On the other hand, the marketing of cotton proceeded smoothly, favoured partly by an increase in local demand, partly by new international agreements, especially one with Spain involving the sale of 13,000 tons. A considerable improvement and some standardization of quality were also instrumental in marketing cotton abroad at prices which were depressed until late 1959 but continuously

3/ This transaction is not included in table XXIX.



improving after the end of that year; at the end of 1958/59 the unsold stocks were negligible and a similar outlook seems to prevail for the 1959/60 season.

Against this setting of economic difficulties, the work of land reform continued.

The Agrarian Reform Law for the Syrian Region was promulgated on 27 September 1958. This law fixed the maximum limit of ownership at eighty hectares of irrigated and orchard land and 300 hectares of non-irrigated land per person. In addition to the maximum limit, the owner is entitled to dispose of ten hectares of irrigated land and forty hectares of non-irrigated land for his wife and each of his children, provided the total area in such case does not exceed forty hectares of irrigated land and 160 hectares of non-irrigated land. The law provides that the expropriated land shall be distributed to small farmers in plots not exceeding eight hectares of irrigated and orchard land and thirty hectares of non-irrigated land. The total area of land earmarked for redistribution among small farmers is roughly 2.45 million hectares, or about 45 per cent of the total cultivated land in 1958. <sup>4/</sup>

The number of new beneficiaries affected by the Agrarian Reform Law is estimated to be 750,000, or about 150,000 families, representing 17 per cent of the total population or 27 per cent of the rural population in 1958.

There seems to be considerable variation in the published figures in regard to the area of land so far expropriated and distributed. According to the latest statistics published by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, the area expropriated in the period from 27 September 1958 to August 1959 is 109,904 hectares, and the area distributed in the same period is 34,744 hectares, involving 2,303 families. <sup>5/</sup>

Tables VII and VIII give some details concerning the consequences of the law.

---

<sup>4/</sup> The irrigated land subject to expropriation represents about 21 per cent of the total irrigated land under cultivation in 1958, and the non-irrigated land earmarked for expropriation represents about 48 per cent of the total non-irrigated land under cultivation in the same year.

<sup>5/</sup> According to a recent press release of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, the total area of land distributed, up to 27 July 1959, was 204,372 hectares, involving 7,335 families located in 111 villages.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production in the countries of the Middle East rose considerably during 1959. Information available for the various countries is summarized below.

## Iran

Industrial production and investment increased in Iran during 1958 and 1959. The main expansion in production took place in the food processing, textile and construction materials industries - especially in the output of sugar, vegetable oils, cotton piece-goods and cement. There was also a rise in the output of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and beverages. The rise in manufacturing output resulted largely from the launching, in the previous few years, of numerous new industrial projects, some of which had started operations. Larger increases in the output of manufacturing industry are expected in the coming years as the new projects reach the production stage. For instance, the completion of these projects will raise the production of cotton piece-goods by 200 million metres, sugar by 55,000 tons, vegetable oils by 20,000 tons and cement by 360,000 tons.

Table 10. Iran: Production of Selected Major Industrial Goods  
(Thousands of tons, unless otherwise specified)

Product	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
Electricity (millions of kilowatt-hours) . .	600.0	620.0	650.0
Sugar, lump . . . . .	70.2	75.3	93.9
Sugar, powder . . . . .	32.8	36.5	39.6
Tea, processed . . . . .	8.7	6.1	8.0
Vegetable oil . . . . .	6.7	7.6	13.7
Ice . . . . .	...	219.2	228.0
Cigarettes (millions) . . . . .	6.7	6.1	7.2
Tobacco . . . . .	4.9	4.5	4.5
Cotton piece-goods (millions of square metres) <u>a/</u> . . . . .	61.8	74.7	107.5
Leather, sole . . . . .	2.3	2.4	2.7
Leather, upper (millions of square feet) . .	6.2	7.8	7.2
Matches (millions of boxes) . . . . .	305.0	383.7	401.5
Soap . . . . .	...	14.4	30.7
Cement . . . . .	224.5	313.4	410.1

Source: United Nations, World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958 (sales number: 59.XVII.7); Ministry of Industry and Mines, Statistical Yearbook, 1958/59 (Teheran, 1959).

Note: Data refer to the Iranian year beginning on 20-22 March.

a/ Excluding the production of hand looms, which amounted to approximately 50 million metres of cotton piece-goods in 1958/59.

Among the new projects undertaken are several new lines of production such as plants for the output of tyres, cane sugar, pharmaceuticals, various metal products and for the assembling of cars and refrigerators. Projects were also under way for the development of the petro-chemical industry, including the construction of a fertilizer plant at Shiraz with a capacity of 90,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per annum, at a cost of \$29 million, and a polyvinyl chloride factory at Ahwaz with an annual capacity of 4,000 tons, at a cost of \$11 million. Both of these projects will utilize the natural gas produced in the oilfields, most of which is at present flared. The supply of electric power is also expected to grow rapidly. In addition to the numerous thermo-power plants being built, the hydro-power generators of the dams at present under construction are planned to increase electricity generation by over 1 billion kilowatt-hours by 1962. Negotiation also continued with Demag-Krupp for construction of a steel plant at Azna, with a capacity of 200,000 tons per annum, and it was reported that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to extend credits for realization of this project.

The Iranian Government continued to encourage investment in manufacturing by private domestic and foreign firms, and restricted its direct industrial investments largely to the development of heavy industry. The credits extended by the Government to private industry from the Revaluation Fund for the development of new projects in a two-year period ending September 1959 amounted to 5,094 million rials, of which 3,158 million rials had been paid. Moreover, in October 1959, the Iranian Government, together with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, assisted the establishment of the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran in order to encourage development of private industry, through extension of credits, direct participation and technical aid. The capital of this bank had been subscribed by local and foreign investors and its total capital resources were \$42 million.

### Iraq

A paramount feature of the policy of the new Government of Iraq is the speeding up of the pace of industrialization. The contribution of industry to the gross national product in 1957 was estimated to be only a small fraction of the total. Table 11 gives some bench-marks on the volume of industrial production and on the progress registered during the past year.

Table 11. Iraq: Industrial Production, 1957/58 and 1958/59  
(Thousands of indicated units)

Product	1957/58	1958/59
Cement (tons) . . . . .	669.4	660.6
Leather tanning:		
Upper leather (square feet) . . . . .	3,223.0	2,481.1
Sole leather (tons) . . . . .	-	415.4
Soap (tons) . . . . .	6.0	8.3
Vegetable oil (tons) . . . . .	9.3	13.1
Woollen textiles:		
Cloth (square metres) . . . . .	564.0	620.0
Blankets (number) . . . . .	228.0	241.7
Cotton textiles (yards) . . . . .	21,225.9	30,245.4
Beer (litres) . . . . .	2,670.8	2,930.4
Matches (gross) . . . . .	652.9	713.1
Cigarettes (millions) . . . . .	3.2	3.7
Shoes (pairs) . . . . .	1,971.2	...
Gases (cubic feet):		
Oxygen . . . . .	7,213.2	8,014.7
Acetylene . . . . .	1,418.5	1,576.1
Carbon dioxide . . . . .	0.8	0.8
Nitrogen . . . . .	35.0	38.0

Source: Ministry of Industry.

Limited investment took place in certain branches of industry during the past year, namely, in leather tanning and cotton spinning and weaving, as is shown in table 12.

Table 12. Iraq: Cumulative Private and Government Capital Investment in Industry, 1957/58 to 1958/59

(Thousands of Iraqi dinars)

Branch of industry	1957/58	1958/59
<u>Private investment:</u>		
Cement . . . . .	6,900.0	6,900.0
Cotton spinning and weaving . . . . .	1,249.7	1,432.9
Leather tanning . . . . .	565.1	615.1
Vegetable oil and soap . . . . .	1,738.4	1,738.4
Aluminium products . . . . .	301.0	301.0
Asbestos . . . . .	300.0	300.0
Jute . . . . .	611.3	611.3
Wool spinning and weaving . . . . .	1,125.2	1,125.2
Knitted goods . . . . .	282.0	282.0
Cigarettes . . . . .	147.0	147.0
<u>Government investment:</u>		
Petroleum refining . . . . .	22,367.0	22,367.0
Cotton spinning and weaving . . . . .	3,250.0	3,250.0
Wool spinning and weaving . . . . .	1,050.0	1,050.0
Cement . . . . .	5,600.0	5,600.0
Sugar . . . . .	2,250.0	2,250.0

Source: Ministry of Industry.

With a view to encouraging private investment, the capitalization of the Industrial Bank, which provides financial assistance to private industrial ventures, was increased from ID 3.5 million to ID 4.14 million in 1958/59. As of March 1959, the bank had disbursed industrial loans totalling ID 3.3 million and had equity investments of ID 1.94 million.

An Iraqi-Soviet Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement, signed in Moscow on 16 March 1959, secured for Iraq the financial co-operation and, more important, the technical assistance of the Soviet Union to carry out a large programme of economic development and industrialization. Under the agreement the Soviet Union granted the Iraqi Republic a loan of half a billion roubles, or about ID 45 million.

The targets to be reached under this co-operation agreement<sup>6/</sup> are:

- "1. The area of irrigated land will be increased by 2 million hectares;
2. The cultivable area in southern Iraq will be increased by 1.5 million hectares after completing the filling of marshes;
3. The Baghdad iron and steel mill will produce more than half the iron bars needed locally, which are now imported from abroad;
4. When the Basrah fertilizer plant starts operation, it will meet all the local requirements for fertilizers;
5. After the completion of the cotton, woollen and textile weaving factories, domestic production will almost meet local demand for these products;
6. Local needs will also be met for such products as agricultural machinery, glassware, electric bulbs and medical drugs;
7. After the improvement of navigation on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and the completion of the Baghdad-Basrah standard-gauge railway line, loading capacities on the rivers and on the railways will be greatly increased;
8. The establishment of the atomic centre will permit the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes on a large scale;
9. Radio and television transmission will be radically improved."

A certain number of the industrial plants provided for by the co-operation agreement are in the blueprint stage or are now being surveyed. It is estimated that the implementation of the Iraqi-Soviet Agreement may take from four to five years.

### Israel

Industrial output in 1959 is estimated to have increased by some 13 per cent. The increase in added value at constant prices is estimated at 14 per cent. Table 13 shows some details by branch of industry during the first ten months of 1959.

---

<sup>6/</sup> As summarized during a press conference held in Baghdad on 15 March 1960, by Mr. V.N. Gouscheri, Counsellor for Economic Affairs at the Soviet Embassy in Baghdad.

Table 13. Israel: Indices of Industrial Production

Branch of industry	Average 1958 (1957 = 100)	Average, January-October 1959 (1958 = 100)
General index . . . . .	109.7	110.3
Minerals . . . . .	127.4	126.3
Food . . . . .	113.3	102.8
Textiles . . . . .	106.8	103.9
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	115.9	122.4
Woodwork . . . . .	100.9	110.4
Paper and cardboard . . . . .)	111.5 (	107.7
Printing . . . . .)		110.0
Leather and products . . . . .	46.9	112.2
Rubber products . . . . .	112.0	112.1
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals and petroleum products . . . . .	102.7	111.0
Stone and cement . . . . .	109.3	111.5
Diamonds . . . . .	90.2	129.0
Metals . . . . .)	103.7 (	117.8
Metal products . . . . .)		109.6
Machinery . . . . .	101.8	111.1
Electric appliances . . . . .	115.0	111.5
Transport equipment . . . . .	127.0	116.8
Miscellaneous . . . . .	97.7	109.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel.

A considerable part of the increase in output in 1959 was achieved by better utilization of the installed productive capacity, occasioned to some extent by a rising local demand. Part of the additional industrial output permitted the replacement of imports by local production, and this contributed to the improvement of the balance of payments. A further expansion of industrial production, possibly by 10 or 12 per cent, is expected in 1960, on the basis of investments made in 1958 and 1959.

The value of total output in industry in 1959 is provisionally estimated at £I 1,940 million, as compared with £I 1,715 million in 1958, and is anticipated to rise to about £I 2,150 million, at constant prices, in 1960. Added value in industry is estimated at about £I 710 million in 1959 as compared with £I 617 million in 1958, and is expected to reach about £I 800 million in 1960, at current prices.

The projection of industrial development as part of a general economic plan envisages a growth of some 75 per cent in total industrial output from 1958 to 1965. It is estimated that almost one-third of the additional output will



result from better utilization of existing equipment and about two-thirds from new investments. The additional net investment necessary for the projected development is estimated at £1 786 million, excluding investment for the expansion of electricity generating capacity.

The output of minerals is expected to increase by two and a half times during these seven years, chemical production as well as the production of vehicles is expected to more than double, and the production of machinery is anticipated to increase threefold. All other branches are estimated to expand by 50 to 90 per cent. Some 40 per cent of the additional production is planned for exports. In 1959, approximately 40 per cent of the additional industrial production was exported.

### Jordan

In recent years Jordan has experienced a substantial expansion of its industrial sector against a comparatively unfavourable background of natural and financial resources.

In 1954, there were in operation 421 manufacturing industries employing five or more persons. The total number employed in these industries was 8,198 and their wages and salaries totalled JD 637,448. <sup>7/</sup> At the end of 1957, according to official government figures, there were 1,038 industrial establishments employing five or more persons, with 13,453 employees whose annual wages and salaries amounted to JD 1,409,820. That is, in the short period of three years the industrial payroll more than doubled, and 64 per cent more persons were employed in 147 per cent more establishments.

Satisfactory results have been achieved, for instance, in the establishment in Jordan of a brewery, a profitable operation already reaching out for exports in the Arab world. Equally satisfactory are the achievements of the cement and cigarette industries, and of a variety of light industries, such as leather tanning and production of furniture and truck and bus bodies, recently established or expanded. An oil refinery is being built, which will be fed from transit pipelines; but by far the most important new industry is phosphate rock-mining, production in which has progressively increased between 1953 and 1958 as a consequence of intensified efforts and technical reorganization, from about 40,000 tons of dry product to over 300,000 tons.

A 1959 United States Development Loan Fund credit of \$1.5 million will enable the Jordan Phosphate Company to expand further its productive facilities and it can reasonably be expected that the 1 million-ton mark scheduled for 1965 will be reached ahead of time, possibly as early as 1962/63.

---

<sup>7/</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Economic Development of Jordan (Baltimore, 1957).

Meanwhile, experts of the United States International Corporation Administration and of Yugometal of Yugoslavia, in addition to Jordanian experts, are reaching the tentative conclusion that the phosphate deposits in Jordan, estimated at some tens of millions of tons, might be far beyond this magnitude, possibly reaching the volume of 400 million tons.

The completion at the end of 1960 of the modern port of Aqaba with its fully automatic loading facilities for 1 million tons of phosphate a year, together with the completion of the desert road linking the mines to the port, will greatly reduce transportation costs, thereby assuring a more profitable operation.

### Lebanon

While quantitative information is lacking, the consensus points to a full recovery of industrial production in Lebanon after the disturbances of 1958. Even though some sectors, such as the woollen textile industry, are struggling with old structural difficulties, others, such as the food industries, have, on the whole, been performing better than in previous years.

The following figures given some indication of public expenditure in industrial and public utility projects during the period 1953 to 1958 (in thousands of Lebanese pounds):

<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
3,194	5,605	14,858	25,542	36,643	51,053

Further details are given in table XL.

The information in table 14 points to a sustained trend of industrial growth since 1950.

Table 14. Lebanon: Indicators of Industrial Growth, 1950-1958

Year	Number of employees	Outstanding investments a/ (millions of Lebanese pounds)	Number of factories
1950 . . . . .	16,717	96.801	2,093
1955 . . . . .	19,556	161.456	2,655
1956 . . . . .	20,657	164.457	2,670
1957 . . . . .	22,667	236.030	3,150
1958 . . . . .	21,220	249.828	3,190

Source: Ministry of National Economy.

a/ It would appear that amounts shown in this column refer to outstanding investments in establishments with capital of over 1 million Lebanese pounds.

Figures available for 1959 indicate an outstanding investment of £L261 million in factories having more than 1 million Lebanese pounds of invested capital and an investment of £L115 million in factories having an investment of less than 1 million Lebanese pounds, with an over-all investment of £L376 million.

Instrumental in fostering industrial activities, by supplying at reasonable rates medium-term and long-term industrial credits which would not otherwise have been available, has been a recent operation of the United States Loan Development Fund. A \$5 million loan was granted in 1959 to the Banque de Crédit Agricole Industriel et Foncier, a Lebanese bank established with the support of the Government to assist in long-term financing.

The Government of Lebanon in 1959 ratified a new agreement with the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) under which Lebanon obtained some £L51.5 million in settlement of retroactive royalties dating back to 1952, together with an increase in current transit payments. Most of this amount has reportedly been earmarked for public works development projects.

The Government is investigating various development projects and has employed a French firm for a comprehensive survey of the nation's development needs.

### Turkey

In Turkey, industrial development was influenced to a great extent by foreign exchange supply and domestic demand. Heavy investments in industrial establishments in the past several years had greatly augmented the industrial production capacity of the country. There was also a sharp increase in demand for manufactured goods, partly due to increased purchasing power - resulting from the extension of credits by the banks and deficit financing by the Government - and partly due to restrictions of imports. On the other hand, the foreign exchange shortages caused a decline in imports of spare parts and industrial raw materials and intermediate products, and limited the expansion of industrial production. As a result, the industrial sector utilized only about one-half of its capacity in 1958, and the increase in the real value added of the industrial sector (including mining, manufacturing and public utilities) was 4.7 per cent in 1958, 8/ as compared to 7.3 per cent in 1957.

This situation, however, was greatly improved with the implementation of the Stabilization Programme, sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, which began in August 1958. With the increased availability of foreign exchange, imports of machinery and spare parts, which had declined by 31 per cent in 1957 and by 13 per cent in 1958, increased by 39 per cent in the first three quarters of 1959, as compared with the corresponding period in the

---

8/ The sharp decline in production and exports of chrome also affected unfavourably the expansion of industrial output in 1958.

previous year; and imports of raw materials and intermediate products, which had declined by 20 per cent in 1958, rose by 15 per cent in the first three quarters of 1959. On the other hand, credit restrictions imposed under the same programme limited the expansion of purchasing power, while the relaxation of price controls led to a considerable rise in prices. The net result of these factors was, according to preliminary and partial data, an increase in the output of industrial establishments - especially those in the public sector - in 1959.

Table 15. Turkey: Output of Selected Major Industrial Products  
(Thousands of tons, unless otherwise specified)

Product	1956	1957	1958	1959
<u>Minerals:</u>				
Coal . . . . .	3,718	3,969	4,064	...
Lignite <u>a/</u> . . . . .	1,317	1,726	1,739	...
Copper . . . . .	25	24	22	...
Chrome ore (Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> content) . . . . .	400	468	266	...
Iron ore . . . . .	577	722	567	...
<u>Electricity</u> (millions of kilowatt-hours) . .	1,819	2,060	2,300	2,510
<u>Manufactured goods:</u>				
Sugar . . . . .	301	348	380	450
Tobacco . . . . .	26	29	31	...
Cotton fabrics (millions of metres) . . .	364	451	480	...
Woollen fabrics (millions of metres) <u>a/</u> . .	4.1	4.9	5.3	...
Sulphuric acid . . . . .	18	22	20	...
Glassware . . . . .	11	12	24	...
Cement . . . . .	975	1,261	1,516	1,650
Pig iron . . . . .	216	218	231	...
Steel ingots . . . . .	193	176	160	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1959 (Sales Number: 59.XVII.1); Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey, Economic Report, 1958 (Ankara, 1959) and Turkish Economic Review (Ankara), March 1960; Ministry of Finance, Budget Bill for Financial Year 1960 (Ankara, 1959) (in Turkish).

a/ Production of government enterprises.

During the first eight months, production of woollen yarn and fabrics and cotton fabrics by the private sector of the textile industry experienced a reduction of from 2 per cent to 10 per cent. Increased output in the later months of 1959 brought production to about the levels of 1958. The cement industry also recovered in the early part of 1959, but the pharmaceutical industry showed no improvement. The construction industry improved, mostly in the private sector, while public construction remained slightly below the 1958 level. Oil exploration under the provisions of the 1954 petroleum law showed signs of slackening activity owing to discouraging results in discovering worth-while deposits. One large company has discontinued further exploration, while others have reduced seismographic and geophysical work.

There were several major projects under way for the rapid industrialization of Turkey. Construction proceeded for the expansion of capacity of the Karabuk steel plant from 180,000 to 600,000 tons of steel per year at a cost of LT687 million by 1961. Another major project was a fertilizer plant at Kutahya, to produce 60,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 50,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year at a cost of LT450 million, which is scheduled to begin operations by the end of 1960. In the field of petroleum refining the annual capacity of the Batman Refinery was raised from 330,000 to 614,000 tons. Another 1 million-ton refinery had been planned, with the participation of Caltex, to be constructed near Istanbul at a cost of \$25.6 million, and a third refinery was planned by the international oil companies at Mersin, with a yearly capacity of 3.2 million tons. The implementation of projects under way was expected to raise the yearly production capacity of cement from 2 million tons in 1959 to 2.8 million tons by 1961, and to increase sugar refining capacity by 36,000 tons.

#### United Arab Republic (Egypt)

Industrial production in Egypt showed further gains in 1959. A major expansion of the country's industrial production is being considered in a five-year plan which is scheduled to begin in July 1960 and for which few details are as yet available.

According to an announcement by President Nasser on 23 December 1959, the total investment in industries within the framework of the Five-Year Development Plan would amount to £E304 million, of which £E225 million have already been contracted and £E79 million are now in the contracting stage. It is likely that a great part of this industrialization programme will be carried out with government funds. An indication of the leading role that the Government intends to play in the industrialization of the country was given by the nationalization on 11 February 1960 of the Misr Bank, a privately-owned institution controlling diversified industries ranging from chemicals to textiles and from transportation to mechanical industries. The shares of the Misr Bank were converted to 5 per cent government bonds redeemable in twelve years. It has been stated that the purpose of this operation was to avoid heavy long-term immobilization of the assets of the largest bank in Egypt, a situation which could lead in time to economic difficulties, to emergencies in the stock market and to the closing of other banks.

Another important development was the announcement on 22 December 1959 that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had made a loan of \$56.5 million to the Suez Canal Authority for the improvement of the Canal in order to accommodate ships with a draught of thirty-seven feet, corresponding to 46,000 dead weight tons, against the present maximum of thirty-five feet, corresponding to 36,000 dead weight tons. The total cost of this project, which is expected to allow Egypt to draw a larger income from tanker traffic, involves a total expenditure of \$107.9 million.

On 18 January 1960, an agreement was reached with the Soviet Union whereby the latter would finance all stages of the Aswan High Dam project. This second line of credit, adding £E90 million to a previously granted £E40 million, should defray the foreign exchange component of the whole project, leaving Egyptian resources to take care of at least an equal investment in local currency.

Meanwhile, a prerequisite for the carrying out of the Aswan Dam scheme has been satisfied: on 8 November 1959 the long-sought agreement between Egypt and the Sudan was concluded, specifying the division of the additional waters which will become available when the dam is completed, as well as other matters covering the future use of the Nile waters.

#### United Arab Republic (Syria)

Industrial production in Syria gained momentum in 1959. Sugar production expanded substantially when the new refinery near Damascus started production in August of that year. The refinery was built at a total cost of LS8 million, and it is estimated that this investment will reduce import needs by about LS10 million to LS15 million a year. Two new cement factories at Homs and Aleppo are nearing completion, and when they start operations in 1960/61, existing production capacity will be increased by 50 per cent.

Between October 1958 and September 1959 the Ministry of Industry licensed 216 projects representing an investment of private capital of about LS52.5 million including, among others, flour mills, vegetable oil refineries, textile mills and factories for the production of carpets, blankets, tin containers, batteries, metal-work, rubber shoes, prepared foods, medical preparations and plastic products.

An important achievement was the completion in 1959 of a petroleum refinery at Homs. The refinery, built by a Czechoslovak group at a total cost of LS54 million (of which LS48 million was in foreign exchange), has a present capacity of 750,000 tons a year, which could be raised, with an additional investment of LS5.4 million, to a total of 1 million tons. The refinery will obtain its crude oil from Iraq Petroleum Company and Trans-Arabian Oil pipelines at approximately 8 per cent less than the posted price. It is expected that, working at full capacity, the operations of the new refinery will generate import savings of some LS20 million a year.

Syria is at present engaged in the preparation of a Five-Year Development Plan, the detailed features of which are not yet made public. According to preliminary information on the Five-Year Industrialization Programme, Syria plans to invest LS560 million during the period 1960 to 1965, distributed as follows:

LS266 million on petroleum, LS2 million on extractive industries, LS217 million on manufacturing, LS14 million on research and training and LS60 million to be put aside as reserve. It is understood, however, that this programme is at present being revised downward to a magnitude close to one-half of its original size.

## PETROLEUM

The petroleum industry of the Middle East continued to expand during 1958 and 1959, though the rate of increase in production of crude petroleum appeared to decline, partly due to the increased production and exports in other producing countries. Production of crude oil in the region rose to 230 million tons in 1959, registering an increase of 7.6 per cent as compared with a rise of 20.7 per cent in 1958, while the total world crude petroleum output rose 2.6 per cent in 1958 and 7.7 per cent in 1959. A part of the larger increase in the Middle East in 1958 reflected the setback in the growth of oil production and exports in 1956-1957, caused by the Suez crisis. However, the share of the region in world production rose from 21 per cent in 1955 to 23.6 per cent in 1958 and 1959. 9/

The expansion of the Middle East oil industry, which had been on the average 12 per cent per annum during the nineteen fifties, is likely to slow down in the next decade, due mainly to the following factors. The demand for petroleum products in Europe, the main customer of Middle East oil, will grow less sharply, despite the levelling off - or even a possible decline - of its coal production. Moreover, large reserves of petroleum of high quality have been discovered in Algeria and, more recently, in Libya. These reserves are located more favourably with regard to the European markets, and plans are under way for their large-scale exploitation - especially for the Algerian oil, 10/ which already enjoys a preferred position in France and might be given favoured treatment in the European Common Market. 11/ In addition, the export of Middle East oil is being unfavourably affected by the increasing petroleum exports of the Soviet Union to certain European markets and also by the import quota restriction of the United States. Furthermore, intensive exploration activities are being carried out, for the discovery of petroleum and natural gas, in countries other than the major oil producing ones, which, in several cases, such as France, Argentina, Japan, the UAR and Pakistan, have been successful and which are likely to reduce the oil imports of these countries, and, in certain cases, provide some surplus for export.

Despite all these factors, the Middle East is expected to be called upon to meet a part of the increasing world demand for petroleum from its large oil reservoirs and highly prolific oil wells which produce crude oil at very low cost. It has been estimated that the cost of producing crude oil and expanding production in the Middle East amounted to an average of sixteen cents per barrel in the period 1949 to 1958, as compared to national averages of

---

9/ American Petroleum Institute, Petroleum Facts and Figures (New York, 1959).

10/ It is planned to increase production of Algerian oil to between 30 million and 50 million tons by 1965.

11/ Petroleum Press Bureau, Petroleum Press Service (London), January 1960.



\$1.66 for the United States,<sup>12/</sup> 57 cents for Venezuela and 87 cents in the Far East during the corresponding period.<sup>13/</sup> Hence, the investment of capital required for development of crude petroleum production is rather low in the Middle East. The gross cumulative investment for the production of one barrel of crude petroleum per day amounted to \$350 in the Middle East, as compared with \$4,600 in the United States and Canada, \$1,700 in Venezuela and \$3,300 in Europe. Furthermore, a number of new international oil companies - from countries with relatively large requirements of petroleum imports - have become intensely active, in recent years, in the development of oil resources of the Middle East. The oil exports of such companies to their respective countries are likely to receive favourable treatment and thus contribute to the increased oil exports from the region.

Most of the increase in crude oil production in the Middle East during 1959 came from Iraq and Iran, followed by Saudi Arabia, the Neutral Zone and the United Arab Republic. Kuwait maintained its production at 70 million tons - producing 30 per cent of the Middle East crude oil, as compared to 23 per cent for Saudi Arabia, 19 per cent for Iran, 18 per cent for Iraq and 10 per cent for others (table XII). Expansion of oil producing and gathering, as well as of terminal facilities, continued. In Iran, the development of the Gach Saran field and the laying of pipelines to Kharg Island, in the Persian Gulf, which started in 1958, is expected to be completed in 1960. This project will increase the annual crude petroleum export capacity of Iran by 16.5 million tons, initially, and by 30 million tons in the second stage. In Iraq the pipeline throughput capacity from the Kirkuk oilfields to the eastern Mediterranean ports was raised from 28 million tons to 35 million tons per year, and the annual export capacity of the southern oilfields was expected to increase from 12 million to 22 million tons by 1962. In Kuwait and Saudi Arabia also the export capacity was raised, and considerable unutilized oil producing capacity existed in both countries.

