



U N I T E D N A T I O N S

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE **MIDDLE EAST**

1957-1958

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1958



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FOREWORD

This report, Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1957-1958, 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, 1958 (sales number: 59.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, 1956-1957 (sales number: 58.II.C.2).

The previous study was devoted to a review and analysis of the economic forces which have given rise to inflationary or disinflationary pressures over the past few years in several countries of the region. The present study reviews the current economic developments in the region in the period 1957 and 1958. Statistical data are not always available to the end of 1958, a fact which renders tentative some of the conclusions reached with respect to developments during that year. Lack of adequate data also prevented covering all countries in the region. A brief regional summary of findings is given at the beginning for the purpose of presenting a concise general picture to the reader who is not looking for a detailed account of activity country by country. This is followed by a review of developments in the fields of agriculture, industry, petroleum and foreign trade and payments. The countries covered include Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Sudan, Syria and Turkey. In addition, the present report includes a statistical appendix, consisting of tables which bring up to date the figures shown in the latest reports, classified under five headings - agriculture, industry and mining, foreign trade, transportation and finance and development.

This report was prepared by the Bureau of Economic Affairs 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.

Wherever the terms "Syria" and "Egypt" are used, reference is to the northern and southern regions of the United Arab Republic. The latter terms have not been used since economic integration is not yet effected and data on the two regions are still given separately.

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; IMF for International Monetary Fund; SITC for Standard International Trade Classification; UAR for United Arab Republic; UNICEF for United Nations Children's Fund; UNRWA for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

The designations of countries and territories and the arrangement of material in this publication should not be considered as implying any endorsement or other judgement by the Secretariat of the United Nations regarding the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or in respect of the delimitation of its boundaries.

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SUMMARY

During 1957 and 1958 the major factors in current economic trends in the Middle East 1/ were the continued growth of the oil industry, the wide fluctuation in agricultural output from year to year and the changes in the terms of trade. Foreign aid and loans from abroad also played an important part and continued to have a profound impact on economic trends. Several economies of the region were also influenced by significant developments affecting their economic and political structure. Of particular importance in this connexion were the extensive agrarian reform started in 1958 in Iraq and Syria, the unification of Syria and Egypt in the United Arab Republic and the launching of large industrialization programmes in Iran, Iraq and the two regions of the United Arab Republic.

The oil industry, which experienced a setback in production as a result of the Suez crisis, regained its level of output by the middle of 1957 and over the whole year recorded a 3.7 per cent increase in output; in 1958 output rose further by 20.7 per cent. Oil revenue of the major oil producing countries, particularly of Iran and Kuwait, rose correspondingly, reaching \$1 billion in 1957 and rising to about \$1.3 billion in 1958. The rise in the posted price of Middle East oil of 4 to 6 per cent in 1957 and 2 to 3 per cent in 1958 may have contributed to this expansion, but a large drop of about 9 per cent in 1959 may have the opposite effect during the year. The two regions of the United Arab Republic through which almost four-fifths of total oil exports passed on their way to markets in the west received about \$87 million in Suez Canal fees on oil tankers and in pipeline royalties in 1958. New concessions covering small areas were signed between foreign investors and several Governments providing for revenue shares of more than 50 per cent of the profits on the "integrated" activities, and, in some cases, for participation in the capital. Activities of Governments in the region in the field of oil production, refining and transport expanded somewhat during the period under review. The expected continued rise in world demand for oil and the availability of adequate tanker capacity prompted the oil companies to embark on large projects in Iran, Iraq and Kuwait for expanding offshore loading capacity.

Agricultural output in the area as a whole expanded in both 1957 and 1958 at the rate of about 4 and 3 per cent, respectively, thus slightly exceeding the increase in population. In 1957, exceptionally high yields and in 1958, record cereal crops in Turkey and a high cotton crop in Egypt, the largest producers in the area, contributed substantially to this rise. A continued shift in the pattern of production towards industrial cash crops, and greater use of fertilizers and agricultural machinery helped to maintain the rate of growth of agricultural output, but the uncertainty of climatic conditions, particularly in the rainfed zone, caused wide fluctuations. A significant extension of the area under irrigation still awaits the completion of some of

1/ The term "Middle East", as used in the present report, covers Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Turkey and Yemen - also Aden, Bahrain, Cyprus, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, Qatar and the Trucial Coast.

the large water control and irrigation projects in Iraq and Iran, and the implementation of such large projects as the High Dam in Egypt, the Khusistan Development Project in Iran and the Euphrates River Project in Syria.

On the institutional side, the agrarian reform project of Egypt which was started in 1952 was almost completed in 1958, and two comprehensive programmes were started on similar lines in Syria and Iraq late in 1958. The social change brought about by implementing these programmes and the redistribution of income they produce is likely to have a strong impact on the shape of future economic development. In the immediate future the programmes call for government technical and financial assistance aiming at higher output, and for the organization of production, credit and marketing co-operatives. Distribution or sale of government and crown lands in Turkey and Iran continued during the period under review.

Industrial output outside the oil sector made good progress during 1957-1958 and particularly, as in previous years, in the electricity, construction and chemical industries. Available data show a rise in industrial output in 1957 of 6 per cent in Egypt, 11 per cent in Israel and 10 per cent in Turkey. Other countries with a smaller industrial sector may have achieved higher rates. In Iraq and Lebanon, however, the political developments of 1958 affected production adversely, particularly in the latter. A large-scale industrialization programme was started in Egypt with the financial assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries, and another industrialization programme was drawn up for Syria. The development plans of Iraq and Iran shifted their emphasis in favour of industrial projects, but Turkey's payments difficulties slowed down the rate of investment in industry.

The higher exports of agricultural products in 1957 in most countries of the region and the improved prices of long staple cotton brought about a rise of 7.5 per cent in the area's exports other than oil. This was matched by an equal rise in exports of oil. In 1958, however, exports other than oil generally dropped as a result of both lower prices and lower volume of agricultural commodity exports. Imports rose by 6.6 per cent in 1957, but jumped up sharply in 1958 as oil revenues and foreign credits increased. Trade deficits increased for almost all countries of the region in both 1957 and 1958.

A shift in the geographical direction of trade of the main cotton exporting countries such as Egypt, Syria and the Sudan, occurred in 1957 and 1958 and moved generally away from western Europe and the United States towards the Soviet Union, eastern Europe and the Far East. Other countries, notably Iran, Jordan, Turkey and Israel, maintained the high share of their trade with the United States and western Europe, although an increasing proportion of the exports of Israel and Turkey went to eastern European countries in 1957 and 1958. Oil exports continued to go to their traditional markets in western Europe, but the share of Asia and the Far East increased significantly.

Trade policy continued on its liberal course in Lebanon, Iran and Kuwait, but restrictive measures on imports were imposed or tightened in almost all

other countries of the region. Measures were also adopted for the stimulation of exports through subsidies, exchange premiums or trade agreements.

The balance of payments position of the oil-producing countries remained generally favourable despite the accelerated expenditure on development in Iraq and Iran, although restrictions on imports had to be imposed in Iraq in 1958 and Iran continued to increase its borrowing from abroad. Israel and Turkey also expanded their foreign debt both in 1957 and 1958, and Turkey embarked on a comprehensive programme of exchange and price stabilization and debt consolidation in 1958. Egypt and Syria, previously free of large foreign debts, contracted sizable long-term credits with the Soviet Union and other countries in 1957 and 1958, and Iraq entered into a similar agreement early in 1959.

Chapter 1

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production in the Middle East as a whole continued to expand during the 1956/57 and 1957/58 seasons, despite a drought in the latter year, at the rate of about 4 and 3 per cent per annum, respectively, thereby surpassing the growth of population in both years. These rates of growth occurred both in food production and in output of industrial cash crops, on which several countries of the area depend as a major source of foreign exchange. However, deterioration in world prices of some major export commodities, such as cotton, cereals and citrus fruits, reduced the possible benefit of the higher physical output of several countries of the area.

In the winter of 1958/59 the serious drought affected livestock and winter crops in the countries of the eastern Mediterranean coast, but, for the area as a whole, this loss may be balanced later in the year by the output of a larger area under summer crops.

Higher physical outputs were achieved in 1957, despite a 2 per cent contraction in crop acreage, mainly as a result of higher yields, but also because of a shift in planted area towards valuable cash crops, such as cotton, rice and sugar-beets. The same trend was even more evident in 1958, the shift in the pattern of production being further accentuated by lower cereal yields in the rain-fed zone south of Turkey. In the area as a whole, higher output in 1957 can be attributed in part to good rainfall, and in both 1957 and 1958 to the abundance of irrigation water in the major river systems as well as to the high yield of cereals in Turkey, the largest producer in the area. The advance is also due in part to technical improvements, which are reflected in the greater use of fertilizers, other chemicals and agricultural machinery; in this period, too, some major irrigation projects were started.

Important developments in the institutional framework of agricultural activity took place during 1958 in several countries of the Middle East. Extensive land and agrarian reform was inaugurated in Syria (United Arab Republic) and Iraq. In Iran, additional crown lands were distributed, and in Egypt (United Arab Republic), land distribution under the 1952 Land Reform Law was almost completed. The establishment of agricultural co-operative societies in accordance with these reform laws made some progress, particularly in Egypt.

Agricultural production in 1957 and 1958^{1/}

The year 1957 was notable in Middle East agriculture for the large number of bumper crops obtained in nearly all countries of the area and in the case of most major crops; record outputs were achieved of wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, pulses, cotton, sugar-beets and citrus fruits (see appendix table III).

^{1/} Source of data, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, except as indicated.

In the case of cereals and pulses other than rice, this was largely due to high yields in the rain-fed zones of Turkey, Iraq and Iran. For cotton and rice, the abundant water flow in the Nile Valley was the main contributor to the over-all result, despite a fall in the production of rice in Iran and of cotton in Turkey. The olive crop was, however, extremely poor in most countries of the area, while for fruit crops other than citrus results were mixed.

In Egypt (United Arab Republic) in 1957 a record area was planted with cotton, rice and onions, the three major export cash crops, with a corresponding reduction in the area devoted to other cereals and pulses. Abundant water supply and other favourable conditions resulted in a record yield of rice, barley, onions and lentils and in very high yields of other cereals with the exception of maize, total production of cotton, rice and onions being 25, 9 and 20 per cent respectively above 1956. The over-all result was that physical production of crops rose by over 7 per cent in 1957. Output of animal products also rose by 3 per cent. The higher average level of prices for major agricultural products during 1957 raised money income, thus showing an increase in total agricultural income of 20 per cent, or £E 375 million, as compared with £E 312 million in 1956. 2/ Adjusted by the wholesale price index, the real rise would be of the order of 12 per cent.

The 1958 agricultural output, affected by shortage of water at planting time and danger from flood at harvest, was at a slightly lower level than that of 1957, with a fall recorded in rice, wheat and sorghum production, but an improvement in cotton, barley and maize. The cotton crop was about 9 per cent above its 1957 level, as a result both of a 5 per cent expansion of acreage, achieved mainly at the expense of wheat, and of a higher yield. Shortage of water early in the year reduced rice growing substantially, with a corresponding shift to maize. The rice crop fell by 40 per cent below the 1957 record level.

Iran shared with other Middle East countries a high agricultural output in 1957, with bumper wheat and sugar-beet crops, although on a more modest scale. Higher yields were registered of barley, wheat and rice, with a corresponding rise in production of the latter two despite a considerable contraction of the acreage devoted to them. The high wheat output enabled Iran to dispense with large imports of grain in 1957. Both acreage and output of cotton and sugar-beets rose substantially (see tables II and III).

Dates were the only major crop that slipped back noticeably in 1957, although they picked up in the following season. In 1958 output of cereals fell substantially, particularly that of rice, but other cash crops recorded new high levels, for example, cotton and sugar-beets, at 72,000 tons and 730,000 tons, respectively. 3/ Iran also produces and exports, mainly to the Federal Republic of Germany, large quantities of dried fruits and nuts, notably raisins, pistachios and dried apricots, all of which were at record levels in 1958. 4/

2/ Speech of the President of the United Arab Republic reported in Middle East Economist (New York), January 1959. The Budget Speech, 1958/59 gave the preliminary estimate of net income from agriculture as £E 387 million.

3/ United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Crops and Markets (Washington, D.C.), 23 October 1958.

4/ Ibid., 29 September 1958, 1 December 1958, 23 February 1959.

Extensive acreage and high yields in Iraq in 1957 resulted in good wheat and rice crops and a larger than usual production of barley and cotton. Date output, although slightly better than that of the previous year, was still far below normal.

Lower rainfall in 1958 affected winter crops in the northern part of the country and a substantial drop in production of wheat and barley was recorded in that year; the small cotton crop was also reduced. The date crop is reported to have been substantially larger than the poor one of the previous year, and date shipments to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and mainland China helped to raise exports above their corresponding level in 1957.

In Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Cyprus favourable rainfall in 1957 resulted in high output of most winter crops. Citrus fruits gave a good crop in Israel and Lebanon and a record crop in Cyprus in that year. Apple production in Lebanon continued to grow and jumped by about 27 per cent to 37,000 tons in 1957. 5/ Output of olives was extremely poor, however, and far below the bumper crop of 1956 in all these countries except Cyprus, where it maintained the record level of 1956. The over-all effect in Israel has been a rise estimated at 12 per cent in net income from agriculture at constant prices in 1957 over 1956. 6/

In 1958, low rainfall in Israel, Jordan and Lebanon reduced yields of cereals and pulses in these countries. Utilization of irrigation water curtailed somewhat the damage in Israel, 7/ but the drought in Jordan and the disruption of agricultural activity by political disturbances in Lebanon reduced crop output seriously in those two countries. The olive crop regained its normal level; however, the Lebanese apple crop reached a new high 8/ and citrus fruits and sugar-beets achieved record outputs in Israel. 9/ The over-all growth of agricultural income in Israel in 1958 over 1957, as a result of the compensating rise in output of fruits and dairy products, has been provisionally estimated at 12 per cent - equal to that of the previous year. 10/

The drought of the 1958/59 winter, which was more serious than that of the previous year, leads to expectations of very low yields of winter crops in Israel, Lebanon and Jordan, and may affect production of irrigation crops through a

5/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rome), January 1959.

6/ Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1957-1958 (Jerusalem, 1958). Income from agriculture at current prices has been adjusted by the General Consumer Price Index.

7/ Production fell from 83,000 tons in 1957 to 62,000 tons in 1958 (United States Department of Agriculture, The Wheat Situation, Washington, D.C., February 1959). Barley similarly fell by about 28 per cent, and maize and sorghum by 17 per cent.

8/ Forty thousand tons in 1958 (Commerce du Levant, Beirut, 4 March 1959).

9/ Ninety-four thousand tons of sugar-beets in 1958, compared with 56,000 tons in 1957, and 490,000 tons of citrus fruits in 1958, compared with 436,000 tons in 1957 (Reply of the Government of Israel to the United Nations questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies, 1958-1959).

10/ Ibid. Income at current prices has been adjusted by the General Consumer Price Index.

decreased supply of spring and underground water, particularly in Israel. 11/ Losses in livestock in Jordan have been reported, due to lack of water and fodder.

In Syria (United Arab Republic), 1957 was the second consecutive record agricultural year, showing an increase in the country's output of major crops. Wheat, barley and cotton were 29 per cent, 56 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, above their previous levels in 1956. Other important crops, such as pulses and sugar-beets, also recorded new high levels of production and the only notable exception to the trend was olives, which recorded a drop of over 50 per cent from the 1956 bumper crop level. Output of millet, the acreage of which has contracted notably since 1956, with a corresponding shift towards wheat and barley, also fell. Net agricultural income in the 1957 calendar year rose by 10.6 per cent at current prices over 1956 and by 17 per cent at constant prices. 12/

As in neighbouring countries, the drought of 1958 reduced winter crops far below the level of the previous year, the drop being particularly severe in the case of barley, output of which fell to one-fourth of the 1957 level as the result of a 50 per cent decline in both area and yield. The cotton crop, although largely under irrigation, nevertheless showed a 9 per cent fall below 1957 and again, exceptionally, the olive crop moved upward to a new high level of 91,000 tons. As a result of the generally poor yields, output of field crops in Syria in 1958 may have fallen by as much as one-fourth from the exceptionally high level of 1957. 13/

In the Sudan the year 1956/57 recorded a sharp rise in agricultural acreage and output, notably in the case of cotton - with a bumper crop of 128,000 tons, a 35 per cent rise over 1956, ground-nuts - with a 57 per cent rise at 146,000 tons, and gum arabic - a 14 per cent rise at 43,000 tons. Marketing the cotton crop, largely long staple, proved difficult against a background of falling demand and prices in the traditional markets of western Europe. Cotton exports in 1957 fell to one-half their value in 1956, and large stocks were accumulated.

In 1958 extensive pest damage and low rainfall reduced the cotton crop to 38 per cent of the 1957 record. Exports of cotton from accumulated stocks picked up however in 1958, partly as a result of a second reduction of export duty in March and progressive reductions of minimum reserve prices by the Gezira Board, which holds and markets the greater part of the crop. They were, however, only slightly higher in value than exports in 1957 because of a large drop in prices. 14/

11/ Half the grain crops were reported already lost in February 1959 (The Israel Digest, Jerusalem, 20 February 1959).

12/ Income from agriculture in 1957 reached LS 1,035 million, compared with LS 936 million in 1956 and LS 581 million in the drought year of 1955 ("Report on the National Income of Syria", part I, "The Agricultural Sector, 1952-1957" (Damascus, 1958) (mimeographed, in Arabic)). For the comparison at constant prices, the index of wholesale prices of agricultural raw materials was used.

13/ Rough estimate of United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs.

14/ See chapter 4 below.

With a 40 per cent increase in acreage and a near-record crop harvested early in 1959, marketing difficulties are expected to continue and the Gezira Board, in anticipation, removed minimum reserve prices completely on long staple cotton at the end of January 1959. The Government also sought new markets in eastern Europe and the Far East and entered into barter agreements with mainland China and Hungary at the end of 1958.

With the exception of sorghum, the Sudan's second major crop, other crops also showed indications of lower output levels in 1958. Thus, marketed ground-nuts in the first two harvest months - October and November - were 18 per cent below 1957, and millet carried by rail was also lower by about the same amount. 15/

Turkey, like Syria, had generally record outputs of cereals, pulses, sugar-beets and citrus fruits in 1957, but, unlike its neighbour, it also maintained high production in 1958, and recorded new high levels in cotton, sugar-beets and citrus fruits. 16/ As the largest producer of cereals in the Middle East, its high level of production in the latter year more than offset the large losses in cereal production of countries to the south, thus contributing substantially to the rise in agricultural production of the area as a whole. Output of other important crops in Turkey was generally lower, with a small drop in tobacco and raisins and a large fall in olives in 1957. In agriculture as a whole, net national product in 1957 at constant (1948) prices rose by 2 per cent over 1956, 17/ and output in 1958 is provisionally estimated to have risen further by about 3 per cent over 1957. 18/

Agrarian reform

Important developments occurred in 1958 in the field of agrarian reform, particularly in Syria (United Arab Republic) and Iraq, where laws were promulgated for the expropriation of agricultural land in excess of certain maximum limits, and for the distribution of such land among tenants and small farmers. These laws also fixed the relationships between landlords, on the one hand, and tenants and agricultural workers on the other, and defined the terms governing the distribution of the land's produce between them. Progress was also made in completing distribution of land under the Egyptian Land Reform Law of 1952 and steps were taken in Iran and Jordan in the direction of partial land reform.

15/ The Sudan, Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics (Khartoum), December 1958.

16/ Based on data given in United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Crops and Markets, various issues. The revised estimate of wheat production in 1958 shows a fall of about 4 per cent rather than a rise of about 3 per cent given in the preliminary official estimates.

17/ Turkey, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Ankara), September 1958. The figures for 1957 are provisional.

18/ "Note on the Economy of Turkey" (mimeographed, in Turkish), prepared for United Nations, World Economic Survey, 1958 (sales number: 59.II.C.1).

In Egypt, the total area affected by the 1952 reform, as estimated at the end of 1958, reached 234,000 hectares, or about 9 per cent of the country's total cultivated area. Of this, over 60,000 hectares were sold directly by landlords to landless farmers or to small owners, as provided by the Reform Law, 19/ 46,000 hectares were taken from the Ministry of Wakfs, and the rest, or about 128,000 hectares, was expropriated from landlords. 20/ The total value of transferred land and installations is estimated at £E 92 million, and the value of bonds issued for the purpose of compensation rose from £E 16.3 million in June 1956 to £E 24.8 million in June 1957 and to £E 35.5 million by the end of 1958. The actual area of land distributed by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform reached 84,000 hectares at the end of 1957 and 111,000 hectares at the end of 1958. Production and marketing co-operatives established in the area benefiting from land reform numbered 206 at the end of 1957 and 267 at the end of 1958. 21/ The total number of farming families which benefited from the distribution of land is estimated at 200,000, representing about 1.2 million persons. 22/

The effects of the provisions of the reform law which govern land rents and crop shares are much more difficult to measure, but have probably been of greater significance than land distribution, since they substantially raise the net income of the large number of tenants who cultivate about two-thirds of all the agricultural area of Egypt. 23/

In Iran the distribution of the Shah's estates, which began in 1951, covered sixty villages and involved the transfer of 56,500 hectares to 8,251 families by the autumn of 1955. 24/ In October 1958, the Shah further distributed lands of thirty-four villages in Gorgan. 25/ The areas involved, however, have so far represented less than 1 per cent of the cultivated area of the country.

19/ United Nations, Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1955-1956 (sales number: 1957.II.C.2).

20/ Press conference of the Minister of Agricultural Reform, reported by Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, L'économie et les marchés des pays arabes (Damascus), 1 January 1959. Of the lands of the Ministry of Wakfs, 33,000 hectares were taken over by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform by the end of 1958.

21/ Ministry of Finance and Economy, Budget Speech, 1957/58 (Cairo, 1957) (in Arabic); press conference of the Minister of Agricultural Reform, op. cit.

22/ United Nations, Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1955-1956; speech by the President of the United Arab Republic, 27 November 1958.

23/ See footnote 21/.

24/ United Nations, Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1955-1956.

25/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iran (London), January 1959.

In Iraq the Agrarian Reform Law of 30 September 1958 limited ownership of land to 250 hectares (1,000 Iraqi dunums) of irrigated, or 500 hectares of rain-fed, land per person. The excess is to be taken by the Government within a period of five years against compensation, in bonds redeemable within twenty years and bearing 3 per cent interest, and will be distributed, together with government (Miri Sirt) land, to landless farmers and others in lots of 7.5 to 15 hectares of irrigated land, or twice that amount in the rain-fed area. The beneficiaries are to repay the value of the lands, plus costs, over a period of twenty years and are to join in co-operative societies which will supply seed, fertilizers, animals and machinery, market the crops and finance agricultural production and development. A Higher Agrarian Reform Committee, composed of the Prime Minister and the heads of six ministries, was formed in 1958 to supervise the implementation of the reform law, and local committees for the settlement of agricultural disputes were set up, one in each of the sixty-one administrative districts. The law also provided for fixing agricultural wages and regulated the distribution of gross output of field crops among the various factors of production. Thus, it allowed only 10 per cent each for land rent and management and a further 10 to 20 per cent for supplying irrigation in irrigated land. The remaining shares of the crop - 60 to 70 per cent - are allocated to labour and seed. 26/ No data are available on the area of land to be distributed, but it is known to represent a considerable proportion of agricultural land, particularly in the southern half of Iraq. 27/

Previous attempts at land reform in Iraq covered the development and free distribution of government (Miri Sirt) land in accordance with the 1945 law relating to the Dujaila Project - 99,000 irrigated hectares - and the 1951 law relating to all Miri Sirt lands. This law, which was repealed by the new reform law of 1958, provided for the distribution of plots of up to 25 hectares of irrigated land or up to 50 hectares of rain-fed land to farmers, retired government employees, ex-members of the army and police force and others. The total area of land which was developed, cultivated and distributed under both laws up to the end of 1957 was 669,000 hectares, or about 12 per cent of the total cultivated area in Iraq, and the number of beneficiaries was about 20,000. 28/

In Jordan, it was reported early in 1959 that legislation had been enacted providing for the expropriation of land in excess of 30 hectares in the area which will benefit from the irrigation system now being constructed on the Yarmuk River (East Ghor). The expropriated land is to be distributed to tenants against repayments over a ten-year period. A minimum limit of 3 hectares is also put on the size of each plot, owners of smaller plots being entitled to buy land from the authority in charge. 29/ The area to be irrigated by the Yarmuk Canal is estimated at 12,000 hectares, or about one-third of the present irrigated area in Jordan.

26/ Iraq, Agricultural Reform Law, 30 September 1958 (Baghdad, 1958) (in Arabic).

27/ According to Iraq, Agricultural and Livestock Census, 1952-53 (Baghdad), the average size of farm holdings in Amarah Liwa was 1,721 hectares and in Kut Liwa, 271 hectares, compared with an average farm holding of 51 hectares for the country as a whole. One ownership may include more than one farm holding.

28/ Iraq, Ministry of Development, Third Development Week, 1958 (Baghdad) (in Arabic).

29/ Mid-East Commerce (Beirut), March 1959.

In Syria, a law regulating landlord-tenant relations and conditions of agricultural employment was decreed on 4 September 1958. To encourage improvements by the tenant, the law provides for greater security of tenancy and for compensation for improvements in case of eviction. The law also limits the maximum share of the landlord under share-cropping arrangements to 20 per cent of the crop in rain-fed areas, 33 per cent in gravity-irrigated land and 20 per cent in pump-irrigated land. It also fixes the minimum share of the tenant's labour at 25 per cent in irrigated land under cotton and land planted with trees, 33 per cent in irrigated land under vegetables and 60 per cent in rain-fed land planted with tobacco.

The second law of 27 September 1958 deals with land reform and provides for the expropriation within five years of areas in excess of 80 hectares of irrigated and 300 hectares of rain-fed land per person. ^{30/} Compensation is to be paid in bonds bearing 1.5 per cent interest and redeemable over a period of forty years. ^{31/} Expropriated land is to be distributed to landless farmers in plots not exceeding 8 hectares of irrigated or 30 hectares of rain-fed land, and the beneficiaries will repay over a period of forty years the value of compensation, interest and costs, and will join agricultural co-operatives.

Official estimates of the area of land and the number of owners and beneficiaries who will be affected by the reform law have varied widely. The land to be distributed has been estimated at 1 million to 1.6 million hectares ^{32/} or about one-fifth to one-third the total cultivated area. The number of beneficiaries have similarly been variously estimated at 80,000 families, representing less than half a million persons, to 250,000 families, representing 1.2 million persons, or more than one-third of the agricultural population. ^{33/} The first distribution of land was made in February 1959 to 2,880 families and covered 61,000 hectares in twenty-seven villages of central Syria. It was also declared that the period during which the total programme will be completed is to be reduced from five to three years. ^{34/} In April 1959 it was officially reported that by the end of March 450,000 hectares of excess land had been expropriated from 244 landlords.

^{30/} In addition, each person may keep up to 10 irrigated or 40 unirrigated hectares of land, up to a maximum of four shares, for his wife and each of his children.

^{31/} The land is valued for this purpose at ten times the rental value, averaged over a period of three years, and as defined in the first law. A sum equal to the average rent on excess land up to the time of expropriation will be deducted from the amount of compensation, and a usufruct tax equal to three-fourths of the average rent is to be paid, beginning 1959, on the area in excess of the maximum holding and until expropriation.

^{32/} A speech of the President of the United Arab Republic, 27 November 1958, gave a figure of 1 million hectares, excluding government land which will also be distributed. The Minister of Agriculture (reported in *Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, Etude mensuelle sur l'économie et le marché syriens*, Damascus, 25 October 1958) estimated the area at 1,123,500 hectares, of which 254,700 are irrigated - the area belonging to 2,770 owners. Later estimates of the Minister of Agrarian Reform (*Commerce du Levant*, 25 February 1959) gave a total of 1.5 million hectares of rain-fed land and 131,000 hectares of irrigated land.

^{33/} *Commerce du Levant*, 25 February 1959; speech of the President of the United Arab Republic, 27 November 1958.

^{34/} *Commerce du Levant*, 25 February 1959.

In Turkey, redistribution of land under the 1945 law continued during 1957 and 1958 and reached 1,437,000 hectares of government cultivable land and 884,000 hectares of communal grazing land given to 312,698 landless farmers by September 1958. 35/ The value of government land is repaid by the farmers over a period of twenty years, while communal land is given free. The corresponding figures at the end of 1956 were 1,292,000 hectares of cultivable land and 736,000 hectares of communal grazing land distributed to 252,000 farmers. 36/

Other institutional and technical developments

In addition to agrarian reform, institutional developments in agriculture in the Middle East during 1957 and 1958 covered the extension of credit facilities and the expansion or establishment of co-operative societies. Technical progress was achieved through the expanded use of fertilizers and agricultural machinery and through continued efforts to control agricultural pests.

As indicated in table 1, the use of fertilizers in the Middle East increased impressively during 1957/58, the rise being particularly noticeable in the case of nitrogenous fertilizers in Egypt and potash in Israel. Although rising, consumption in other countries, with the exception of Lebanon and the Sudan, remains very low in relation to the size of their cultivated areas.

Several fertilizer plants are being constructed or planned and their completion is expected to remedy the low level of consumption in these other countries. In Turkey a nitrogenous fertilizer plant was in process of construction in 1958 at Kutahya, to have an annual production of 60,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 50,000 tons of ammonium nitrate, and other nitrogenous products. 37/ In Syria a small allocation for a nitrogenous fertilizer plant is provided for under the first stage of the Five-Year Industrialization Plan. 38/ Similarly, a gas-fertilizer project in Iran, the contracts for which were signed in 1958, is expected, when completed, to supply the country with 90,000 tons of ammonium nitrate or 150,000 tons of sodium nitrate a year. 39/ In Iraq the Development Board prepared studies for setting up a plant to produce 250,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a year and possibly also some ammonium nitrate. The plant will use natural gas for raw material and is expected to cost about ID 8 million. 40/

35/ Turkish Information Office, News from Turkey (New York), 1 April 1959.

36/ Turkey, Budget Speech, 19 February 1957.

37/ Turkey, Budget Speech, 20 February 1959.

38/ Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, Etude mensuelle sur l'économie et le marché syriens, 25 November 1958.

39/ See chapter 2 on industry.

40/ Iraq Development Board, Third Development Week, 1958 (in Arabic).