Exploration and drilling activities by the oil companies - including the independent ones - continued in the inland areas of most of the countries of the region, during 1958 and 1959, and new oil and gas fields were discovered, or existing ones extended, in Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian and Syrian Regions). Offshore exploration in the Persian Gulf was intensified, especially in the newly-acquired concessions of the new international petroleum companies - American, Italian and Japanese - and led to the discovery by the Japanese oil company of an important oilfield off the coast of the Neutral Zone.

In recent years exports have absorbed three-fourths of crude production, and the petroleum refineries the remaining one-fourth. Out of 162 million tons of crude petroleum exported outside the region in 1958, 67 per cent was destined to western Europe, 15 per cent to the Far East, and 13 per cent to North America (table XVIII). The refined oil products, on the other hand, which exceeded 50 million tons in 1958, were utilized for local consumption (14.3 million tons) and bunkering (11.4 million tons) and the balance was exported (table XVII).

---

<sup>12/</sup> The higher average production cost in the United States is largely due to the drilling of a great number of dry holes, as well as to the low productivity of most of the oil wells.

<sup>13/</sup> The Chase Manhattan Bank, Capital Investment by the World Petroleum Industry (New York, November 1959).

Though refining capacity and output continued to expand, their growth has been less rapid than the expansion of crude oil production, due largely to a shift in the construction of petroleum refineries from the producing centres to the main consuming centres. Apart from the expansion of the Kuwait refinery from 1.5 million tons to 9.5 million tons a year, which was completed in 1958, and construction of two refineries in Turkey with a yearly capacity of 4.2 million tons, no large-scale refinery construction project is under way in the Middle East. There is already large unused capacity at the Abadan refinery in Iran, which operates at about one-half of its rated 30-million-ton annual capacity. Smaller projects, however, have been undertaken or completed, mainly for local consumption, in the United Arab Republic (in both the Egyptian and Syrian Regions) and Iraq.

Domestic consumption of petroleum products in the Middle East continues to increase in line with rising economic activities, and in 1958 accounted for about 80 per cent of consumption of commercial sources of energy (table XX). Between 1950 and 1958, the inland consumption of petroleum products, excluding consumption in petroleum refineries, doubled (table XIX). The rate of increase has slowed down in the past few years as a result of the slackening of economic expansion in certain countries.

Another major development of the Middle East petroleum industry during 1958 to 1959 was the reduction of crude petroleum prices by about 10 per cent in February 1959 - after a period of price stability which followed price rises in early 1957 as a result of the Suez crisis and the shortage of petroleum in the eastern hemisphere. <sup>14/</sup> This reduction appeared to reflect the end of the shortage situation and resulted from the competition among the oil companies - especially from the effort of new producers - to secure outlets for their output. <sup>15/</sup> This factor affected unfavourably the income of petroleum companies as well as the revenues of oil producing countries from petroleum operations. The direct payments by the oil companies to the Governments of oil producing countries (in the form of royalties and taxes), which had risen from \$1,020 million in 1957 to \$1,240 million in 1958, remained at the same level in 1959, despite an increase of 7.8 per cent in crude oil production. Kuwait received 28 per cent of this total in 1959, as compared to 25 per cent for Saudi Arabia, 21 per cent for Iran and 20 per cent for Iraq (table XV).

Progress in the development of petroleum operations in the Middle East summarized above resulted mainly from large-scale investments by the oil companies. The total cumulative gross investment in the petroleum industry of the region rose from \$2,750 million to \$3,725 million between the end of 1955 and 1958; <sup>16/</sup> and the cumulative net investment increased from \$1,625 million to \$2,100 million, during the same period. The share of the United States petroleum companies in the

---

<sup>14/</sup> The posted price of crude petroleum of 34° to 34.9° API gravity at Ras Tanura, Persian Gulf, declined from \$2.08 to \$1.89 per barrel; and the price for crude oil of 36° to 36.9° API gravity at Sidon, Mediterranean, decreased from \$2.49 to \$2.27 per barrel.

<sup>15/</sup> Petroleum Press Service, March 1959.

<sup>16/</sup> Gross investment in production facilities rose from \$950 million to \$1,500 million in the corresponding period.

gross investment in the region rose from 46.9 per cent to 48.3 per cent between 1955 and 1958. <sup>17/</sup> These investment figures do not include capital expenditures in tankers, and distribution and research facilities outside the region, which have been necessary to put the Middle East oil at the disposal of consumers. Again, these data do not refer to the "net worth" of the Middle East petroleum industry which has to take into account, among other things, the proven petroleum reserves.

---

<sup>17/</sup> The Chase Manhattan Bank, Investment Patterns in the World Petroleum Industry (New York, 1956), and Capital Investments by the World Petroleum Industry (New York, 1959).

## FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Data pertaining to 1958 and part of 1959 point to a temporary trend of deterioration in the external payments position of several countries of the Middle East. The main exceptions are Lebanon and Iraq, where a sustained tendency towards increased gold and foreign exchange reserves is noticeable. Both countries show heavy structural deficits in the balance of goods and services, in the case of Lebanon offset by private capital movements, while in the case of Iraq development expenditures have not so far kept pace with a growing oil income. 18/

Oil income in Iran, though continuously increasing, has not been adequate to defray that country's rapidly increasing development expenditures, and international credits have been filling the gap. Jordan and Israel, with structural deficits in their goods and services accounts, continued to show large negative balances, offset by various loans and grants, though some improvement was registered in Israel in 1958 and 1959. Turkey has, to a large extent, relied on foreign grants and loans to balance her deteriorating external accounts.

As to the oil producing countries of the Arabian Peninsula - especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for which balance of payments data are not available - increases in gold and foreign assets registered in 1958 and 1959 point to surpluses in the goods and services accounts, a trend particularly conspicuous in Kuwait.

In the United Arab Republic, Syria has been experiencing external payments difficulties as a consequence of two crop failures in a row. Egypt embarked upon large-scale development programmes and, having been in recent years a net importer of foodstuffs, is experiencing deficits in its goods and services account and is relying to a great extent on foreign credits, secured in substantial amounts in the past few years, to balance its accounts. Table 16, summarizing table XXVII in the appendix, shows the balances in the goods and services accounts of selected countries. Though information is not available for 1959, the balances of payments for that year are expected to follow the 1958 pattern.

---

18/ Information on Lebanon's balance of payments is not included in table 16 because it is not available on a base comparable with those of the other countries shown. The trend illustrated in Iraq was deviated from in 1956 and 1957 because of interruptions in the oil flow in connexion with the Suez events.

Table 16. Balance of Payments, Goods and Services,  
1954, 1957 and 1958, Selected Countries  
(Millions of dollars)

Country and year	Goods and services		
	Merchandise	Oil transactions	Total
<u>Iran:</u>			
1954. . . . .	- 40.3	37.5	- 1.5
1957. . . . .	-256.0	228.4	- 63.9
1958. . . . .	-387.9	316.2	- 97.9
<u>Iraq:</u>			
1954. . . . .	-134.5	222.3	88.9
1957. . . . .	-272.6	174.2	-107.0
1958. . . . .	-235.6	270.9	45.1
<u>Israel:</u>			
1954. . . . .	-204.8	-	-236.1
1957. . . . .	-292.6	-	-337.3
1958. . . . .	-282.3	-	-333.4
<u>Jordan:</u>			
1954. . . . .	- 43.5	-	- 36.1
1957. . . . .	- 68.3	-	- 65.0
1958. . . . .	- 85.4	-	- 69.6
<u>Turkey:</u>			
1954. . . . .	- 86.5	-	-159.1
1957. . . . .	- 15.0	-	- 34.1
1958. . . . .	- 36.4	-	- 63.9
<u>UAR (Egypt):</u>			
1954. . . . .	- 34.3	-	6.3
1957. . . . .	-147.0	-	- 95.1
1958. . . . .	-151.0	-	- 61.3
<u>UAR (Syria):</u>			
1954. . . . .	- 35.1	-	- 31.1
1957. . . . .	- 16.9	-	2.6
1958. . . . .	- 73.7	-	- 34.3

Source: Table XXVII.

The methods of financing these and expected future deficits are shown in table 17, which summarizes tables XXVIII and XXIX. Table 17 also shows changes in gold and foreign exchange reserves during the period from 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1959.

Table 17. Grants, Credits and Changes in Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves, 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1959, Selected Countries  
(Millions of dollars)

Country	Grants	Credits	Total grants and credits	Changes in gold and foreign exchange reserves
Iran . . . . .	266	314	580	-14.0
Iraq . . . . .	18	246	264	120.2
Israel . . . . .	1,026	227	1,253	87.1
Jordan . . . . .	299	13	312	19.4
Lebanon. . . . .	60	27	87	50.8
Turkey . . . . .	585	282	867	-18.0
United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria). . . . .	83	872	955	-1,090.0
UAR (Egypt). . . . .	...	714	714	-1,104.0
UAR (Syria). . . . .	-	150	150	14.0

Source: Tables XXVIII and XXIX.

The following paragraphs summarize, for the countries where adequate information is available, the main features of the controls on foreign trade established in 1959 with a view to balancing deficits in their goods and services accounts.

### Iran

As foreign currency needs arising from the large-scale development programmes continued to mount against a background of increasing deficits in the merchandise and services account, import controls, which had been relaxed in 1957/58, were reintroduced in 1958/59. Such controls are based on ceilings for global imports. For the Iranian budget year 1959/60, the ceiling has been established at Rls 25 billion; this is approximately a 25 per cent increase over that of the previous year. In cases of necessity the Bank Melli Iran may allow further imports in excess of the prescribed limit.

## Iraq

Following political developments in 1958, a tight system of controls was imposed on the foreign trade of Iraq. On the one hand, this was aimed at keeping in check the over-all deficit in the goods and services account that had developed for the first time in 1956/57, mainly as a consequence of the fall in oil income that resulted from the Suez crisis. On the other hand, it was intended to encourage local industries within the framework of the industrialization drive, which is one of the features of the economic policy of the new Government.

Some imports were made subject to licensing and for others quotas were established. Similarly, chiefly to prevent scarcity of basic foodstuffs on the local market, all exports were made subject to licensing. At present, a large group of commodities is subject to the import quota system. However, the High Supply Committee, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has the authority to raise the established ceiling as additional imports appear to be necessary and justified.

Commodities restricted from export and re-export are foodstuffs and textiles, industrial consumer goods and luxury items. There is also a list of fifty prohibited import items, most of them industrial consumer goods.

This restrictive system has been applied rather liberally as, except for 1957, the surplus in the goods and services account, made possible by a large oil income which offsets the heavy deficit in the merchandise account, assures Iraq of a supply of foreign exchange more than adequate for imports of both consumer goods and capital goods for economic development.

On 23 June 1959, Iraq withdrew from the sterling area. Thus, the differentiation existing since 1941 between imports from the dollar area and those from the non-dollar area was abolished.

## Israel

Foreign currency control measures have been simplified and eased during recent years. Import regulations have been liberalized with regard to 55 per cent of all imports. The remaining 45 per cent are government imports or imports of equipment. The Government is continuing its efforts to simplify procedures for foreign currency allocations and to transfer more and more transactions to the commercial banks without requiring them to obtain the authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

## Turkey

The implementation of the stabilization programme of August 1958 has already somewhat improved the difficult situation pertaining to international transactions. The total value of exports in terms of dollars increased by 43.6 per cent, while that of imports increased by 40.5 per cent in 1959. Changes were introduced in the import quota system in order to stimulate local production and increase supply of goods, thereby reducing inflationary pressures.

An import programme covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1960 comprises a liberalization list, an automatic allocation list, a list of goods which may be imported on credit and a list of global quotas for the free-currency and European Common Market areas. The new programme allows imports to the value of \$250 million and is made up as follows:

	<u>Millions of dollars</u>
Liberalization list . . . . .	80
Automatic allocation list . . . . .	40
List of global quotas for the European Common Market and free-currency areas . . .	100
List of quotas for bilateral agreement countries . . . . .	30
Total	250

As it has been estimated that no more than \$160 million of European Common Market currency and free currency will be available, it is expected that some \$90 million of new credits will be necessary to finance this deficit.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)

In September 1959 the export account system established at the beginning of 1958 was abolished. Basically, the export account system provided that external payments would be credited to export pound accounts of non-residents and that the accounts so created and fed would be used by non-residents to make payments to Egyptian exporters. Another feature of this system was that balances held in export pound accounts by non-residents would be freely transferable among non-residents, while the rates between the export pound and foreign currencies would find their free equilibrium in the market. The system did not seem to work satisfactorily as few transactions took place under it, and the export pound began to depreciate.

The new system consists of a multiple-rate structure combined with quantitative restrictions on imports. Under the new system, variable premiums apply to proceeds in foreign currencies deriving from sales of cotton and textiles, other fixed rates applying to other transactions. Restrictive licensing and quotas are in effect and many transactions are channelled through bilateral agreements. It is worth noting that by the end of October 1959 the total debit amount in the bilateral clearing accounts of Egypt was close to £E34 million.

United Arab Republic (Syria)

Balance of payments difficulties and a progressive reduction in gold and foreign exchange reserves in 1958 prompted Syria in May, August and December of that year to prohibit a group of imports comprising certain basic foodstuffs and items of apparel. For another group of products, mostly textiles and industrial consumer goods, the issuing of import licences was suspended. Furthermore, a list of goods was drawn up, imports of which were allowed only from specific countries, such as members of the Arab League with compensation arrangements or



countries with which Syria had an export surplus in 1957. Early in 1959 the list of suspended imports was extended, while in August of that year area restrictions were abolished.

Imports have been made more difficult also through monetary and fiscal measures; since July 1959 a tax on import licences, equal to 2 per cent of the value of imports, has been in force. At the end of 1959 some improvement was registered in the balance of payments position of Syria and certain additional trade and payments restrictions were abolished or made more liberal.

During 1959 trade between Syria and Egypt gained momentum. The United Arab Republic was established on 22 February 1958. Law No. 131, of 31 August 1958, abolished all customs duties on the exchange between the two regions of locally produced commodities, with the exception of a few industrial commodities on which 50 per cent of normal duties was retained. These exceptions to an otherwise complete customs union were the result of certain considerations for placing such industries in Syria on an equal footing with their counterparts in Egypt.

In addition to being freed from customs duties, exports from each region were exempted from export licences. Other measures in the monetary, banking and administrative fields were also enacted in order to facilitate trade between the two regions.

Despite the fact that the customs union is less than eighteen months old, the increase in the volume of trade in 1959 has been considerable. The trend is indicated below:

Total Trade between the Egyptian and Syrian  
Regions of the United Arab Republic  
(Millions of Syrian pounds)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Imports into the Syrian Region					
from the Egyptian Region . . . . .	6.8	12.9	14.3	25.5	41.8
Exports from the Syrian Region					
to the Egyptian Region . . . . .	5.2	9.0	31.8	16.6	68.4

Source: Table XXXIV.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

During recent years economic development plans have been drawn up and agencies to implement them have been created, in countries of the Middle East, with a view to making the best use of available resources in order to raise living standards and to initiate a process of economic growth through government intervention in key sectors.

The following paragraphs summarize some of the economic developments in recent years in certain countries of the Middle East for which data are available.

### Iran

The Plan Organization of Iran is carrying out its second seven-year plan running from October 1955 to October 1962 and involving a total expenditure of \$1,120 million. This plan does not include the private domestic and foreign investments or the development expenditures of other public agencies such as the National Iranian Oil Company, the Railroad Administration and local authorities. At present the Plan Organization is engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive five-year plan, which will be put into effect in 1962 and will comprise all economic activities.

Total gross investment has been increasing rapidly in Iran in recent years, rising from approximately \$240 million in 1955/56 to about \$450 million in 1957/58 and \$550 million in 1958/59. This relatively high level of investment was made possible by increased income from petroleum operations, borrowings from abroad and grants by the United States Government, as well as by private savings and extension of bank credits for industrial and agricultural development.

Table 18. Iran: Gross Domestic Investment  
(Millions of dollars)

Sector	1957/58	1958/59
Industry . . . . .	110	132
Transport and communications . . . . .	62	55
Others <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	280	363
Total <sup>a/</sup>	452	550

Source: The Plan Organization of Iran.

a/ Average of minimum and maximum estimates.

Though investment increased in the economy, the Plan Organization ran into financial difficulty in implementing its projects according to schedule. On the one hand, because of rising prices the Plan Organization needed an additional \$380 million - or a total revised expenditure of \$1,500 million - to finance all the projects in its second seven-year plan; and on the other hand, its share of income from petroleum revenues, for the period 1955 to 1962, had declined from \$1,150 million to \$860 million because of changes in allocation of such revenues in favour of the ordinary government budget. As a result, a gap of about \$480 million had developed between the anticipated income and the revised planned expenditures of the Plan Organization. It was therefore decided, by abandoning certain projects and slowing down the implementation of a few others, to reduce the expenditures to \$1,160 million, and at the same time to resort to foreign borrowing to the extent of \$270 million until 1962. By October 1959, \$144 million of loans had been secured from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United States Development Loan Fund. 19/ This sum includes a loan of \$75 million extended by the International Bank for general development. In addition the Bank granted three other loans aggregating \$119.2 million for various projects which were to be utilized later on. 20/

### Iraq

The Development Board of Iraq, established in 1950, was abolished by Executive Authority Law No. 74 of 1959 and was replaced by an Economic Planning Board. This consists of representatives of the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Industry, Agrarian Reform, Agriculture, Communications, Works and Housing and Social Affairs and Interior, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. In addition, Economic Planning Law No. 181 of 1959 abolished the Development Programme enacted in 1954, as well as its amendments. To the first Development Programme, 1951-1955, an amount exceeding ID 155 million had been allocated, of which only about one-half was actually spent. To the second Development Programme, 1955-1959 (eventually expanded to 1955-1960), about ID 500 million had been allocated, of which only about one-third was actually spent during the years of operation of the Development Board. In general, this programme was from two to three years behind schedule. Under the new set-up, the Economic Planning Board is not responsible for the actual implementation of the projects included in the Development Programme. This has become the responsibility of the individual ministries, while it is the duty of the Economic Planning Board to draft and modify detailed plans to execute the economic policy adopted by the Council of Ministers and to supervise the execution of the Economic Plan by the various ministries.

In the past, the Development Board received 70 per cent of oil revenue; under the new arrangement, oil income will be shared equally between development projects

---

19/ Plan Organization, Programme Review (Teheran, 1960).

20/ These loans consist of \$72 million for road construction and rehabilitation, \$5.2 million to the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran, and \$42 million for a multi-purpose project on the Dez River. The latter was extended early in 1960. (International Monetary Fund, International Financial News Survey (Washington, D.C.), 26 February 1960.)

and the ordinary budget. This is understood to be a temporary measure made necessary by public welfare services and social defence requirements.

A new interim general development programme became operative on 1 January 1960. It provides for an expenditure of ID 392 million and covers the four years between 1959/60 and 1962/63. The new programme incorporated those projects already started or approved under the Development Board organization, as long as they proved to be consistent with the economic policy of the new Government. It is also understood that in the near future a new comprehensive development programme will be put into operation on a longer-term basis. One of the features of the new programme is the large share, in relation to the previous development programmes, given to housing (19.5 per cent of the total), public health (6.3 per cent) and public culture (10 per cent). Transport and communications will absorb 25.7 per cent of the total expenditures, agriculture 12.2 per cent and industry 9.9 per cent. Table XXXVII summarizes by operating agency and year the various projects included under the new interim economic plan. It should be noted that the expenditure of ID 45 million under the Iraqi-Soviet Co-operation Agreement is not included in the interim plan and that the allocation of ID 10 million under the heading "Iraqi-Soviet economic agreement projects" seems to be expenditure in excess of the amount of the loan contracted with the Soviet Union. Some details on the projects included in the Iraqi-Soviet Agreement are given in the section on industrial production in the present survey.

### Israel

It has been estimated that total gross investment in fixed assets in Israel in 1959 amounted to £1908 million, as compared to £1904 million in the previous year. As the price of investment goods rose only slightly in 1958, by 0.8 per cent, it seems that the level of investment in 1959 remained unchanged, representing 22.9 per cent of the gross national product in 1959 as compared with 25.9 per cent in 1958. Table 19 points to declining investment in agriculture and increasing investment in industry, largely as a consequence of expanded private investments.

Sources of public financing of investment are the Government Development Budget, the Jewish Agency budget and, to a less extent, the budgets of the National Foundation and local authorities. In turn, the sources of income for such financing are the United Jewish Appeal, reparations from the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United States Development Loan Fund, as well as special internal receipts earmarked for the development budgets, such as national insurance payments, income from the floating of new government securities and collections on account of outstanding loans. Most of these incomes are derived from abroad; their amount declined in 1959 and is likely to continue to decrease, in the coming years, as a result of utilization of all of the German reparations and maturation of loans contracted abroad. The net import surplus, which was equal to 67 per cent of the gross domestic fixed investments in 1958, declined to 60 per cent in 1959 - thus the share of domestic financing in investments increased.

Table 19. Israel: Gross Investment in Fixed Assets in 1958 and 1959  
and the Share of Public Financing, a/ by Branch

(Value in millions of Israel pounds; share of public financing in percentage)

Branch	1958		1959 provisional estimate	
	Value	Share of public financing	Value	Share of public financing
Agriculture and irrigation . . . . .	202	56	190	68
Industry and mining. . . . .	150	39	190	37
Electricity. . . . .	50	57	36	46
Communications . . . . .	116	70	112	70
Residential building . . . . .	278	44	270	42
Services, including hotels . . . . .	108	41	110	40
Total	904	50	908	50

Source: Government of Israel.

a/ The public financing of investment comprises direct investments by the Government, the Jewish Agency, national institutions and local authorities, and loans and capital transfers by these public bodies to private enterprises.

However, the relatively high level of investments has been responsible for a considerable rise in gross domestic product. In 1959 the gross national product of Israel at constant prices, rose by 11.4 per cent. Table 20 shows the availability and utilization of resources in that country.

Table 20. Israel: Availability and Utilization of Resources  
(Value in millions of Israel pounds; percentage)

Item	1958		1959 provisional estimate		1960 projection	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
<u>Available resources:</u>						
Gross national product . . . . .	3,491	77.2	3,965	78.7	4,400	79.1
Imports of goods and services . . . . .	1,030	22.8	1,076	21.3	1,160	20.9
Total, available resources	4,521	100.0	5,041	100.0	5,560	100.0
<u>Use of resources:</u>						
Private consumption . . . . .	2,505	55.4	2,810	55.8	3,063	55.1
Public consumption . . . . .	686	15.2	792	15.7	895	16.1
Gross fixed investments . . . . .	904	20.0	908	18.0	950	} 17.8
Increase in inventories . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	
Exports . . . . .	426	9.4	531	10.5	612	11.0
Total, use of resources	4,521	100.0	5,041	100.0	5,560	100.0

Source: Government of Israel.

Jordan

Development activities in Jordan are carried out by a development board, presided over by the Prime Minister, which is responsible to the Council of Ministers for "designing and planning the economic development policy of Jordan", and also for the supervision of the activities of foreign experts. The development board has actually been involved in many operational activities such as the planning and administration of agricultural, industrial and municipal and village loans; the execution of the Water Department programme, and the technical planning and administration of the East Ghor Canal Project (now placed under a special East Ghor Canal Authority).

Jordan has not so far had an over-all economic development plan. However, according to a recent agreement, the Ford Foundation has undertaken to supply to the Government of Jordan expert advice with a view to drawing up a comprehensive development plan designed to narrow the gap, to a manageable size, between foreign

exchange income and expenditure, as well as that between total public expenditure and revenue. An increase in gross national income would also be expected under the plan.

Total public expenditure for economic development was approximately JD 4 million in the fiscal year 1957/58 and about JD 4.5 million in 1958/59, rising to JD 6 million in the current year. In addition, about JD 1 million is spent annually by various government departments on projects of a developmental nature. Among major projects are the development of Aqaba Port - which was carried on from 1952/53 to its completion in December 1959 - at a cost of JD 1.85 million, and the building of the Desert Road which will extend the main road network of Jordan to Aqaba, requiring an investment of about JD 1.1 million. Mention should also be made, in this connexion, of the East Ghor Irrigation Project - involving the reclamation of 25,000 acres - which is being financed by the United States International Co-operation Administration, and the first section of which is to be completed in 1960/61. Except for minor budget appropriations, practically all of this investment is being financed with funds made available by the United States and the United Kingdom.

### Lebanon

There is no formal development organization in Lebanon and most of the investment is at present carried out by private entrepreneurs. The following table shows private estimates of the gross national product and the gross investment in the past three years (in millions of dollars, at current prices):<sup>21/</sup>

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Gross national product (at market prices) . . . . .	630	537	657
Total gross investment . . . . .	98	62	107
Private investment, including government enterprises . . . . .	63	46	69
General government investment, all levels, excluding defence . . . . .	35	16	38

Development expenditure is disbursed through the ordinary budget and related budgets; aggregate expenditure under the latter increased sharply in recent years. The major development project has been the Litani River scheme at an estimated cost of \$60 million. The foreign exchange component of this project - amounting to \$27 million - was financed by a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

<sup>21/</sup> The information used here has been obtained from a private source as the regular data prepared by the Economic Research Institute of the American University of Beirut is available only up to 1958 on net national product and up to 1957 on capital formation.

Between 1956 and December 1959 only \$6.5 million had been disbursed out of this credit. In 1959 an organization of international consultants - IRFED - was retained to collect and analyse basic economic and social information, with a view to preparing the broad lines of an over-all economic development programme.

### Turkey

While no development plan or special development agency exists in Turkey, the pace of development has continued rapidly in recent years. There is no official yearly estimate published on the use of available resources in recent years, but a private source has given the approximations of investment shown in table 21, which are believed to be underestimated. 22/

Table 21. Turkey: Availability and Utilization of Resources  
(Thousands of Turkish liras, at current prices)

Item	1956	1957	1958
<u>Available resources:</u>			
Gross national product . . . . .	24,979	31,479	36,855
Income from rest of the world . . . . .	367	250	250
Total, available resources . . . . .	25,346	31,729	37,100
<u>Use of resources:</u>			
Private consumption . . . . .	19,188	24,629	28,750
Public current expenditures . . . . .	2,758	3,400	4,000
Gross domestic investment . . . . .	3,400	3,700	4,350
Total, use of resources . . . . .	25,346	31,729	37,100

Source: Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey, Economic Report, 1958 (Ankara, 1959).

Public development expenditures, which are carried out by appropriate government agencies, represent a considerable part - nearly 40 per cent - of these investments and have amounted in recent years, to one-third of the total public expenditures. A substantial part of the development expenditures, in the period

22/ The underestimation is due in part to the fact that the value of imports of capital goods included in the gross domestic investment has been converted at the official exchange rate of LT 2.8 to the dollar, which greatly underestimates the real value of the dollar.



preceding August 1958, was financed through credit expansion. This, in turn, had resulted in inflationary pressures, which had been aggravated by a programme of government subsidies to various products. However, this pressure, when suppressed through price controls and other measures, resulted in excess purchasing power in the hands of the public and led to the development of a black market and an unfavourable balance of payments. In August 1958, a price stabilization programme was put into effect, with the assistance of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the International Monetary Fund, the European Payments Union and the United States, under which the Turkish Government received loans and grants amounting to \$359 million and, in turn, undertook to implement measures for the improvement of economic conditions, through restriction of credits, balancing of the government budget, relaxation of price controls, devaluation of the currency, encouragement of exports and investment in short-term production fields. As a result of this programme, economic conditions were greatly improved in 1959. Table 22 gives the distribution of gross investment in Turkey in the period 1950 to 1958:

Table 22. Turkey: Distribution of Gross Public and Private Investment (Millions of Turkish liras)

Item	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Agriculture . . . . .	1,465.5	4,153.4	5,618.9
Mining . . . . .	270.9	21.7	292.6
Manufacturing . . . . .	2,215.4	3,415.4	5,630.8
Construction . . . . .	33.4	4,744.2	4,827.6
Electricity, gas and water . .	1,652.9	75.3	1,728.2
Transport and communications . .	4,322.2	1,220.4	5,542.6
Commerce . . . . .	86.5	389.7	476.2
Services . . . . .	1,581.7	77.9	1,659.6
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3.2	204.0	207.2
Total . . . . .	11,681.7	14,302.0	25,983.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Bill for the Financial Year 1960 (Ankara, 1959) (in Turkish).

#### United Arab Republic (Egypt)

Lack of adequate data concerning development activity in Egypt in the past few years makes any accurate assessment of the results impossible. Information on both private and public investments is fragmentary and the national income figures do not go beyond 1956. According to estimates of the Egyptian authorities, total investment in the past five years averaged £E 130 million per annum. Domestic sources provided approximately 80 per cent of this amount; the balance was obtained

from foreign sources in the form of assistance or credit. This rate of annual investment, among other factors, contributed to a rise in real national income of from 3 to 4 per cent per annum.

The private sector was responsible for the major portion of investment in the past, but the proportionate share of the public sector has been steadily rising. An exception to this occurred in the fiscal year 1957/58, when the Government deliberately curtailed its programme in order to restore fiscal balance. It should be emphasized, however, that this was a temporary measure, as public investment since 1958/59 has again shown an upward trend.

The development projects budget, which constitutes a major portion of public development expenditures, is shown in table 23.