Table 1. Consumption of Fertilizers, by Country
(Thousands of tons)

Item	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58 ^{a/}	1958/59 ^{b/}
Nitrogen (N)					
Cyprus	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.4
Egypt (UAR)	112.1	115.2	123.3	157.3 <u>c/</u>	157.4 <u>c/d/</u>
Iran . . . . .	...	...	0.7	1.6	1.8 <u>d/</u>
Iraq and Jordan	0.3 <u>d/</u>	0.3 <u>d/</u>	0.3 <u>d/</u>	0.3 <u>d/</u>	0.3 <u>d/</u>
Israel	9.6	12.0	11.6	14.1	14.3
Lebanon	4.6	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.0 <u>d/</u>
Sudan	9.8	16.5	19.1	19.4	19.5 <u>d/</u>
Syria (UAR)	4.6	5.1	3.5	4.2	4.2
Turkey	9.5	6.4	10.8	14.0	16.7
Total	153.4	163.5	178.5	220.8	224.6
Phosphoric acid (P₂O₅)					
Cyprus	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8
Egypt (UAR)	15.0	63.2	74.0	74.0 <u>d/</u>	71.0 <u>c/d/</u>
Iran . . . . .	...	0.5	0.7	2.7	2.8 <u>d/</u>
Iraq, Jordan and Syria (UAR)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1 <u>d/</u>	1.1 <u>d/</u>
Israel	13.2	15.9	15.4	15.7	16.0 <u>d/</u>
Lebanon	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6 <u>d/</u>	2.6 <u>d/</u>
Turkey	11.6	8.3	5.1	6.4	17.5
Total	48.6	97.0	104.3	108.2	116.8
Potash (K₂O)					
Egypt (UAR)	0.5	0.5	1.5 <u>c/</u>	1.5 <u>c/d/</u>	1.5 <u>c/d/</u>
Israel	-	0.3	37.9	59.0	60.0 <u>d/</u>
Lebanon	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
Turkey	0.6	0.6	6.1	0.3	11.1
Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Jordan and Syria (UAR)	0.4 <u>e/</u>	0.7 <u>e/</u>	0.8	1.2	1.2
Total	3.1	3.7	48.2	64.0	75.8

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, An Annual Review of World Production and Consumption of Fertilizers, 1956, 1957, 1958 (Rome).

a/ Estimates.

b/ Forecasts.

c/ Calendar years 1957, 1958, 1959.

d/ Unofficial estimates.

e/ Cyprus and Syria only.

The use of agricultural machinery continued to grow in 1957, notably in Cyprus, Iran, Syria and Turkey (see table VI). In Iran in the year 1957/58 (beginning 20 March) the Plan Organization sold 800 tractors, as well as other agricultural machinery, to farmers on credit, with part payment in cash. The total value of the machinery reached 320 million rials (\$4.3 million), or ten times the value of sales during the previous year. Two repair and maintenance centres started operations in the same year and two others were under construction. 41/

The volume of agricultural credit advanced to farmers grew in most countries of the Middle East during 1957 and 1958 and several institutional developments took place. In Egypt, loans of the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank rose from £E 17.7 million during 1956 to £E 20.3 million during 1957, the rise occurring particularly in credit to co-operatives and for the purchase of fertilizers. In 1957 the Bank issued, for the first time, government-guaranteed bonds, bearing 3 per cent interest, to the value of £E 20 million. The bonds were taken up by the National Bank of Egypt, but their effect on the lending capacity of the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank was offset by the reduction in government deposits held by it. 42/ In Iran the loans of the Agricultural Bank almost trebled and rose from 120 million rials in 1955/56 to 353 million in 1956/57. 43/ In Israel, outstanding loans extended to agriculture by banks and credit co-operative societies rose from £I 157 million at the end of 1956 to £I 180 million at the end of 1957. A large part of the rise was due to the extension of loans to citrus growers, particularly by credit co-operatives. 44/ In Lebanon, the Banque de crédit agricole, industriel et foncier issued agricultural loans of LL 1.5 million in 1958, thus bringing outstanding loans of the bank to LL 15 million at the end of the year, most of which were advanced for the development of fruit and tree plantations and for small irrigation projects. 45/ In Syria, outstanding loans to agriculture increased considerably in 1957, rising from LS 93 million at the end of 1956 to LS 122 million at the end of 1957, of which the Agricultural Bank of Syria supplied LS 55 and LS 63 million, respectively. 46/ The Bank was able to increase its lending partly by rediscounting with the Central Bank of Syria, but mainly by borrowing directly from it. A law decreed in September 1958 raised the capital of the Agricultural Bank, which had stood at LS 41.5 million at the end of 1955, to LS 100 million, payable from government resources. In Turkey, outstanding agricultural credit rose from LT 1,892 million at the end of 1956 to LT 2,111 million at the end of 1957, and LT 2,160 million at the end of 1958. 47/ In the Sudan, an agricultural bank law was passed in 1956. An agricultural bank was expected to start operations in 1958; its capital was set at £S 5 million, of which £S 2 million were to be paid immediately by the Government upon the bank's establishment. 48/

41/ Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet (Tehran), 20 March 1958.

42/ National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XI, No. 2, 1958 (Cairo).

43/ Iran Press (Tehran), 23 December 1957.

44/ Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1957-1958.

45/ Commerce du Levant, 4 March 1959.

46/ Central Bank of Syria, Annual Report, 1957 (Damascus, 1958) (in Arabic).

47/ Turkey, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Budget Speech, 20 February 1959.

48/ National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XI, No. 3, 1958; International Monetary Fund, International Financial News Survey, (Washington, D.C.), 17 May 1957.

Chapter 2

INDUSTRY

The development of industry in the Middle East in 1957 continued to make notable progress, both in the fields of mining and manufacturing and in the field of petroleum. 1/ Electricity production rose about 8 per cent in 1957 over 1956, and, as in the previous two years, the major manufacturing industries in the area expanded, although more progress was made in the construction and chemical industries than in the consumer goods industries. Production of major industries rose in 1957 at the rate of 4 per cent in the case of sugar, 5 per cent for cotton fabrics, 7 per cent for cigarettes and 13 per cent each in respect of paper and cardboard and cement. Such relatively new manufacturing industries as rubber tires and sulphuric acid showed much greater increases with the entry of Egypt and Israel, respectively, into these fields of production in recent years (see appendix tables VII and VIII). Mining, which is of importance mainly in Turkey and, to a lesser extent, in Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, has also continued to expand. Iron ore and chromium showed a particularly high rate of growth as a result of increased output in Turkey and the commencement of iron ore production in Egypt.

The rate of growth of output of manufacturing industry varied among the countries of the area and showed a rise in 1957 of about 6 per cent over 1956 in Egypt, 11 per cent in Israel and 10 per cent in Turkey (see table IX). The small-scale electricity, mining and manufacturing industries of Cyprus and Jordan probably grew at an even faster rate in 1957, but other countries in the area do not seem to have experienced comparable rates of expansion.

In 1958 industrial production in the Middle East showed uneven progress, with respect both to industries and countries. The political developments in Iraq and Lebanon affected production adversely, particularly in the latter country. Syria showed few signs of industrial growth, but embarked late in the year on a large industrial development programme. Egypt, Iran and Iraq started to reap some of the benefits of previous large industrial investments, but significant growth awaits completion of projects now under construction. 2/ In Turkey, both in 1957 and 1958, balance of payments difficulties slowed down the previous high rate of industrial investment.

The pattern of growth of industrial output in 1958 continued to show large gains in electricity and cement production in most countries of the area and modest progress in the food, tobacco and beverage industries. The textile industry, despite expanding capacity, showed signs of decreased activity in several countries of the area and mining output tended generally to show a fall, mainly as a result of reduced output in Turkey.

1/ Developments in the field of petroleum are covered separately in chapter 3.

2/ See sections on various countries, below.

Egypt

Industrial production in Egypt in 1957 and 1958 continued to expand at a considerably higher rate than national income, and current plans for expanding industrial capacity should further accelerate the rate of growth in the immediate future. Production in 1957 registered a 5.6 per cent rise in manufacturing industry as compared with 6.8 per cent in 1956. The highest rises were in output of crude and refined petroleum, and paper and cardboard. Output of the major consumer goods industries, notably textiles, food processing and tobacco, rose slightly more than the average, but that of others, particularly tanning, furniture, and manganese and phosphate mining, experienced a strong setback during the year, the last mentioned as a result of the occupation for several months of the Sinai Peninsula by Israel. In 1958 industrial production moved up at a considerably faster rate, mainly due to still higher petroleum production and increased cotton processing, but also because of a greater output of textiles. Production of cotton-seed oil and sugar registered a sharp rise.

A large number of new industries introduced in 1955, and the expansion of existing industries, began, in the following years and particularly in 1958, to make a significant impact on the market and to ease the supply difficulties that had arisen subsequent to the Suez crisis late in 1956 and as a result of import restrictions. Such industries include production of electric bulbs, batteries, cables and tubes, radios, medical preparations, ceramics and china, iron ore, automobile and industrial spare parts, railway cars and rubber tires, and assembly of refrigerators. A steel mill with an output capacity of 265,000 tons per annum started production in 1958, using iron ore mined near Aswan. Significant expansion in capacity of petroleum refining, textile manufacturing and production of electricity and superphosphates also took place in 1957 and 1958.

The development of industry in Egypt took a major step forward with the approval in January 1957 and the immediate implementation of the Five-Year Industrialization Plan covering the years 1957 to 1961, in which several of the projects mentioned above are included. The plan envisages the expenditure of £E 250 million, of which £E 162 million are allocated for manufacturing industries, £E 21 million for mining, £E 35 million for development of the petroleum industry, £E 2.5 million for technical training and about £E 20 million as reserves. The whole plan is expected to raise income in the industrial sector in Egypt from about £E 100 million to £E 184 million by the end of the fifth year and to £E 235 million two years later, and to create employment for 120,000 workers. A decision was taken in 1958 to complete the execution of the plan one year ahead of schedule. 3/ To ensure the foreign exchange requirements of the plan, an agreement was signed with the Soviet Union in January 1958 providing for the purchase of equipment on credit to the value of £E 62 million, 4/ and another

3/ Ministry of Industry, Al Nahda Al Sina'iyah, No. 1 (Cairo, 1958) (in Arabic) and speech of the President of the United Arab Republic, 27 November 1958.

4/ Ministry of the Treasury, Budget Speech, 1958/59 (Cairo, 1958) (in Arabic). Utilized credits bear 2.5 per cent interest and are repayable in twelve equal annual instalments beginning in the year following the full supply of equipment of each project.

agreement was entered into with the Federal Republic of Germany providing for credits up to £E 46 million. 5/ In both cases, provision is made for the purchase of machinery and equipment at the prevailing world price levels. Other credits, including £E 7.5 million from Eastern Germany and £E 10.5 million from Japan obtained in 1958, create a surplus over the exchange requirements of the Five-Year Industrialization Plan. This surplus will be used in the industrialization programme of Syria (United Arab Republic). 6/ The value of import substitutes produced annually by the new industries is expected by 1962 to exceed the annual instalments of these loans by £E 46 million and to equal £E 80 million when the industries reach full productive capacity. 7/

A break-down of the actual expenditure under the Five-Year Industrialization Plan for 1957 is not available, but total investments in industrial enterprises, mostly within the framework of the plan, reached £E 12.7 million, of which £E 7.6 million represented an increase in the capital of the iron and steel company, £E 3 million an increase in the paid-up capital of the cotton spinning industry, and £E 1.6 million paid-up capital of new mining, oil and other companies. 8/ Private industrial companies increased their capital by £E 4.9 million during 1957 and by a further £E 1 million during the first four months of 1958. 9/ Late in 1958 a contract was signed between the Bank Misr and an Italian firm for the construction by 1960 at a cost of £E 2 million of a caustic soda plant with a production capacity of 20,000 tons. Another contract was signed by the bank with Eastern Germany to supply machinery worth £E 3 million for a spinning mill of 100,000 spindles. The total cost of this project, which is expected to employ 4,000 workers, is estimated at £E 4.5 million. 10/

Projects contracted for with the Soviet Union in December 1958, and for which equipment is now being shipped, include several mining industries, five airports in the mining regions, an electric power plant at Suez and a butter factory. 11/ Early in 1959 another project contract was signed with the

5/ Ibid. The total is composed of credit up to £E 33.5 million, repayable over a period of ten years, for long-term projects, and of £E 12.5 million, repayable in five years, for the construction of small industries.

6/ Speech of the President of the United Arab Republic, 27 November 1958.

7/ Ibid.

8/ National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XI, No. 2, 1958 (Cairo).

9/ Budget Speech, 1958/59.

10/ Middle East Economist, January 1959.

11/ Statement of the Minister of Industry, Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, L'économie et les marchés des pays arabes, 31 January 1959.

Soviet Union providing for the construction within three years of a shipping yard at Alexandria at a total cost of £E 3.6 million. 12/ One was also signed with the Federal Republic of Germany providing for setting up a truck and diesel engine plant with an initial capacity of 3,500 heavy trucks and 4,000 diesel engines. Equipment to be supplied for this plant will cost £E 4 million and plans have been made to double its output capacity and also to produce tractors. 13/

An important development in the field of public control and financing of industrial and other business activities was the creation in January 1957 of the Economic Organization. This organization purchased some of the firms and foreign equity capital sequestered during the Suez crisis - £E 23.7 million by the end of 1957 - and took charge of the public interest in companies in which the Government participated - £E 24.6 million in January 1957. It also participates in, or establishes, certain projects which the private sector does not undertake on its own and did, in fact, by the end of 1957, invest £E 8.8 million in the capital of twenty companies, including £E 3 million in a shipping company, £E 1.2 million in two banks, £E 1 million in a petroleum company, £E 1 million in four mining companies and £E 1.7 million in four other industrial companies. 14/ Purchases of sequestered property were expected to reach £E 45.5 million by the end of 1958. 15/

Other regulations affecting industrial development were issued in April 1958, mainly with the purpose of co-ordinating the public and private sectors. They subjected all industrial development or change to licensing by the Ministry of Industry and provided for assistance to private entrepreneurs in establishing new industries.

As a result of this reorganization, the role of the Industrial Bank in supplying equity capital to industry was reduced to one of minor importance in 1957, but the bank's loans and advances to industry expanded substantially during the year, reaching £E 2.6 million compared with £E 0.7 million during 1956 and £E 1.8 million in 1955. 16/ The chemical and metal industries and the textile industry were the main recipients of the increase in the volume of credit.

Iran

Industrial production in 1957 and 1958 continued to expand in the fields of electricity and manufacturing, as some of the projects started earlier by the

12/ El Ahrām (Cairo), 19 January 1959.

13/ Middle East Economist, January 1959.

14/ Budget Speech, 1958/59.

15/ National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XI, No. 2, 1958.

16/ Budget Speech, 1958/59. Participation of the Industrial Bank in capital of industrial companies totalled £E 0.06 million in 1957 compared with £E 1.5 million in 1956 and £E 0.9 million in 1955.

Plan Organization were completed, but mining of ores other than chromium was stagnant or fell below the 1956 level, mainly as a result of lower international prices and high transportation costs (see table VIII). 17/

Electricity generating capacity is estimated to have risen by 7 per cent in 1956 and by a further 10 per cent in 1957. 18/ Developments in the food industry included the completion of a milk pasteurization and dairy plant with a daily capacity of sixty tons, which was constructed in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and which started production in November 1957, the resumption of fish canning at the rate of 300,000 tons of fish and 4,000 tons of fish powder in Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf, and a rise in sugar production of 26 per cent to 95,000 tons in 1957/58 with the opening by the Plan Organization of one sugar mill in May 1957 and twelve others in December of that year. Two new cement plants at Rey and Asfahan, with a combined annual capacity of 180,000 tons, were expected to start production in 1958. 19/

A large number of industries now under construction should help maintain the rate of growth of industrial output in 1959/60. These include several sugar mills being planned or constructed by two private firms with a combined capital of 800 million rials (\$10.7 million), 20/ a canning factory scheduled for completion in 1959 and several fruit processing plants under construction by the Plan Organization. 21/ The Plan Organization is undertaking a large programme of modernization and expansion of the textile industry with the aim of doubling production capacity and thus satisfying the major part of local demand. Projects in progress include the addition of 60,000 spindles to the Shahi and Tehran textile mills, the construction of another textile mill with 30,000 spindles and a capacity of 26 million metres of fabrics, of a finishing plant with a 50 million metre capacity and of a burlap plant with a 7.5 million metre capacity. The latter three, all at Shahi, are well under way and are expected to start production in 1959. 22/ To satisfy the rising private demand and the expected demand of the various public projects, two cement plants with a combined capacity of 270,000 tons were under construction in 1958 and are expected to start production in 1959.

The largest industrial project scheduled for construction in Iran at present is the complex natural gas fertilizer project at Shiraz. It involves the construction of a ten-inch, 140-mile pipeline to carry gas from the oilfields, the distribution of the gas to industrial and other consumers in Shiraz City and the establishment of a fertilizer factory with a capacity of 90,000 tons of ammonium nitrate or 150,000 tons of sodium nitrate per annum. The project, which

17/ Iran Press, 23 December 1957.

18/ Plan Organization (unpublished data). The estimates exclude the generating capacity of the National Iranian Oil Company.

19/ Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet, 20 March 1958, and Plan Organization, Historical Review, September 25, 1955 to March 20, 1958 (Tehran).

20/ Ibid.

21/ Plan Organization, op. cit.

22/ Ibid.

is estimated to cost \$29 million, is being undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company and the Ministry of Industry, and the contracts for its implementation were signed late in 1958 with several foreign firms. 23/

To encourage private entrepreneurs to enter the industrial field, the Plan Organization offered in 1958 to sell various industrial manufacturing plants owned by the Government. In addition, a large part of the fund of 7,109 million rials (\$93.8 million) made available as a result of the revaluation of the currency cover has been allocated by the Higher Economic Council to help finance private industrial projects. By March 1958 seventy-eight applications for loans totalling 1,728 million rials (\$22.8 million) had been approved and actual authorizations had been made for twenty-three loans totalling 527 million rials (\$7 million). Entrepreneurs who benefit from these loans must supply at least 30 per cent of the total capital of their projects from their own resources. 24/

Following the effective introduction in 1956 of a foreign investment law guaranteeing the repatriation of the original capital and of profits of foreign investments, foreign investors showed some interest in participating in industrial development. A notable project, approved by the Government in 1958, is a large rubber tire factory, construction on which was scheduled to start in November 1958 and to be completed by July 1960. In partnership with private Iranian entrepreneurs, the project has been undertaken by a United States firm which has obtained a guarantee of its investment up to \$16.7 million from the United States Government. 25/

Iraq

In Iraq, production of private industry, although small, continued to grow during 1956 and 1957, but may have experienced a setback during 1958 as the result of political developments. Consumption of electricity by industry in Baghdad, where most of the factories are concentrated, rose by about 23 per cent in 1956 and by a further 13 per cent in 1957. 26/ The main developments, however, related to the industrial, mining and electricity projects of the Development Board, the actual expenditure on which jumped from ID 3.42 million in 1956/57 (year beginning 1 April) to ID 7.48 million in 1957/58, and was estimated at ID 5.36 million in 1958/59. 27/

Several major industrial projects were completed by the Development Board during this period and others were under construction. 28/ A textile factory at

23/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iran, January 1959.

24/ Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet, 20 March 1958.

25/ United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly (Washington, D.C.), 20 October 1958.

26/ Ministry of Economics, Statistical Abstract of Iraq, 1957 (Baghdad).

27/ Unpublished data supplied by the Development Board.

28/ Iraq Development Board, Second Development Week; Third Development Week (in Arabic); Monthly Progress Report of the Third Technical Section, September 1958 (Baghdad).

Mosul with 25,000 spindles and a capacity of 20 million metres of cotton fabrics was completed in 1957 at a cost of about ID 3 million, and started production in 1958. It doubled the output capacity of the Iraqi textile industry and will satisfy over one-third of the country's requirements. Two cement factories were built; one near Sulaimaniyah was completed in 1957 and started production during 1958 at the rate of 108,000 tons a year, and another near Mosul with the same capacity was ready to start production late in 1958. The combined cost of these two factories and their related housing schemes reached ID 6.5 million. A sugar refinery near Mosul, with a capacity of 35,000 tons per annum or about one-fourth of the country's consumption of sugar, was scheduled for completion at the end of 1958 and is estimated to cost ID 2.35 million.

Projects well under construction in 1958 included three electricity generating plants, one near Kirkuk with an initial capacity of 60,000 kilowatts, another near Baghdad with a capacity of 80,000 kilowatts, and the third in Basra that will have a capacity of 45,000 kilowatts. The three are scheduled for completion by the end of 1959. Of the studies undertaken by the Board, a mineral survey of Iraq reached its fourth year in 1958 and showed the existence of large deposits of phosphates and sulphur that can be commercially exploited. The industrial programme of the Development Board in progress in 1958 was not interrupted by the political changes in Iraq in the second half of the year.

Israel

Output of manufacturing and mining industries in Israel moved upward in 1957 and 1958 at the rate of about 12 per cent per annum following level output during most of 1956 and a drop during and after the Suez crisis. The gross value of total output, at 1957 prices, similarly rose by 12 per cent from £I 1,517 million to a provisionally estimated £I 1,700 million in 1958. Added value in the industrial sector represented about 35 per cent of the gross value of output in both years. Employment in industry, on the other hand, rose by about 4 per cent in 1957 by about 5 per cent in 1958, the number of workers employed reaching 145,000. 29/ Thus the greater rise in income and in value of output indicates a rise in productivity per worker.

Particularly large rises were noted in the production of minerals, such as potash, bromide and phosphates, where the investments of previous years became effective. Electricity production fell slightly in 1957 despite a 14 per cent rise in industrial consumption, but picked up in 1958 with the opening in April of a new 50,000-kilowatt power station at Ashdod. 30/ Output of manufacturing varied among the different industries, showing large increases in the vehicle assembly and electrical appliance industries and a fall in output of leather products and diamonds (see tables VIII and IX). The rise in local demand for durable goods and

29/ Reply of the Government of Israel to the United Nations questionnaire of 1958-1959 on economic trends, problems and policies.

30/ This plant represented an addition of 19 per cent to the 1957 installed capacity. Two plants of similar capacity were scheduled to start production late in 1958 and in 1959 (The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Israel, July 1958; United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958 (sales number: 58.XVII.1)).

construction materials contributed to the expansion in their output, while weaker demand for diamonds in the American market was the main cause of the fall in output of this item. The expansion in output of other manufactured products was helped by a substantial rise in exports of about 40 per cent in the period 1957/58 over the level of previous years, the main increases being in exports of woollen yarn, apparel, cement, rubber tires and cardboard.

Gross investment in industry in 1957 is estimated at £I 123 million, compared with £I 112 million in 1956, which represents a 10 per cent rise at current prices or a 5 per cent rise at constant prices. Most of the investment was made by existing establishments, largely for replacements, rather than in new enterprises. The share of the Government in this investment fell from 32 per cent in 1956 to 29 per cent in 1957. 31/ As a proportion of total gross domestic capital formation, investment in industry fell from 18 to 15 per cent. 32/ In 1958 gross investment in industry is estimated to have risen by a further 10 per cent at current prices. 33/

Jordan, Lebanon and Syria

In Jordan, industrial development moved forward as several projects undertaken by the Government with wide-spread private participation were completed. A survey in 1958 showed that the industrial labour force increased from 8,000 in 1954 to 13,400 in 1958, 34/ or at an average rate of 17 per cent per annum. Cement production at 107,000 tons in 1957 was 35 per cent above the relatively low figure of the previous year, and rose further by 5 per cent in 1958. Phosphate production also rose by 26 per cent in 1957 and 12 per cent in 1958, reaching a record of 294,000 tons. However, difficulties of transport, which were due to the political disturbances in 1958, reduced exports. Projects under construction in 1958, to be completed in the following year, included a pilot potash plant on the Dead Sea, with a capacity of 5,000 tons, a beer factory which has already started production, and a tannery near Zarka. A contract was signed for the construction of a small oil refinery with a capacity of 300,000 tons, scheduled to start production in October 1960. 35/ A two million dollar electricity plant and ancillary works in the Amman area are to be undertaken in 1959 and are financed to the extent of \$1.2 million by a loan from the United States Development Loan Fund. 36/

31/ Bank Leumi Le-Israel, Review of Economic Conditions in Israel (Tel Aviv), July 1958. For the adjustment of prices, the index of building costs was used.

32/ Gross domestic capital formation reached £I 628 million in 1956 and £I 806 million in 1957 (Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1957 and 1957-1958).

33/ Reply of the Government of Israel to the United Nations questionnaire of 1958-1959 on economic trends, problems and policies.

34/ Commerce du Levant, 11 February 1959.

35/ Office of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Jordan; Reply of the Government of Jordan to the United Nations questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies, 1958-1959; United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly, 30 March 1959.

36/ The loan is repayable in Jordanian currency over a ten-year period and bears 5.75 per cent interest per annum (United States Department of State Press Release, February 1959).

In Lebanon, a period of expanding production in all the main industries except textiles during 1957 was followed by a general drop in output in 1958 as a result of the interruption of normal economic activity during the political disturbances in the summer of that year. The textile industry suffered most in 1958 with a drop of about one-half its 1957 output. Cement production fell by 10 per cent to 506,000 tons as a result of an equivalent fall in building construction. ^{37/} Electricity output, which fell by about one-third during the summer, both as a result of the drop in industrial demand and of the damage caused to one of the major generating plants, picked up its rate of production later in the year. At the end of 1958 the second extension of the Zouk Michail electricity plant was completed, thus adding 30,000 kilowatts, or about 30 per cent, to national generating capacity. ^{38/}

In Syria, industry during 1957 and 1958 showed little sign of growth, although a few projects and large development plants were started in the latter year. In 1957 a fall was recorded in the output of several major industries such as cement, sugar, glass and asphalt mining, and a further fall occurred in cement production in 1958. Electricity output outside private industry showed a 10 per cent rise in 1957 but fell by 4 per cent in the first three quarters of 1958. ^{39/} It is expected to rise, however, with the inauguration late in the year of a small hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 6,500 kilowatts and of another plant in Aleppo early in 1959. To encourage the development of industry, the Government established an Industrial Bank with a share capital of LS 12.5 million, of which the Treasury subscribed LS 3.125 million and the Central Bank of Syria LS 1 million. The remainder was offered in January 1959 to private institutions and to the public and was taken up immediately. ^{40/}

An important development in the period under review was the drawing up of extensive plans for the development of Syrian industry within the next five to ten years. The general Ten-Year Development Plan of Syria, decreed in September 1958 and envisaging the expenditure of LS 2,140 million in the period 1958/1959 to 1967/1968, of which LS 619 million will be in foreign exchange, made provision for establishing several industrial projects. These included the establishment of the Industrial Bank, referred to above, and the construction of chemical and fertilizer factories, to all of which LS 60 million are allocated. They also included the completion of the oil refinery which is now under construction and to which LS 70 million are allocated, a geological survey already being undertaken by Soviet Union technicians, and several hydroelectric projects to be undertaken in conjunction with large-scale water control and irrigation projects. ^{41/}

The Five-Year Industrialization Programme of Syria, which was inaugurated in November 1958, envisages the expenditure of LS 560 million, of which LS 336 million will be in foreign exchange. The plan, as a whole, is expected at the end of the period to raise national income in the industrial sector by LS 187 million, or about

^{37/} Commerce du Levant, 4 March 1959.

^{38/} The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, November 1958 and February 1959.

^{39/} Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1957 (Damascus); Statistical Office of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

^{40/} Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, L'économie et le marché syriens, 25 February 1959.

^{41/} Law No. 133, 1 September 1958.

37 per cent above its level in 1957, and to create 25,000 industrial jobs. ^{42/} The Programme allocates LS 266 million for the development of the oil industry through further exploration of the newly-discovered north-eastern fields, the construction of pipelines and the establishment of a small refinery near the oil field in Kamishli. An amount of LS 217 million is allocated for a number of textile factories - including four spinning mills, with a total of 88,000 spindles, and three weaving mills - several food-processing factories, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, and paper, artificial silk, spare parts, radio assembly and various other manufacturing industries. The Programme also provides for the establishment of a technical training centre at a cost of LS 14 million. Other allocations include LS 2.5 million for mining and LS 60.5 million as reserves.

Turkey

Industrial output in Turkey continued to move upward in 1957 and 1958, particularly in the fields of electricity and cement, but there were indications of a slowdown in 1958 in the major industrial sectors and an actual fall in production in several mining industries and in cotton textiles. National income at constant prices in the industrial sector as a whole in 1957 was estimated at 7.4 per cent above 1956, ^{43/} but the rise was probably smaller in 1958. New investments in industry fell considerably, however, both in 1957 and 1958, as a result of import difficulties.

Electricity output continued to rise during the period at the rate of about 12 per cent, as generating plants constructed earlier came into production. In 1958 output reached 2.3 billion kilowatt-hours ^{44/} as compared with 2.06 billion in 1957 and 1.82 billion in 1956 (see table VIII).

Output of the mining and mineral products industries has tended to fluctuate and, except for coal and iron ore, generally fell in 1957 and fell further in 1958 as compared with 1956 (see tables VIII and IX). Coal production rose by 7 per cent to 3.97 million tons in 1957 and by a further 3 per cent to 4.1 million in 1958. Iron ore production rose by 25 per cent in 1957, due mainly to expansion of private mines, but probably just maintained that high level in 1958. Output of chromium, which is one of Turkey's important exports, rose by 17.5 per cent in 1957, but dropped sharply in 1958 when private production fell by 38 per cent. Steel output fell from the 1956 record of 193,000 tons to 176,000 tons in 1957 and further to 162,000 tons in 1958. ^{45/} Production of sulphur, lead, coke, manganese and superphosphates also followed a downward trend.

^{42/} Statement of the Minister of Industry of the United Arab Republic, Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, L'économie et le marché syriens, 25 November 1958. It is noted that some of the projects, such as the fertilizer factory and the geological survey, appear both in the Ten-Year Plan and the Five-Year Industrialization Programme. The sources of financing the Industrialization Programme are not indicated.

^{43/} National Income of Turkey, 1948-1957 (Ankara); United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, September 1958.

^{44/} Reply of the Government of Turkey to the United Nations questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies, 1958-1959.

^{45/} Ibid.

Output of manufacturing industry expanded considerably following a slowdown in 1956, the general index of manufactures showing a 10 per cent rise in 1957. Noticeable gains of 10 per cent or more were registered in the case of such consumption industries as sugar, beer, cigarettes and paper. Development of the cement industry was particularly rapid as several plants constructed earlier came into production, raising output by 30 per cent in 1957. In 1958 further increases in output were registered in the consumption goods industries, although the rate of growth was generally lower than that of the previous year. Output of the cotton textile industries slipped back following some improvement in 1957. Cement continued to be the fastest growing industry with an addition of 20 per cent to its 1957 record. Output reached 1,516,000 tons in 1958, which enabled Turkey to dispense almost completely with imports.