Table 23. UAR (Egypt): Development Projects Budget<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of Egyptian pounds)

Item	Actual 1955/56	Estimates			
		1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Public works (mainly irrigation and drainage) . . . . .	13.3	16.7	8.8	12.0	14.3
Petroleum administration and mineral projects . . . . .	3.5	2.7	5.6	4.2	1.5
Communications . . . . .	10.1	12.5	9.0	10.0	11.2
Aswan Dam project . . . . .	0.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	13.2
Five-year Industrialization Programme . . . . .	-	-	-	12.0	45.0
Other projects . . . . .	12.0	10.9	1.9	5.2	12.9
Total	39.4	45.7	28.1	46.0	98.1

Source: National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin (Cairo).

<sup>a/</sup> Fiscal years ending 30 June.

According to this budget, £E 46 million are allocated for 1958/59 and £E 98 million for 1959/60. The higher allocations for the years 1958 to 1960 inclusive are due to the inclusion of projects in the Five-year Industrialization Programme and the High Aswan Dam. Actual expenditures are, however, expected to fall short of these estimates. Preliminary figures show that actual expenditures in 1958/59 did not exceed £E 39 million, while the anticipated expenditures in 1959/60 are likely to be considerably less than the budget estimates.

Loans recently secured by the Egyptian Government, to which reference is made in the section on industrial production in the present survey and also in table XXIX, should enable Egypt to carry out its development programmes without undue strain on internal resources. Altogether, loans granted to Egypt during 1958 and 1959, including loans from the Soviet Union for industrial programmes and for the Aswan High Dam, first and second stages, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the Suez Canal Authority, and others from the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Germany, Japan, Czechoslovakia and other sources, amount to £E 338 million. <sup>23/</sup> Only a minor part of this total of foreign credits has been spent so far. During the period 1954 to 1959, Egypt floated internally £E 90 million of domestic bonds to finance economic development.

The five-year industrialization programme started in 1957 has been running ahead of schedule and the projects are expected to be completed by 1960 with a total expenditure of some £E 300 million. A new five-year development programme, covering the period 1960 to 1965, is now in preparation. The total gross investment envisaged should amount to £E 975 million. Of this total, £E 375 million will be devoted to industry, £E 255 million to agriculture and the balance of £E 345 million to other sectors. The annual rate of investment will be approximately £E 200 million a year, whereas, as mentioned above, during the past five years total gross investment, public as well as private, seems to have been of the order of magnitude of £E 130 million.

#### United Arab Republic (Syria)

Development expenditure on a large scale was first planned in Syria under the seven-year LS 686.5 million development budget of 1955. It is estimated that approximately LS 260 million was spent between August 1955 and June 1959 under this programme.

In 1958 the unfinished part of the programme was absorbed into a much larger ten-year development plan which envisaged the expenditure of LS 2.1 billion to be financed as follows: LS 535.5 million of loans from abroad, LS 1,320 million of revenue from completed projects, and LS 186 million from the general budget and domestic borrowing.

According to recent developments, the 1958 ten-year programme will be replaced by a five-year plan, details of which are not yet made public. There are, however, indications that Syria has developed a tentative five-year industrialization plan with an investment target of LS 560 million, and a five-year transport and communications plan with a target of LS 613 million. The latter plan allocates LS 169 million to roads and bridges, LS 357 million to railroads, and LS 87 million to the telephone, telegraph and postal systems.

---

<sup>23/</sup> Excluded from this amount are payment facilities extended by the United States under Public Law 480 (see the section on agriculture in the present study).

In recent years Syria has shown vigorous economic growth, as indicated in table 24.

Table 24. UAR (Syria): National Income, 1950-1958  
(Millions of Syrian pounds)

Year	National income, at current prices	Index (1950 = 100)	National income, at 1950 prices	Index (1950 = 100)
1950 . . . . .	1,187	100	1,187	100
1951 . . . . .	1,431	121	1,235	104
1952 . . . . .	1,641	138	1,325	112
1953 . . . . .	1,444	122	1,271	107
1954 . . . . .	1,690	142	1,617	136
1955 . . . . .	1,568	132	1,516	128
1956 . . . . .	1,995	168	1,672	141
1957 . . . . .	2,182	184	1,761	148
1958 . . . . .	1,785	150	1,540	130

Source: Economic Development Organization, Ten-Year Development Programme, 1958-1967 (Damascus, 1959).

As the over-all position of the public sector has shown some strain in recent years - a deficit of approximately LS 150 million having accumulated during 1956-1958 - it is expected that a considerable proportion of the ten-year plan will be financed from external resources.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table I. Acreage of Principal Crops, by Country  
(Thousands of hectares)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Wheat . . . . .	9,767	12,806	13,515	14,445	13,881	14,191	...
Cyprus . . . . .	75	74	81	79	79	80	...
Iran . . . . .	2,080 <sup>b/</sup>	2,300	2,300 <sup>c/</sup>	2,900	2,500 <sup>c/</sup>	2,500 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Iraq . . . . .	936	1,390	1,425	1,314	1,456	1,532	...
Israel . . . . .	34 <sup>b/</sup>	31	47	57	57	59	62
Jordan . . . . .	182	273	270	325	280	300	...
Lebanon <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	70	70	70	70	70	60	66
Turkey <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	4,770	6,541	7,186	7,458	7,275	7,569	7,666
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	605	754	640	660	636	599	620
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	994	1,347	1,463	1,537	1,495	1,460	1,422
Other countries <sup>e/</sup>	21	26	33	45	33	32	...
Barley . . . . .	4,301	5,293	5,575	5,739	5,885	5,844	...
Cyprus . . . . .	53	56	57	54	56	60	...
Iran . . . . .	757	800	800 <sup>c/</sup>	1,000	900 <sup>c/</sup>	900 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Iraq . . . . .	934 <sup>b/</sup>	1,122	1,205	1,171	1,240	1,157	1,165
Israel . . . . .	52 <sup>b/</sup>	78	62	58	52	58	57
Jordan . . . . .	62	104	101	109	95	103	...
Lebanon . . . . .	20	20	20	19	21	18	20
Turkey . . . . .	1,972	2,500	2,640	2,612	2,630	2,700	2,750
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	64	51	57	55	56	57	59
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	369	543	614	636	813	769	727
Other countries <sup>e/</sup>	18	19	19	25	22	22	...
Maize . . . . .	1,323	1,566	1,519	1,532	1,494	1,547	...
Iran . . . . .	6	6 <sup>c/</sup>	6 <sup>c/</sup>	8	8 <sup>c/</sup>	8 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Iraq . . . . .	20 <sup>b/</sup>	5	8	7	6	6	...
Israel . . . . .	8 <sup>b/</sup>	11	8	7	8	6	3
Lebanon . . . . .	7	7	8	8	10	8	10
Turkey . . . . .	598	720	706	721	709	690	700
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	660	800	770	771	743	821	779
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	24	17	13	10	10	8	8
Rye . . . . .	493	613	641	642	655	665	657
Turkey . . . . .	493	613	641	642	655	665	657
Oats . . . . .	323	359	380	382	395	399	420
Turkey . . . . .	307	348	369	372	384	389	410
Other countries	16	11	11	10	11	10	10

Table I.(continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Millet . . . . .	201	224	181	204	243	150	...
Turkey . . . . .	76	79	79	77	70	60	...
UAR (Syria) . . . .	93	102	70	87	70	57	44
Other countries	32	43	32	40	33	33	...
Sorghum . . . . .	280	331	265	293	284	264	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . .	191	192	184	201	189 <sup>f/</sup>	178 <sup>f/</sup>	...
Other countries	89	137	81	92	95 <sup>f/</sup>	86 <sup>f/</sup>	...
Rice (paddy) . . . .	687	681	585	688	723	593	700
Iran . . . . .	220	250	243	280	250	223	259 <sup>c/</sup>
Iraq . . . . .	174	120	54	70	91	89	85 <sup>c/</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	31	46	29	42	70	59	45
UAR (Egypt) . . . .	256	256	252	290	307	218	306
UAR (Syria) . . . .	4	6	4	2	1	-	1
Other countries	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
Pulses <sup>g/</sup> . . . . .	747	773	798	805	841	873	...
Cyprus . . . . .	10	13 <sup>c/</sup>	12	12	12	12	...
Iran . . . . .	84 <sup>c/</sup>	85 <sup>c/</sup>	85 <sup>c/</sup>	85 <sup>c/</sup>	85 <sup>c/</sup>	85 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Iraq . . . . .	42	46	41	43	41	42	...
Israel . . . . .	6	6	7	7	6	6	...
Jordan . . . . .	25	34	30	33	36	34	...
Lebanon . . . . .	9	9	9	8	9	8	8
Turkey . . . . .	268	288	304	311	327	333	332
UAR (Egypt) . . . .	195	171	190	182	188	184	...
UAR (Syria) . . . .	108	121	120	124	137	169	126
Cotton lint . . . . .	1,512	1,700	1,939	1,928	1,980	2,028	1,913
Aden . . . . .	1	8	13	14	17 <sup>c/</sup>	12	12 <sup>c/</sup>
Iran . . . . .	133 <sup>c/</sup>	200 <sup>c/</sup>	230 <sup>c/</sup>	243 <sup>c/</sup>	243 <sup>c/</sup>	260 <sup>c/</sup>	270 <sup>c/</sup>
Iraq . . . . .	29 <sup>c/</sup>	56	57	58	65	56 <sup>c/</sup>	40 <sup>c/</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	474	582	625	637	625	631	624
UAR (Egypt) . . . .	761	663	763	694	764	800	740
UAR (Syria) . . . .	107	187	243	272	258	261	227
Other countries	7	4	8	10	8	8	...
Sugar-beets . . . . .	85 <sup>c/</sup>	114	147	167	195	195	...
Iran . . . . .	34 <sup>c/</sup>	38 <sup>c/</sup>	46 <sup>c/</sup>	43 <sup>c/</sup>	46 <sup>c/</sup>	46 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Israel . . . . .	...	1	1	1	2	3	...
Turkey . . . . .	50 <sup>h/</sup>	70	97	120	144	144	167
UAR (Syria) . . . .	1 <sup>h/</sup>	5	3	3	3	2	...
Sugar-cane . . . . .	37	48	47	46	48	41	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . .	37	48	47	46	48	41	...

Table I. (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Tobacco . . . . .	158	203	217	221	221	209	224
Iran . . . . .	16 <sup>c/</sup>	17 <sup>c/</sup>	19 <sup>c/</sup>	21 <sup>c/</sup>	22 <sup>c/</sup>	22 <sup>c/</sup>	18 <sup>c/</sup>
Iraq . . . . .	4 <sup>c/</sup>	10 <sup>c/</sup>	7 <sup>c/</sup>	7	8	9 <sup>c/</sup>	9 <sup>c/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	4	6	4	3	4	4	3 <sup>c/</sup>
Lebanon . . . . .	2 <sup>c/</sup>	3	3	3	3	3	3
Turkey . . . . .	122	156	173	175	170	157	177 <sup>c/</sup>
UAR (Syria) . . .	7	7	7	7	7	7	7 <sup>c/</sup>
Other countries	3	4	4	5	7	7	7 <sup>c/</sup>
Oil-seeds <sup>i/</sup> . . . .	1,851	2,112	2,360	2,375	2,393	2,432	...
Aden . . . . .	4	11	15	16	19	14	9
Cyprus . . . . .	7	6	7	5	4	3	...
Iran . . . . .	147	225 <sup>c/</sup>	255 <sup>c/</sup>	268 <sup>c/</sup>	268 <sup>c/</sup>	285 <sup>c/</sup>	295 <sup>c/</sup>
Iraq . . . . .	58	91	84	86	99	88 <sup>c/</sup>	72 <sup>c/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	4	8	11	14	16	15	...
Jordan . . . . .	5	14	11	15	10	8	...
Lebanon . . . . .	6	4	5	5	4	2	2
Turkey . . . . .	707	845	900	931	903	905	904
UAR (Egypt) . . .	792	698	802	737	802	839	779
UAR (Syria) . . .	121	210	270	298	268	273	248 <sup>c/</sup>

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rome) .  
Years stated refer to period in which crops are harvested.

- a/ Preliminary figures.  
b/ Average of four years.  
c/ Estimated.  
d/ Crop includes spelt.  
e/ Including Arabian Peninsula countries.  
f/ Including data on millet for Aden Protectorate that are not available separately.  
g/ Dry beans, dry peas, broad beans, chick-peas and lentils.  
h/ Average of three years.  
i/ Soya beans, ground-nuts, cotton-seed, linseed, sesame seed, sunflower seed and rape-seed.



Table II. Production of Principal Crops, by Country  
(Thousands of tons)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Wheat . . . . .	9,223	11,400	11,948	13,082	15,640	14,390	14,050
Cyprus . . . . .	48	71	62	82	80	81	...
Iran . . . . .	1,860	2,100	2,313	2,700	2,800	2,700	3,103
Iraq . . . . .	448	1,160	453	776	1,118	754	671
Israel . . . . .	24 <sup>b/</sup>	34	36	74	83	62	74
Jordan . . . . .	127	233	79	242	220	66	82
Lebanon <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	51	60	60	60	65	48	58
Turkey . . . . .	4,771	5,010	7,016	6,510	8,419	8,671	7,987
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	1,113	1,729	1,451	1,547	1,467	1,412	1,443
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	762	965	438	1,051	1,354	562	632
Other countries <sup>d/</sup>	19	38	40	40	34	34	...
Barley . . . . .	4,388	5,527	5,058	5,766	7,061	6,047	...
Cyprus . . . . .	47	70	53	65	70	73	70
Iran . . . . .	767	820	880	1,000	980	950	1,000
Iraq . . . . .	722	1,239	757	1,016	1,305	953	764
Israel . . . . .	44 <sup>b/</sup>	90	42	85	74	53	65
Jordan . . . . .	52	104	25	96	81	17	...
Lebanon . . . . .	25	27	26	21	24	18	24
Turkey . . . . .	2,270	2,400	2,985	2,900	3,650	3,600	3,300
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	123	116	127	129	131	135	142
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	321	635	137	426	721	228	218
Other countries	17	26	26	28	25 <sup>e/</sup>	20 <sup>e/</sup>	...
Maize . . . . .	2,196	2,553	2,641	2,582	2,337	2,729	...
Iran . . . . .	6	7 <sup>e/</sup>	7 <sup>e/</sup>	14	14 <sup>e/</sup>	14 <sup>e/</sup>	...
Iraq . . . . .	14	4	7	6	5	5	...
Israel . . . . .	8	23	26	23	38	28	15
Lebanon . . . . .	12	13	14	14	17	14	17
Turkey . . . . .	747	914	855	858	750	900	1,000
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	1,378	1,568	1,714	1,652	1,498	1,758	1,560
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	31	24	18	15	15	10	21
Rye . . . . .	500	440	650	566	700	800	665
Turkey . . . . .	500	440	650	566	700	800	665
Oats . . . . .	339	336	365	391	487	492	488
Turkey . . . . .	326	325	356	382	475	480	479
Other countries	13	11	9	9	12	12	9
Millet . . . . .	180	252	199	186	157	149	...
Turkey . . . . .	78	88	92	74	70	65	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	65	114	71	75	52	50	36
Other countries	37	50	36	37	35	34 <sup>e/</sup>	...

Table II. (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Sorghum . . . . .	616	709	648	730	735	710	...
UAR (Egypt) . . .	518	549	537	594	566 <sub>f/</sub>	543 <sub>f/</sub>	...
Other countries	98	160	111	136	169 <sub>f/</sub>	167 <sub>f/</sub>	...
Rice (paddy) . . .	1,723	2,031	1,832	2,288	2,541	1,857	...
Iran . . . . .	424	526	322	440	480	435	526
Iraq . . . . .	203	180	83	111	154	137	...
Turkey . . . . .	109	183	102	153	192	198	158
UAR (Egypt) . . .	971	1,118	1,309	1,573	1,709	1,082	1,535
UAR (Syria) . . .	13	19	11	6	2	1	2
Other countries	3	5	5	5	4	4	...
Pulses . . . . .	772	820	805	811	873	789	...
Cyprus . . . . .	5	9 <sub>e/</sub>	7 <sub>e/</sub>	7 <sub>e/</sub>	8 <sub>e/</sub>	6 <sub>e/</sub>	...
Iran . . . . .	57	55 <sub>e/</sub>	55 <sub>e/</sub>	55 <sub>e/</sub>	55 <sub>e/</sub>	55 <sub>e/</sub>	...
Iraq . . . . .	27	32	29	35	27	24	...
Israel . . . . .	1	4	2	5	3	4	3
Jordan . . . . .	13	26	9	30	20	8	...
Lebanon . . . . .	13	15	16	13	15	13	15
Turkey . . . . .	263	282	306	307	331	369	392
UAR (Egypt) . . .	314	303	320	262	314	259	...
UAR (Syria) . . .	79	94	61	97	100	51	47
Cotton lint . . . .	578	641	656	662	735 <sub>e/</sub>	816	840
Aden <sub>e/</sub> . . . . .	1	4	6	6	5 <sub>e/</sub>	4	3 <sub>e/</sub>
Iran <sub>e/</sub> . . . . .	26	60	60	62	65	72 <sub>e/</sub>	79 <sub>e/</sub>
Iraq . . . . .	4	7	8	8	14	12 <sub>e/</sub>	9 <sub>e/</sub>
Turkey . . . . .	119	142	157	165	135	180	190
UAR (Egypt) . . .	396	348	335	325	405	446	454
UAR (Syria) . . .	30	80	87	93	107	97	98
Other countries	2	-	3	3	4	5	7
Sugar-beets . . . .	1,321 <sub>e/</sub>	1,682	2,322	2,708	3,080	3,222 <sub>e/</sub>	...
Iran . . . . .	349 <sub>e/</sub>	445	522	604 <sub>e/</sub>	727 <sub>e/</sub>	730 <sub>e/</sub>	...
Israel . . . . .	2 <sub>e/</sub>	21	29	59	94	122	...
Turkey . . . . .	963 <sub>e/</sub>	1,165	1,736	2,000	2,198	2,338	3,390
UAR (Syria) . . .	7 <sub>e/</sub>	51	35	45	61	32	...
Sugar-cane . . . . .	2,191	4,222	4,140	4,139	4,231	3,806	...
Lebanon . . . . .	6	...	1	9	8	8	...
UAR (Egypt) . . .	2,185	4,222	4,139	4,130	4,223	3,798	...

Table II. (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Tobacco . . . . .	118	136	148	148	156	148	153
Iran . . . . .	12 <sup>e/</sup>	12 <sup>e/</sup>	11 <sup>e/</sup>	14 <sup>e/</sup>	14 <sup>e/</sup>	13 <sup>e/</sup>	11 <sup>e/</sup>
Iraq . . . . .	3	9	5	5	5	5	6 <sup>e/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Lebanon . . . . .	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Turkey . . . . .	91	102	120	116	123	115	121 <sup>e/</sup>
UAR (Syria). . . . .	6	5	5	5	6	7	7 <sup>e/</sup>
Other countries	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Olives . . . . .	418	708	309	795	324	...	...
Cyprus . . . . .	10 <sup>h/</sup>	8	8	13	10	6	...
Iran . . . . .	10 <sup>e/</sup>	10 <sup>e/</sup>	10 <sup>e/</sup>	10 <sup>e/</sup>	10 <sup>e/</sup>	...	...
Israel . . . . .	6 <sup>h/</sup>	22	28	25	7	20	...
Jordan . . . . .	23 <sup>b/</sup>	61	12	72	15	52	...
Lebanon . . . . .	37 <sup>b/</sup>	36	17	55	13	48	18
Turkey . . . . .	269 <sup>f/</sup>	532	200	539	226	482	402
UAR (Egypt). . . . .	2 <sup>b/</sup>	3	5	3	5	...	...
UAR (Syria). . . . .	61 <sup>h/</sup>	36	29	78	38	65	28
Olive oil . . . . .	77	124	59	134	59	123	...
Cyprus . . . . .	2 <sup>h/</sup>	1	1	2	2	1	...
Iran . . . . .	1 <sup>b/</sup>	1 <sup>e/</sup>	1 <sup>e/</sup>	1 <sup>e/</sup>	1 <sup>e/</sup>	1 <sup>e/</sup>	...
Israel . . . . .	1 <sup>b/</sup>	4	-	4	1	4	2
Jordan . . . . .	4 <sup>h/</sup>	15	7 <sup>e/</sup>	6 <sup>e/</sup>	4 <sup>e/</sup>	2 <sup>e/</sup>	...
Lebanon . . . . .	12 <sup>b/</sup>	12 <sup>e/</sup>	2	14	1	10	...
Turkey . . . . .	48 <sup>h/</sup>	83	41	90	43	90	76
UAR (Syria). . . . .	9 <sup>h/</sup>	8	7	17	7	15	...
Oil-seeds <sup>i/</sup> . . . . .	1,319	1,541	1,583	1,562	1,709	1,837	...
Aden . . . . .	2	9	8	13	12 <sup>e/</sup>	6	4
Cyprus <sup>e/</sup> . . . . .	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
Iran . . . . .	64	134	134	139	145	158	172
Iraq . . . . .	18	32	29	31	47	43 <sup>e/</sup>	36 <sup>e/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	3	17	24	21	30	24	...
Jordan . . . . .	2	4	4	4	4	2	...
Lebanon . . . . .	5	4	4	4	3	3	3
Turkey . . . . .	391	464	514	480	450	521	600
UAR (Egypt). . . . .	760	716	699	694	826	906	927
UAR (Syria). . . . .	72	159	166	176	191	174	180
Dates . . . . .	810	1,006	951	1,056	998	993	...
Aden . . . . .	5	13	15	15 <sup>e/</sup>	7	7	...
Iran . . . . .	125	141	100	132	104	127	...
Iraq . . . . .	313	303	334	349	323	324 <sup>e/</sup>	...
Saudi Arabia	182 <sup>j/</sup>	170 <sup>e/</sup>	173	191	200	200 <sup>e/</sup>	...
UAR (Egypt). . . . .	185 <sup>b/</sup>	379	329	369	364	335	...

Table II. (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Citrus fruits							
Cyprus . . . . .	35	48	51	50	73	65	...
Iran . . . . .	47	35	40	44	45	45	...
Israel . . . . .	302	392	452	439	436	588	...
Lebanon . . . . .	75	115	102	108	116	131	160
Turkey . . . . .	79	177	219	193	314	306	...
UAR (Egypt) . .	299	331	365	329	313	354	...
Other countries	6	7	9	9	7	9	10
Raisins . . . . .							
Cyprus . . . . .	181	220	220	267	225	228	...
Iran <sup>e/</sup> . . . . .	5	7	7	7	7	2	...
Iran . . . . .	41	50	60	62	64	64	...
Turkey . . . . .	126	138	141	186	140 <sup>e/</sup>	150 <sup>e/</sup>	...
UAR (Syria) . .	8 <sup>e/</sup>	23	11	11	13	10	...
Other countries	1	2	1	1	1	2	...
Figs <sup>k/</sup> . . . . .							
Cyprus . . . . .	204	226	201	228	246	260	...
Cyprus . . . . .	3 <sup>l/</sup>	4	3	3	3	3	...
Iran . . . . .	6 <sup>l/</sup>	5 <sup>e/</sup>	5 <sup>e/</sup>	5 <sup>e/</sup>	5 <sup>e/</sup>	5 <sup>e/</sup>	...
Iran . . . . .	6 <sup>l/</sup>	5	6	9	10	11	...
Israel . . . . .	16 <sup>l/</sup>	18	8	13	15	14	...
Jordan . . . . .	13	20	20	22	20	18	...
Lebanon . . . . .	107	107	100	121	137	155	...
Turkey . . . . .	11	11	9	6	5	5	...
UAR (Egypt) . .	42	56	50	49	51	49	...
UAR (Syria) . .							

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. Years stated refer to period in which crops are harvested.

a/ Preliminary figures.

b/ Average of four years.

c/ Crop includes spelt.

d/ Including Arabian Peninsula countries.

e/ Estimated.

f/ Including data on millet for Aden Protectorate that are not available separately.

g/ Average of three years.

h/ Annual average, 1947-1952.

i/ Soya beans, ground-nuts, cotton-seed, linseed, sesame seed and sunflower seed.

j/ Average of two years.

k/ Fresh basis.

l/ 1948

Table III. Animals and Animal Products, by Country

Country and item	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Cyprus:</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	577	678	701	658	663	650	...
Meat <u>b/</u> . . . . .	8	6	9	9	10	9	... <sup>c/</sup>
Milk <u>b/</u> . . . . .	31	28	28	22	26	25	25 <sup>c/</sup>
Hen eggs <u>d/</u> . . . . .	25	21	21 <sup>c/</sup>	21 <sup>c/</sup>	22 <sup>c/</sup>	23 <sup>c/</sup>	24 <sup>c/</sup>
Cheese <u>b/</u> . . . . .	2	3	3	3	...	...	...
Poultry <u>e/</u> . . . . .	417	707	1,100	...	...	...	...
<b>Iran:</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	31,268	35,700 <sup>c/</sup>	35,975 <sup>c/</sup>	37,025 <sup>c/</sup>	37,175 <sup>c/</sup>	37,225 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Wool <u>b/</u> . . . . .	15.0	17.7	19.5	19.1	19.5	20.0	19.5
<b>Iraq:</b>							
Wool <u>b/</u> . . . . .	13.6	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.0	15.0	13.6
<b>Israel:</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	255	377	406	434	523	595	...
Meat <u>b/</u> . . . . .	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	0.7	... <sup>c/</sup>
Milk <u>b/</u> . . . . .	112	182	199	216	232	267	300 <sup>c/</sup>
Hen eggs <u>d/</u> . . . . .	330	414	504	510	630	886	...
Butter <u>b/</u> . . . . .	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	...
Poultry <u>e/</u> . . . . .	4,790	4,545	4,960	5,150	5,700	7,600	8,800
<b>Jordan:</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	1,425 <sup>c/</sup>	1,989 <sup>c/</sup>	1,982 <sup>c/</sup>	1,865 <sup>c/</sup>	1,615	1,480	...
Poultry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,077	1,046	...
<b>Lebanon:</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	517 <sup>c/</sup>	590	578	563 <sup>c/</sup>	523 <sup>c/</sup>	...	...
Meat <u>b/</u> . . . . .	14 <sup>c/</sup>	17	19	21	20	21	...
Cheese <u>b/</u> . . . . .	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Poultry <u>e/</u> . . . . .	...	1,500	1,800	1,900	1,900	...	...
<b>Turkey:</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	54,559	61,801	56,767	59,171	61,737	70,876	...
Wool <u>b/</u> . . . . .	30	36	37	39	40	42	42
Milk <u>b/</u> . . . . .	3,173	2,563	3,480	3,657	3,334	4,178	4,230 <sup>c/</sup>
Hen eggs <u>d/</u> . . . . .	920	1,113	1,118	1,166	1,193	1,238	...
Poultry <u>e/</u> . . . . .	21,314	24,266	25,022	25,650	26,789	27,922	...
<b>UAR (Egypt):</b>							
Livestock <u>a/f/</u> . . . . .	4,512 <sup>c/</sup>	4,341	4,360 <sup>c/</sup>	4,223 <sup>c/</sup>	4,395	...	...
Meat <u>b/</u> . . . . .	177	195	209	230	234	217	...
Wool <u>b/</u> . . . . .	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.6	...	...
Milk <u>b/</u> . . . . .	1,163	904	966	1,082	1,093	1,091 <sup>c/</sup>	1,105 <sup>c/</sup>
Hen eggs <u>d/</u> . . . . .	455	591	706	...	...	...	...
Poultry <u>e/</u> . . . . .	...	59,294	63,518	63,538	60,785	62,067	...
<b>UAR (Syria):</b>							
Livestock <u>a/</u> . . . . .	5,016	6,617	7,033	7,432	8,299	8,554	...
Wool <u>b/</u> . . . . .	7.9	8.3	9.1	10.2	10.5	9.7	9.5
Milk <u>b/</u> . . . . .	349	336	341	503	500	501 <sup>c/</sup>	501 <sup>c/</sup>
Hen eggs <u>d/</u> . . . . .	91	180	157	155	146	138	...
Cheese <u>b/</u> . . . . .	...	13	11	12	15	11	...
Butter <u>b/</u> . . . . .	6	13	12	13	12	6	...
Poultry <u>e/</u> . . . . .	2,681	3,427	3,264	3,045	3,330	3,190	...

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Jordan: Statistical Yearbook, 1957 (Amman). Figures for livestock, poultry and cheese refer to agricultural years; figures for milk include milk fed to young animals.

- a/ Thousands of head.  
b/ Thousands of tons.  
c/ FAO estimates.  
d/ Millions.  
e/ Thousands.  
f/ Excluding camels.

Table IV. Israel, Turkey and UAR (Egypt): Daily Food Consumption per Person  
(Grammes, except as indicated)

Item	Israel			Turkey		UAR (Egypt)	
	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1956/57 <sup>a/</sup>	1957/58	1956/57	1957/58
Calories (number) . . .	2,880	2,850	2,750	2,780	2,890	2,560	2,640
Protein . . . . .	87.6	88.1	84.1	89.2	93.3	73.4	78.2
Animal . . . . .	30.4	31.3	33.0	15.2	14.4	12.9	13.3
Vegetable . . . . .	57.2	56.8	51.1	74.0	78.9	60.5	64.9
Fats . . . . .	83.3	80.2	83.5	45.9	44.5	38.4	42.2

Source: Israel and United Arab Republic: government sources; Turkey: government sources through the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

a/ Provisional: food balance-sheets prior to 1957/58 under revision.