Expanding industrial capacity continued during the period under review and industrial projects under construction in 1958 included a copper products plant near Istanbul, which is expected to start production in 1959 at an annual rate of 3,500 tons of wire, cables, sheets and other products, a nitrogenous products plant, several textile mills and porcelain products and sanitary equipment factories. 46/

Over-all investment in industry in 1957 fell considerably for the first time since 1953, as indicated by the estimates of capital formation in machinery and equipment which totalled LIT 657 million in 1957 as compared with LIT 843 million in 1956 and LIT 786 million in 1955. The drop occurred despite a rise in domestic capital formation because of the large fall, of about one-third, in imports of machinery and equipment, a reflection of the international payments position of Turkey. Adjusted by the wholesale price index of import commodities, the fall in industrial investment at constant prices was almost 30 per cent in 1957. In 1958 a further fall of about 12 per cent occurred in imports of machinery and equipment. To encourage domestic investment in industry, the Industrial Bank of Turkey expanded its extension of credit to industry during 1957 and 1958. Thus, outstanding loans of the bank rose from LIT 162 million at the end of 1956 to LIT 180 million at the end of 1957 and LIT 219 million at the end of September 1958. 47/

46/ Budget Speech, 22 February 1958 and 20 February 1959.

47/ Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Ankara), November 1958.

Chapter 3

PETROLEUM

Production and refining

After the check to production brought about by the Suez crisis late in 1957 and by the interruption of oil flow through the Suez Canal and through pipelines, the petroleum industry of the Middle East resumed its rapid expansion in the second quarter of 1957 following the re-opening of the Canal in April and of the pipelines through Syria in March. By June 1957 production regained the pre-Suez rate and maintained it during the rest of the year, and in 1958 output expanded further (see table 2). As a result, output in 1957 rose 3.7 per cent above the 1956 level and in 1958 reached 214 million tons or 20.7 per cent above 1957. Total production of the Middle East, as a share in world production, rose to 23.6 per cent in 1958, as compared with 20 per cent in 1957, 20.3 per cent in 1956 and 20.9 per cent in 1955.

The main contributors to the large rise in oil production in the period under review were Iran and Kuwait, which made up for the large drop of 30 per cent in the production of Iraq in 1957 and accounted for half the total Middle East rise in production in 1958. The rebound of Iraq's output accounted for another 37 per cent of the 1958 rise (see appendix table X). Of the major producers in the area, Saudi Arabia made up, in the course of the remaining part of 1957, for the fall in production during the crisis, but recorded a rise of only 2.3 per cent in output in 1958 - far below the average rise for the area as a whole. This may be attributed, in part, to the voluntary quota restrictions on imports of oil adopted in August 1957 by the United States. Qatar and the Neutral Zone on the Persian Gulf raised production substantially in both 1957 and 1958, attaining an output of 8.2 and 3.8 million tons, respectively, in 1958.

Although producing relatively small quantities, other oil producing countries have been expanding their output at a high rate. Thus, in 1958, Egypt's output passed the 3 million ton mark and Bahrain's was 27 per cent higher at 2 million tons. A new entrant into the oil production field in the Middle East was Syria, where the Karachuk Field, discovered in 1958 in the north-east area of the country, is estimated to have an output capacity of about 2 million tons per annum. 1/

Exploration and drilling in new oil fields were resumed after a slowdown in the early part of 1957, and several discoveries raised estimates of crude reserves considerably. In particular, drilling in the Neutral Zone raised estimated reserves from less than 100 million tons in 1956 to 721 million tons at the end of 1957 and to about 1,930 million tons in 1958, or about 8 per cent of total Middle East reserves. 2/ Offshore drilling, conducted in several areas of the Persian Gulf, led to discoveries in two offshore fields by the Arabian American Oil Company in 1957

1/ Statement by the Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, Commerce du Levant, 21 January 1959.

2/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula, July and October 1958; Petroleum Times (London), 10 April 1959.

Table 2. Production of Crude Petroleum, Selected Countries
(Thousands of tons; per month or monthly average)

Period	Bahrain	Egypt (UAR)	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Neutral Zone	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Total	Index (third quarter 1956 = 100)
<u>1956</u>										
Third quarter	126	174	2,344	3,110	5,070	170	507	4,214	15,715	100.0
October	128	168	2,625	3,155	5,124	184	529	4,367	16,280	103.6
November	124	21	2,111	741	2,312	94	348	2,884	8,635	54.9
December	128	45	2,153	897	3,495	124	474	2,858	10,174	64.7
<u>1957</u>										
January	128	106	2,703	923	3,869	170	507	2,754	11,160	71.0
February	115	133	2,748	731	3,828	158	458	2,711	10,882	69.2
March	127	151	2,604	1,306	3,559	172	494	3,249	11,662	74.2
April	123	193	2,692	1,665	3,923	153	417	3,680	12,846	81.7
May	127	195	2,886	1,734	4,773	264	515	4,551	15,045	95.7
June	123	221	2,929	1,753	5,687	288	570	4,665	16,336	103.9
Third quarter	141	213	3,119	2,100	5,431	348	613	4,668	16,633	105.8
Fourth quarter	144	242	3,000	2,431	5,118	360	604	4,249	16,148	102.7
<u>1958</u>										
First quarter	147	245	3,280	2,509	5,561	334	655	4,126	16,857	107.3
Second quarter	167	258	3,206	2,838	5,758	292	682	3,862	17,063	108.6
Third quarter	174	284	3,515	3,207	5,856	340	688	4,253	18,317	116.6
Fourth quarter	190	271 ^{a/}	3,358 ^{b/}	3,277	6,233	445 ^{a/}	716	4,252	18,742	119.3

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1957, July and December 1958, April 1959.

a/ Average of November and December.

b/ Month of October.

and early 1958, and to a further find off the Trucial Coast of Oman by the Abu Dhabi Marine Areas company in September 1958. 3/ In Egypt a field was discovered at Abi Rudeis in Sinai and was in production in 1957 at the annual rate of 600,000 tons. 4/ In Turkey, oil was found at Kahta in the south-east, in unknown quantities. In Yemen prospecting by a Czechoslovakian firm was reported, 5/ but neither in Yemen, nor in Jordan or Lebanon has oil drilling so far shown any results.

Despite the lack of significant additions to refining capacity in the Middle East, output of major refined products in 1957 expanded at the rate of 7 per cent, reaching 45 million tons, mainly as a result of the continued rise in the use of existing capacity of the Abadan Refinery in Iran. This rate of growth is, however, much lower than the 12 to 13 per cent rate that prevailed in previous years. The proportion of the Middle East output of oil which is refined in the area thus fell in 1957 and the trend continued in 1958. However, the completion, at a cost of £14 million, of two large distillation units in Kuwait in March 1958, 6/ with a combined capacity of 8 million tons per annum, or over 13 per cent of total Middle East refining capacity, as well as the completion of a refinery in the Neutral Zone of 1.5 million tons capacity, raised production substantially in 1958. In addition, two small refineries, one in Syria of 1 million tons capacity per annum and another another in Jordan of 0.3 million tons, are under construction and are scheduled to start production in 1959 and 1960, respectively, and two units in Suez and Alexandria, to be constructed under the Soviet Union loan agreement, will raise refining capacity in Egypt by 2 million tons by 1962. 7/

Consumption of refined products in the area is estimated to have risen in 1957 by more than 7 per cent over 1956, with the largest increases occurring in Iran (17.1 per cent), Israel (10 per cent), Kuwait (10 per cent) and Turkey (12.1 per cent). A much higher rate of increase of inland consumption is indicated in 1958, with Iran's consumption rising 13.5 per cent over 1957 and Kuwait's, including that of the refineries, rising by 24 per cent. 8/

Revenue and new concessions

Oil revenue in the period under review moved generally in line with production, showing a rise of 6.7 per cent in the years 1956-1957, followed by a sizable increase in 1958 of 20 per cent over 1957. This brought the total revenue of the major producing countries of the Middle East to \$1.06 billion in 1957 and to about

3/ Ibid. One well drilled near Abu Dhabi flowed at the rate of 2,400 barrels per day (about 1.2 million tons per annum) following the expenditure of £5 million.

4/ Egypt, Ministry of Industry, Al Nahda Al Sina'iya, No. 1 (in Arabic).

5/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula, January 1959.

6/ Petroleum Press Service (London), February 1959.

7/ Egypt, Ministry of Industry, Al Nahda Al Sina'iya, No. 1. A small refinery in Alexandria, with a capacity of 200,000 tons, started production in 1957.

8/ World Petroleum Report (New York), 1958; Petroleum Press Service, March 1959; unpublished data on Kuwait.

\$1.27 billion in 1958. Losses due to the Suez crisis were particularly notable in Iraq in 1957, and the increases were correspondingly higher in Iran and Kuwait (see table 3). The rise in revenues of local Governments was at a slightly higher rate than that of production in both 1957 and 1958, a fact to which a 4 to 6 per cent increase in posted prices of crude in the Persian Gulf in 1957 and a 2 to 3 per cent increase in 1958 may have contributed. A large drop in posted prices of about 9 per cent early in 1959 may partly offset the expected rise in revenues in that year.

Revenue of countries through which the oil passes on its way to western Europe dropped noticeably in 1957, as a result of the interruption of Suez Canal traffic in Egypt and of the destruction of pumping installations in Syria. A large rise in 1958 brought such revenue up to \$89.4 million, or 70 per cent above 1957, the rise being due mainly to the large volume of oil shipped through the Suez Canal (see table 4).

In Iran actual revenue rose from £47.4 million in the fiscal year 1956/57 (beginning 20 March) to £71.8 million in 1957/58. ^{9/} Revenue for 1958/59 was estimated at £85.3 million ^{10/} but may have slightly exceeded that sum. In Iraq, following a drop of 29 per cent in 1957, oil revenue rose again in line with production and reached £79.9 million in 1958; back payments of about £4.5 million were also made in the same year. ^{11/} In both years Saudi Arabia showed small rises, but Kuwait received the greatest revenues and passed the \$400 million mark in 1958.

Several concession agreements were signed in the period under review involving profit-sharing arrangements which deviated from those previously in effect. A common feature of these agreements is that, while the oil producing countries will receive more than 50 per cent of the profits from oil activities, including those from refining and marketing, minimum expenditures and down payments by the concessionaires are generally low. Thus, in Iran, under the Petroleum Law of 21 July 1957, which authorized participation with private companies in the exploration and exploitation of oil in regions outside the consortium concession area, the National Iranian Oil Company signed a twenty-five-year agreement with the Italian firm, Agip Mineraria, providing for the creation of a joint company and for equal sharing of profits from oil production in certain concession areas. In addition, it provided for the sharing of the remaining half of the profits in proportion to the National Iranian Oil Company's participation in the capital of the joint company, which according to the agreement, was fixed at 50 per cent. ^{12/} Another agreement, ratified in June 1958, was made with Pan-American, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, on the same basis, but included

^{9/} Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet, 20 March 1958.

^{10/} Bank Melli Iran, Bulletin (Tehran), June 1958.

^{11/} Reply of the Government of Iraq to the United Nations questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies, 1958-1959.

^{12/} Bank Melli Iran, Bulletin, August-September 1957. Minimum investment by the company is put at \$6 million in the first four-year period and \$2 million in each of the following eight years.

Table 3. Estimates of Oil Revenue ^{a/} in the Middle East, by Country
(Millions of dollars)

Year	Bahrain	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Total
1950	3	45	15	12	1	112	188
1951	3	23 ^{b/}	38	30	4	155	253
1952	4	-	110	165	9	211	499
1953	5	-	144	192	18	215	574
1954	8	9	191	220	23	225	678
1955	8	90	206	305	35	274	918
1956	8	152	193	306	38	283	980
1957	6	214	137	365	44	291	1,057
1958 ^{c/}	6	246 ^{d/}	237 ^{e/}	415	60	304	1,269

Source: Estimates of the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs, based on various sources.

^{a/} Approximate figures, including royalties, rents, fees, income taxes and back payments.

^{b/} Estimate based on the ratio of petroleum production in 1951 to that in 1950.

^{c/} Preliminary figures.

^{d/} Excluding a special advance payment of \$25 million from a new concession.

^{e/} Including \$12.6 million in back payments.

Table 4. Revenue from Oil Transport of the Middle East, by Country

(Millions of dollars)

Year	Syria ^{a/}	Egypt ^{b/}	Lebanon ^{c/}	Jordan ^{d/}	Total
1950	0.4	38.6	0.1	0.3	39.4
1951	0.6	34.0	0.3	0.6	35.5
1952	0.7	37.7	1.4	1.4	41.2
1953	3.6	40.6	0.7	1.0	45.9
1954	2.2	45.1	1.1	1.0	49.4
1955	2.9	50.8	2.4	1.0	57.1
1956	15.8	49.3	1.4	1.0	67.5
1957	9.1	41.0	1.4	1.0	52.5
1958	15.5	71.6	1.3	1.0	89.4

Source: Estimate of the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs.

- a/ Syrian pounds converted to dollars at the rate of 3.8 to the dollar for 1950 to 1952 and 3.6 thereafter.
- b/ Estimated receipts from dues on north-bound oil and on south-bound tankers in ballast, passing through the Suez Canal.
- c/ Lebanese pounds converted 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.

a. cash payment to Iran of \$25 million. 13/ An agreement on the same lines was also signed with a Canadian firm, Sapphire Petroleum, covering a small concession area both inland and offshore.

Other significant concessions, which also incorporate new revenue features, were granted by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to the Japanese Petroleum Export Company in the Neutral Zone, which lies between the two countries. Under the agreement with Saudi Arabia on the undivided half share, signed in December 1957, the Government will receive royalties and taxes of at least 56 per cent of net profits from the total activities of the company following the discovery of oil, that is, from the sale, refining, marketing and transportation of the oil. 14/ According to the complementary agreement of May 1958, Kuwait will receive 57 per cent of net profits from the integrated operations of the company, in addition to other similar benefits. 15/

The discovery of oil in offshore areas in 1957 and 1958 stimulated bidding for offshore concessions and tended to improve the terms offered. Both the Italian concession in Iran and the Japanese concession in the Neutral Zone include offshore areas in the Persian Gulf. The declaration by Iraq in November 1958 that its territorial waters extended to twelve nautical miles may be of significance to the Government, since it was reported that the Basra Petroleum Company relinquished its concession rights in territorial waters as part of the relinquishments of the oil companies in Iraq in accordance with the 1951 agreement. 16/

In Egypt, a concession covering a wide region in Sinai, including offshore areas, was granted to the Egyptian Eastern Petroleum Company, which is financed, to the extent of 49 per cent of its capital, by Egypt's General Petroleum Company and also by a Belgian firm, an Italian firm and several American firms. The terms of the agreement are unique in the Middle East in that, while investment in exploration is shared by Egypt through equity participation, the Egyptian

13/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iran, No. 10, July 1958. The cash payment is deductible over ten years from future profits. Minimum investment by the company is fixed at \$8.5 million during each of the first four years and \$6 million in each of the following eight years.

14/ World Petroleum Report, 1958. It is not clear whether the 56 per cent in income and supplementary taxes includes or excludes royalties. Royalties are fixed at 20 per cent of the value of crude oil and other products, paid in kind or at posted prices, with a minimum of \$2.5 million. The agreement also provides for refining at least 30 per cent of output when production reaches 75,000 barrels a day or more.

15/ United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly, 2 June 1958. Kuwait will also receive a bonus of \$5 million when production reaches 50,000 barrels per day.

16/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula, January 1959. Other releases included the ending of the Khanaqin Oil Company concession in November 1958. The company had a single small oil field with an annual output of 180,000 tons (Petroleum Press Service, December 1958).

Government receives 75 per cent of the profits from the new concession, as well as its share of the profits from participation in the capital through the General Petroleum Company. 17/

Transportation

The expected rise in demand for Middle East oil in the future has stimulated greater investments, both by the oil companies and by the Governments in facilities for transporting the oil from the production fields to the shipping terminal or market. Several pipelines and terminal facilities were constructed or started in the period 1957-1958 and steps were taken by several Governments to expand internal oil distribution facilities and to enter the field of tanker transport.

Developments in internal distribution of oil and oil products included the completion by the National Iranian Oil Company of a ten-inch pipeline between Ahwaz, near the Abadan Refinery, and Tehran, a distance of 825 kilometres. The pipeline was put into use in October 1958 to carry refined products at an annual rate of 1.1 million tons, and work on linking to it a 330-kilometre pipeline, six to eight inches in diameter, between Tehran and Resht on the Caspian Sea was started in September 1958 and is expected to be completed in 1960 at a cost of \$8.6 million.

In Israel, the six-inch Haifa-Tel Aviv pipeline, with a capacity of 570,000 tons a year, was completed late in 1958 and carries refined products from the Haifa Refinery. Credit of \$25 million was reported available early in 1959 from French financial sources for the completion of a pipeline with a sixteen-inch diameter and a capacity of 4.5 million tons to extent to Eilat Port on the Red Sea from the Haifa Refinery. 18/ Israel also ordered three tankers, of which two of 47,000 tons are to be built in Japan. A shipping company founded in December 1958 for the purpose was financed in equal shares by the Government and a private Israeli firm on the one hand, and by a Swiss investment firm on the other. 19/

The three countries which expect a large rise in output of oil in the immediate future - Iran, Iraq and Kuwait - are implementing large programmes for expanding export facilities. In Iran the development of an oil terminal at Kharg Island was started in January 1959 by the consortium. The project involves the construction of a 26-28-30-inch pipeline, eighty miles long, which joins the oil fields with a jetty that will be capable of handling 100,000-ton tankers. The National Iranian Oil Company, on the other hand, formed the National Iranian Tanker Company which, late in 1957, ordered two 33,000-ton tankers, one of which was handed over to Iran in December 1958. It is also reported to have ordered two more tankers, one of 47,000 tons and the other of 73,000 tons. 20/ An agreement

17/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, January 1959; Financial Times (London), 31 December 1958.

18/ Israel Economist (Jerusalem), January 1959; Petroleum Times, 13 February 1959.

19/ Petroleum Press Service, December 1958; Petroleum Times, 30 January 1959.

20/ Iran Press, 23 December 1957; The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iran, January 1959.

was signed with Turkey in October 1958 covering the construction by Iran of pipelines from the National Iranian Oil Company's northern oil fields to the Mediterranean coast. 21/

In Iraq, a £25 million project for the construction of a deep-water terminal twenty-four miles offshore in the Persian Gulf was started early in 1959 and was scheduled for completion early in 1961. The project involves laying two thirty-two-inch submarine pipelines to a loading platform that will be capable of berthing two 65,000-ton tankers simultaneously, as compared with the current facilities for 26,000-ton tankers at Fao Port. This is expected to raise loading capacity from 12 million to 22 million long tons a year. The expansion of the throughput capacity of pipelines from the oil fields of northern Iraq to the Mediterranean coast was already well under way in 1958 with the construction, in Syria, of a series of pipeline loops totalling 125 miles in length from August 1957 through 1958. Work is also under way to increase pumping capacity, and the effect of both these projects was expected to raise the annual flow of oil from 25 million to 28 million tons in early 1959. 22/ As a result of increasing the pipeline flow and expanding the loading facilities in the Gulf, the Iraq Petroleum Company estimated that its production in Iraq will rise from 35 million tons in 1958 to 57 million tons in 1961. 23/

In Kuwait, a second loading pier, capable of berthing simultaneously two 50,000-ton and two 100,000-ton tankers, was completed in 1958 and a connecting eighty-mile, thirty-inch pipeline from the newly developed northern oil fields was started. The work is expected to be completed during 1959. 24/

21/ The agreement, valid for eighty years, allocates to Iran 77 per cent of revenue from transportation through the pipeline for the first five years, and 50 per cent a year thereafter. A project for a pipeline about 1,000 miles long and with an annual throughput of 30 million tons was mentioned, but no plans for financing the project, which it is estimated will cost \$500 million and take two years to complete, are set out. According to the head of the National Iranian Oil Company, the project can be implemented economically only if a minimum of 10 million tons of oil a year are exported. The potential of the northern oil fields is not yet firmly proved (The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iran, November 1958, January 1959).

22/ Oil Man (Fort Worth, Texas), December 1958; Petroleum Press Service, March 1959.

23/ Commerce du Levant, 14 February 1959.

24/ Petroleum Press Service, February 1959.

Chapter 4

FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Imports, exports and balance of trade

Middle East imports rose in value by 7 per cent, from \$3.5 billion in 1956 to \$3.7 billion in 1957, and 12 per cent, to \$2 billion in the first half of 1958. Exports, on the other hand, rose in value at the higher rates of 7.5 per cent in 1957 and 21 per cent during the first half of 1958, when they reached about \$2.5 billion. If oil is excluded, however, the value of Middle East exports shows a rise of 7.5 per cent in 1957, but no change in the first half of 1958 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The balance of trade can be seen from table 5 to have been in favour of the Middle East to the extent of \$700 million in 1957 and \$460 million in the first half of 1958. Excluding exports of petroleum, however, the balance shows a deficit of \$2,150 million and \$1,170 million for the same periods, respectively. The trade deficit for the area as a whole was thus about twice the revenue of the area from oil. Taken separately, however, Kuwait and, to a much lesser extent, Iran, among the major oil producing countries, increased their foreign exchange and gold assets in 1957/58, while, among other countries, Jordan, Israel and Turkey continued to draw heavily on foreign aid and credit, Egypt, Syria and the Sudan reduced their holdings of gold and foreign exchange and Lebanon continued to benefit from the export of services and inflow of private capital, thus increasing its gold and foreign exchange holdings.

As indicated in table 6, excluding oil exports, all countries of the Middle East showed a trade deficit in 1957 and 1958 and, in most, the gap widened in both years. In 1957, Egypt, Syria and Turkey reduced the trade gap substantially as a result of both a rise in exports and a reduction of imports. In 1958, Lebanon was the only country which reduced its trade deficit significantly as a result of lower imports, and Turkey maintained its deficit at the same level despite a large drop in exports.

The rise in oil revenue, particularly in 1958, enabled the major oil-producing countries to raise their imports substantially. The exception was Iraq, where imports rose in 1957, despite a 30 per cent fall in revenue, but were reduced in 1958 as the result of import restrictions.

Volume, prices and composition of trade

The rise in the value of exports in the Middle East by 7.5 per cent in 1957 was due mainly to the rise of about 5 to 6 per cent in the average unit value of petroleum, and only to a small degree to the rise in the volume of petroleum exports. The other major exports of the area - namely, cotton, cereals, citrus fruits, dried fruits and nuts and tobacco - contributed substantially to the over-all rise, and while they fluctuated both in volume and price, they moved generally upwards in volume though not always in unit value. The net result is that exports, other than petroleum, rose in value at exactly the same rate as petroleum exports. No comprehensive quantum and unit price indices are available for the area, 1/ but

1/ For available country indices, see appendix table XV.

Table 5. Value of Trade of the Middle East^{a/}
(Millions of dollars; imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b.)

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957 (first half)	1958
Total imports	2,940	3,420	3,490	3,720	1,780	2,000
Total exports	3,390	3,900	4,110	4,420	2,030	2,460
Petroleum exports ^{b/}	2,030	2,480	2,650	2,850	1,200	1,630
Exports other than petroleum	1,360	1,420	1,460	1,570	830	830
Imports as percentage of total world imports <u>c/</u>	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.0
Petroleum exports as percentage of total world exports <u>c/</u>	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.5
Other exports as percentage of total world exports <u>c/</u>	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Trade of the following countries is included: Aden, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt (UAR), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Neutral Zone, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria (UAR) and Turkey.

b/ Including ships' stores and bunkers.

c/ World figures do not include imports and exports of eastern Europe and China (mainland).

Table 6. Imports, Exports, Excluding Petroleum, and Balance of Trade, by Country

(Millions of dollars)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Aden</u>					
Exports	125	176	181	183	178
Imports ^{a/}	187	210	199	201	201
Balance	-62	-34	-18	-18	-23
<u>Cyprus</u>					
Exports	48	52	63	53	49
Imports	66	85	109	126	102
Balance	-18	-33	-46	-73	-53
<u>Egypt (UAR)</u>					
Exports	413	419	409	493	342 ^{b/}
Imports	472	538	535	524	517 ^{b/}
Balance	-59	-119	-126	-31	-175
<u>Iran^{c/}</u>					
Exports	84	61	59	63	...
Imports	213	278	278	314	407 ^{b/}
Balance	-129	-217	-219	-251	...
<u>Iraq</u>					
Exports	53	48	39	36	48
Imports	204	272	321	343	307
Balance	-151	-224	-282	-307	-259
<u>Israel</u>					
Exports ^{d/}	88	90	107	140	146
Imports	287	325	367	436 ^{e/}	432
Balance	-199	-235	-260	-296	-286
<u>Jordan</u>					
Exports	8	8	14	13	9
Imports	56	76	78	85	95
Balance	-48	-68	-64	-72	-86
<u>Lebanon^{f/}</u>					
Exports	33	37	45	48	35
Imports	221	241	256	286	236
Balance	-188	-204	-211	-238	-201

Table 6 (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Sudan</u>					
Exports	116	145	192	148 ^{e/}	134
Imports	139	140	130	194 ^{e/}	181
Balance	-23	5	62	-46	-47
<u>Syria (UAR)^{f/}</u>					
Exports	130	132	145	153	121
Imports	186	196	205	172	207
Balance	-56	-64	-60	-19	-86
<u>Turkey</u>					
Exports	335	313	305	345	264
Imports	478	498	407	397	315
Balance	-143	-185	-102	-52	-51

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959; Commerce du Levant, 4 March 1959, for trade of Lebanon in 1958; Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, Etude mensuelle sur l'économie et le marché syriens, 25 March 1959, for trade of Syria in 1958.

a/ Including ships' stores and bunkers.

b/ First nine months only.

c/ Including exchange certificates at declared value, year beginning 20-21 March.

d/ National exports, excluding nationalized re-exports.

e/ Revised figures.

f/ Including gold.

an indication of the main determinants of changes in export prices can be seen in table 7, which gives the total volume and average prices of the major export commodities of the main exporting countries.

Apart from petroleum, the rise in exports in 1957 is largely attributable to the rise in the volume of cotton exports in all countries except the Sudan. The effect was partly offset in the case of exporters of medium staple cotton - Syria, Turkey and probably Iran - by a fall in prices of this type of cotton, while the improvement in the prices of long staple cotton benefited Egypt and the Sudan. The good harvests of 1957 also resulted in record exports of several other agricultural products, such as wheat and barley from Syria, rice from Egypt, citrus fruits from Israel and tobacco and dried fruits and nuts from Turkey. In the case of Syria, a substantial fall in export prices partly offset the record volume of major exports in that year, while the improvement in the prices of citrus fruits, dried fruits and nuts and tobacco added to the benefit accruing from the increased volume of exports in Israel and Turkey. The low volume of exports of barley and dates from Iraq was partly offset by improved prices of dates. ^{2/}

In 1958, in contrast to the preceding year, the main determinant of the rise in exports of the area was the growth, by 20.7 per cent, in the volume of petroleum exports. Posted prices of Middle East oil also rose by 2 to 3 per cent, with the net result that the value of oil exports for the whole of 1958 may be about 24 per cent above 1957.

Total exports of commodities other than oil showed no change in value in the first half of 1958, as compared with the corresponding period of 1957. However, for the year as a whole there has been an adverse movement, due in part to the large drop - except in Syria - in cotton export prices, which was not offset by the greater volume of exports. Exports of cereals by Syria and tobacco by Turkey dropped considerably in volume due to the poor harvests, with little compensation in terms of price rises; however, exports of rice by Egypt rose by over 30 per cent in volume above the record of the previous year. A rise in the price of Israeli citrus exports was more than offset by lower volume, and Iraqi dates, in the first nine months of 1958, fetched prices which were 25 per cent below those of the previous year.

Little information is available on the changes in the prices of goods imported by the Middle East countries, particularly by the larger importers. Indices of unit values of imports for Cyprus, Israel and the Sudan in 1957 showed a 5 to 8 per cent rise over 1956, but those for Syria and Iran, a fall of about 8 per cent in the same year (see table XV). A better indicator of price changes of imports is represented by indices of export unit values of the major suppliers of Middle East countries - namely, the United Kingdom, continental western Europe and the United States. The index of unit value of exports of the United Kingdom showed a 5 per cent rise in 1957 and a 1 per cent drop in 1958, that of continental western Europe a 3 per cent rise in 1957 and a 1 per cent drop in the first nine months of 1958, and that of the United States a 3 per cent rise in 1957 and a 1 per cent drop in 1958. For the world as a whole, the unit value index of

^{2/} For changes in volume and value of other products in Iraq and other countries of the area in 1957 and the first half of 1958, see table XIII.

Table 7. Indices of Volume and Unit Prices^{a/} of Major Exports, Selected Countries
(1953 = 100)

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Petroleum (crude)</u>					
Middle East:					
Volume b/	114	134	144	146	177
Iran:					
Price c/	100	100	100	104	107
Iraq:					
Price d/	105	105	103	107	110
Kuwait:					
Price e/	105	105	105	110	113
Saudi Arabia:					
Price f/	107	107	107	113	115
<u>Petroleum (bunker)</u>					
Middle East:					
Volume b/	102	121	129	135	162
Aden:					
Price g/	98	102	102	113	108
<u>Cotton</u>					
Egypt (UAR):					
Volume	83	80	68	76	81
Price h/	117	115	125	140	118
Iran:					
Volume	126	98	107	...	...
Price	125	97	89	...	...
Sudan:					
Volume	67	105	127	63	88
Price	121	108	123	126	97
Syria (UAR):					
Volume	78	165	104	151	168
Price	111	98	93	81	88 <u>1/</u>
Turkey:					
Volume	60	52	34	60	30
Price	111	112	97	88	82
<u>Wheat</u>					
Syria (UAR):					
Volume	129	17	90	176	109 <u>1/</u>
Price	85	104	104	87	103 <u>1/</u>
Turkey:					
Volume	159	27	29	-	...
Price	54	60	77	-	...
<u>Barley</u>					
Iraq:					
Volume	100	65	59	40	68 <u>1/</u>
Price	103	110	99	87	86 <u>1/</u>
Syria (UAR):					
Volume	281	19	196	216	60 <u>b/</u>
Price	83	122	104	82	88 <u>b/</u>
<u>Rice</u>					
Egypt (UAR):					
Volume j/	21	83	100	134	176 <u>b/</u>
Price j/	140	100	100	99	96 <u>b/</u>
<u>Citrus (oranges)</u>					
Israel:					
Volume k/	104	84	100	104	93
Price l/ . . . . .	...	...	100	104	109
<u>Dates</u>					
Iraq:					
Volume	88	99	106	91	52 <u>1/</u>
Price	95	68	55	90	68 <u>1/</u>
<u>Tobacco</u>					
Turkey:					
Volume	89	83	83	123	91
Price	113	126	132	134	130

(Source and footnotes on following page)

(Source and Footnotes to Table 7)

Source: United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1959, and Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1955 and 1957 (sales numbers: 1956.XVII.4 and 58.XVII.2, vols. I and II); International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 1959; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, February and March 1959; Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1957/58; Statistical Bulletin of Israel (Jerusalem), January 1959; Petroleum Press Service, various issues.