Table V. Number of Tractors<sup>a/</sup> used in Agriculture, by Country

Country	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Aden <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	...	102	150	182	390	418
Cyprus <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	443	1,181	1,476	1,682	2,452	2,752
Iran . . . . .	1,186 <sup>b/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq . . . . .	...	1,462	1,715	2,096	2,188	...
Israel . . . . .	2,300	3,535	4,010	4,500	4,700	4,975
Jordan <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	84 <sup>c/</sup>	305	367	439	566	664
Lebanon . . . . .	121	135	160	195	224	440
Turkey . . . . .	10,227	37,743	40,282	43,727	44,144	42,527
UAR (Egypt) <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	...	10,355	10,750	...	12,086	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	642 <sup>b/</sup>	1,483	2,205	3,370	3,999	4,546

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Jordan: Statistical Yearbook, 1957 and Statistical Yearbook, 1958 (Jerusalem, Jordan); UAR (Syria): Statistical Abstract, 1957 and 1958 (Damascus); Turkey: Report on the Turkish Budget for the Fiscal Year 1956/57.

a/ Both crawler and wheel types.

b/ Tractors used for all purposes, including road-building.

c/ 1951.

d/ Including garden tractors.

Table VI. Consumption of Fertilizers, by Country  
(Thousands of tons)

Item and country	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 <sup>a/</sup>
<u>Nitrogen (N)</u>					
Cyprus . . . . .	2.9	4.2	3.6	6.4	6.8 <sup>b/</sup>
Iran . . . . .	...	...	0.6	1.6	1.8 <sup>b/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	10.0	12.2	11.6	14.1	15.4 <sup>b/</sup>
Lebanon . . . . .	4.6	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0 <sup>b/</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	10.5	9.6	10.8	13.4	14.0
UAR (Egypt) <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	111.2	122.6	115.2	157.3	177.1
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	4.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3
Total	143.8	158.0	151.1	202.0	224.4
<u>Phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)</u>					
Cyprus . . . . .	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9 <sup>b/</sup>
Iran . . . . .	...	0.4	0.7	2.7	2.8 <sup>b/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	13.2	14.9	15.4	15.7	15.5
Lebanon . . . . .	2.3	4.1	4.7	6.9	...
Turkey . . . . .	11.6	10.5	5.1	6.4	13.3
UAR (Egypt) <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	15.0	20.6	23.7	27.5	27.7
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3
Total	48.5	56.5	55.7	65.6	65.5
<u>Potash (K<sub>2</sub>O)</u>					
Cyprus . . . . .	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Iran . . . . .	...	0.1	0.3	0.5	...
Israel . . . . .	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.6	...
Lebanon . . . . .	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.9	2.5
Turkey . . . . .	0.6	6.3	6.1	0.3	0.9
UAR (Egypt) <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.7
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Total	5.8	11.3	11.7	12.6	6.6

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, An Annual Review of World Production and Consumption of Fertilizers, various issues (Rome).

a/ Estimates.

b/ Unofficial estimates.

c/ Calendar year ending in the first half of the period stated.



Table VII. UAR (Syria): Implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law,  
27 September 1958 - August 1959 <sup>a/</sup>

District	Number of landlords <sup>b/</sup>			Total area expro- priated	Area distributed		Beneficiaries		Co-operative societies	
	Total	Irri- gated land	Non-irri- gated land		Irri- gated	Non-irri- gated	Number of families	Number of persons	Budget <sup>c/</sup>	Number of members
Damascus . . . . .	141	27	94	33,388	250	6,796	565	3,730	401	824
Aleppo . . . . .	652	140	512	38,825	233	17,952	1,144	6,249	878	2,489
Homs . . . . .	178	49	129	22,767	-	5,177	244	1,126	1,019	1,399
Hama . . . . .	272	66	206	13,646	83	3,657	189	1,304	1,326	3,474
Latakia . . . . .	60	20	40	1,278	401	195	161	1,001	174	359
Dair-al-Zor . . . . .	900	277	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Hasakeh . . . . .	964	166	798	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Dar'a . . . . .	47	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweida . . . . .	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,218	781	2,437	109,904	967	33,777	2,303	13,410	3,798	8,980

Source: UAR (Syria): Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Agrarian Reform, "First Statistical Abstract, 1959" (mimeographed).

<sup>a/</sup> Area in hectares; value in thousands of Syrian pounds.

<sup>b/</sup> Number of landlords that will eventually be affected by the Agrarian Reform Law, according to type of land.

<sup>c/</sup> Budget appropriations for the 1959/60 agricultural year.

Table VIII. UAR (Syria): Distribution of Landlords Subject to Agrarian Reform Law,  
by District a/ and Type of Land

Area (hectares)	Damascus	Aleppo	Homs	Hama	Latakia	Dair-al-Zor	Hasakeh	Dar'a	Sweida	Total
<u>Irrigated land</u>										
1 - 100 . . . . .	37	117	41	51	16	186	135	11	-	594
101 - 200 . . . . .	4	8	6	4	3	28	14	4	-	71
201 - 500 . . . . .	3	10	2	9	1	40	11	-	-	76
501 - 1,000 . . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	19	3	1	-	26
Over 1,000 . . . . .	2	3	-	2	-	4	3	-	-	14
Total, irrigated land	47	140	49	66	20	277	166	16	-	781
<u>Non-irrigated land</u>										
1 - 500 . . . . .	67	393	95	156	37	494	636	15	3	1,896
501 - 1,000 . . . . .	10	55	16	27	2	58	90	2	-	260
1,001 - 5,000 . . . . .	13	55	12	22	1	60	66	12	1	242
5,001 - 10,000 . . . . .	-	8	3	1	-	5	6	2	-	25
10,001 - 15,000 . . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	10
15,001 - 20,000 . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Over 20,000 . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, non-irrigated land	94	512	129	206	40	623	798	31	4	2,437
Total	141	652	178	272	60	900	964	47	4	3,218

Source: UAR (Syria): Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Agrarian Reform, "First Statistical Abstract, 1959" (mimeographed).

a/ Referred to in source as "mohafazat".

Table IX. Output in Certain Branches of Mining and Manufacturing Industries,  
Major Producing Countries

(Thousands of tons, except as indicated)

Product and Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 (first half)
<u>Electricity (millions</u>										
<u>of kwh): a/</u>										
Aden b/ . . . . .	10	13	14	16	49	97	107	112	119	...
Cyprus b/ . . . . .	12	16	19	27	49	73	105	149	178	96
Iran c/ . . . . .	588	539	...	492	...	570	600	620	650	...
Iraq b/d/ . . . . .	117	186	258	342	390	489	506	481	613	...f/
Israel b/e/ . . . . .	464	620	809	914	1,076	1,308	1,410	1,416	1,766	754f/
Lebanon . . . . .	114	132	147	164	180	220	253	297	303	...
Turkey . . . . .	790	888	1,020	1,201	1,403	1,583	1,819	2,060	2,300	1,126
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	881	870	978	1,197	1,240	1,422	1,545	1,706	1,905	...
UAR (Syria) b/g/ . . . . .	81	87	99	114	129	147	164	181	191	98
Total	3,057	3,351	...	4,467	...	5,909	6,509	7,022	8,025	...
<u>Coal:</u>										
Iran h/ . . . . .	200	170	150	155	252	245	190	176	170	...
Turkey . . . . .	2,832	2,988	3,010	3,664	3,690	3,498	3,718	3,969	4,064	1,981
Total	3,032	3,158	3,160	3,819	3,942	3,743	3,908	4,145	4,234	...
<u>Manganese ore (Mn content):</u>										
Iran . . . . .	-	4	3	1	14	10	18	18	...	...
Turkey . . . . .	16	25	39	44	24	25	30	28	15	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	44	45	55	82	51	63	60	9	44	...
Total	60	74	97	127	89	98	108	55	...	...
<u>Iron ore (iron content):</u>										
Turkey . . . . .	143	143	305	315	301	479	577	722	567	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	18	66	127	89	...
Total	143	143	305	315	301	497	643	849	656	...

Table IX (continued)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 (first half)
<u>Copper ore (metal content):</u>										
Cyprus . . . . .	16	18	20	21	22	27	32	34	31	...
Iran . . . . .	-	-	2	1	4	4	5	5	...	...
Turkey . . . . .	12	18	23	24	25	24	25	24	23	12
Total	28	36	45	46	51	55	62	63	...	...
<u>Chrome ore (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content):</u>										
Cyprus . . . . .	8	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	5	...
Iran . . . . .	...	15	14	3	18	18	33	39	...	...
Turkey . . . . .	207	295	395	438	270	312	400	468	266	...
Total	215	316	415	445	292	334	436	510	...	...
<u>Phosphates:</u>										
Israel . . . . .	- <sup>i/</sup>	-	-	23	58	72	116	152	210	104 <sup>j/</sup>
Jordan . . . . .	7 <sup>i/</sup>	7	25	40	75	164	208	262	294	131 <sup>j/</sup>
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	397	501	478	443	535	626	615	585	558	315
Total	404	508	503	506	668	826	939	999	1,062	550
<u>Sugar:<sup>k/</sup></u>										
Iran . . . . .	28	55	69	78	77	75	81	77	110	...
Turkey . . . . .	150	153	207	188	194	277	301	348	380	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	175	195	188	229	271	319	312	299	306	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	8	10	19	30	36	45	50	45	57	...
Total	361	413	483	525	578	716	744	769	853	...
<u>Beer (thousands of hectolitres):</u>										
Iraq l/ <sup>l/</sup> . . . . .	17	18	18	17	19	23	22	33	...	...
Israel . . . . .	123	145	154	140	143	146	130	138	169	71
Lebanon . . . . .	21	15	21	18	23	25	31	33	31	...
Turkey . . . . .	195	211	227	218	311	298	281	314	337	135
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	131	131	123	84	85	124	100	97	109	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	9	15	...
Total	487	520	543	479	582	616	565	624	...	...

Table IX (continued)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 (first half)
<u>Cigarettes (millions):</u>										
Iran h/ . . . . .	4,112	4,972	5,155	5,772	6,681	6,813	6,616	6,117	7,158	...
Israel . . . . .	1,515	2,025	2,050	2,020	2,005	1,985	2,125	2,220	2,270	1,187
Jordan . . . . .	221	328	353	378	452	508	605	765	737	387
Lebanon . . . . .	830	930	900	955	975	980	1,070	1,090	1,040	...
Turkey m/ . . . . .	15,565	17,215 <sup>i/</sup>	18,805 <sup>i/</sup>	20,540 <sup>i/</sup>	23,735 <sup>i/</sup>	22,010	23,720	26,560	...	...
UAR (Egypt) n/ . . . . .	10,700 <sup>i/</sup>	10,500 <sup>i/</sup>	10,000 <sup>i/</sup>	9,200 <sup>i/</sup>	9,200 <sup>i/</sup>	9,394	9,726	9,882	10,058	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	1,360	1,450	1,575	1,645	1,775	1,850	1,885	1,840	1,905	940
Total	34,303	37,420	38,838	40,510	44,823	43,540	45,747	48,474	...	...
<u>Tobacco (tons):</u>										
Iran h/ . . . . .	3,847	5,290	4,879	5,167	5,295	4,762	4,945	4,475	4,537	...
Israel . . . . .	47	64	56	64	71	69	74	77	81	41
Jordan . . . . .	3	3	4	4	6	1	1	...	...	...
Lebanon . . . . .	304	321	233	320	315	318	363	385	379	...
Turkey o/ . . . . .	2,303	2,512 <sup>i/</sup>	3,241 <sup>i/</sup>	2,755 <sup>i/</sup>	3,146 <sup>i/</sup>	2,402	3,133	2,264	...	...
UAR (Egypt) n/ . . . . .	4,500 <sup>i/</sup>	4,400 <sup>i/</sup>	4,200 <sup>i/</sup>	3,800 <sup>i/</sup>	3,900 <sup>i/</sup>	3,887	4,006	4,296	4,186	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	715	691	874	1,015	1,129	1,189	1,367	1,106	1,004	521
Total	11,719	13,281	13,487	13,125	13,862	12,628	13,889	12,603	...	...
<u>Alcohol (thousands of hectolitres):</u>										
Turkey . . . . .	52	58	62	75	58	105	133	147	197	90
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	146	106	144	122	132	136	146	156	182	69
UAR (Syria) p/ . . . . .	-	11	22	20	18	19	22	41	45	...
Total	198	175	228	217	208	260	301	344	424	...
<u>Cotton yarn:</u>										
Israel . . . . .	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	7	9	4
Lebanon . . . . .	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	...	...
Turkey . . . . .	30	30	35	51	57	67	73	82	94	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	49	53 <sup>i/</sup>	56	60	65	74	76	82	88	319 <sup>i/</sup>
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	5	6 <sup>i/</sup>	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	...
Total (excluding Israel)	86	91	99	121	133	153	162	176	...	...

Table IX (continued)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 (first half)
<u>Cotton fabrics (pure, millions of metres):</u>										
Israel r/ . . . . .	13 <sup>i/</sup>	12 <sup>i/</sup>	...	...	...	...	29	32	43	22
Lebanon r/ . . . . .	6	5	6	12	36	32	36	35	...	...
Turkey . . . . .	130	151	182	271	305	330	364	451	480	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	225 <sup>i/</sup>	306	317	322	352	380	405	411	490	...
Total (excluding Israel)	361	462	505	605	693	742	805	897	...	...
<u>Paper and cardboard:</u>										
Israel . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	18	22	12 <sup>i/</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	18	23	20	20	38	47	45	54	...	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	20	20	20	20	24	29	32	34	41	...
Total	38	43	40	40	62	90	94	106	...	...
<u>Cement: s/</u>										
Iran t/ . . . . .	54	56	53	65	62	132	224	313	410	...
Israel . . . . .	380	439	446	465	566	664	613	719	713	380
Jordan . . . . .	-	-	-	-	86	95	79	107	114	50 <sup>u/</sup>
Lebanon . . . . .	263	303	280	314	326	453	488	560	506	344 <sup>v/</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	396	396	459	528	708	821	972	1,261	1,512	657
UAR (Egypt). . . . .	1,022	1,074	947	1,097	1,237	1,371	1,351	1,466	1,517	783
UAR (Syria). . . . .	68	39	151	224	249	264	326	314	408	196
Total	2,183	2,307	2,336	2,693	3,234	3,800	4,053	4,740	5,180	...
<u>Sulphuric acid:</u>										
Israel . . . . .	-	-	7	16	43	70	72	97	107	56
Turkey . . . . .	11	14	16	20	19	18	18	22	20	...
UAR (Egypt). . . . .	38	47	44	40	57	73	80	89	...	...
Total	49	61	67	76	119	161	170	208	...	...

Table IX (continued)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 (first half)
<u>Superphosphates:</u>										
Israel . . . . .	10	11	16	33	71	101	96	108	96	43
Turkey . . . . .	13	19	21	22	40	66	25	12	5	7
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	69	89	106	68	108	137	157	178	179	...
Total	92	119	143	123	219	304	278	298	280	...
<u>Nitrogenous fertilizers:</u> (nitrogen content): w/										
Israel . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	13	13	...
Turkey . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	-	17	19	22	25	27	33	32	32	...
Total	1	18	20	23	27	30	44	46	46	...
<u>Rubber tires (thousands):</u>										
Israel . . . . .	-	-	-	118	145	171	188	212	248	175
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	156	...	...
Total	-	-	-	118	145	171	252	368	...	...
<u>Steel:</u>										
Turkey . . . . .	91	135	153	163	169	188	193	176 <sup>1/2</sup>	160	103
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	25	32	50	58	76	89	95	103 <sup>1/2</sup>	...	...
Total	116	167	203	221	245	277	288	279	...	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, The Development of Manufacturing Industry in Egypt, Israel and Turkey (sales number: 58.II.B.4), and World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958 (sales number: 59.XVII.7); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics (Rome); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), "Bulletin of Economic Development", No. 14 (Beirut, 1956) (mimeographed); The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-monthly Economic Review, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan (London), No. 15, October 1959; Iran: Ministry of Industry and Mines, Statistical Yearbook (Teheran); Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet (Teheran); Iraq: Statistical Abstract, 1958 (Baghdad, 1959); Israel: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract

Source and foot-notes to table IX (continued)

of Israel, 1958/59 (Jerusalem, 1959); United States Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators (Washington, D.C.); Statistical Bulletin of Israel (English summary) (Jerusalem), August-September 1959; Jordan: Statistical Yearbook, 1958; Ministry of National Economy, Special Statistical Bulletin, 1959 (Amman); Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel (Beirut); Turkey: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Ankara); The Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey, Turkish Economic Review (Ankara), March 1960; UAR (Egypt): National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin (Cairo); Budget Speech, 1958/59 (Cairo, 1958) (in Arabic); Federation of Egyptian Industries, Annuaire (Cairo); Ministry of Industry, Al Nahda Al Sina'iya, No. 1 (Cairo, 1958) (in Arabic); UAR (Syria): Directorate of Industry, General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics (Damascus); Statistical Abstract, 1958; Etude mensuelle sur l'économie et les finances de la Syrie et des pays arabes (Damascus).

a/ Data are also available for the following countries:

Production of Electricity  
(Millions of kwh)

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958
Bahrain (for public use only) . . . .	20	30	30	40
Jordan (for public and industrial use)	10	20	20	20
Kuwait (for public use only) . . . .	60	80	120	200
Saudi Arabia (for public use only) .	150	160	170	180

- b/ Including only enterprises generating power primarily for public use.  
c/ Public and industrial production: years beginning 20-22 March of year stated.  
d/ Consumption, excluding power generated for pumping oil through pipelines.  
e/ Prior to 1955, two public utilities only.  
f/ Five months only, January-March and May-June.  
g/ Including only five public utilities; total public and private production reached 262 million and 293 million kilowatt-hours in 1957 and 1958, respectively.  
h/ Twelve months beginning 20 March of year stated.  
i/ Preliminary figures.

(Foot-notes continued on following page)



Foot-notes to table IX (continued)

- j/ Production for full year 1959 amounted to 238,000 tons.
- k/ Production during crop year ending in the year stated, generally September to August, except for UAR (Syria).
- l/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.
- m/ Twelve months beginning 1 March of year stated.
- n/ Estimates for 1950-1954. Based on imports of tobacco leaf and tobac.
- o/ Cigarette tobacco only.
- p/ Alcoholic liquids, converted at the rate of 1 ton = 12.5 hectolitres.
- q/ Four months only.
- r/ Production converted at the rate of 1 metric ton = 7,000 metres.
- s/ Excluding Iraq. Production of cement in Iraq for the years 1957/58 and 1958/59 amounted to 669,000 and 661,000 tons, respectively.
- t/ Excluding natural cement.
- u/ Production for full year 1959 amounted to 110,000 tons.
- v/ Production for full year 1959 amounted to 743,000 tons.
- w/ Years beginning July.

Table X. Quantum Indices of Output in Certain Branches of Mining and Manufacturing Industries, Major Producing Countries a/  
(1953 = 100)

Product	1950	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <sup>b/</sup>
Electricity . . . . .	68	75	...	...	132	146	157	179
Coal . . . . .	79	83	83	103	98	102	109	111
Manganese . . . . .	47	58	76	70	77	85	43	61
Iron ore . . . . .	45	45	97	96	158	204	270	208
Copper . . . . .	61	78	98	111	120	135	137	128
Chrome . . . . .	48	71	93	66	75	98	115	70
Phosphates . . . . .	80	100	99	132	170	186	197	210
Sugar . . . . .	69	79	92	110	136	142	146	162
Beer . . . . .	102	109	113	121	129	118	130	145
Cigarettes . . . . .	85	92	96	111	107	113	120	123
Tobacco . . . . .	89	101	103	106	96	106	96	95
Alcohol . . . . .	91	81	105	96	120	139	159	195
Cotton yarn . . . . .	71	75	82	110	126	134	145	161
Cotton fabrics . . . . .	60	76	83	114	123	133	148	166
Paper and cardboard . . . . .	95	108	100	155	225	235	265	293
Cement . . . . .	81	86	87	120	141	151	176	192
Sulphuric acid . . . . .	64	80	88	157	212	224	274	284
Superphosphates . . . . .	75	97	116	178	247	226	242	228
Nitrogenous fertilizers . . . . .	4	78	87	117	130	191	200	200
Rubber tires . . . . .	-	-	-	123	145	214	312	342
Steel . . . . .	52	76	92	111	125	130	126	119

Source: Based on table IX.

a/ For countries included, see table IX.

b/ Whenever data on 1958 industrial output are not available, it has been assumed that the 1958 data coincide with the available 1957 data.

Table XI. Indices of Industrial Production,<sup>a/</sup> Selected Countries  
(1953 = 100)

Country and item .	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Israel:</u> <sup>b/</sup>							
Minerals . . . . .	...	...	...	100	144	219	279
Food . . . . .	...	...	...	100	100	105	119
Textiles . . . . .	...	...	...	100	101	117	125
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	...	...	...	100	92	88	102
Wood-work . . . . .	...	...	...	100	96	109	110
Printing and paper . . . . .	...	...	...	100	94	96	107
Leather . . . . .	...	...	...	100	108	113	53
Rubber products . . . . .	...	...	...	100	89	117	131
Chemicals . . . . .	...	...	...	100	101	113	116
Stone and cement . . . . .	...	...	...	100	92	107	117
Diamonds . . . . .	...	...	...	100	98	112	101
Metals . . . . .	...	...	...	100	97	108	112
Machinery . . . . .	...	...	...	100	112	110	112
Vehicles . . . . .	...	...	...	100	116	137	174
Electrical appliances . . . . .	...	...	...	100	108	120	138
General index of manufactures . . . . .	...	...	...	100	101	113	124
<u>Turkey:</u>							
Food, beverages and tobacco <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	94	91	109	132	141	156	...
Coal mining . . . . .	82	82	101	97	103	112	114
Metal mining . . . . .	67	89	62	77	96	107	75
Sulphur . . . . .	76	85	102	117	142	134	131
Textiles . . . . .	82	96	118	129	122	129	...
General index of manufactures . . . . .	86	93	117	134	136	150	...
<u>UAR (Egypt):</u>							
Crude petroleum . . . . .	102	105	87	89	81	104	140
Salt and phosphate . . . . .	121	114	112	125	130	117	112
Food and tobacco d/ . . . . .	108	102	100	112	120	128	138
Textiles . . . . .	91	97	109	116	126	134	147
Footwear . . . . .	97	97	101	97	94	97	89
Furniture . . . . .	122	119	122	131	157	139	153
Paper, cardboard and products thereof . . . . .	98	94	115	142	154	172	206
Printing and periodicals . . . . .	89	88	116	122	124	121	131
Tanning industry . . . . .	92	102	108	124	121	105	99
Alcohol, soap and oils . . . . .	88	96	103	111	116	118	138
Petroleum refineries . . . . .	131	136	114	152	144	175	185
Basic metal industries . . . . .	55	86	131	149	159	156	173
Motor-car repairs . . . . .	88	94	114	122	121	122	134
General index of manufactures . . . . .	95	98	107	117	125	132	143

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1958/59.

a/ Classified according to United Nations, International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4 (sales number: 58.XVII.7).

b/ 1955 = 100.

c/ Sugar, beer, spirits, wine and tobacco.

d/ Canning, fruit preserving, tobacco, edible oils and the like.

Table XIII. Production of Crude Petroleum, by Country  
(Thousands of tons, except as indicated)

Country	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>a/</sup>
Bahrain . . . . .	1,506	1,503	1,502	1,506	1,599	2,034	2,252
Iran . . . . .	32,259	3,500	17,070	26,481	35,129	40,243	45,023 <sup>b/</sup>
Iraq . . . . .	6,584	30,625	32,705	31,322	21,980	35,670	41,756 <sup>c/</sup>
Israel . . . . .	-	-	1	21	54	88	130 <sup>d/</sup>
Kuwait . . . . .	17,291	47,723	54,756	54,982	57,286	70,217	69,533
Neutral Zone . .	-	849	1,266	1,672	3,328	4,257	6,000 <sup>d/</sup>
Qatar . . . . .	1,636	4,779	5,438	5,877	6,611	8,222	7,993
Saudi Arabia . .	26,617	46,877	47,535	48,704	49,004	50,131	54,033
Turkey . . . . .	17	58	179	306	298	328	372
UAR (Egypt) . . .	2,592	2,278	1,821	1,723	2,362	3,166	3,600 <sup>d/</sup>
Middle East total (millions of tons) . . . . .	88.5	138.2	162.3	172.6	177.7	214.4	230.7
World total <sup>e/</sup> (millions of tons) . . . . .	522.9	690.3	772.8	840.8	884.3	907.0	976.9 <sup>d/</sup>
Middle East total as percentage of world total . . . . .	16.9	20.0	21.0	20.5	20.1	23.6	23.6

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; World Oil (Houston, Texas), 15 February 1960; Petroleum Press Service (London), March 1960.

a/ Preliminary figures.

b/ Including an estimated 250,000 tons for the production of Naft-i-Shah field.

c/ Including an estimated 200,000 tons for the production of Naft Khaneh field.

d/ Estimated.

e/ Excluding China (mainland).

Table XIII. Output of Major Refinery Products, by Country  
(Thousand of tons, except as indicated)

Country and year	Motor spirits	Kerosene	Heavy oils <sup>a/</sup>	Total, major products
<u>Aden:</u>				
1954 . . . . .	105	32	1,014	1,151
1955 . . . . .	572	373	3,105	4,050
1956 . . . . .	638	394	3,441	4,473
1957 . . . . .	624	343	3,161	4,128
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	553	376	2,723	3,652
<u>Bahrain:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	1,816	727	4,450	6,993
1954 . . . . .	2,230	1,078	6,282	9,590
1955 . . . . .	2,009	1,061	6,073	9,143
1956 . . . . .	1,628	1,129	6,417	9,174
1957 . . . . .	1,305	949	6,458	8,712
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	1,525	1,236	6,304	9,065
<u>Iran:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	4,394	2,375	16,407	23,176
1954 . . . . .	470	490	1,850	2,810
1955 . . . . .	1,231	1,276	4,767	7,274
1956 . . . . .	2,182	1,833	7,288	11,303
1957 . . . . .	2,651	2,353	10,016	15,020
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	2,777	2,421	10,437	15,635
<u>Iraq:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	67	77	240	384
1954 . . . . .	130	174	600	904
1955 . . . . .	152	198	751	1,101
1956 . . . . .	194	236	1,010	1,440
1957 . . . . .	216	223	1,114	1,553
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	249	271	1,140	1,660
<u>Israel:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	31	27	240	298
1954 . . . . .	170	141	611	922
1955 . . . . .	191	140	633	964
1956 . . . . .	204	138	595	937
1957 . . . . .	165	138	673	976
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	190	176	744	1,110
<u>Kuwait:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	15	5	1,132	1,152
1954 . . . . .	45	13	1,450	1,508
1955 . . . . .	50	18	1,463	1,531
1956 . . . . .	51	20	1,441	1,512
1957 . . . . .	58	22	1,345	1,425
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	73	294	5,805	6,172

Table XIII (continued)

Country and year	Motor spirits	Kerosene	Heavy oils <sup>a/</sup>	Total, major products
<u>Lebanon:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	98	61	235	394
1954 . . . . .	112	66	330	508
1955 . . . . .	158	83	604	845
1956 . . . . .	177	95	663	935
1957 . . . . .	179	107	731	1,017
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	118	77	546	741
1959 . . . . .	115	65	520	700
<u>Saudi Arabia:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	982	380	3,598	4,960
1954 . . . . .	1,494	1,087	7,905	10,486
1955 . . . . .	1,305	984	7,446	9,735
1956 . . . . .	1,279	775	7,430	9,484
1957 . . . . .	1,048	902	7,259	9,209
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	882	1,083	5,889	7,854
<u>Turkey:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	1	-	4	5
1954 . . . . .	1	-	4	5
1955 . . . . .	4	-	60	64
1956 . . . . .	52	-	184	236
1957 . . . . .	62	-	173	235
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	66	-	192	258
<u>UAR (Egypt):</u>				
1950 . . . . .	200	151	1,760	2,111
1954 . . . . .	224	220	1,427	1,871
1955 . . . . .	259	253	1,972	2,484
1956 . . . . .	262	236	1,988	2,486
1957 . . . . .	289	277	2,428	2,994
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	331	295	2,391	3,017
<u>Middle East total</u> (millions of tons):				
1950 . . . . .	7.6	3.8	28.1	39.5
1954 . . . . .	5.0	3.3	21.5	29.8
1955 . . . . .	5.9	5.4	26.9	37.1
1956 . . . . .	6.7	4.8	30.5	42.0
1957 . . . . .	6.6	5.3	33.4	45.3
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	6.8	6.2	36.2	49.2
<u>World total</u> (millions of tons):				
1950 <u>c/</u> . . . . .	145.0	27.4	243.6	416.0
1954 <u>d/</u> . . . . .	189.5	40.7	318.3	548.5
1955 <u>d/</u> . . . . .	205.9	44.3	351.4	601.6
1956 <u>d/</u> . . . . .	217.9	48.4	384.7	651.0
1957 <u>d/</u> . . . . .	221.4	47.8	396.6	665.8
1958 <u>b/d/</u> . . . . .	228.5	52.9	401.9	683.3

Table XIII (continued)

Country and year	Motor spirits	Kerosene	Heavy oils <sup>a/</sup>	Total, major products
<u>Middle East total as percentage of world total:</u>				
1950 . . . . .	5.2	13.9	11.5	9.5
1954 . . . . .	2.6	8.1	6.8	5.4
1955 . . . . .	2.9	9.9	7.7	6.2
1956 . . . . .	3.1	9.9	7.9	6.5
1957 . . . . .	3.0	11.1	8.4	6.8
1958 <u>b/</u> . . . . .	3.0	11.7	9.0	7.2

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1959 (sales number: 59.XVII.1);  
Lebanon: Le Commerce du Levant (Beirut).

a/ Excluding lubricating oil.

b/ Preliminary figures .

c/ Excluding Albania, China (mainland), Czechoslovakia, India and USSR.

d/ Excluding Albania, China (mainland), Eastern Germany, India and USSR.