- a/ Based on average export prices, except as indicated.
- b/ Estimated.
- c/ 1954 = 100; f.o.b. Bandar Mashur; Iranian Light 34-34.9° API gravity; posted price.
- d/ F.o.b. Fao; 36-36.9° converted 35-35.9° API gravity; posted price.
- e/ F.o.b. Mena Al Ahmadi; 31-31.9° API gravity; posted price.
- f/ F.o.b. Ras Tanura; 34-34.9° API gravity; posted price.
- g/ Spot prices at Aden of marine diesel fuel, ex wharf and excluding taxes.
- h/ Weighted index of the export prices of different varieties.
- i/ Annual rate based on exports of the first nine months.
- j/ 1956 = 100.
- k/ 1956 = 100; Shamouti oranges only, which represented over two-thirds of total exports both in volume and value in 1957.
- l/ 1956 = 100; auction price in London of Shamouti oranges.

exported manufactured goods, which embraces the largest group of commodities imported into the Middle East, showed a rise of 4 per cent in 1957 and remained constant in 1958. 3/

If these indices are taken as a measure of the changes in the prices of goods imported by the Middle East, then the terms of trade would seem to have moved slightly in favour of the Middle East in 1957, but against it in 1958 as a result of the drop in prices of agricultural exports. If oil is included, however, the terms of trade could be said to have moved slightly in its favour in 1958 as well.

The composition of imports, shown in some detail in table XIV, indicates a check to the previous trend of rising imports of foodstuffs, and particularly of cereals, by some countries of the area in 1957 and 1958. This was due to the generally good harvests in 1957 and to the record output of wheat in Turkey in 1958. The notable exception was Egypt, which continued to import increasing amounts of wheat and flour in both years. Similarly, the previous trend of a rising proportion of imports of machinery and construction materials was also reversed during the period in most countries of the area, notably in Egypt, Iraq and Turkey, as a result of a smaller rate of investment. 4/ By contrast, the share of raw materials in total imports rose noticeably in several countries, particularly in Turkey, and that of fuel also rose substantially in the countries of the area that do not produce oil.

Direction of trade

For the Middle East as a whole little change occurred in the geographical pattern of trade, whether on the export or the import side (see table XII). 5/ Continental western Europe and the United Kingdom supplied 43 to 44 per cent of the area's imports in value and bought 41 to 44 per cent of its exports in 1956, 1957 and the first half of 1958; the United States supplied about 16 per cent of the area's imports and purchased 11 to 12 per cent of its exports in the same periods. There was, however, a fall in trade among the countries of the Middle East themselves as a proportion of total trade; thus, inter-country trade, as a proportion of total imports of the area fell from 16.7 per cent in 1956 to 14.9 per cent in 1957 and to 13.6 per cent in the first half of 1958. This fall was offset by the rise in the share of trade with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, to which a large proportion of total cotton exports was directed, as well as by the rise in trade with Asia and the Far East, which bought larger amounts of crude petroleum, as well as of cotton.

3/ United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February and March 1959.

4/ A noticeable drop occurred in building construction in Egypt during the period; in Iraq, reduced imports of machinery may be due to the smaller imports by contractors of heavy equipment for development projects; in Turkey the large drop was associated with a shortage of foreign exchange.

5/ See also International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959, for the pattern of trade in 1958.

If each country of the Middle East is taken separately, large shifts in the geographical pattern of trade become apparent in the case of several of them. In 1957 and 1958, Egyptian trade with continental western Europe fell considerably, and that with the United Kingdom was reduced to very small or negligible proportions although it was resumed in the last quarter of 1958. Trade was redirected in this period mainly towards the Soviet Union, which bought 18.2 per cent of Egypt's exports in 1957 and 14.7 per cent in the first half of 1958. Cotton exports to eastern Europe and the Far East accounted for the bulk of the remaining exports, thus raising the share of eastern Europe and "other countries" to 53 per cent in the first half of 1958.

A larger percentage of Iraqi exports - of which 88 per cent in 1957 and 92 per cent in 1958 represented crude oil - was directed away from the United Kingdom and continental western Europe in 1957, as a result of the Suez crisis, and towards the Middle East and the Far East, but the pre-Suez pattern of trade re-emerged in 1958. Israel's exports, in the period under review, shifted noticeably away from the United States and towards continental western Europe, mainly the Federal Republic of Germany, and eastern European countries, mainly Yugoslavia and Romania. Imports also showed a drop in the share of the United States, particularly in 1957. 6/

Exports of the Sudan to the United Kingdom fell, both in absolute terms and as a share of the total, as a result of lower imports of cotton by the latter in 1957; conversely, the share of the Middle East in Sudan's exports rose considerably as a proportion of the total. In Syria, a small drop in the share of exports to continental western Europe and the Middle East occurred in 1957, with a compensating rise in the share of eastern Europe and, to a lesser extent, that of the Soviet Union, mainly as a result of a shift in the destination of cotton exports. In 1958 there was a much larger drop of exports to continental western Europe - from 36 per cent in 1957 to about 24 per cent of total exports in 1958 - with a corresponding rise of exports to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. 7/

In the case of Turkey, the principal change was a considerable drop in the share of continental western Europe in the country's imports in 1957, due to payments difficulty, particularly in the case of imports from the Federal Republic of Germany. The share of the latter fell from 24 per cent of total imports in 1956 to 14 per cent in 1957. This was compensated by a rise in imports from the United States, from 21 per cent to 31 per cent of the total. In 1958, this movement was reversed, although not fully, in the case of imports from both the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. Turkey's exports indicated a similar shift of pattern in both 1957 and 1958, but on a smaller scale.

6/ Exports in 1958 to continental western Europe reached 40 per cent of total exports, and those to eastern Europe about 8 per cent (Statistical Bulletin of Israel, January 1959).

7/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959; Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, L'économie et le marché syriens, 25 March 1959.

Trade policy and balance of payments

There were some changes in the trade policies of certain countries of the area in 1957 and 1958 as a reaction to changes in their trade and payments position. Although little change occurred in the liberal trade policies of Iran, Kuwait and Lebanon, and existing restrictions were continued in Israel, Jordan and Syria, new trade and payments restrictions were adopted in most of the other countries of the area, notably Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. In the case of the first group of countries, the official gold and exchange reserves increased; in the case of the second group, there was little change in gold and exchange reserves; in the case of the last group, a large fall occurred. The foreign indebtedness of Iran, Israel and Turkey continued to rise during the period. Egypt and Syria, previously free of large foreign debts, contracted sizable long-term credits with the Soviet Union and other countries in 1957 and 1958, and Iraq entered into a similar agreement early in 1959. Turkey embarked on a comprehensive programme of exchange and price stabilization and debt consolidation in 1958.

In Egypt, the fall in exchange receipts from the Suez Canal late in 1956 and the blocking, in the summer of that year, of sterling assets which, since the war, had been the main source of financing the country's trade deficits, resulted in a restriction on imports, particularly on those from the United Kingdom and France, during 1957 and most of 1958. The temporary blocking of Egypt's assets in the United States and the drop in imports of cotton by continental western Europe in 1957 led Egypt to institute various measures which aimed essentially at encouraging sales of cotton and rice against the needed currencies of these areas, and at obtaining essential imports from other countries with which Egypt has a trade surplus or credit facilities.

To restrict imports, global and group quotas were fixed in January 1957, and the existing 7 per cent surcharge on licensed imports was extended to all non-essential goods. 8/ In July of the same year, in addition, imports involving payment in specific currencies were subjected to a 10 per cent ad valorem fee. 9/ The quota restriction continued in 1958 and the surcharge was raised in February 1958 to 9 per cent and was maintained on all non-essential imports until October, when a large number of imports were exempted. 10/

To stimulate exports, on the other hand, Egypt expanded the list of countries with which it has trade and payments agreements, and, as a consequence, exports to such countries rose from 87 per cent of total exports in 1956 to 96 per cent in the first four months of 1958. 11/ Egypt also introduced in April 1957 a system

8/ Budget Speech, 1958/59 (in Arabic).

9/ The fee was 20 per cent in the case of imports for the Government. The currencies involved were United States and Canadian dollars, Indian rupees, Italian lire and Swedish, Norwegian and Danish kroner (International Monetary Fund, Ninth Annual Report, Exchange Restrictions, Washington, D.C., 1958).

10/ United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly, 15 December 1958.

11/ Budget Speech, 1958/59 (in Arabic).

of subsidies in the form of premiums on the repatriated proceeds of cotton exports. The premiums ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, depending on the currency involved, the higher rates applying to some western European countries and to the United States. They were raised in May to 15 to 25 per cent and were gradually removed in the second half of the year. ^{12/} This system of variable exchange rates for exports led to the sale of cotton at various prices in different countries and was abolished in February 1958. It was replaced by a free exchange rate at 73 per cent of the official rate, put into effect by the National Bank of Egypt on 10 March 1958. ^{13/} This new rate applied to most exports, licensed imports and tourism, in currencies of countries with which Egypt has no payments agreements providing for settlement in Egyptian pounds, or about one-half of all transactions. ^{14/} As the balance of payments position improved, the effective rate was raised to 75 per cent in June 1958 and to 82.4 per cent in September, ^{15/} when the export tax on long staple cotton was simultaneously reduced by about 36 per cent.

These measures enabled Egypt, in the last quarter of 1957, to relax restrictions in part and to reduce the trade deficit substantially. ^{16/} Payments of dividends abroad dropped sharply from 17.1 in 1955 to 2.9 in 1957 owing to the nationalization of foreign firms, but Suez Canal dues also fell from 29.3 in 1956 to 24.3 in 1957 as a result of the interruption of traffic. The total deficit of £E 30 million on current account was met, in part, by a reduction in non-sterling assets and to about an equal extent by borrowing from the International Monetary Fund and by a rise in short-term credits. The monetary settlement with the Sudan, whose currency was backed by Egyptian pounds, involved the payment of £E 19.5 million, which was met largely through a special release of £E 17.3 million from Egypt's sterling assets.

^{12/} National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XI, No. 1, 1958; International Monetary Fund, Ninth Annual Report, op. cit.

^{13/} Ibid. An interim measure was the establishment of the so-called "export accounts" system, by which the value of exports of goods and services to Egypt is credited to an export account (in terms of export pounds), which is transferable and can be used by non-residents to finance imports to Egypt. A few items, such as rice and Suez Canal tolls, are excluded. The export accounts have not, however, been used to any significant extent.

^{14/} Ibid.; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1957. Countries with which Egypt has such agreements include those of eastern Europe, China (mainland), France, Greece, Spain and six neighbouring Arab countries.

^{15/} International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1957.

^{16/} The deficit, according to customs figures, stood at £E 11 million, or the lowest level in sixteen years, but in the balance of payments estimates it is given at £E 51.5 million, partly because of the extension of export credits and the exclusion of some imports from customs (National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. XI, No. 2, 1958).

In 1958, much higher imports and a slight drop in exports caused a rise in the trade deficit, which is estimated to have been of the order of £E 50 to 60 million. 17/ The sharp rise in Suez Canal dues, which reached £E 42.1 million in 1958, helped to meet this deficit, and, as a result, little change developed in the country's holdings of gold and foreign exchange by the end of the year. 18/

In Iran, restrictions on imports were eased in April 1957 by removing specific quota limits on non-essential imports, in an effort to stabilize internal prices, and most of the imports which had been prohibited were allowed freely on payment of a special charge; 19/ only a global quota on imports was maintained. Imports rose in value by about 20 per cent in 1957, but the unified exchange rate of the rial, established in March 1956, was maintained without difficulty due mainly to the rise in oil revenue and to various loans. In 1957/58 - beginning 21 March - a trade deficit of \$278 million outside the oil sector was more than balanced by the receipt of \$208 million in oil revenue, \$22.1 million in aid from the United States and by loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (\$65 million), the United Kingdom (\$10.4 million) and the United States (\$19 million). Receipts of foreign exchange from the oil consortium reached \$48.2 million. As a result, official and bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange increased by \$60 million by the end of the year. 20/

In Iraq, a sharp drop in exports other than oil, in 1957, and rising expenditure on development in excess of receipts from the share of oil revenue, which dropped by 29 per cent in 1957, raised the trade deficit substantially. Restrictive licensing was consequently imposed in August on imports from sterling and soft currency areas. A wide range of non-essential commodities, such as home appliances, beauty preparations, canned foods, some silk products and dried fruits and nuts, were affected. 21/ The global and group quotas on imports from the hard currency area were reduced slightly early in 1958, mainly on automobiles and parts. In October 1958 the tariff law was amended, the most important changes being a reduction of duty on popular consumption goods, such as tea and sugar, and a rise in duty on non-essential products, such as home appliances, alcoholic beverages, some types of automobiles, and on goods competing with local industry. 22/

17/ Based on import figures for the first ten months and export figures for cotton and rice for the whole year.

18/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959. A drop of \$36 million in official holdings was largely balanced by an increase of \$28 million in holdings of commercial banks.

19/ Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet, 20 March 1957 and 20 March 1958.

20/ Ibid.; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959.

21/ Iraq Times (Baghdad), 30 August 1957; International Monetary Fund, Ninth Annual Report, op. cit.

22/ United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly, 20 October 1958.

To encourage exports and diversify its trade markets, Iraq negotiated and signed late in 1958 trade agreements with the United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union, mainland China and all eastern European countries, except Bulgaria and Albania. It also started negotiations with the Sudan, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Ceylon. 23/

Iraq's balance of payments reflected the growing deficit on current account which rose, outside the oil sector, from ID 90 million in 1956 to ID 101 million in 1957. As a result of the drop in oil revenue in that year to ID 49 million, the deficit was met partly by drawing on foreign assets to the extent of ID 24 million and partly by borrowing ID 9 million from the oil companies. In 1958, the trade deficit was reduced to about ID 90 million, partly as a result of the restrictions on imports during the year. The high receipts from oil revenue - ID 80 million plus ID 4.5 million in back payments in 1958 - enabled Iraq to rebuild its assets of gold and foreign exchange to the extent of ID 14 million. 24/

Israel continued its efforts to bridge part of its large trade gap by restricting imports and encouraging exports in 1957 and 1958. To restrict imports, existing subsidies on imports of such specified goods as frozen meat, chemical fertilizers and medicines were almost completely abolished during 1957 and in January 1958. 25/ Tariffs were raised, both in 1957 and in 1958, on a wide range of semi-finished and finished commodities, including refined oil products, tobacco, rubber materials, alcoholic beverages and electrical appliances. Raw materials for industry were, however, generally favoured with tariff reductions in 1957 and with a more liberal licensing system in August 1958. 26/

To expand its exports of industrial goods, particularly to Europe and the United States, Israel extended and raised the premiums paid on exports to certain countries or on exports of specified commodities early in 1957, and later in November 1957 and January 1958. Premiums ranged from £I 0.6 to £I 1.2 per dollar of added value of the specified exports. Israel also allowed exporters of citrus fruits and rubber tires to retain 50 to 70 per cent of the proceeds in a special account, the use of which is less restricted than that of other foreign exchange accounts. 27/

The balance of payments estimates of Israel showed a slight fall in 1957 in the deficit on current account, which, at \$337 million, was \$19 million below the 1956 high level. The deficit was met in part by receipts from private donations

23/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula, January 1959.

24/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959; Reply of the Government of Iraq to the United Nations questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies, 1958-1959.

25/ International Monetary Fund, Ninth Annual Report, op. cit.

26/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial News Survey, 29 August 1958, quoting Jerusalem Post (Jerusalem), 8 August 1958.

27/ International Monetary Fund, Ninth Annual Report, op. cit. In addition, in March 1957, a premium of £I 0.35 per dollar was granted on exports of industrial goods, with the exception of cement to West Africa.