Table XIV. Investments in the Middle East Petroleum Industry  
(Millions of dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Item	1946	1955	1958
<u>Gross cumulative investment</u> (end of period):			
Production . . . . .	350	950	1,500
Pipelines . . . . .	115	590	...
Refineries . . . . .	300	655	...
Marketing and others . . . . .	135	555	...
Total gross cumulative investment	900	2,750	3,725
<u>Net cumulative investment</u> (end of period):			
Production . . . . .	265	575	...
Pipelines . . . . .	60	310	...
Refineries . . . . .	125	355	...
Marketing and others . . . . .	75	385	...
Total net cumulative investment	525	1,625	2,100

Source: The Chase Manhattan Bank, Investment Patterns in the World Petroleum Industry, December 1956, and Capital Investments by the World Petroleum Industry, November 1959 (New York).



Table XV. Direct Payments by Petroleum Companies to Governments, by Country  
(Millions of dollars)

Year	Bahrain	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Total
1948 . . . . .	1	37 <sup>a/</sup>	10	12 <sup>b/</sup>	-	32	92
1949 . . . . .	1	50 <sup>a/</sup>	8	12	-	66 <sup>c/</sup>	137
1950 . . . . .	2	45 <sup>a/</sup>	15	12	1	113	188
1951 . . . . .	3	23 <sup>a/</sup>	39	18	4	165	252
1952 . . . . .	4	-	112 <sup>d/</sup>	57	10	212	395
1953 . . . . .	5	-	144	169	18	226	562
1954 . . . . .	11	9	191	194	30	281	716
1955 . . . . .	9	91	206	282	35	275	898
1956 . . . . .	10	153	193	293	36	283	968
1957 . . . . .	10	213	144 <sup>e/</sup>	308	45	303	1,023
1958 . . . . .	12	272 <sup>f/</sup>	237 <sup>g/</sup>	354	61 <sup>h/</sup>	302	1,238
1959 . . . . .	13	258	252	345	53	315	1,236

Source: Bahrain: 1948, 1949 and 1957-1959, estimates based on the volume of output and rate of direct payments to the Government; 1950-1956, "A Special Study on Middle East Oil", The Banker (London), November 1956. Iran: 1948-1951, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd., Annual Report and Accounts, 1949, 1950 and 1951 (London); 1954-1958, data from the National Iranian Oil Company; 1959, Middle East Economic Digest (London), 5 February 1960. Iraq: 1948-1950, United Nations, Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East; 1951-1958, data from the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation, New York; 1959, Petroleum Press Service, January 1960. Kuwait: including payments by the Kuwait Oil Company and the American Independent Oil Company. The data have been obtained from the respective companies, except those for 1959, which have been estimated. Qatar: data obtained from the Qatar Petroleum Company, except those for 1959, which have been estimated. Saudi Arabia: including payments by the Arabian American Oil Company and the Pacific Western Oil Corporation; 1948, 1949 and 1959 estimates based on the volume of output and rates of direct payments to Governments; 1950-1958, data obtained from the Department of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs of Saudi Arabia, except for payments by the Pacific Western Oil Corporation for the period 1950-1955, which have been estimated.

- a/ Payments by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company under the 1933 petroleum agreement.
- b/ Including \$7.5 million bonus paid by the American Independent Oil Company.
- c/ Including \$9.5 million bonus paid by the Pacific Western Oil Corporation.
- d/ Including \$21 million paid by the oil companies in settlement of previous claims.
- e/ Including \$7 million in settlement of previous claims.
- f/ Including \$25 million bonus paid by the Pan American Oil Company to the Iranian Government.
- g/ Including \$12.6 million in settlement of previous claims.
- h/ Including \$3.3 million in settlement of previous claims.

Table XVI. Revenue from Oil Transport of the Middle East, by Country  
(Millions of dollars)

Year	Syria <sup>a/</sup>	Egypt <sup>b/</sup>	Lebanon <sup>c/</sup>	Jordan <sup>d/</sup>
1950 . . . . .	0.4	9.5	0.1	0.3
1951 . . . . .	0.6	11.5	0.3	0.6
1952 . . . . .	0.7	10.6	1.4	1.4
1953 . . . . .	3.6	10.1	0.7	1.0
1954 . . . . .	2.2	12.9	1.1	1.0
1955 . . . . .	2.9	17.6	2.4	1.0
1956 . . . . .	15.8	...	1.4	1.0
1957 . . . . .	9.1	48.0	1.4	1.0
1958 . . . . .	15.5	84.1	1.3	1.0
1959 . . . . .	17.8	87.0	3.8 <sup>e/</sup>	1.0

Source: Estimate of the United Nations Resources and Transport Branch.

- a/ Syrian pounds converted to dollars at the rate of 3.8 to the dollar for 1950 to 1952 and 3.6 thereafter.
- b/ 1950-1955, total annual payments to Egyptian Government by Suez Canal Company. 1957-1959, estimated receipts from dues on total net tonnage of tankers passing through the Suez Canal.
- c/ Lebanese pounds converted to dollars at the rate of 3.7 to the dollar for 1950 to 1952 and 3.2 thereafter.
- d/ Royalties on transit of oil in pipelines; figures for 1954 and 1955 are budget estimates.
- e/ Oil transit revenue accrues to Lebanon from Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) and Tapline operations. A new agreement was negotiated with IPC in 1959. Under this agreement yearly payments to Lebanon, at the present transit and loading rate of 7.5 million tons a year, have been increased from \$1,040 million to \$3,458 million. In addition, arrears have been granted in a lump sum of \$16,388 million. The Tapline agreement, yielding about \$390,000 in 1958 and in 1959, is expected to be renegotiated soon.

Table XVII. Production, Consumption and Exports of Crude and Refined Petroleum  
in the Middle East <sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of tons)

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Crude petroleum</u>				
Production . . . . .	162.60	172.61	177.69	214.39
Crude runs to stills . . . . .	39.41	44.19	46.83	51.15
Net exports . . . . .	121.87	128.05	129.23	161.93
Stock changes and losses . . . . .	1.32	0.37	1.63	1.33
<u>Major refined petroleum products</u>				
Production:				
Gasoline . . . . .	5.93	6.66	6.61	6.69
Kerosene . . . . .	4.41	4.89	5.32	6.38
Distillate fuel oil . . . . .	6.82	7.81	8.40	10.72
Residual fuel oil . . . . .	20.32	22.82	25.13	26.26
Total	37.48	42.18	45.46	50.05
Domestic consumption <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	11.50	12.45	13.41	14.27
Bunkering in Middle East ports .	8.97	9.37	9.89	11.43
Net exports and stock changes .	17.01	20.36	22.16	24.35

Source: United Nations, World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958; United States Bureau of Mines, World Petroleum Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

<sup>a/</sup> Middle East comprises the Arabian Peninsula, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

<sup>b/</sup> Including consumption in petroleum refineries.

Table XVIII. Direction of Crude Petroleum Exports from the Middle East,  
by Country, and from the Caribbean Area

(Thousands of tons)

Region and Year	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait <sup>a/</sup>	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Total, Middle East	Caribbean area
<u>North America:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	420	1,020	8,760	710	4,570	15,470	32,910
1956 . . . . .	830	1,390	8,840	780	4,640	16,470	38,200
1957 . . . . .	700	750	10,330	290	2,440	14,520	42,920
1958 . . . . .	800	1,150	13,540	1,170	4,630	21,290	36,630
<u>Other America:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	-	-	2,500	130	670	3,300	51,210
1956 . . . . .	-	-	3,060	-	890	3,950	54,680
1957 . . . . .	-	-	3,440	-	870	4,310	54,450
1958 . . . . .	-	-	3,370	-	1,580	4,990	54,110
<u>Western Europe:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	3,950	27,460	35,250	3,410	16,410	86,700	10,410
1956 . . . . .	7,900	23,480	33,920	3,820	17,190	86,410	13,580
1957 . . . . .	9,100	13,510	35,670	4,210	20,600	83,210	18,650
1958 . . . . .	15,680	27,000	42,700	4,100	19,300	109,900	14,770
<u>Middle East:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	180	670	4,300	400	9,340	14,900	70
1956 . . . . .	800	1,270	3,800	300	8,520	14,700	60
1957 . . . . .	3,210	1,730	2,030	300	7,270	14,550	180
1958 . . . . .	2,300	2,270	1,230	500	7,320	13,630	100
<u>Far East:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	1,890	2,930	2,000	330	4,930	12,100	-
1956 . . . . .	2,580	3,450	3,270	160	6,040	15,500	-
1957 . . . . .	4,030	4,160	5,320	510	6,410	20,440	-
1958 . . . . .	2,300	3,230	5,390	270	7,100	18,300	10
<u>Oceania and Africa:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	1,780	10	1,000	350	1,340	4,480	130
1956 . . . . .	2,040	10	2,190	670	1,490	6,400	20
1957 . . . . .	1,660	10	1,860	1,250	1,490	6,310	120
1958 . . . . .	3,060	10	840	2,000	1,800	7,700	70
<u>World total:</u>							
1955 . . . . .	8,330	32,150	54,030	5,350	37,470	137,600	95,440
1956 . . . . .	14,320	29,630	55,080	5,760	38,760	143,750	107,460
1957 . . . . .	19,200	20,250	58,660	6,560	39,130	144,100	116,520
1958 . . . . .	24,200	33,740	67,180	8,150	41,740	176,210	105,840

Source: United Nations, World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958.

a/ Includes exports of the Neutral Zone.

Table XIX. Consumption of Major Refined Petroleum Products,<sup>a/</sup> by Country  
(Thousands of tons)

Country	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Aden, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar . . .	70	(175)	(220)	(280)	(320)	...
Cyprus . . . . .	85	150	240	350	300	...
Iran . . . . .	880	1,685	1,870	2,055	2,315	2,830
Iraq . . . . .	585	1,100	1,125	1,185	1,265	...
Israel . . . . .	655	1,320	1,340	1,395	1,490	...
Jordan . . . . .	55	110	130	140	150	...
Lebanon . . . . .	225	415	450	500	480	...
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	70	245	310	350	390	...
Turkey . . . . .	448	1,086	1,082	1,240	1,356	...
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	2,940	3,650	3,520	3,640	3,890	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	230	490	600	590	640	...
Total	6,293	10,426	10,887	11,725	12,596	

Source: United Nations, Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1955-1956 (sales number: 1957.II.C.2) and World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958; National Iranian Oil Company (Tehran); Ministry of Economics, Statistical Abstracts (Baghdad); Israel Government Yearbook, 1958 (Jerusalem, 1959); Mobil Oil Lebanon, Inc. (Beirut); Aramco, 1958 Report of Operations to the Saudi Arab Government by the Arabian American Oil Company (Dhahran, 1959); Petroleum Press Service, June 1959; General Directorate of Highways Planning Division, Turkish Highways Statistical Bulletin, 1958 (Ankara, 1959); United States Bureau of Mines, World Petroleum Statistics; The International Oilman (Fort Worth, Texas), March 1960.

Note: Figures in parentheses are partly estimated.

a/ Excluding consumption in petroleum refineries and bunkering. Refined products include gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil.

Table XX. Consumption of Commercial Sources of Energy,<sup>a/</sup> by Country  
(Thousands of tons of coal equivalent)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Aden . . . . .	70	90	70	190	70	80	100	70
Bahrain . . . . .	560	600	650	690	680	700	730	720
Cyprus . . . . .	130	150	180	220	230	370	520	450
Iran . . . . .	3,040	1,880	1,780	2,370	2,910	3,380	3,760	3,990
Iraq . . . . .	980	1,110	1,270	1,320	1,630	2,140	2,300	2,610
Israel . . . . .	1,260	1,490	1,510	1,640	1,970	1,930	2,060	2,250
Jordan . . . . .	80	90	100	110	160	200	210	220
Kuwait . . . . .	220	250	270	310	330	470	410	850
Lebanon . . . . .	400	430	460	540	680	760	830	780
Neutral Zone . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30	30	30	120
Qatar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	70	70	70	70
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	720	820	980	1,060	1,110	1,180	1,160	1,150
Turkey . . . . .	4,080 <sup>b/</sup>	4,480 <sup>b/</sup>	5,410 <sup>b/</sup>	5,530 <sup>b/</sup>	5,410	5,730	6,510	6,390
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	4,840	5,010	4,730	5,290	5,600	5,370	5,640	6,150
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	400	530	580	710	740	900	890	960
Total	16,780 <sup>c/</sup>	16,930 <sup>c/</sup>	17,990 <sup>c/</sup>	19,980 <sup>c/</sup>	21,620	23,310	25,220	26,780

Source: United Nations, World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958 and  
World Energy Supplies, 1951-1954 (sales number: 1957.XVII.3)

a/ Coal, lignite, liquid fuels and hydro-power.

b/ Revised data.

c/ Excluding consumption of Qatar and Neutral Zone.

Table XXI. Railway Freight Traffic, Selected Countries

Item and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1958 (first half)	1959
<u>Net ton-kilometres (millions):</u>							
Iran . . . . .	1,187	1,251	1,351	1,498	1,452	728	974
Iraq a/. . . . .	843	837	766	909	...	...	...
Israel b/. . . . .	124	131	162	230	203	106	115
Lebanon . . . . .	42	44	41	43	26	17	15
Turkey . . . . .	3,792	3,973	4,439	4,944	5,064	2,418	2,340
UAR (Egypt) c/. . . . .	1,463	1,647	1,616	1,658	...	...	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	139	124	152	156	90	48	45
<u>Tons carried (thousands):</u>							
Iran . . . . .	2,140	2,377	2,494	2,964	2,808	1,447	1,539
Iraq a/. . . . .	2,664	3,000	2,780	2,851	...	...	...
Israel b/. . . . .	1,312	1,324	1,476	1,832	1,622	853	1,025
Lebanon . . . . .	555	645	700	733	420	274	234
Turkey . . . . .	10,859	12,012	13,678	15,253	15,576	6,763	6,448
UAR (Egypt) c/. . . . .	5,805	6,575	6,311	6,298	...	...	...
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	939	997	1,114	1,193	643	...	330

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, June 1959 and March 1960; Iraq: Statistical Abstract, 1958; UAR (Egypt): Department of Statistics and Census, Pocket Yearbook of Statistics, 1957 (Cairo, 1958); UAR (Syria): Statistical Abstract, 1958.

a/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

b/ Including revenue service traffic.

c/ Twelve months ending 30 June.

Table XXII. Railway Passenger Traffic, Selected Countries

Country and year	Number of passengers (thousands)	Passenger-kilometres (millions)
<u>Iran: a/</u>		
1954 . . . . .	1,795	443
1955 . . . . .	1,738	438
1956 . . . . .	1,725	442
1957 . . . . .	2,688	996
1958 . . . . .	3,982	1,588
<u>Iraq: b/</u>		
1954 . . . . .	3,405	570
1955 . . . . .	3,733	676
1956 . . . . .	3,323	605
1957 . . . . .	3,547	658
1958 . . . . .	...	...
<u>Israel:</u>		
1954 . . . . .	2,934	200
1955 . . . . .	3,254	234
1956 . . . . .	4,122	318
1957 . . . . .	4,661	335
1958 . . . . .	4,777	349
<u>Lebanon:</u>		
1954 . . . . .	93	8
1955 . . . . .	89	7
1956 . . . . .	104	5
1957 . . . . .	118	5
1958 . . . . .	65	3
<u>Turkey:</u>		
1954 . . . . .	61,968	3,893
1955 . . . . .	57,300	3,917
1956 . . . . .	67,500	4,480
1957 . . . . .	84,576	5,041
1958 . . . . .	92,484	5,107
<u>UAR (Egypt): c/</u>		
1954 . . . . .	80,300	3,263
1955 . . . . .	86,300	3,577
1956 . . . . .	88,700	4,287
1957 . . . . .	86,500	4,165
1958 . . . . .	...	...
<u>UAR (Syria):</u>		
1954 . . . . .	...	48
1955 . . . . .	...	47
1956 . . . . .	...	51
1957 . . . . .	...	46
1958 . . . . .	...	42

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; Iran: Railroad Administration, General Statistics and Activities (Tehran, 1959) (in Persian); Iraq: Statistical Abstract, 1958; Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1958/59; Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel; Turkey: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UAR (Egypt): Department of Statistics and Census, Pocket Yearbook of Statistics, 1957.

a/ Twelve months beginning 20-22 March of year stated.

b/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

c/ Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated. State Railways only. 1954-1955 excluding suburban traffic.



Table XXIII. International Seaborne Shipping, Selected Countries  
(Thousands of tons)

Item and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<u>Goods loaded:</u>						
Cyprus . . . . .	1,245	1,331	1,399	1,430	1,457	1,415
Iran a/. . . . .	3,505	14,387	28,754	20,226	...	...
Iraq b/. . . . .	747	561	476	356	473	...
Israel . . . . .	616	627	717	842	779	1,001 <sup>c/</sup>
Lebanon d/. . . . .	376	405	442	493	331	328 <sup>f/</sup>
Turkey e/. . . . .	2,215	1,974	2,384	2,031	2,238	2,582 <sup>f/h/</sup>
UAR (Egypt) g/. . . . .	2,722	2,812	2,421	2,158	4,967	3,677 <sup>h/</sup>
UAR (Syria) i/. . . . .	670	248	566	719	484	205
<u>Goods unloaded:</u>						
Cyprus . . . . .	463	712	882	726	702	736
Iran a/. . . . .	782	1,071	1,196	1,004	...	...
Iraq b/. . . . .	475	727	659	668	651 <sup>j/</sup>	...
Israel . . . . .	2,639	2,996	2,748	1,562 <sup>j/</sup>	1,641 <sup>j/</sup>	1,730 <sup>c/j/</sup>
Lebanon d/. . . . .	1,129	1,482	1,517	1,525	1,097	1,336 <sup>f/</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	2,595	3,443	2,435	3,122	2,183	1,666 <sup>f/h/</sup>
UAR (Egypt) g/. . . . .	4,760	5,031	4,944	5,055	6,152	3,691 <sup>h/</sup>
UAR (Syria) i/. . . . .	208	283	345	343	615	826

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1959 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1960; Cyprus: Statistical Summary (Nicosia); UAR (Syria): Statistical Abstract, 1958 and Bureau des documentations arabes, Etude mensuelle sur la vie économique et financière de la R.A.U. et des pays arabes (Damascus), No. 7218, January 1960.

- a/ Twelve months, beginning 21 March of year stated.
- b/ Twelve months, beginning 1 April; excluding tankers and petroleum.
- c/ Eleven months.
- d/ Including coastwise shipping; excluding livestock; port of Beirut only.
- e/ Excluding timber and livestock.
- f/ First nine months.
- g/ Beginning 1958, excluding trade with Syria.
- h/ Nine months January-May and August-November.
- i/ Port of Latakia only.
- j/ Excluding petroleum.

Table XXIV. Number of Motor Vehicles in Use  
(Thousands; end of year stated)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<u>Arab States:</u> <sup>a/</sup>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	33.2	42.6	56.0	60.0	60.0	69.6
Cars . . . . .	13.9	17.9	24.8	20.0	20.0	39.6
Trucks . . . . .	19.3	23.9	31.2	40.0	40.0	30.0
Buses . . . . .	b/	0.8	b/	b/	b/	b/
Motor cycles . . . . .	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
<u>Cyprus:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	12.9	16.2	20.8	26.4	27.7	30.8
Cars . . . . .	8.0	10.2	14.0	18.3	20.2	24.4
Trucks . . . . .	4.9	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.5	6.4
Buses . . . . .	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Motor cycles . . . . .	4.0	5.4 <sup>c/</sup>	6.3	7.7	7.7	7.9
<u>Iran:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	46.7	53.7	67.4	73.0	97.8	101.8
Cars . . . . .	17.0	29.1	39.6	44.5	63.0	66.2
Trucks . . . . .	26.5	18.8	21.3	21.9	27.8	28.5
Buses . . . . .	3.2	5.8	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.1
Motor cycles . . . . .	2.3	3.2	3.4	4.5	6.1	7.5
<u>Iraq:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	23.9	29.9	37.8	40.3	41.5	45.8
Cars . . . . .	18.8	16.4	23.8	25.9	26.5	30.1
Trucks . . . . .	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.5	12.2
Buses . . . . .	0.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Motor cycles . . . . .	0.5	2.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.0
<u>Israel:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	35.4	38.3	43.2	43.0	46.4	53.1
Cars . . . . .	16.2	17.7	21.0	20.6	23.0	26.7
Trucks . . . . .	17.4	18.7	20.3	20.2	21.0	22.8
Buses . . . . .	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.6
Motor cycles . . . . .	10.7	9.5	12.7	10.3	14.2	19.4
<u>Jordan:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	6.9	7.5	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6
Cars . . . . .	3.2	3.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Trucks . . . . .	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Buses . . . . .	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Motor cycles . . . . .	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
<u>Lebanon:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . . .	24.3	28.4	33.1	38.2	42.1	45.5
Cars . . . . .	19.3	22.4	27.0	31.4	34.7	37.8
Trucks . . . . .	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.4
Buses . . . . .	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3
Motor cycles . . . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.3	3.9

Table XXIV (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<u>Turkey:</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . .	67.3	63.9	71.3	79.1	82.0	87.0
Cars . . . . .	32.9	28.9	30.0	31.5	36.8	39.0
Trucks . . . . .	29.2	35.0	34.5	47.6	36.9	39.4
Buses . . . . .	5.2	-	6.8	b/	8.3	8.6
Motor cycles . . . . .	9.5	10.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.0
<u>UAR (Egypt):</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . .	90.8	95.9 <sup>a/</sup>	98.1	104.0	100.5	104.7
Cars . . . . .	69.9	71.7	73.7	75.0	72.0	75.5
Trucks . . . . .	16.4	18.2	18.7	23.0	22.0	22.7
Buses . . . . .	4.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.5
Motor cycles . . . . .	10.7	12.0	13.3	13.3	19.4	20.2
<u>UAR (Syria):</u>						
Total (cars, trucks and buses) . .	19.2	23.9	27.3	22.7	21.6	22.6
Cars . . . . .	9.9	12.4	14.1	12.9	12.3	12.9
Trucks . . . . .	7.8	9.9	11.5	8.5	8.1	8.5
Buses . . . . .	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2
Motor cycles . . . . .	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.1

Source: The American Automobile (McGraw-Hill, New York); United States State Department and other official country sources.

a/ Comprising Saudi Arabia, Aden, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai and Sharjah (Perisan Gulf).

b/ Buses included in figures for trucks.

c/ Including scooters or powered bicycles, or both.

d/ Including some military vehicles.

Table XXV. Civil Aviation Revenue Traffic, by Country

(Thousands)

Traffic item and year	Aden	Bahrain <sup>a/</sup>	Cyprus	Iran <sup>b/</sup>	Iraq	Israel <sup>c/</sup>	Jordan <sup>a/</sup>	Kuwait <sup>a/</sup>	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia <sup>a/</sup>	Turkey	United Arab Republic		Total
												Egypt	Syria <sup>a/</sup>	
<b>Kilometres flown:</b>														
1952 . . . . .	1,463	280	1,749	1,156	1,024	3,703	925	-	2,726	1,775	2,986	4,001	185	21,973
1955 . . . . .	1,730	350	2,104	3,440	1,380	4,237	1,190	750	4,514	1,800	4,293	3,213	1,350	30,351
1956 . . . . .	2,236	500	1,396	4,635 <sup>a/</sup>	1,781	4,363	1,310	1,600	6,119	2,100	5,367	3,274	1,400	36,081
1957 . . . . .	2,130	600	1,298	3,498 <sup>a/</sup>	2,382	4,824	1,005	2,400	8,956	2,850	7,028	3,263	1,200	41,434
1958 . . . . .	2,427	750	1,268	4,026 <sup>a/</sup>	2,488	6,650	1,110	1,720	11,547	4,200	8,672	4,477	1,185	50,520
1959 <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	2,306 <sup>d/</sup>	790	1,646 <sup>d/</sup>	4,230	2,420 <sup>d/</sup>	8,470	1,270	2,120	13,860	4,700	7,870	6,020	2,370	58,072
Percentage change,														
1958 over 1955 . . . . .	40	114	-40	17	80	57	-7	129	156	133	102	39	-12	66
1959 over 1952 . . . . .	58	182	-6	266	136	129	37	-	408	165	164	50	1,181	164
1959 over 1958 . . . . .	-5	5	30	5	-3	27	14	23	20	12	-9	34	100	15
<b>Passenger-kilometres:</b>														
1952 . . . . .	15,255	1,500	21,286	13,889	10,930	104,051	2,770	-	34,461	17,770	46,444	51,566	2,370	322,292
1955 . . . . .	16,849	3,750	29,320	30,925	20,923	141,404	14,255	16,000	73,351	55,000	67,967	47,527	15,735	533,006
1956 . . . . .	21,879	5,500	19,819	34,075 <sup>a/</sup>	33,117	141,676	15,680	30,000	114,540	65,000	83,485	56,319	16,240	637,330
1957 . . . . .	21,216	6,500	26,937	39,954 <sup>a/</sup>	52,207	166,082	15,770	49,500	173,762	95,000	128,910	62,127	13,800	851,765
1958 . . . . .	23,683	7,500	28,838	41,604 <sup>a/</sup>	48,084	278,076	17,350	52,000	188,946	104,000	163,219	97,425	13,889	1,064,614
1959 <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	23,085 <sup>d/</sup>	8,000	40,581 <sup>d/</sup>	43,680	41,901 <sup>d/</sup>	368,050	20,670	63,000	226,200	110,000	148,160	150,160	27,780	1,271,267
Percentage change,														
1958 over 1955 . . . . .	41	100	-2	35	130	97	22	225	158	89	140	105	-12	100
1959 over 1952 . . . . .	51	433	91	214	283	254	646	-	556	519	219	191	1,072	294
1959 over 1958 . . . . .	-3	7	41	5	-13	32	19	21	20	6	-9	54	100	19
<b>Cargo (ton-kilometres):</b>														
1952 . . . . .	869	20	387	189	216	3,094	85	-	970	295	833	1,711	35	8,704
1955 . . . . .	1,287	50	560	605	228	3,035	175	500	2,663	1,000	1,217	1,165	130	12,615
1956 . . . . .	1,679	70	550	1,260 <sup>a/</sup>	384	3,262	190	600	5,418	1,400	1,199	1,123	135	17,270
1957 . . . . .	1,753	85	543	2,561 <sup>a/</sup>	589	3,345	185	650	7,423	2,000	859	1,047	120	21,160
1958 . . . . .	1,471	95	569	3,406 <sup>a/</sup>	504	4,738	235	725	9,827	2,300	1,210	1,517	126	26,723
1959 <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	1,461 <sup>d/</sup>	110	784 <sup>d/</sup>	3,550	855 <sup>d/</sup>	7,060	270	800	12,000	2,650	1,200	2,730	250	33,720
percentage change,														
1958 over 1955 . . . . .	14	90	2	463	121	56	34	45	269	130	-1	30	-3	112
1959 over 1952 . . . . .	68	450	103	1,778	296	128	218	-	1,137	798	44	60	614	287
1959 over 1958 . . . . .	-1	16	38	4	70	49	15	10	22	15	-1	80	98	26
<b>Mail (ton-kilometres):</b>														
1952 . . . . .	132	2	92	16	17	518	30	-	30	20	79	74	10	1,020
1955 . . . . .	145	10	281	46	21	508	55	35	77	75	93	92	45	1,483
1956 . . . . .	170	15	349	70 <sup>a/</sup>	55	580	60	45	123	100	97	90	45	1,799
1957 . . . . .	97	20	323	79 <sup>a/</sup>	81	700	60	50	243	125	114	96	35	2,023
1958 . . . . .	118	25	386	78	66	847	65	55	435	150	145	138	41	2,549
1959 <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	111 <sup>d/</sup>	30	423 <sup>d/</sup>	90	126 <sup>d/</sup>	1,020	90	60	520	180	130	260	80	3,120
Percentage change,														
1958 over 1955 . . . . .	-19	150	37	70	214	67	18	57	465	100	56	50	-9	72
1959 over 1952 . . . . .	-16	1,400	360	462	641	97	117	-	1,633	800	65	251	700	206
1959 over 1958 . . . . .	-6	20	10	15	91	20	38	9	20	20	-10	88	95	22

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization.

<sup>a/</sup> Data wholly or partly estimated.<sup>b/</sup> 1955-1956: including non-scheduled traffic; provisional data.<sup>c/</sup> 1952: including non-scheduled traffic.<sup>d/</sup> Actual data.

Table XXVI. Suez Canal Traffic and Revenue

Year	Number of transits		Goods carried (millions of tons)				Suez Canal transit dues (millions of dollars)	
	All ships	Oil tankers <sup>a/</sup>	Total	Southbound	Northbound		Suez Canal Company <sup>b/</sup> (gross receipts)	Egyptian Government <sup>c/</sup> (net income)
					All cargoes	Oil		
1950	11,751	6,600	72.6	12.1	60.5	47.5	74.8	9.5
1951	11,694	5,900	76.8	17.4	59.3	42.9	73.3	11.5
1952	12,168	6,200	83.4	22.0	61.4	45.9	74.8	10.6
1953	12,731	6,500	90.4	22.5	67.9	49.4	80.9	10.1
1954	13,215	6,900	96.9	22.4	74.5	57.0	84.9	12.9
1955	14,666	8,000	107.5	20.1	87.4	66.9	90.1	17.6
1956 <sup>d/</sup>	13,291	7,000	99.6	18.1	82.9	65.7	82.3	...
1957	10,958	5,800	81.3	14.1	67.2	54.1	68.5	...
1958	17,842	9,600	139.3	24.9	114.4	94.4	120.4	...
1959	17,731	9,200	148.2	26.5	121.7	98.7	124.0 <sup>e/</sup>	...

Source: Compagnie universelle du Canal maritime de Suez, The Suez Canal (Paris, 1956), Rapport (Paris, 1955), Bulletins and Supplements, (Paris); UAR (Egypt), Suez Canal Authority, annual and monthly reports; National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, No. 3, 1959.

a/ Approximate figures to the nearest hundred.

b/ Suez Canal Authority after nationalization in 1956.

c/ Allocations and taxes paid by the Suez Canal Company to the Egyptian Government.

d/ No traffic passed through the Suez Canal from November 1956 to 9 April 1957.

e/ Estimate based on the average monthly transit dues, January to May 1959.

Table XXVII. Balance of Payments, Selected Countries  
(Millions of indicated currency units)

Country, currency and year	Goods and services				Donations official and private	Capital and monetary gold			Net errors and omissions
	Merchan- dise and non-mone- tary gold	Trans- actions of oil sector	Services	Total		Private capital	Official and banking capital	Total	
<u>Iran (US dollars):<sup>a/</sup></u>									
1954 . . . . .	-40.3	37.5	1.3	-1.5	57.1	...	3.4	3.4	-59.0
1955 . . . . .	-212.2	133.3	-10.7	-89.6	29.9	...	43.5	43.5	16.2
1956 . . . . .	-191.9	167.3	-24.1	-48.7	43.0	...	48.4	48.4	-42.7
1957 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-256.0	228.4	-36.3	-63.9	27.7	0.1	32.3	32.4	3.8
1958 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-387.9	316.2	-26.2	-97.9	20.1	0.6	81.4	82.0	-4.2
<u>Iraq (Iraqi dinars):</u>									
1954 . . . . .	-48.02	79.39	0.37	31.74	0.57	1.05	-23.24	-22.19	-10.12
1955 . . . . .	-74.71	93.72	1.16	20.17	1.03	1.44	-22.43	-20.99	-0.21
1956 . . . . .	-93.51	79.91	3.38	-10.22	1.01	4.87	-6.89	-2.02	11.23
1957 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-97.36	62.21	-3.07	-38.22	0.34	5.77	33.60	39.37	-1.49
1958 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-84.14	96.75	3.50	16.11	0.28	1.63	-13.29	-11.66	-4.73
<u>Israel (US dollars):</u>									
1954 . . . . .	-204.8	-	-31.3	-236.1	262.6	11.2	-10.2	1.0	-27.5
1955 . . . . .	-244.5	-	-38.2	-282.7	210.4	9.3	65.6	74.9	-2.6
1956 . . . . .	-257.1	-	-99.4	-356.5	240.6	8.7	92.5	101.2	14.7
1957 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-292.6	-	-44.7	-337.3	242.2	20.2	63.5	83.7	11.4
1958 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-282.3	-	-51.1	-333.4	251.0	27.4	41.2	68.6	13.8
<u>Jordan (Jordanian dinars):</u>									
1954 . . . . .	-15.54	-	2.66	-12.88	14.27	...	-1.55	-1.55	0.16
1955 . . . . .	-21.69	-	4.39	-17.30	17.09	-	-0.36	-0.36	0.57
1956 . . . . .	-19.55	-	3.10	-16.45	18.42	0.25	-2.20	-1.95	-0.02
1957 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-24.39	-	1.17	-23.22	16.89	0.30	1.59	1.89	4.44
1958 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-30.51	-	5.65	-24.86	23.91	0.58	-2.85	-2.27	3.22
<u>Turkey (US dollars):</u>									
1954 . . . . .	-86.5	-	-72.6	-159.1	45.3 <sup>c/</sup>	75.7	27.8	103.5	10.3
1955 . . . . .	-124.6	-	-5.7	-130.3	50.6 <sup>c/</sup>	12.4	112.6	125.0	-45.3
1956 . . . . .	-53.5	-	31.2	-22.3	89.2	-28.6	25.6	-3.0	-63.9
1957 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-15.0	-	-19.1	-34.1	66.7	-61.0	99.6	38.6	-71.2
1958 <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-36.4	-	-27.5	-63.9	90.6	54.6	-6.6	48.0	-74.7
<u>UAR (Egypt) (Egyptian pounds):</u>									
1954 <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	-12.0	-	14.2	2.2	1.4	-5.2	1.8	-3.4	-0.2
1955 <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	-62.2	-	18.5	-43.7	10.1	2.0	31.6	33.6	-
1956 <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	-73.8	-	23.5	-50.3	11.1	-	39.3	39.3	-0.1
1957 . . . . .	-51.8	-	18.3	-33.5	3.6	-1.2	30.2	29.0	0.9
1958 . . . . .	-53.2	-	31.6	-21.6	0.6	1.5	21.8	23.3	-2.3
<u>UAR (Syria) (US dollars):</u>									
1954 . . . . .	-35.1	-	4.0	-31.1	4.1	6.2	10.9	17.1	9.9
1955 . . . . .	-57.3	-	23.0	-34.3	3.9	24.2	-7.9	16.3	14.1
1956 . . . . .	-59.3	-	43.7	-15.6	4.3	-1.4	1.7	0.3	11.0
1957 . . . . .	-16.9	-	19.5	2.6	4.5	-2.8	6.1	3.3	-10.4
1958 . . . . .	-73.7	-	39.4	-34.3	7.5	-4.2	11.5	7.3	19.5

Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbook and International Financial Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

a/ Twelve months beginning 20 to 22 March of year stated.

b/ Provisional.

c/ Official donations only.

d/ Excluding transactions with the Sudan.

Table XXVIII. Official Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings  
(Millions of dollars; end of period)

Country	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Net increase (+) or decrease (-) <u>a/</u>
Iran <sup>b/</sup>	227.0	239.0	246.0	273.0	243.0	252.0	196.0	177.0	185.0	186.0	205.0	290.0	245.0	258.0	213.0	- 14.0
Iraq <sup>c/</sup>	176.4	179.5	157.5	138.9	98.4	117.8	113.7	129.4	180.8	233.3	294.5	358.5	261.3	288.4	296.6	+ 120.2
Israel <sup>d/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	30.5	7.8	-	4.3	28.6	51.4	54.5	50.6	92.4	117.6	+ 87.1
Jordan <sup>e/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	25.4	26.2	24.5	26.1	33.6	36.2	47.0	43.8	45.7	44.8	+ 19.4
Kuwait <sup>f/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.4	84.5	162.7	143.4	115.9	70.4	...	+ 637.3 <sup>g/</sup>
Lebanon	...	...	...	74.1	...	38.5	39.5	42.2	55.2	76.1	86.5	87.8	98.9	107.0	124.9	+ 50.8
Saudi Arabia <sup>h/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	13.2	15.9	18.5	61.5	79.5	97.4	94.8	60.2	116.6	+ 108.7
Turkey <sup>i/</sup>	287.0	307.0	269.0	192.0	203.0	214.0	217.0	191.0	218.0	205.0	211.0	280.0	315.0	297.0	269.0	- 18.0
UAR (Egypt) <sup>j/</sup>	1,461.0	1,428.0	1,410.0	1,408.0	985.0	979.0	957.0	752.0	728.0	732.0	641.0	566.0	465.0	429.0	357.0	- 1,104.0
UAR (Syria) <sup>k/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.0	30.0	45.0	47.0	48.0	62.0	54.0	30.0	33.0	+ 14.0

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, February 1952 and April 1960; United States Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve Bulletin (Washington, D.C.), April 1957 and March 1960; Kuwait, Government Budgets, Closed Accounts, 1953-1958.

a/ During the period indicated.

b/ National Bank.

c/ Central Bank.

d/ Bank of Israel.

e/ Currency Board.

f/ Budget surplus; figures are therefore net annual increases.

g/ Cumulative net increase.

h/ Short-term liabilities reported by the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District.

i/ Central Bank.

j/ National Bank.

k/ Central Bank.

Table XXIX. Official Multilateral and Bilateral Grants and Loans to Countries of the Middle East from 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1959

(Amounts utilized unless otherwise specified; millions of dollars)

Country	International Monetary Fund (30 December 1959)		International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (30 December 1959)		United States		Germany (Federal Republic)		United Kingdom <sup>a/</sup>		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Total long-term grants and credits (3)+(5) through (11)	Total grants	Total credits
	Gross	Net	Principal Disburse- ment		Grants	Credits	Grants	Credits	Grants	Credits	Credits a/			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Iran <sup>b/</sup>	51	5	152	87	266	135	-	-	-	27	-	580	266	314
Iraq	-	-	6	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	240	264	18	246
Israel	4	-	-	-	296	227	730 <sup>c/</sup>	-	-	-	-	1,253	1,026	227
Jordan	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	-	162	13 <sup>d/</sup>	-	312	299	13
Lebanon	-	-	27	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	60	27
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	5
Turkey <sup>e/</sup>	73	35	61	59	585	161	-	50	-	10	-	867	585	282
UAR (Egypt and Syria)	33	27	56	-	83	8	-	123	-	-	685	955	83	872
UAR (Egypt)	(33)	(27)	(56)	-	...	...	-	(123)	-	-	(535)	(714)	...	(714)
UAR (Syria)	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	(150)	(150)	-	(150)
Middle East total	161	67	302	158	1,450	536	730	173	162	50	925	4,328	2,342	1,986

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 1960 and data from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; United States: United States National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, Semi-annual Report to the President and Congress, January-June 1959 (Washington, D.C.); Federal Republic of Germany and USSR: International Monetary Fund, International Financial News Survey (Washington, D.C.) and various other sources; United Kingdom: United States Operations Mission in Jordan and various other sources; Iran: The Treasury, List of Foreign Loans and Credits to the Iranian Government (Teheran), September 1959; Israel: 1953-1958, Don Patinkin, "The Israel Economy, the First Decade", Fourth Annual Report, 1957-1958, The Falk Project for Economic Research in Israel (Jerusalem); 1959, data obtained from the Israel Government; Turkey: Organization for European Economic Co-operation, The Work of the Conference on Technical Assistance to Turkey and on Turkish Debts (Paris, August 1959); Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, September 1959.

Note: The above tabulation of grants and credits is not exhaustive and does not include private loans and credits or military assistance.

- a/ Amounts shown as credits from the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR are lines of credit extended; no up-to-date information is available on amounts so far utilized. Additional credits have been extended in 1958 and 1959 by Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia (total, \$57 million) and by Japan and other countries (total, \$73 million). Information on credits from the Soviet Union does not always indicate the original amount in roubles; some figures shown in column 11 originate from conversions into United States dollars of amounts quoted in Middle East currencies.
- b/ The total credits extended to the Iranian Government by both public and private foreign sources, and utilized up to September 1959, amounted to \$403 million, of which \$83 million had been paid back by 30 June 1959.
- c/ Including reparations and personal restitutions, aggregate payments at the end of 1959.
- d/ No distinction available between loans and grants before 1955-1956.
- e/ The total outstanding foreign debts of the Turkish Government to foreign public and private creditors amounted to the equivalent of \$426 million at the end of 1958. The indebtedness of the Turkish Government to certain countries, such as Italy, France and other OEEC countries, as well as to the European Payments Union are not shown in this table; neither are the public loans granted to the Turkish Government under the Price Stabilization Programme of August 1958. The data do not include other public credits to the Turkish Government for which no details could be obtained.



Table XXX. Geographic Pattern of Trade, by Country  
(Percentage of total trade of given country)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
<u>Middle East total</u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	3,385.7	11.8	7.8	15.2	36.7	1.0	2.8	24.7
1955 . . . . .	3,905.4	12.4	7.9	12.9	33.1	1.2	3.5	29.0
1956 . . . . .	4,117.2	13.0	8.6	12.1	32.5	1.0	4.2	28.6
1957 . . . . .	4,418.8	11.9	8.1	10.8	30.2	2.8	4.1	32.1
1958 . . . . .	4,795.7	9.8	8.7	12.6	32.4	2.8	3.7	30.0
1958, first half	2,413.6	10.2	9.1	12.8	31.6	2.9	4.7	28.7
1959, first half	2,519.8	9.5	8.8	13.9	32.7	2.8	4.0	28.3
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	2,973.8	15.9	14.5	16.0	30.1	0.8	3.5	19.2
1955 . . . . .	3,424.3	16.2	15.8	14.9	28.3	1.2	4.2	19.4
1956 . . . . .	3,486.4	16.7	16.0	15.3	28.8	1.4	4.1	17.7
1957 . . . . .	3,717.7	14.9	15.6	15.4	27.4	2.6	4.5	19.6
1958 . . . . .	3,928.3	13.0	14.9	14.4	30.0	2.9	5.5	19.3
1958, first half	1,991.9	13.3	15.7	13.5	30.1	3.0	5.3	19.1
1959, first half	2,061.6	12.2	14.2	16.6	30.1	2.9	4.3	19.7
<u>Aden</u>								
Exports: <sup>a/</sup>								
1954 . . . . .	125.3	16.8	1.1	7.3	6.9	-	-	67.9
1955 . . . . .	175.5	20.6	1.3	7.1	5.8	-	-	65.2
1956 . . . . .	180.5	19.8	1.5	11.4	10.4	-	-	56.9
1957 . . . . .	182.8	22.4	0.5	17.5	7.8	-	-	51.8
1958 . . . . .	177.8	23.2	1.0	11.2	8.0	-	-	56.6
1958, first half	86.7	21.1	1.6	11.6	8.2	-	-	57.5
1959, first half	84.6	22.7	0.8	11.8	4.7	-	-	60.0

-95-

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	186.5	27.7	4.0	19.6	11.9	-	0.6	36.2
1955 . . . . .	209.8	52.3	0.6	8.7	6.5	-	0.3	31.6
1956 . . . . .	199.4	53.0	0.8	9.3	5.3	-	0.5	31.1
1957 . . . . .	201.4	52.3	0.7	11.0	7.2	-	0.5	28.3
1958 . . . . .	201.0	52.9	0.5	8.9	6.5	-	1.2	30.0
1958, first half	97.0	50.8	0.7	9.2	8.2	-	1.9	29.2
1959, first half	105.7	52.9	0.8	8.7	7.5	-	1.2	28.9
<u>Cyprus</u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	47.5	8.0	4.2	31.4	49.7	-	0.2	6.5
1955 . . . . .	51.9	5.6	4.8	27.2	57.0	-	1.0	4.4
1956 . . . . .	62.6	3.8	11.0	24.9	54.0	0.2	1.0	5.1
1957 . . . . .	52.9	6.0	7.8	27.8	53.9	1.1	1.3	2.1
1958 . . . . .	49.1	3.1	6.1	33.7	51.4	0.6	1.2	4.0
1958, first half	26.0	2.7	8.8	36.9	45.8	0.8	1.5	3.5
1959, first half	27.4	3.3	9.1	33.9	47.8	-	1.5	4.4
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	66.0	6.4	4.2	47.6	27.9	-	2.3	11.6
1955 . . . . .	85.2	5.7	4.0	50.0	26.9	-	1.9	11.5
1956 . . . . .	109.4	6.8	3.6	45.3	32.1	-	2.1	10.1
1957 . . . . .	126.4	4.7	3.3	46.3	35.6	-	2.2	7.9
1958 . . . . .	102.9	7.5	3.8	38.3	38.8	-	2.6	9.0
1958, first half	53.2	6.6	2.4	45.3	34.8	-	2.6	8.3
1958, first half	55.6	8.6	4.7	35.4	40.3	-	2.2	8.8

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
<u>Iran<sup>b/</sup></u>								
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	213.3	2.2	23.8	9.3	30.5	6.3	3.7	24.2
1955 . . . . .	278.0	5.8	19.6	9.7	31.4	9.1	2.0	22.4
1956 . . . . .	278.3	9.2	16.7	11.5	30.9	6.2	3.2	22.3
1957 . . . . .	314.1	3.3	16.5	13.1	32.0	8.2	3.2	23.7
1958 . . . . .	411.5	2.1	17.5	13.3	35.8	6.8	2.7	21.8
1958, first half	195.0	3.3	19.0	10.8	33.3	6.9	2.3	24.4
1959, first half	260.2	1.0	15.9	13.9	39.7	4.7	2.7	22.1
<u>Iraq</u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	487.8	4.3	1.0	16.4	68.6	-	-	9.7
1955 . . . . .	518.8	4.2	2.2	11.6	57.4	-	0.1	24.5
1956 . . . . .	477.7	6.1	4.4	6.9	62.3	-	-	20.3
1957 . . . . .	359.6	10.9	3.9	6.0	46.9	-	-	32.3
1958 . . . . .	567.0	9.4	4.0	10.6	53.4	-	-	22.6
1958, first half	258.4	10.4	4.4	13.9	56.1	-	-	15.2
1959, first half <sup>c/</sup>	290.9	7.2	4.1	14.8	58.5	-	-	15.4
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	203.8	4.6	14.2	31.2	25.0	-	1.9	23.1
1955 . . . . .	272.3	3.6	15.1	28.2	25.0	-	2.1	26.0
1956 . . . . .	320.7	4.6	13.8	28.1	30.3	-	1.9	21.3
1957 . . . . .	342.8	5.8	14.5	29.0	27.2	-	2.2	21.3
1958 . . . . .	307.4	4.6	13.9	27.5	31.7	-	1.9	20.4
1958, first half	167.8	5.6	14.0	28.8	29.4	-	2.0	20.2
1959, first half	140.3	4.8	9.1	33.2	26.1	0.5	2.7	23.6

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
<u>Israel</u>								
Exports: <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .								
1954 . . . . .	88.1	15.0	16.3	22.0	22.4	3.5	1.5	19.3
1955 . . . . .	90.2	12.9	18.0	20.2	23.4	2.0	1.8	21.7
1956 . . . . .	107.1	6.3	17.6	21.5	30.0	1.6	2.9	20.1
1957 . . . . .	139.6	8.0	14.5	20.0	34.5	-	3.6	19.4
1958 . . . . .	136.4	4.0	13.9	21.9	40.1	-	5.1	15.0
1958, first half	85.9	3.1	10.0	26.3	40.5	-	4.8	15.3
1959, first half	102.6	5.9	13.0	24.5	37.4	-	3.0	16.2
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	286.5	4.5	27.4	9.8	32.5	0.6	1.9	23.3
1955 . . . . .	325.0	3.9	28.6	10.3	32.4	0.1	1.7	23.1
1956 . . . . .	367.0	1.4	31.8	9.8	32.3	0.1	0.9	23.7
1957 . . . . .	403.3	1.2	26.9	10.3	31.4	-	2.1	28.1
1958 . . . . .	433.6	2.0	28.5	12.3	32.7	0.1	1.6	22.8
1958, first half	220.0	1.0	31.7	11.5	32.3	0.2	1.8	21.5
1959, first half	214.7	2.1	31.6	11.5	33.4	-	1.5	19.9
<u>Jordan</u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	7.9	82.3	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	15.1
1955 . . . . .	8.0	66.2	1.3	-	2.5	-	7.5	22.5
1956 . . . . .	13.9	70.5	-	-	1.4	-	5.8	22.3
1957 . . . . .	13.0	76.9	0.8	-	1.5	-	6.2	14.6
1958 . . . . .	8.8	67.0	-	-	1.1	-	10.2	21.7
1958, first half	5.5	69.1	-	-	1.8	-	7.3	21.8
1959, first half <sup>c/</sup>	5.1	66.7	-	-	2.0	-	9.8	21.6

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	55.6	37.8	9.7	15.5	22.7	-	3.4	10.9
1955 . . . . .	75.8	28.8	10.4	19.3	23.2	-	1.2	17.1
1956 . . . . .	77.9	33.8	6.7	19.2	23.4	-	3.2	13.7
1957 . . . . .	85.4	34.5	7.5	16.5	21.0	-	2.6	17.9
1958 . . . . .	95.3	22.6	8.6	12.4	27.5	-	5.6	23.3
1958, first half	45.0	24.4	8.9	13.3	28.9	-	5.6	18.9
1959, first half <sup>c/</sup>	54.0	24.1	7.4	13.0	27.8	-	5.6	22.1
Lebanon <sup>e/</sup>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	32.9	59.9	6.1	4.0	18.2	-	2.1	9.7
1955 . . . . .	37.2	54.6	9.9	4.8	16.1	2.7	3.0	8.9
1956 . . . . .	45.3	49.7	5.1	6.6	22.7	2.6	2.2	11.1
1957 . . . . .	47.5	52.4	4.4	4.8	19.4	3.2	3.8	12.0
1958 . . . . .	34.7	49.3	5.5	4.0	17.0	4.0	3.5	16.7
1958, first half	18.2	44.0	4.4	4.9	20.4	4.9	4.9	16.5
1959, first half	19.3	47.7	5.7	4.1	17.1	4.1	3.6	17.7
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	221.4	31.8	14.9	18.1	26.8	0.1	2.2	6.2
1955 . . . . .	241.4	27.6	13.3	15.5	30.4	0.3	2.2	10.7
1956 . . . . .	256.1	32.1	11.4	12.2	32.8	0.6	2.9	8.0
1957 . . . . .	286.1	27.6	11.6	17.9	30.8	0.6	2.3	9.2
1958 . . . . .	236.4	23.3	12.9	16.8	33.5	0.5	2.2	10.8
1958, first half	130.1	22.6	13.5	16.8	32.8	0.5	2.2	11.6
1959, first half	150.0	13.7	9.4	39.5	27.3	0.6	2.0	7.5

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
<u>Sudan</u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	116.0	11.3	3.7	42.3	29.8	-	0.6	12.3
1955 . . . . .	145.0	11.3	2.3	28.2	32.5	-	2.2	23.5
1956 . . . . .	191.8	13.5	2.2	33.0	26.7	-	1.8	22.8
1957 . . . . .	138.2	21.5	2.5	22.1	28.4	2.1	1.9	21.5
1958 . . . . .	133.0	14.0	3.0	28.2	27.8	-	5.3	21.7
1958, first half	78.5	14.8	2.2	29.0	28.2	-	5.2	20.6
1959, first half	94.0	8.8	3.3	29.3	35.8	-	2.6	20.2
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	139.1	11.8	1.8	32.5	20.5	0.1	7.8	25.5
1955 . . . . .	140.0	13.3	2.4	30.6	19.6	0.1	2.7	31.3
1956 . . . . .	129.9	15.2	2.2	28.3	18.3	0.3	5.1	30.6
1957 . . . . .	180.5	13.9	3.3	26.5	20.8	0.4	2.4	32.7
1958 . . . . .	181.8	12.6	2.9	32.1	21.3	0.3	3.2	27.6
1958, first half	98.8	14.9	2.8	26.0	20.1	0.4	3.1	32.7
1959, first half	62.4	16.0	1.8	27.3	23.7	-	2.6	28.6
<u>Turkey</u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	334.9	6.0	17.4	6.9	36.7	1.6	14.9	16.5
1955 . . . . .	313.3	5.9	15.5	7.4	41.7	1.7	20.2	7.6
1956 . . . . .	305.0	5.2	19.6	7.6	42.4	2.2	17.5	5.5
1957 . . . . .	345.2	4.0	26.0	9.2	38.0	1.6	16.8	4.4
1958 . . . . .	264.0	5.2	20.3	6.3	41.4	4.9	18.7	3.2
1958, first half	148.6	3.9	27.9	4.0	28.6	7.5	25.5	2.6
1959, first half	184.6	7.1	20.7	7.3	41.0	1.3	14.7	7.9

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	478.3	7.2	15.0	8.7	39.6	0.7	8.7	20.1
1955 . . . . .	497.6	6.7	22.4	7.8	34.4	1.7	16.7	10.3
1956 . . . . .	407.3	4.5	21.1	8.2	41.9	1.3	13.3	9.7
1957 . . . . .	397.1	6.1	30.7	7.7	32.7	2.0	14.0	6.0
1958 . . . . .	315.1	5.4	27.9	7.2	36.9	2.2	16.0	4.4
1958, first half	186.8	5.3	27.8	7.4	38.1	2.3	14.5	4.6
1959, first half	201.1	5.6	17.8	11.3	47.5	1.8	7.6	8.4
UAR (Egypt) <sup>f/</sup>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	413.1	7.5	4.6	10.1	36.4	1.3	9.6	30.5
1955 . . . . .	419.3	8.9	6.2	5.5	29.9	4.8	14.6	30.1
1956 . . . . .	408.8	11.9	3.3	3.4	27.3	3.9	24.2	26.0
1957 . . . . .	452.7	10.8	4.5	0.1	21.0	18.2	19.8	25.6
1958 . . . . .	470.4	9.4	2.6	1.1	17.6	17.5	21.2	30.6
1958, first half	253.6	9.9	3.2	0.8	18.3	14.7	21.5	31.6
1959, first half	236.3	7.7	1.7	2.7	17.0	24.5	25.0	21.4
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	472.2	7.8	10.9	12.7	45.4	1.4	4.2	17.6
1955 . . . . .	537.8	8.0	11.7	12.6	43.0	1.2	5.2	18.3
1956 . . . . .	535.4	7.3	13.4	11.8	36.2	4.2	8.0	19.1
1957 . . . . .	524.3	10.0	9.0	1.5	34.5	10.2	11.4	23.4
1958 . . . . .	684.2	4.1	7.5	3.4	37.6	10.9	15.0	21.5
1958, first half	337.6	4.2	7.6	2.7	39.2	11.4	14.4	20.5
1959, first half	318.0	4.0	12.6	7.7	30.3	12.3	13.6	19.5

Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
<u>UAR (Syria)<sup>e/f/</sup></u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	130.3	41.2	4.1	6.3	45.8	-	-	2.6
1955 . . . . .	132.3	37.4	4.5	8.6	40.7	-	1.1	7.7
1956 . . . . .	145.0	41.7	4.1	2.1	38.2	0.8	5.9	7.2
1957 . . . . .	153.3	38.0	3.8	1.1	35.9	2.2	8.5	10.5
1958 . . . . .	117.5	33.5	3.5	2.6	24.1	15.8	9.9	10.6
1958, first half	69.6	29.3	0.9	2.3	25.4	14.4	13.6	14.1
1959, first half	52.0	31.7	7.3	5.0	21.0	1.0	10.4	23.6
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	186.1	20.5	12.0	12.0	40.2	-	2.4	12.9
1955 . . . . .	196.4	21.0	11.0	12.8	35.3	-	2.7	17.2
1956 . . . . .	205.0	27.8	10.6	11.8	33.2	0.2	3.4	13.0
1957 . . . . .	172.3	20.6	11.2	7.7	37.8	1.9	5.6	15.2
1958 . . . . .	204.1	14.4	8.6	11.3	39.4	1.8	9.7	14.8
1958, first half	95.6	18.2	9.6	8.5	38.4	1.4	6.7	17.2
1959, first half	89.6	14.6	7.8	8.7	43.1	4.1	6.2	15.4
<u>Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Neutral Zone<sup>c/</sup></u>								
Exports:								
1954 . . . . .	1,601.9	12.4	9.5	16.6	30.2	1.2	0.1	30.0
1955 . . . . .	2,013.9	13.1	9.4	14.9	28.3	0.9	0.1	33.3
1956 . . . . .	2,179.5	12.8	10.0	13.7	27.5	0.7	0.1	35.2
1957 . . . . .	2,494.0	9.8	7.9	12.6	29.6	0.8	0.1	39.2
1958 . . . . .	2,837.0	8.0	10.3	14.6	31.6	0.6	0.1	34.8
1958, first half	1,382.6	8.8	10.4	14.2	31.1	0.8	0.1	34.6
1959, first half	1,423.0	8.7	10.1	15.0	30.5	0.7	0.1	34.9

-100-



Table XXX (continued)

Country, item and period	Total trade (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution by trading area						
		Middle East	United States	United Kingdom	Continental western Europe	USSR	Other eastern Europe	Other countries
Imports:								
1954 . . . . .	678.3	26.1	18.7	14.7	19.3	2.0	1.1	18.1
1955 . . . . .	843.0	22.8	19.2	13.4	20.0	3.0	0.6	21.0
1956 . . . . .	878.3	23.4	20.0	15.6	20.8	2.0	1.0	17.2
1957 . . . . .	998.1	19.3	18.3	18.8	21.9	2.6	1.0	18.1
1958 . . . . .	1,166.5	17.3	18.2	16.2	24.4	2.4	1.0	20.5
1958, first half	560.0	18.5	18.5	14.9	24.0	2.4	0.8	20.9
1959, first half	670.2	14.9	15.9	15.5	26.9	1.8	1.1	23.9

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations

a/ Including ships' stores and bunkers.

b/ Excluding duty-free imports; for 1955, including gold.

c/ Estimated.

d/ National exports, excluding nationalized re-exports.

e/ Including gold.

f/ For 1958 and 1959, excluding trade between the Egyptian and Syrian regions of the United Arab Republic.

Table XXXI. Major Exports excluding Petroleum, by Country

(Weight in thousands of tons, except as indicated;  
value in millions of indicated currency units)

Country, currency and item	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1958 (first half)		1959 (first half)	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
<b>Cyprus:</b>														
Total exports <sup>a/</sup> (pounds sterling) . . .		17		19		22		19		18		9 <sup>b/</sup>		10 <sup>b/</sup>
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	...	3	...	2.7	...	3.6	...	3.6	...	3.9	...	...	...	...
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap . . .	...	8	22.9	5.5	30.1	8.5	37.7	5.8	36.2	4.4	...	...	...	...
<b>Iran:</b> <sup>c/</sup>														
Total exports (rials) . . . . .		10,288		8,149		7,931		8,353		7,868		4,500		...
Rice . . . . .	61	751	28	277	3	28	5	50	...	23	...	...	...	...
Raisins, almonds and pistachio nuts . . .	41	1,092	44	861	44	1,015	51	1,079	...	1,530	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
Dates, other fruits and nuts . . . . .	53	499	46	294	46	304	48	414	...	...	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	7	443	7	408	8	288	9	291	...	450	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw . . . . .	46	2,954	36	1,674	39	1,677	44	1,903	...	1,455	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw . . . . .	8	603	9	714	10	667	9	555	...	698	...	...	...	...
Carpets, woollen . . . . .	5	1,255	5	1,256	5	1,260	6	1,480	...	1,305	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq:</b>														
Total exports (Iraqi dinars) . . . . .		19		17		14		13		17		9		8
Dates . . . . .	218	3.5	250	2.9	264	2.5	238	3.5	238	2.9	83	1.0	129	1.6
Barley and wheat . . . . .	519	9.3	391	7.6	290	5.0	199	3.0	323	5.0	222	3.3	34	0.7
Livestock (thousands of head) . . . . .	385	1.6	151	0.4	83	0.4	89	0.4	188	0.6	180	0.5	10	0.04
<b>Israel:</b>														
Total exports (US dollars) <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .		85		88		104		141		140		88		103
Oranges and grapefruit (thousands of cases) . . . . .	8,095	33	6,778	31	7,533	39	8,079	47	7,628	46	6,467	40	7,959	39
Diamonds polished (thousands of carats) . . . . .	184	16	227	20	264	25	345	35	342	34	165	17	226	22
Other items wholly or mainly manufactured . . . . .		28		29		28		42		40		20		26
<b>Jordan:</b>														
Total exports (Jordanian dinars) . . .		2.8		2.9		5.0		5.5		3.5		...		1.7 <sup>e/</sup>
Vegetables and fruits . . . . .	57	0.90	63	1.0	86	1.7	88	1.9	71	1.5	...	...	33	0.5
Phosphates . . . . .	44	0.50	151	0.6	157	0.7	214	0.9	232	1.0	...	...	129	0.6
<b>Lebanon:</b>														
Total exports <sup>f/</sup> (Lebanese pounds) . . .		93		108		130		133		101		54		58
Vegetables <sup>g/</sup> . . . . .	89	16	78	13	99	21	90	19	48	10	17	5	20	3
Fruits <sup>h/</sup> . . . . .	70	18	68	19	83	22	94	26	93	27	58	18	75	21
Cotton and wool <sup>i/</sup> . . . . .	2	5	4	9	5	9	5	10	3	6	3	5	2.3	3.5
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.8	2.5	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.8
<b>Turkey:</b>														
Total exports (Turkish pounds) . . . . .		938		877		854		967		692		369		517 <sup>j/</sup>
Wheat, unmilled . . . . .	954	189	160	35	177	50	-	-	34	8	-	-	29.3 <sup>k/</sup>	47 <sup>l/</sup>
Fruits and nuts <sup>k/</sup> . . . . .	123	128	112	173	107	157	132	201	117	158	37	51	48	70
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	64	241	60	249	61	262	89	389	56	236	55	250	46	186
Cotton raw . . . . .	60	147	53	128	35	74	61	116	35	63	2	4	42	65
Chromium ore and concentrates . . . . .	357	43	560	56	642	65	571	60	509	52	299	30	116	12

Table XXXI (continued)

Country, currency and item	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1958 (first half)		1959 (first half)	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
<b>UAR (Egypt):<sup>l/</sup></b>														
Total exports (Egyptian pounds) . . . . .		143 <sup>m/</sup>		145 <sup>m/</sup>		142		172		164		88		82
Onions (raw, dehydrated) . . . . .	172	2	176	3	199	5	158	3	162	4	150	3.5	...	4
Rice . . . . .	47	3	183	7	221	9	296	12	360	14	308	11.4	...	0.6
Artificial silk fabrics . . . . .	0.7	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.7	3.4	1.0	2.3	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	...	0.17
Cotton, raw . . . . .	288	113	277	107	235	99	264	124	283	110	131	55	...	60
Cotton yarn . . . . .	11	4	11	4	11	5	11	6	14	7	6	3	...	3
Cotton fabrics . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	4.5	3	3	...	2
<b>UAR (Syria):<sup>l/</sup></b>														
Total exports <sup>f/</sup> (Syrian pounds) . . . . .		460		459		502		544		415		248		186
Barley . . . . .	431	86	29	8	301	65	331	52	90	13	90	13	-	-
Wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	261	79	35	11	183	58	359	90	184	46	115	29	0.4	0.2
Cotton, raw . . . . .	42	125	89	234	56	149	82	189	78	171	56	123	54	99
Wool, raw . . . . .	5	23	7	33	8	34	7	30	7	26	1	4	3	13
Sheep (thousands of head) . . . . .	520	22	735	29	554	25	25	1	200	8	65	3	39	1.8

Source: For 1954-1958, United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1957 and 1958 (sales numbers: 58.XVII.2, vol. I and 59.XVII.2, vol. I); Iran: for 1958, Customs Administration, Tehran; Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel. For half-years 1958 and 1959, Cyprus: Statistical Summary for the Month of June 1959; Iraq: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (Baghdad); Israel: Statistical Bulletin of Israel (Foreign Trade), July 1959; Jordan: Quarterly Bulletin of Current Statistics (Amman, 1959); Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel; Turkey: Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur (commerce special), April-June 1958 and 1959 (Ankara); UAR (Egypt): National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, Nos. 2 and 3, 1959; UAR (Syria): Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade (second quarter), 1958 and 1959 (Damascus).

- a/ Excluding ships' stores and bunkers; totals include corrected value of minerals.
- b/ Including re-exports.
- c/ Including exchange certificates at declared value; years beginning 20 to 21 March of year stated. Data include exports of fishery products.
- d/ Value converted to dollars at the rate of \$1 = £I 2.80 in 1954 and \$1 = £I 1.80 thereafter.
- e/ Exports for full year 1959 amounted to 3.1 million Jordanian dinars.
- f/ Excluding gold.
- g/ Onions, potatoes, other vegetables and beans.
- h/ Bananas, oranges and tangerines, other citrus fruits, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, peaches and prunes.
- i/ Cotton yarns, plain cotton fabrics, raw cotton and wool in lump.
- j/ Soft and hard wheat.
- k/ Including fresh, dried, prepared and preserved fruits and nuts.
- l/ Beginning 1958, excluding trade between Egypt and Syria.
- m/ Figures adjusted to include trade with the Sudan.

Table XXXII. Major Imports,<sup>a/</sup> by Country  
(Millions of indicated currency units, except as stated)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1958 (first half)	1959
<u>Cyprus:</u>							
Total imports (pounds sterling) . . . . .	23.6	30.4	39.1	45.1	36.7	19.0	19.9
Food . . . . .	2.8	4.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	2.6	3.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, related materials . . . . .	2.1	2.5	3.9	4.7	4.2	1.8	2.0
Manufactured goods . . . . .	7.0	8.4	9.6	11.0	8.4	4.6	5.1
Machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	5.6	8.0	9.2	10.6	7.3	4.3	3.7
Other . . . . .	6.1	7.4	10.6	13.0	11.2	5.7	6.0
<u>Iran:<sup>b/</sup></u>							
Total imports (thousands of rials) . . . . .	20.7	22.7	19.0	24.0	33.8	...	...
Tea . . . . .	0.9	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	...	...
Sugar (beet and cane) . . . . .	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	...	...
Chemical and pharmaceutical products . . . . .	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.4	...	...
Cotton, woollen and synthetic fabrics . . . . .	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	...	...
Tires and tubes . . . . .	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	...	...
Iron and steel <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	1.4	2.1	1.8	3.0	3.9	...	...
Machinery and parts . . . . .	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	3.8	...	...
Electrical machinery and parts . . . . .	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1 <sup>d/</sup>	...	...	...
Automobiles and parts <sup>e/</sup> . . . . .	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	3.6	...	...
Other . . . . .	4.6	5.5	5.1	6.1	13.7	...	...
<u>Iraq:<sup>f/</sup></u>							
Total imports (Iraqi dinars) . . . . .	72.7	97.1	113.3	121.8	109.8	59.9	50.1
Tea . . . . .	6.4	8.1	7.0	6.6	5.7	2.8	3.5
Sugar . . . . .	5.4	5.3	6.4	8.8	7.9	4.1	3.6
Cotton and other fabrics <sup>g/</sup> . . . . .	9.6	9.9	8.9	10.5	9.4	5.2	4.0
Machinery <sup>h/</sup> . . . . .	13.6	17.3	26.9	20.2	20.7	11.4	9.6
Autcmobiles, including parts . . . . .	6.2	9.8	7.7	8.2	6.9	4.3	2.4
Iron and steel . . . . .	8.2	13.0	14.2	12.4	15.8	7.5	8.4
Other . . . . .	23.3	33.7	42.2	55.1	43.4	24.6	18.6

Table XXXIII (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1958 (first half)	1959
<u>Israel:</u>							
Total imports (US dollars) . . . . .	297.6	333.6	367.0	434.9	429.8	218.8	214.4
Manufactured consumer goods . . . . .	52.9	51.3	57.2	50.0	53.1	31.1	22.5
Raw materials . . . . .	149.1	172.1	172.5	211.9	211.4	106.0	116.3
For food industry and agriculture	44.1	55.9	56.1	67.9	71.3	33.3	41.4
Investment goods . . . . .	64.3	76.7	103.7	116.0	114.4	57.6	56.1
Industrial equipment . . . . .	20.4	23.0	35.0	34.6	50.6	24.5	25.6
Transport equipment . . . . .	17.4	26.3	29.7	48.2	31.3	17.0	13.0
Fuels . . . . .	31.3	33.0	32.9	53.5	42.0	24.1	19.5
Other . . . . .	-	0.5	0.7	3.5	8.9	-	-
<u>Jordan:</u>							
Total imports (Jordanian dinars) . . . . .	19.8	27.1	27.8	30.5	34.0	16.3	18.0 <sup>i/</sup>
Rice, wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	1.9	3.6	2.4	2.7	4.3	...	2.7
Sugar, refined . . . . .	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	...	0.6
Yarn and textiles <u>j/</u> . . . . .	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.2	...	1.8
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	...	1.0
Road motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.0	...	1.2
Other . . . . .	12.0	16.2	17.9	19.6	21.0	...	10.7
<u>Lebanon:</u>							
Total imports (Lebanese pounds) <sup>k/</sup> . . . . .	380.5	476.8	519.5	551.2	466.5	274.8	329.1
Livestock . . . . .	25.5	30.0	27.2	8.6	18.9	7.4	12.6
Cereals and flour <u>l/</u> . . . . .	65.7	42.5	42.6	42.8	32.8	15.3	22.4
Petroleum products <u>m/</u> . . . . .	26.1	35.2	39.6	46.9	41.6	19.1	23.9
Woollen, cotton and silk fabrics . . . . .	23.7	24.4	24.7	29.9	23.8	13.8	13.2
Iron and steel <u>n/</u> . . . . .	14.3	22.5	39.0	36.5	30.5	18.5	14.9
Machinery and electrical equipment <u>o/</u>	10.7	14.7	14.6	11.7	12.8	7.7	5.7
Means of transport <u>p/</u> . . . . .	19.2	30.6	19.4 <sup>q/</sup>	32.9	22.5	18.2	12.5
Other . . . . .	195.3	276.9	312.4	341.9	283.6	174.8	223.9

Table XXXII (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1958 (first half)	1959
<u>Turkey:</u>							
Total imports (Turkish liras) . . . . .	1,339.4	1,393.4	1,140.4	1,112.0	882.3	523.2	563.1
Construction materials . . . . .	209.7	251.9	155.2	133.6	75.5	49.0	58.3
Machinery and equipment . . . . .	500.4	504.5	508.2	350.5	306.2	168.6	201.2
Consumer goods . . . . .	262.3	204.2	126.9	136.5	107.9	65.8	54.4
Raw materials . . . . .	367.0	432.8	350.1	491.4	392.7	239.8	249.2
<u>UAR (Egypt):<sup>r/</sup></u>							
Total imports (Egyptian pounds) . . . . .	160.2	182.9	186.4	190.4	230.4	117.5	110.7
Wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	2.5	-	8.2	21.8	24.2	16.8	21.8
Tea and coffee . . . . .	10.0	11.0	7.9	8.3	9.9	5.5	3.1
Petroleum and products . . . . .	18.2	17.3	18.2	19.1	23.4	11.4	7.5
Lumber . . . . .	7.0	8.2	5.3	6.3	7.0	3.0 <sup>s/</sup>	2.6 <sup>s/</sup>
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof	8.1	11.7	13.8	9.4	10.2	6.5	7.0
Machinery and transport equipment .	31.8	45.7	44.5	28.9	52.1	16.2	25.9
Other . . . . .	82.6	89.0	88.5	96.6	103.6	58.1	42.8
<u>UAR (Syria):<sup>r/</sup></u>							
Total imports (Syrian pounds) <sup>t/</sup> . . . . .	381.7	392.6	410.2	612.3	683.3	332.9	320.3
Sugar, raw . . . . .	6.0	8.8	10.4	19.8	18.1	10.2	11.3
Woollen and cotton fabrics <sup>u/</sup> . . . . .	17.7	17.1	14.6	28.0	35.8	16.4	13.5
Artificial silk thread . . . . .	17.2	13.3	14.8	26.7	22.2	11.7	14.5
Petroleum products <sup>v/</sup> . . . . .	44.3	46.2	46.5	78.5	60.8	36.0	27.6
Iron and steel <sup>w/</sup> . . . . .	13.3	16.6	16.7	30.8	54.7	21.8	28.2
Machinery and electrical equipment <sup>x/</sup>	27.4	30.6	19.8	27.8	30.8	15.9	12.5
Autcmobiles (and chassis) . . . . .	28.5	22.9	19.0	16.3	19.9	12.0	12.7
Other . . . . .	227.3	237.1	268.4	384.4	441.0	208.9	200.0

Source: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1957 and 1958, vol. 1; Iran: for 1958, Customs Administration (Tehran); Iraq: Statistical Abstract, 1958; Israel: Bank of Israel, Annual Report, 1957 and 1958 (Jerusalem). For half-years 1958 and 1959: Cyprus: Statistical Summary for the Month of June 1959 (Nicosia, July 1959); Iraq: Quarterly Bulletin

(Source and foot-notes continued on following page)

(Source and foot-notes to table XXXII)

of Statistics; Israel: Statistical Bulletin of Israel (Foreign Trade), January-June 1959, vol. X, No. 7; Jordan: Quarterly Bulletin of Current Statistics; Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel; Turkey: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UAR (Egypt): National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, Nos. 2 and 3, 1959; UAR (Syria): Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade (second quarter), 1958 and 1959.

- a/ Commodity groups classified according to the SITC.
- b/ Years beginning 20 March of year stated. Excluding gold, gold coin and used banknotes; including value of exchange certificates.
- c/ Including wires, bars, girders, beams, coated sheets, tubes and pipes, furniture and other.
- d/ Including only refrigerators, radios and radiogramophones, generators, transformers, motors and accumulators.
- e/ Including passenger and commercial motor-cars, transport equipment and parts.
- f/ Imports by oil companies and other concessionnaires included in total but not in commodity figures.
- g/ Including cotton, woollen and artificial silk piece-goods.
- h/ Including boilers, machinery and parts and electrical machinery and parts.
- i/ Total imports for the full year 1959 amounted to 39.7 million dinars.
- j/ Including cotton, woollen and artificial silk piece-goods, and cotton thread.
- k/ Valued at the official rate of \$1 = LL2.19; excluding gold.
- l/ Including wheat, spelt, rice, other cereals and wheat flour.
- m/ Including kerosene and gasoline in bulk and mazout oil.
- n/ Including bars, wires, sheets, tubes and pipes.
- o/ Including internal combustion engines, agricultural machinery, machines for manufacturing ice, and electric motors and generators.
- p/ Including aeroplanes, automobiles and parts, and tractors.
- q/ Excluding aeroplanes.
- r/ Beginning 1958, excluding trade between the Egyptian and Syrian regions of the UAR.
- s/ Timber.

(Foot-notes continued on following page)

(Foot-notes to table XXXII)(continued)

- t/ Valued at the official rate (\$1 = LS2.19) up to end of 1956 and at the free rate (\$ = LS3.58) thereafter; excluding gold.
- u/ Including fabrics of wool mixed with other textile fibres.
- v/ Including kerosene, gasoline, diesel and other fuel oils, and lubricating oil.
- w/ Including bars, sheets, tubes, pipes and galvanized sheets.
- x/ Including internal combustion engines for automobiles and tractors, agricultural machines, textile machinery, sewing machines and electrical dynamos and motors, including transformers and choking coils.



Table XXXIII. Major Imports, by Country  
 (Total in millions of indicated currency units; details  
 in percentage of total value)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1958 (first half)	1959
<b>Cyprus:</b>							
Total imports (pounds sterling) . . . . .	23.6	30.4	39.1	45.1	36.7	19.0	19.9
Food . . . . .	11.9	13.5	14.8	12.9	15.3	13.7	15.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, related materials . . . . .	8.9	8.2	10.0	10.4	11.4	9.5	10.1
Manufactured goods . . . . .	29.7	27.6	24.6	24.4	22.9	24.2	25.6
Machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	23.7	26.3	23.5	23.5	19.9	22.6	18.6
Other . . . . .	25.8	24.4	27.1	28.8	30.5	30.0	30.1
<b>Iran:</b>							
Total imports (thousands of rials)	20.7	22.7	19.0	24.0	33.8	...	...
Tea . . . . .	4.3	8.8	4.7	7.1	3.6	...	...
Sugar (beet and cane) . . . . .	15.9	10.6	12.1	9.2	4.1	...	...
Chemical and pharmaceutical products . . . . .	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.1	...	...
Cotton, woollen and synthetic fabrics . . . . .	19.8	14.5	14.7	13.3	10.7	...	...
Tires and tubes . . . . .	4.3	5.3	3.2	3.7	3.6	...	...
Iron and steel . . . . .	6.8	9.3	9.5	12.5	11.5	...	...
Machinery and parts . . . . .	6.8	8.4	10.0	10.0	11.2	...	...
Electrical machinery and parts . . . . .	2.9	3.5	4.7	4.6	...	...	...
Automobiles and parts . . . . .	13.0	11.9	11.1	10.4	10.7	...	...
Other . . . . .	22.3	24.2	26.8	25.5	40.5	...	...
<b>Iraq:</b>							
Total imports (Iraqi dinars) . . . . .	72.7	97.1	113.3	121.8	109.8	59.9	50.1
Tea . . . . .	8.8	8.3	6.2	5.4	5.2	4.7	7.0
Sugar . . . . .	7.4	5.5	5.7	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2
Cotton and other fabrics . . . . .	13.2	10.2	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.0
Machinery . . . . .	18.7	17.8	23.7	16.6	18.8	19.0	19.2
Automobiles . . . . .	8.5	10.1	6.8	6.7	6.3	7.2	4.8
Iron and steel . . . . .	11.3	13.4	12.5	10.2	14.4	12.5	16.8
Other . . . . .	32.1	34.7	37.2	45.3	39.5	41.1	37.0
<b>Israel:</b>							
Total imports (US dollars) . . . . .	297.6	333.6	367.0	434.9	429.8	218.8	214.4
Manufactured consumer goods . . . . .	17.8	15.3	15.6	11.5	12.4	14.2	10.5
Raw materials . . . . .	50.1	51.6	47.0	48.7	49.2	48.4	54.2
For food industry and agriculture . . . . .	14.8	16.8	15.3	15.6	16.6	15.2	19.3
Investment goods . . . . .	21.6	23.0	28.3	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.2
Industrial equipment . . . . .	6.9	6.9	9.5	8.0	11.8	11.2	11.9
Transport equipment . . . . .	5.8	7.9	8.1	11.1	7.3	7.8	6.1
Fuels . . . . .	10.5	9.9	9.0	12.3	9.8	11.0	9.1
Other . . . . .	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.1	-

Table XXXIII (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1958 (first half)	1959
<u>Jordan:</u>							
Total imports (Jordanian dinars) . . . . .	19.8	27.1	27.8	30.5	34.0	16.3	18.0
Rice, wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	9.6	13.3	8.6	8.9	12.6	...	15.0
Sugar, refined . . . . .	6.1	4.4	4.7	5.9	5.0	...	3.3
Yarn and textiles . . . . .	14.6	10.3	9.7	11.5	9.4	...	10.0
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof . . . . .	4.5	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.3	...	5.6
Road motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	4.5	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.9	...	6.7
Other . . . . .	60.7	59.9	64.4	64.2	61.8	...	59.4
<u>Lebanon:</u>							
Total imports (Lebanese pounds) . . . . .	380.5	476.8	519.5	551.2	466.5	274.8	329.1
Livestock . . . . .	6.7	6.3	5.2	1.6	4.1	2.7	3.8
Cereals and flour . . . . .	17.3	8.9	8.2	7.8	7.0	5.6	6.8
Petroleum products . . . . .	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.5	8.9	7.0	7.3
Woollen, cotton and silk fabrics . . . . .	6.2	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.0
Iron and steel . . . . .	3.8	4.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	4.5
Machinery and electrical equipment . . . . .	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.8	1.7
Means of transport . . . . .	5.0	6.4	3.7	6.0	4.8	6.6	3.8
Other . . . . .	51.3	38.1	60.2	62.0	60.9	63.6	68.2
<u>Turkey:</u>							
Total imports (Turkish liras) . . . . .	1,339.4	1,393.4	1,140.4	1,112.0	882.3	523.2	563.1
Construction materials . . . . .	15.6	18.1	13.6	12.0	8.6	9.4	10.4
Machinery and equipment . . . . .	37.4	36.2	44.6	31.5	34.7	32.2	35.7
Consumption goods . . . . .	19.6	14.6	11.1	12.3	12.2	12.6	9.7
Raw materials . . . . .	27.4	31.1	30.7	44.2	44.5	45.8	44.2
<u>UAR (Egypt):</u>							
Total imports (Egyptian pounds) . . . . .	160.2	182.9	186.4	190.4	230.4	117.5	110.7
Wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	1.6	-	4.4	11.4	10.5	14.3	19.7
Tea and coffee . . . . .	6.2	6.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.7	2.8
Petroleum and products . . . . .	11.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.7	6.8
Lumber . . . . .	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.3
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof . . . . .	5.1	6.4	7.4	4.9	4.4	5.5	6.3
Machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	19.8	25.0	23.9	15.2	22.6	13.8	23.4
Other . . . . .	51.5	48.6	47.5	50.8	45.0	49.4	38.7
<u>UAR (Syria):</u>							
Total imports (Syrian pounds) . . . . .	381.7	392.6	410.2	612.3	683.3	332.9	320.3
Sugar, raw . . . . .	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.5
Woollen and cotton fabrics . . . . .	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.2
Artificial silk thread . . . . .	4.5	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.5	4.5
Petroleum products . . . . .	11.6	11.8	11.3	12.8	8.9	10.8	8.6
Iron and steel . . . . .	3.5	4.2	4.1	5.0	8.0	6.5	8.8
Machinery and electrical equipment . . . . .	7.2	7.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.9
Automobiles, including chassis . . . . .	7.5	5.8	4.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.0
Other . . . . .	59.5	60.4	65.5	62.8	64.5	62.8	62.5

Source: Based on table XXXII.

Table XXXIV. UAR (Syria): Commodity Trade with the Egyptian Region  
(Quantity in tons; value in thousands of Syrian pounds)

Year	Imports		Exports		Trade balance	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Surplus	Deficit
1953 . . . . .	1,680	825	15,031	3,428	2,603	
1954 . . . . .	11,670	4,788	13,145	3,063		1,725
1955 . . . . .	21,399	6,822	14,609	5,169		1,653
1956 . . . . .	30,533	12,936	25,244	9,030		3,906
1957 . . . . .	32,742	14,262	112,361	31,785	17,523	
1958 . . . . .	114,726	25,514	15,796	16,578		8,936
1959 . . . . .	161,950	41,797	28,919	68,381	26,584	

Source: Centre d'études et de documentations, Etude mensuelle sur l'économie et les finances de la Syrie et des pays arabes, No. 26, February 1960, appendix page 13.

Table XXXV. Iran: Economic Development Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of rials)

Item	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60- 1962/63 (planned)
Agricultural, irrigation and regional development programme	157	723	1,633	3,579	4,994	17,328
Industry and mining . .	371	718	1,379	1,788	890	1,989
Transport and communications . . . . .	448	1,454	3,300	4,142	3,052	18,636
Social affairs . . . . .	67	683	1,301	1,513	1,140	7,143
Administrative and other outlays <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	807	832	390	... <sup>c/</sup>	1,818 <sup>c/</sup>	4,793
Total	1,850	4,410	8,002	11,023	11,894	49,889

Source: Bank Melli Iran, Bulletin (Tehran), June 1958; Plan Organization, Annual Report of 1957/58 (Tehran), 1959; 1958/59 data partly estimated.

<sup>a/</sup> Years beginning 20-21 March. Actual and planned development expenditures of the Plan Organization.

<sup>b/</sup> Including interest payments on loans.

<sup>c/</sup> 1957/58 expenditures included under item for 1958/59.

Table XXXV. Iran: Economic Development Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of rials)

Item	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60-1962/63 (planned)
Agricultural, irrigation and regional development programme . . . . .	157	723	1,633	3,579	4,994	17,328
Industry and mining . . . . .	371	718	1,379	1,788	890	1,989
Transport and communications . . . . .	448	1,454	3,300	4,142	3,052	18,636
Social affairs . . . . .	67	683	1,301	1,513	1,140	7,143
Administrative and other outlays <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	807	832	390	... <sup>c/</sup>	1,818 <sup>c/</sup>	4,793
Total	1,850	4,410	8,002	11,023	11,894	49,889

Source: Bank Melli Iran, Bulletin (Tehran), June 1958; Plan Organization, Annual Report of 1957/58 (Tehran), 1959; 1958/59 data partly estimated.

a/ Years beginning 20-21 March. Actual and planned development expenditures of the Plan Organization.

b/ Including interest payments on loans.

c/ 1957/58 expenditures included under item for 1958/59.

Table XXXVI. Iraq: Development Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of dinars)

Item	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58 <sup>b/</sup>	1958/59 <sup>b/</sup>
Total revenue . . .	7.5	24.0	35.3	40.7	60.8	51.0	36.0	...
Total expenditure .	3.1	12.8	12.3	20.9	34.0	45.0	58.3	61.0
Irrigation and reclamation . .	1.6	3.5	7.1	11.5	13.6	...	10.4	9.7
Roads and bridges	0.6	1.8	1.9	4.3	9.3	...	17.8 <sup>c/</sup>	15.9 <sup>c/</sup>
Building construction .	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	5.5	...	...	...
Industries . . .	-	-	0.5	2.0	2.9	...	11.8	10.4
Administration and other . . .	0.1	5.2 <sup>d/</sup>	0.3	0.3	2.7 <sup>e/</sup>	...	18.3 <sup>f/</sup>	25.0 <sup>g/</sup>

Source: Annual Report of the Central Bank of Iraq, 1957 and 1958 (Baghdad); reports of the Development Board.

a/ Actual revenue and expenditure of the Development Board, fiscal years ending 31 March.

b/ Provisional.

c/ Including public buildings.

d/ Including ID 5 million transferred to the ordinary budget.

e/ Including ID 2.3 million in repayment of the Tharthar Loan to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

f/ Including ID 0.4 million for agriculture, ID 4.3 million for housing, ID 12.9 million for loans to government and semi-government departments and ID 0.8 million for other expenses.

g/ Including ID 0.1 million for agriculture, ID 5.8 million for housing, ID 4.4 million for loans to government and semi-government departments and ID 14.7 million for other expenses.

Table XXXVII. Iraq: Four-Year Interim Development Programme  
(Millions of Iraqi dinars)

Department	Amounts necessary for comple- tion of project	Percen- tage	Distribution of amounts during years of execution of projects				Appropriations deferred to next economic plan
			1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	
Agriculture . . . . .	47.9	12.2	14.4	18.1	11.4	4.0	-
Industry . . . . .	38.7	9.9	9.8	12.6	10.5	5.6	0.4
Transport and communications	100.8	25.7	22.5	36.2	26.2	10.1	5.9
Housing and summer resorts.	76.4	19.5	9.0	38.1	22.9	6.4	-
Public buildings . . . . .	50.5	12.9	12.7	14.0	12.4	11.1	0.3
Public health . . . . .	24.6	6.3	3.5	9.3	8.1	3.8	-
Public culture . . . . .	39.2	10.0	5.3	8.7	8.1	6.9	10.3
Iraqi-Soviet economic agreement projects . . .	10.0	2.5	3.0	7.0	-	-	-
Reserve . . . . .	4.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	392.1	100.0	80.2	144.0	99.6	47.9	16.9

Source: Data supplied by the Government.

Table XXXVIII. Israel: Actual Development Budget Expenditure

(Millions of Israel pounds)

Item	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60 (estimated)
Agriculture . . . . .	9.9	12.9	22.6	34.8	58.4	80.3	89.9	81.1	102.8	130.9	125.5
Industry, quarries and electricity . . . . .	0.4	7.2	11.3	15.5	36.0	40.4	76.9	66.5	90.1	108.8	88.3
Housing and public buildings . . . . .	9.7	25.8	18.5	21.8	30.2	35.4	45.9	30.3	100.0	64.1	72.2
Communications and posts . . . . .	7.7	3.5	5.6	11.6	14.8	27.0	31.4	33.2	32.1	36.1	48.9
Public works . . . . .	3.3	8.3	6.5	8.2	16.9	21.7	9.6	8.1	5.6	4.9	4.0
Loans to local authorities and public corporations .	3.5	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.0	7.0	10.8	8.1	6.5	7.2	6.0
Miscellaneous operations	0.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.8	11.4	11.3	1.4	2.6	1.8	7.6
Payment of debts . . .	-	-	-	-	-	59.5	51.5	51.5	57.5	72.5	143.0
Recurrent payments for financing operations.	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	20.0	34.0	-	-	-
Oil pipelines . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	7.8	12.2	11.0
Total	35.2	67.6	73.5	100.8	164.1	295.7	347.3	322.4	404.9	438.4	506.5

Source: Israel Government Yearbook, 1958 (Jerusalem, 1959); Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1958/59.

Table XXXIX. Kuwait: Actual Development Expenditure

(Millions of rupees)<sup>a/</sup>

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Total development expenditure <sup>b/</sup> . . .	387	369	230	317	425	519
Public utilities and services . . .	24	62	72	93	142	167
Port Department . . . . .	12	23	23	27	40	45
Electricity and Water Department	1	21	23	23	45	44
Telegraph and Telephone						
Department . . . . .	-	-	-	4	11	20
Municipality . . . . .	10	16	20	31	36	50
Other public utilities . . . . .	1	2	6	8	10	8
Development and public works . . .	363	307	158	224	283	352
Public Works Department . . . .	72	127	138	190	283	334
Development budget <u>c/</u> . . . . .	291	180	20	34	-	18
Expenditure of Kuwait Oil Company <sup>d/</sup> .	80	68	49	129	309	296

Source: Government of Kuwait, Government Budgets, Closed Accounts, 1953-1958; Kuwait Oil Company.

a/ All figures are rounded.

b/ Development expenditures are provisional and include administrative costs.

c/ After 1955 the carrying out of the development programme was entrusted to specific departments and agencies.

d/ Oil prospecting, drilling, production, refining and transportation and provision of other facilities.



Table XL. Lebanon: Development Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of Lebanese pounds)

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
National Reconstruction Agency <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	-	-	-	5.295	10.649	8.869	13.045
Telephone service <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	...	0.256	1.929	3.815	3.057	8.571	...
Water service <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	1.374	0.757	1.003	5.109	1.304	2.309	0.912
Litani River Authority <sup>e/</sup> . . . . .	-	0.549	1.988	5.488	14.477	23.651	10.000 <sup>f/</sup>
Power and public transportation service <sup>g/</sup> . . . . .	1.820	4.043	9.938	5.835	7.156	7.653	...
Total expenditure	3.194	5.605	14.858	25.542	36.643	51.053	...

Source: Ministry of Finance.

a/ Data included cover special budgets only.

b/ New investment - administrative expenditure excluded.

c/ New investment - ordinary expenditure excluded.

d/ New investment - purchase of equipment and acquisition of land only.

e/ New investment - administrative expenditure included.

f/ Government advances only - disbursements from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan excluded.

g/ Expenditure for new facilities only - ordinary expenditure excluded.

Table XLI. Saudi Arabia: Development Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of rials)

Item	1947/48	1951/52	1952/53	1954/55	1955/56	1957/58	1959 <sup>b/</sup>
Total development expenditure <sup>c/</sup> . . .	29	143	172	276	379	234	182
Transport and communications . . .	8	20	24	97	133	137	107
Saudi Arabian Airlines . . . . .	4	12	13	...	...	27	...
Communications . . . . .	4	8	11	97	133	110	107
Development and public works . . .	21	123	148	179	246	97	75
Public works . . . . .	15	116	144	160	218	76	55
Agriculture . . . . .	6	7	4	19	28	21	20
Expenditure by Arabian American Oil Company <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	(334)	(204)	(369)	(207)	(239)	(279)	(303)

Source: Data for 1947/48 to 1954/55 compiled from United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, "Quarterly Bulletin of Economic Development", No. 13, 1956 (mimeographed); for 1955/56 to 1959 from Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Statistical Bulletin, 1959 (Mecca); expenditure by oil company based on information provided by Arabian American Oil Company.

a/ Budget estimates; fiscal years beginning July; all figures are rounded.

b/ Starting 1959, fiscal year beginning January.

c/ Tentative estimates.

d/ Including outlays on oil prospecting and drilling, oil production, refining and transportation facilities, general service plant and construction equipment and plant and equipment for offices outside Saudi Arabia. Parentheses indicate that figures are not to be added to total development expenditure.

Table XLII. Turkey: Development Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(Millions of Turkish liras)

Sector	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <sup>b/</sup>	1960 <sup>b/</sup>
Industry, mining and electric power . . . .	65.0	66.3	56.7	73.5	83.4	151.1	177.7
Agriculture . . . . .	95.6	270.5	350.4	531.6	593.4	763.5	859.7
Transport and communications . . . . .	113.3	413.4	482.5	577.5	707.9	959.8	1,304.8
Public works . . . . .	47.6	117.2	103.4	134.8	158.0	217.3	394.6
Total	321.5	867.4	993.0	1,317.4	1,542.7	2,091.7	2,736.8

Source: 1960 Budget Report (Ankara) (in Turkish).

a/ Economic development expenditure; data include general and annexed budgets; excluding state railways, state seaways, postal, telegraph and telephone services and state airways.

b/ Estimates.

Table XLIII. UAR (Egypt): Development Projects Budget  
(Millions of Egyptian pounds)

Project and item	Appropriations			Expected expenditures to 30 June 1958 <sup>a/</sup>	Final estimated cost of projects
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59		
Public works . . . . .	13.16	9.46	13.02	61.37	153.25
Short-term drainage development programme . . . . .	-	0.30	3.00	0.20	29.00
Irrigation, reservoirs and navigation . . . . .	4.93	3.79	3.70	20.01	42.25
Mechanical and Electrical Department . . . . .	1.33	1.13	0.82	13.26	15.50
Aswan Dam electrification . . . . .	4.50	3.00	2.70	20.80	29.50
Southern Region electricity scheme . . . . .	1.00	0.60	1.70	0.60	28.40
Agricultural expansion . . . . .	1.00	0.64	0.50	6.00	6.80
Silos . . . . .	0.40	-	0.60	0.50	1.80
Gas, electricity, mining and oil . . . . .	7.70	6.82	4.64	16.69	19.65
Oil refinery and mining . . . . .	2.70	2.07	1.64	0.09	0.10
Electricity and gas administration . . . . .	5.00	4.75	3.00	16.60	19.55
Improvement of agricultural and animal production . . . . .	0.90	0.60	0.40	-	-
Communications . . . . .	12.50	13.90	11.47	31.50	72.80
Railways . . . . .	5.50	7.20	6.20	13.40	21.80
Telegraph and telephone . . . . .	3.00	3.70	2.27	6.40	19.20
Roads and bridges administration . . . . .	4.00	3.00	3.00	11.70	31.80
Pasture improvement . . . . .	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	-
Five-year industrial development programme . . . . .	-	-	12.00	-	-
Projects entrusted to independent organizations . . . . .	11.60	4.20	7.32	4.80	24.00
Reconstruction and development in Beheira and Fayoun . . . . .	1.10	0.70	0.82	2.90	8.90
Aswan High Dam b/. . . . .	2.90	2.80	2.60	1.90	9.00
Fertilizer factory . . . . .	1.30	-	-	-	-
Other . . . . .	6.30	0.70	3.90	-	6.10
Total, above items	45.89	35.00	48.87	114.36	269.70
Less expenditure not expected to be realized . . . . .	-	6.60	2.91	-	-
Total	45.89	28.40	45.96	114.36	269.70
Preliminary actual expenditures . . . . .	38.4	25.7	39.0		

Source: National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XII, No. 2.

a/ Since the establishment of a Development Projects Budget in 1953.

b/ Preparatory works.

Table XLIV. UAR (Syria): Economic Development Expenditure  
(Millions of Syrian pounds)

Item	Actual Expenditure to end of June 1958 <u>a/</u>	Budget estimate 1958/59 <u>b/</u>	Budget bill 1959/60 <u>b/</u>
Irrigation, flood control, well-digging and other agricultural projects . . .	29.4	45.9	66.8
Roads, bridges, ports, airports and silos . . . .	47.5	4.0	22.5
Railways . . . . .	8.0 <sup>c/</sup>	2.0	7.0
Electricity . . . . .	21.9 <sup>d/</sup>	1.0	3.0
Drinking water projects . . .	5.9	-	9.0
Oil refinery and tanks . . .	12.8	-	-
Industrial projects . . . . .	0.6 <sup>e/</sup>	21.9	60.3
Antiquities and tourism . . .	0.4	3.0	3.8
Administration and other . .	4.4 <sup>f/</sup>	2.5 <sup>g/</sup>	4.0 <sup>g/</sup>
Total . . . . .	130.9	80.3	176.4

Source: UAR (Syria): Speech of the Minister of the Treasury, 1957/58 (Damascus, 1958) (in Arabic); Ordinary, Annexed and Independent Budgets, 1959/60 (Damascus)(in Arabic).

- a/ The figures in this column represent economic development expenditures from the seven-year Extraordinary Budget (1955-1961) of 29 August 1955 (Law No. 116) and cover the period to end of June 1958. They exclude expenditures related to defence, embassies abroad and state participation in the capital of State-owned banks.
- b/ Economic Development Budget (Law No. 1285 of 1959); excluding items related to expected payment of interest, border construction projects and development project reserves.
- c/ Purchase of DHP Railways; excluding the deficit on Hijaz Railways.
- d/ Compensation paid to nationalized companies, as well as expansions of capacity.
- e/ Potash plant only.
- f/ Including such items as the completion of the university hospital and the cadastral survey.

Table XLV. Bank Credit Outstanding<sup>a/</sup> and its Distribution between the Public and Private Sectors, Selected Countries

(Millions of national currency units)

Country, currency and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<u>Iran</u> <sup>b/</sup> (rial):						
Claims on Government c/ . . .	17,060.0	17,320.0	18,820.0	21,680.0	26,410.0	29,240.0
Claims on private sector . . .	8,060.0	9,720.0	10,820.0	13,980.0	22,610.0	32,240.0
<u>Iraq</u> <sup>d/</sup> (Iraqi dinar):						
Claims on Government . . . .	13.9	19.2	25.5	32.0	31.9	27.3
Claims on private sector . . .	25.6	32.1	33.9	40.1	39.5	44.6
<u>Israel</u> <sup>e/</sup> (Israel pound):						
Claims on Government . . . .	168.8	238.5	382.6	426.1	436.6	447.4
Claims on private sector . . .	333.3	389.9	458.1	545.0	688.8	833.4
<u>Jordan</u> <sup>f/</sup> (Jordanian dinar):						
Claims on Government c/ . . .	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Claims on private sector . . .	4.9	6.5	7.5	10.0	10.2	12.4
<u>Lebanon</u> <sup>g/</sup> (Lebanese pound):						
Claims on Government . . . .	94.0	87.0	87.0	85.0	94.0	94.0
Claims on private sector . . .	308.0	408.0	427.0	516.0	528.0	650.0
<u>Turkey</u> <sup>h/</sup> (Turkish lira):						
Claims on Government c/ . . .	2,061.0	2,732.0	3,224.0	3,728.0	4,391.0	4,367.0 <sup>i/</sup>
Claims on private sector . . .	5,239.0	6,172.0	7,254.0	8,953.0	10,192.0	10,808.0 <sup>i/</sup>
<u>UAR (Egypt)</u> <sup>i/</sup> (Egyptian pound):						
Claims on Government . . . .	92.6	136.0	205.4	245.4	264.3	285.3
Claims on private sector . . .	161.0	170.5	195.3	221.8	247.8	303.5
<u>UAR (Syria)</u> <sup>k/</sup> (Syrian pound):						
Claims on Government c/ . . .	274.0	272.0	317.0	334.0	365.0	461.0 <sup>l/</sup>
Claims on private sector . . .	421.0	431.0	452.0	492.0	487.0	581.0 <sup>l/</sup>

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1960.

a/ Data refer to end of year, except as note.

b/ A consolidation of the accounts of the National Bank, the deposit money banks and, in effect, the National Savings Bank.

c/ Including claims on official entities.

d/ A consolidation of the accounts of the Central Bank, the commercial banks, sarrafs (private money-lenders) and the Post Office Savings Bank. The sarrafs perform some banking functions, but data on their deposits only are available. Most of the assets are foreign assets and the largest single liability is government deposits. Claims on Government include an amount equal to Post Office Savings Bank deposits. Claims on private sector include an amount equal to private sector deposits with sarrafs.

e/ A consolidation of the accounts of the Bank of Israel and the deposit money banks.

f/ A consolidation of the accounts of the Currency Board and the commercial banks.

g/ Data comprising the accounts of the Issue Department of the Bank of Syria and Lebanon, together with incomplete statistics, as published in Lebanese sources, for principal commercial banks.

h/ A consolidation of the accounts of the Central Bank, the deposit money banks and the Treasury coin issue.

i/ End of September.

j/ A consolidation of the accounts of the National Bank and the deposit money banks, and Treasury currency outside banks.

k/ A consolidation of the accounts of the Central Bank and of the commercial banks.

l/ End of November.

Table XLVI. Indices of Cost of Living and Wholesale Prices,<sup>a/</sup> by Country

(1953 = 100)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<u>Cyprus (Nicosia):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	104	110	119	127	133	135
Cost of living, food . . . . .	101	107	118	124	129	128
<u>Iran (Teheran):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	118	122	130	139	140	162 <sup>b/</sup>
Cost of living, food . . . . .	114	114	121	126	120	135 <sup>c/</sup>
General wholesale prices . . . . .	118	115	123	123	119	123
<u>Iraq (Baghdad):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	98	101	107	113	108	107
Cost of living, food . . . . .	98	102	110	116	110	111
General wholesale prices . . . . .	96	97	104	108	97	106
<u>Israel (Haifa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	112	119	127	135	139	142
Cost of living, food . . . . .	113	117	126	132	136	136
General wholesale prices . . . . .	118	124	131	150	153	153
<u>Jordan (Amman):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	103	104	101	107	...	...
Cost of living, food . . . . .	102	103	103	110	...	...
General wholesale prices . . . . .	81	92	87	85	91	...
<u>Lebanon (Beirut):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	95	97	102	109	114 <sup>d/</sup>	118
Cost of living, food . . . . .	93	96	105	114	118 <sup>d/</sup>	121
General wholesale prices . . . . .	92	93	98	100	101	102
<u>Turkey (Istanbul):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	110	119	136	152	171	216
Cost of living, food . . . . .	109	114	131	147	162	210
General wholesale prices . . . . .	111	119	139	164	189	221 <sup>e/</sup>
<u>UAR (Egypt) (Cairo):</u>						
Cost of living, all items . . . . .	96	96	98	102	102	102
Cost of living, food . . . . .	101	103	104	109	110	111
General wholesale prices . . . . .	97	99	110	119	118	117
<u>UAR (Syria) (Damascus):</u>						
Cost of living, food . . . . .	92	92	103	109	109	106
General wholesale prices . . . . .	96	97	102	98	96	101

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1960; Jordan: Statistical Yearbook, 1957 and 1958.

a/ Annual averages, except as stated.

b/ Average of ten months.

c/ Average of nine months.

d/ Average of January-April and October-December.

e/ Average of five months.

Table XLVII. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:  
Estimated Total and Net Local Expenditures by Host Countries a/

(Thousands of dollars)

Country offices	Number of regis- tered refugees receiving rations and/or all UNRWA services at 30 June 1959	1 July 1955 - 30 June 1956		1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957		1 January 1958 - 31 December 1958		1 January 1959 - 31 December 1959	
		Total expenditure <u>b/</u>	Net local expenditure <u>c/</u>	Total expenditure <u>b/</u>	Net local expenditure <u>c/</u>	Total expenditure <u>b/d/</u>	Net local expenditure <u>c/d/</u>	Total expenditure <u>b/d/</u>	Net local expenditure <u>c/d/</u>
Gaza . . . . .	248,742	6,450	2,696	7,122	2,601	7,282	3,987	7,809	4,275
Iraq . . . . .	-	46	129	10	69	-	-	-	-
Jordan . . . . .	595,725	14,936	8,399	17,109	8,810	14,374	9,232	15,413	9,900
Lebanon . . . . .	131,732	7,408	5,149	7,696	4,858	7,155	5,665	7,673	6,075
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	-	379	1,047	171	461	-	-	-	-
UAR (Syria) . . . . .	111,429	2,980	1,471	3,074	2,294	2,989	2,098	3,205	2,250
Total	1,011,729	32,199	18,891	35,182	19,093	31,800	20,982	34,100	22,500

Source: Information supplied by UNRWA (Beirut).

a/ As of 1958, financial year changed to calendar year. Expenditure during the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 1957 may be assumed to have been in accordance with the same pattern as that in the preceding year and the succeeding year.

b/ Total expenditure under the budget for the benefit of refugees.

c/ Net local expenditures are goods and services, out of total budget expenditures.

d/ Preliminary figures.



Table XLVIII. Middle East: Estimates of Total Population

(Thousands)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Cumulative increase 1950-1958	Average annual increase 1950-1958
Iran . . . . .	16,276	16,667	17,067	17,476	17,896	18,325	18,955	19,215	19,677	3,401	378
Iraq . . . . .	5,278	5,443	5,611	5,786	5,966	6,152	6,343	6,538	6,590	1,312	146
Israel . . . . .	1,258	1,516	1,607	1,651	1,688	1,748	1,827	1,937	1,997	739	82
Immigration	(170)	(174)	(23)	(10)	(17)	(36)	(55)	(71)	(26)		
Jordan <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	1,269 <sup>b/</sup>	1,320	1,329	1,360	1,395	1,437	1,482	1,527	1,580	311	34
Lebanon <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	1,257	1,286	1,321	1,353	1,383	1,425	1,450	1,525	1,550	293	33
Turkey <sup>d/</sup> . . . . .	20,947	21,645	22,240	22,850	23,478	24,122	24,784	25,464	26,163	5,216	579
UAR (Egypt) <sup>e/</sup> . . . . .	20,393	20,872	21,473	22,003	22,557	23,113	23,669	24,225	24,781	4,388	488
UAR (Syria) <sup>f/</sup> . . . . .	3,215	3,291	3,381	3,545	3,670	3,861	3,970	4,082	4,283	1,068	119
Total, above listed countries <sup>g/</sup>	69,893	72,040	74,029	76,024	78,033	80,183	82,480	84,513	86,621	16,728	1,858

Source: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1958 (sales number: 58.XIII.1); Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1960; Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1958/59.

a/ Excluding military personnel and their families, and foreigners; including registered Palestinian refugees numbering 586,706 as at 31 December 1958.

b/ Estimate as at 31 December.

c/ Lebanese nationals only; excluding registered Palestinian refugees numbering 129,228 at end of 1958.

d/ Prior to 1958, estimates as at 20 October.

e/ Excluding nomad population.

f/ Prior to 1952, excluding nomad population, estimated at 179,722 at end of 1956.

g/ For some countries no estimates are available for the whole period under consideration. Estimates referring to 1955 are as follows: Bahrain, 120,000; Kuwait, 203,000; Qatar, 35,000; Saudi Arabia, 5,900,000. Yemen's population has recently been estimated at 5,000,000. Data on Cyprus, not reported in the table, show an increase of 57,000 from 492,000 (1950) to 549,000 (1958).

## SALES AGENTS FOR UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

### ARGENTINA

Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.

### AUSTRALIA

Melbourne University Press, 369/71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne C. 1.

### AUSTRIA

Gerold & Co., Graben 31, Wien, 1. B. Wüllerstorff, Markus Sittikusstrasse 10, Salzburg.

### BELGIUM

Agence et Messageries de la Presse, S.A., 14-22, rue du Persil, Bruxelles.

### BOLIVIA

Libreria Selecciones, Casilla 972, La Paz.

### BRAZIL

Livraria Agir, Rua Mexica 98-8, Caixa Postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro.

### BURMA

Curator, Govt. Book Depot, Rangoon.

### CAMBODIA

Entreprise khmère de librairie, Phnom-Penh.

### CANADA

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

### CEYLON

Lake House Bookshop, Assoc. Newspapers of Ceylon, P.O. Box 244, Colombo.

### CHILE

Editorial del Pacífico, Ahumada 57, Santiago.

Libreria Ivens, Casilla 205, Santiago.

### CHINA

The World Book Co., Ltd., 99 Chung King Road, 1st Section, Taipei, Taiwan. The Commercial Press, Ltd., 211 Honan Rd., Shanghai.

### COLOMBIA

Libreria Buchholz, Bogotá. Libreria América, Medellín. Libreria Nacional, Ltda., Barranquilla.

### COSTA RICA

Imprenta y Librería Trejos, Apartado 1313, San José.

### CUBA

La Casa Belga, O'Reilly 455, La Habana.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Československý Spisovatel, Národní Třída 9, Praha 1.

### DENMARK

Einar Munksgaard, Ltd., Nørregade 6, København, K.

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Libreria Dominicana, Mercedes 49, Ciudad Trujillo.

### ECUADOR

Libreria Científica, Guayaquil and Quito.

### EL SALVADOR

Manuel Navas y Cia., 1a. Avenida sur 37, San Salvador.

### ETHIOPIA

International Press Agency, P.O. Box 120, Addis Ababa.

### FINLAND

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.

### FRANCE

Editions A. Pédone, 13, rue Soufflot, Paris (Ve).

### GERMANY

R. Eisenschmidt, Schwanthaler Strasse 59, Frankfurt/Main. Elwert & Meurer, Hauptstrasse 101, Berlin-Schöneberg.

Alexander Horn, Spiegelgasse 9, Wiesbaden.

W. E. Saarbach, Gertrudenstrasse 30, Köln (1).

### GHANA

University Bookshop, University College of Ghana, P.O. Box Legon.

### GREECE

Kauffmann Bookshop, 28 Stadion Street, Athènes.

### GUATEMALA

Sociedad Económico-Financiera, 6a Av. 14-33, Guatemala City.

### HAITI

Librairie "A la Caravelle", Port-au-Prince.

### HONDURAS

Librería Panamericana, Tegucigalpa

### HONG KONG

The Swindon Book Co., 25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

### ICELAND

Bokaverzlun Sigfusar Eymundssonar H. F., Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavik.

### INDIA

Orient Longmans, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Hyderabad. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., New Delhi and Calcutta.

P. Voradachory & Co., Madras.

### INDONESIA

Pembangunan, Ltd., Gunung Sahari 84, Djakarta.

### IRAN

"Guity", 482 Ferdowsi Avenue, Teheran.

### IRAQ

Mockenzie's Bookshop, Baghdad.

### IRELAND

Stationery Office, Dublin.

### ISRAEL

Blumstein's Bookstores, 35 Allenby Rd. and 48 Nachlat Benjamin St., Tel Aviv.

### ITALY

Libreria Commissionario Sansoni, Via Gino Capponi 26, Firenze, and Via D. A. Azuni 15/A, Roma.

### JAPAN

Maruzen Company, Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

### JORDAN

Joseph I. Bahous & Co., Dar-ul-Kutub, Box 66, Amman.

### KOREA

Eul-Yoo Publishing Co., Ltd., 5, 2-KA, Chongno, Seoul.

### LEBANON

Khayat's College Book Cooperative, 92-94, rue Bliss, Beirut.

### LIBERIA

J. Momolu Kamara, Monrovia.

### LUXEMBOURG

Librairie J. Schummer, Luxembourg.

### MEXICO

Editorial Hermes, S.A., Ignacio Mariscal 41, México, D.F.

### MOROCCO

Bureau d'études et de participations industrielles, 8, rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat.

### NETHERLANDS

N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, 's-Gravenhage.

### NEW ZEALAND

United Nations Association of New Zealand, C.P.O., 1011, Wellington.

### NORWAY

Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Kr. Augustsgt 7A, Oslo.

### PAKISTAN

The Pakistan Co-operative Book Society, Dacca, East Pakistan.

Publishers United, Ltd., Lahore

Thomas & Thomas, Karachi, 3.

### PANAMA

José Menéndez, Apartado 2052, Av. 8A, sur 21-58, Panamá.

### PARAGUAY

Agencia de Librerías de Salvador Nizza, Calle Pte. Franco No. 39-43, Asunción.

### PERU

Libreria Internacional del Perú, S.A., Lima.

### PHILIPPINES

Alemar's Book Store, 769 Rizal Avenue, Manila.

### PORTUGAL

Livraria Rodrigues, 186 Rua Aurea, Lisboa.

### SINGAPORE

The City Book Store, Ltd., Collyer Quay.

### SPAIN

Libreria Bosch, 11 Ronda Universidad, Barcelona.

Libreria Mundi-Prensa, Castello 37, Madrid.

### SWEDEN

C. E. Fritze's Kungl. Hovbokhandel A-B, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm.

### SWITZERLAND

Librairie Payot, S.A., Lausanne, Genève. Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zürich 1.

### THAILAND

Pramuan Mit, Ltd., 55 Chakrawat Road, Wat Tuk, Bangkok.

### TURKEY

Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Von Schaik's Bookstore (Pty.), Ltd., Box 724, Pretoria.

### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mezhdunarodnaya Knyiga, Smolenskaya Ploshchad, Moskva.

### UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Librairie "La Renaissance d'Egypte", 9 Sh. Adly Pasha, Cairo.

### UNITED KINGDOM

H. M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E. 1.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.

### URUGUAY

Representación de Editoriales, Prof. H. D'Elia, Plaza Cagancha 1342, 1° piso, Montevideo.

### VENEZUELA

Libreria del Este, Av. Miranda, Na. 52, Edf. Galipán, Caracas.

### VIET-NAM

Librairie-Papeterie Xuân Thu, 185, rue Tu-Do, B.P. 283, Saigon.

### YUGOSLAVIA

Cankarjeva Založba, Ljubljana, Slovenia. Državno Preduzeće, Jugoslavenska Knjiga, Terazije 27/11, Beograd.

Prosvjeta, 5, Trg Bratstva i Jedinstva, Zagreb.

[60E1]

Orders and inquiries from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be sent to: Sales and Circulation Section. United Nations, New York, U.S.A.; or Sales Section, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Litho in U.N.

11908-June 1960-4,325

E/3384-ST/ECA/64

Price: \$U.S. 1.50; 10/6 stg.; Sw. fr. 6.50

(or equivalent in other currencies)

United Nations publication

Sales No.: 60.II.C.2