(\$97 million) and sale of Israel bonds (\$45 million), both of which were below the level of the previous year, but mainly by receipts of official donations, that is, reparations and restitutions from the Federal Republic of Germany (\$121 million) and United States grants-in-aid and technical assistance (\$24 million). Loans for the purchase of United States agricultural surpluses totalled \$20.4 million. Repayments to the Export-Import Bank totalled \$11.4 million. 28/

In 1958, the provisional estimate of the balance of payments showed a small rise in the deficit on current account to \$341 million, which was again financed in part by private donations (\$97 million) and Israel bonds (\$43 million), but mainly by receipts of official donations - reparations and restitutions from the Federal Republic of Germany (which rose to \$126 million) and United States grants-in-aid and technical assistance (\$24 million). Loans from the United States totalled \$45 million in that year. 29/

In recent years the official debt of Israel in foreign exchange - that is, public debts or debts guaranteed by the Government - rose from \$450 million at the end of 1955 to \$501 million at the end of 1956, mainly as a result of the sale of Israel bonds (industrial loan and development loan) and borrowing from the United States. 30/ If the net rise in indebtedness during 1957 and 1958 is added, the debt would have reached \$567 million at the end of 1957 and, provisionally, \$651 million at the end of 1958.

In Syria, no significant changes in trade policy occurred in 1957, but the existing high protective tariff system and the import prohibition on certain goods were maintained. In June 1958, customs duty on a wide range of consumption goods was raised and a further upward revision took place in January 1959. 31/

The excellent harvests of 1957 and the consequently high exports, together with the stricter licensing of imports, enabled the country to reduce its trade deficit to \$22 million and, in fact, to show a small surplus (\$3 million) on current account for the first time in recent years. However, other disbursements resulted in a reduction by \$8 million in the official holdings of gold and foreign exchange by the end of the year. 32/ The poor harvests and low exports of 1958, together with the sharp rise in imports which took place in that year, resulted in a trade deficit of \$75 million. 33/ The official holdings of gold and foreign exchange were consequently reduced by \$17 million between the end of 1957 and the

28/ Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Balance of Payments of Israel, 1956-1957 (Jerusalem, 1958).

29/ Reply of the Government of Israel to the United Nations questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies, 1958-1959.

30/ Bank of Israel, Annual Report, 1956 (Jerusalem, 1957).

31/ United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly, 2 June 1958; Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, L'économie et le marché syriens, 25 February 1959.

32/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, May 1959.

33/ Ibid. Excluding imports of about \$14 million in gold.

end of November 1958, and short-term indebtedness increased considerably. ^{34/} The resumption of oil flow through the pipelines raised revenue from \$9 million in 1957 to an estimated \$16 million in 1958. It is not known whether any credits were utilized in 1958 under the agreement signed on 28 October 1957 with the Soviet Union providing for twelve-year credits at 2.5 per cent interest to finance development projects. The total credits under this agreement, which are to be utilized to finance the requirements of a ten-year development plan, were fixed at LS 535.5 million. ^{35/}

Turkey's large trade deficit and the increasing disparity between domestic and foreign prices in 1956 led the Government to intensify restrictions on imports and to stimulate exports through modifications of the existing multiple exchange rate system, premiums and surcharges, and through stricter control on prices of imported goods. In March 1957, a 40 per cent tax was applied to about 80 per cent of imports, including capital goods, raw materials and consumer goods. ^{36/} The high level of exports of agricultural products in 1957 made it possible in July to delete a large number of items from the existing list of commodities entitled to an export premium, and to reduce the premium rates on dollar exports to the level of those applying to sterling and European Payments Union exports. ^{37/} An Office for Control of Import Prices, established in October 1956, denied import licences for goods that were high in price.

As part of a comprehensive programme aimed at stabilizing currency and prices through the utilization of a realistic rate of exchange, strict control of domestic credit and prices, a balanced budget and consolidation of foreign debts, the Government, early in August 1958, replaced the variety of surcharges and taxes on imports by a flat surcharge of LT 6.20 per dollar to be added to the official rate of LT 2.80 per dollar on all imports of goods, services and capital. The various premiums on exports, on the other hand, were also replaced by a premium of LT 6.20 per dollar in the case of over 80 per cent of exports. Two other lower rates were applied to some important exports - LT 2.80 on exports of fruits and nuts and LT 2.10 on tobacco, chromium and copper. ^{38/} Later in August and effective in September 1958, further measures restricting imports were introduced. All imports

^{34/} For example, purchase of machinery and equipment from Czechoslovakia for the Homs Refinery was made on credit.

^{35/} Budget Speech, 1957 and first half of 1958 (Damascus) (in Arabic).

^{36/} International Monetary Fund, Ninth Annual Report, op. cit. Exceptions to the flat rate were a 20 per cent tax on imports of crude rubber and a specific tax of LT 50 to LT 150 per ton of fuel or mineral oils. This tax was in addition to the surcharge that ranged from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of the value of licensed imports of non-essentials, such as automobiles and home appliances.

^{37/} Premiums on dollar exports ranged from 50 per cent to 85 per cent of the official rate in 1956, and sterling and European Payments Union exports received premiums of 40 per cent to 75 per cent, depending on the commodities involved. Cotton exports were entitled to a 35 per cent premium.

^{38/} International Monetary Fund, International Financial News Survey, 15 August 1958.

were licensed, barter transactions banned and quotas for the last three months of 1958 were set. These included large quotas for major industrial raw materials, fuels, pharmaceutical products, commercial vehicles, parts and tires, but small quotas for capital goods. In addition, payment of 20 per cent of the value of licensed imports was to be made to the Central Bank within one week of the issuance of the import licence. The 40 per cent tax, which was removed from a large number of items in September, was completely abolished later in the year, except on petroleum products. 39/

The trade deficit both in 1957 and 1958 was about \$50 million, or half that of the preceding year. In 1957, a United States grant-in-aid of \$69 million, and an increase in official and banking liabilities of \$99 million, balanced the trade deficit and settled in part large private commercial arrears, import credits and other unallocated debits. 40/ In the second half of 1958 a sharp drop in imports took place as a result of the restrictive measures, but the trade deficit remained constant because of an equal drop in exports.

Turkey's substantial foreign debts were increased in 1957 by about \$99 million. Simultaneously with the trade and exchange reorganization of August 1958, agreements to extend to Turkey credits and grants totalling \$359 million were announced. 41/ These credits were expected to maintain Turkey's capacity to import until the stabilization programme bore fruit. The United States extended to Turkey a grant-in-aid of LT 225 million (\$25 million) in 1958 and a further LT 810 (\$90 million) in military and economic aid for use in 1959. Negotiations with European Payments Union countries on the consolidation of debts resulted in an agreement in January 1959 to repay \$440 million of Turkey's transferred debts over a period of twelve years. 42/

39/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., Three-Monthly Economic Review, Turkey, November 1958 and February 1959; United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Weekly, 27 October 1958.

40/ International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbook, vol. X (Washington, D.C.).

41/ Budget Speech, 20 February 1959. It was unofficially reported that the credit and grants included \$234 million from the United States and the Export-Import Bank, \$100 million from several European Payments Union countries and \$25 million from the International Monetary Fund.

42/ Ibid.; The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd., op. cit.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table I. Indices of Agricultural Production

(1948/49 - 1952/53 = 100)

Year	Near East <u>a/</u>	World
Total agricultural production:		
Pre-war	83	...
1953/54	119	110
1954/55	119	111
1955/56	122	115
1956/57	127	120
1957/58	131	119
Food production:		
Pre-war	84	...
1953/54	121	110
1954/55	119	111
1955/56	123	114
1956/57	128	119
1957/58	132	119

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, vol. VI, No. 9 and vol. VII, No. 7/8 (Rome).

a/ The term "Near East", as used here, covers Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia and British and French Somaliland, as well as the Middle East.

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

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Wheat	9,780	12,819	13,527	14,451	13,890	...
Cyprus	75	74	81	79	79	...
Egypt (UAR)	605	754	640	660	636	599
Iran	2,080 <u>b/</u>	2,300	2,300 <u>c/</u>	2,900	2,500 <u>c/</u>	...
Iraq	936	1,390	1,425	1,314	1,456	1,532
Israel	34 <u>b/</u>	31	47	57	57	...
Jordan	182	273	270	325	280	...
Lebanon	70	70	70	70	70	69
Sudan	13	13	12	12	10	...
Syria (UAR)	994	1,347	1,463	1,531	1,495	990
Turkey <u>d/</u>	4,770	6,541	7,186	7,458	7,275	7,570
Other countries <u>e/</u>	21	26	33	45	32	...
Barley	4,301	5,283	5,575	5,739	5,885	...
Cyprus	53	56	57	54	56	...
Egypt (UAR)	64	51	57	55	56	57
Iran	757	800	800 <u>c/</u>	1,000	900 <u>c/</u>	...
Iraq	934	1,122	1,205	1,171	1,240	1,120
Israel	52 <u>b/</u>	78	62	58	52	...
Jordan	62	104	101	109	95	...
Lebanon	20	20	20	19	21	...
Syria (UAR)	369	543	614	636	813	390
Turkey	1,972	2,500	2,640	2,612	2,630	2,700
Other countries <u>e/</u>	18	19	19	25	22	...
Maize	1,337	1,576	1,538	1,549	1,508	...
Egypt (UAR)	660	800	770	771	743	809
Iran	6	6 <u>c/</u>	6 <u>c/</u>	8	8 <u>c/</u>	...
Iraq	20	5	8	7	6	...
Israel	8	11	8	7	8	...
Lebanon	7	7	8	8	10	...
Sudan	14	10	19	17	14	...
Syria (UAR)	24	17	13	10	10	...
Turkey	598	720	706	721	709	690
Rye	493	613	641	642	655	667
Turkey	493	613	641	642	655	667
Oats	323	359	380	382	395	...
Turkey	307	348	369	372	384	392
Other countries	16	11	11	10	11	...
Millet	553	894	861	479	297	...
Sudan	352 <u>f/</u>	670	680	276	117	...
Syria (UAR)	93	102	70	87	70	...
Turkey	76	79	79	77	70	...
Other countries	32	43	32	39	40	...

Table II (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Sorghum	1,100	944	1,545	1,341	1,341	...
Egypt (UAR)	191	192	184	201	189	...
Sudan	820	615	1,280	1,047	1,055	...
Other countries	89	137	81	93	97	...
Rice (paddy)	687	681	585	688	723	...
Egypt (UAR)	256	256	252	290	307	...
Iran	220	250	243	280	250	...
Iraq	174	120	54	70	91	...
Syria (UAR)	4	6	4	2	1	...
Turkey	31	46	29	42	70	...
Other countries	2	3	3	4	4	...
Pulses <u>g/</u>	754	783	820	819	857	...
Cyprus	10	13	12	12	12	...
Egypt (UAR)	194	171	190	181	189	...
Iran	84 <u>c/</u>	85 <u>c/</u>	85 <u>c/</u>	85 <u>c/</u>	85 <u>c/</u>	...
Iraq	42	46	41	43	41	...
Israel	6	6	7	7	6	...
Jordan	23	34	30	33	36	...
Lebanon	9	9	9	8	9	...
Sudan	10	10	22	15	15	...
Syria (UAR)	108	121	120	124	137	...
Turkey	268	288	304	311	327	...
Cotton lint	1,719	1,964	2,222	2,137	2,266	...
Aden	1	8	13	14	14 <u>c/</u>	...
Egypt (UAR)	761	663	763	694	764	800
Iran	133	200	230	210	223	...
Iraq	29	56	57	58	65	56
Sudan	207	264	277	242	309	295
Syria (UAR)	107	187	249	272	258	261
Turkey	474	582	625	637	625	631
Other countries	7	4	8	10	8	...
Sugar-beets	85	114	147	167	196	...
Iran	34	38	46	43	46	...
Israel . . . . .	...	1	1	1	3	...
Syria (UAR)	1 <u>f/</u>	5	3	3	3	...
Turkey	50	70	97	120	144	...
Sugar-cane	37	48	47	46	...	...
Egypt	37	48	47	46	...	...
Tobacco	156	203	217	220	218	...
Iran	16	17	19	21	22	...
Iraq	4	10	7	7	8	...
Israel	4	6	4	3	4	...
Lebanon	2	3	3	3	3	...
Syria (UAR)	7	7	7	7	7	...

Table II (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Tobacco (continued)						
Turkey	122	156	173	175	170	...
Other countries	3	4	4	4	4	...
Oil-seeds <u>h/</u>						
Aden	4	11	15	16	16	...
Cyprus	7	6	7	5	4	...
Egypt (UAR)	792	698	802	737	802	...
Iran	147	225	255	235	248	...
Iraq	58	91	84	86	99	...
Israel	4	8	11	14	16	...
Jordan	5	14	11	15	10	...
Lebanon	6	4	5	5	4	...
Sudan	403	521	634	835	696	...
Syria (UAR)	121	210	270	295	265	...
Turkey	698	841	895	924	898	...

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/ Estimated.

d/ Crop includes spelt.

e/ Including Arabian peninsula countries and the Sudan.

f/ Average of three years.

g/ Dry beans, dry peas, broad beans, chick-peas and lentils.

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

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

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Wheat	9,238	11,414	11,965	13,100	15,653	...
Cyprus	48	71	62	82	80	...
Egypt (UAR)	1,113	1,729	1,451	1,547	1,467	1,412
Iran	1,860	2,100	2,313	2,700	2,800	2,700
Iraq	448	1,160	453	776	1,118	754
Israel	24 <u>b/</u>	34	36	74	83	...
Jordan	127	233	79	242	220	...
Lebanon	51	60	60	60	65	27
Sudan	15	14	17	18	14	...
Syria (UAR)	762	965	438	1,051	1,354	561
Turkey <u>c/</u>	4,771	5,010	7,016	6,510	8,419	8,670
Other countries <u>d/</u>	19	38	40	40	33	...
Barley	4,388	5,527	5,058	5,852	7,061	...
Cyprus	47	70	53	65	70	...
Egypt (UAR)	123	116	127	129	131	135
Iran	767	820	880	1,000	980	950
Iraq	722	1,239	757	1,066	1,305	953
Israel	44 <u>b/</u>	90	42	85	74	...
Jordan	52	104	25	96	81	...
Lebanon	25	27	26	21	24	...
Syria (UAR)	321	635	137	462	721	179
Turkey	2,270	2,400	2,985	2,900	3,650	3,600
Other countries . .	17	26	26	28	25 <u>e/</u>	...
Maize	2,209	2,565	2,664	2,602	2,348	...
Egypt (UAR)	1,378	1,568	1,714	1,652	1,498	1,628
Iran	6	7 <u>e/</u>	7 <u>e/</u>	14	14 <u>e/</u>	...
Iraq	14	4	7	6	5	...
Israel	8	23	26	23	38	...
Lebanon	12	13	14	14	17	...
Sudan	13	12	23	20	11	...
Syria (UAR)	31	24	18	15	15	13
Turkey	747	914	855	858	750	900
Other countries . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye	500	440	650	566	700	780
Turkey	500	440	650	566	700	780
Oats	339	336	365	391	487	...
Turkey	326	325	356	382	475	480
Other countries . .	13	11	9	9	12	...
Millet	360	602	575	380	295	...
Sudan	180	360	376	194	135	...
Syria (UAR)	65	114	71	75	52	32

Table III (continued)

Crops and country	Annual average					
	1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Millet (continued)						
Turkey	78	88	92	74	70	...
Other countries . . .	37	40	36	37	38	...
Sorghum	1,224	1,173	1,850	1,796	1,809	...
Egypt (UAR)	518	549	537	594	566	...
Sudan	608	464	1,202	1,067	1,097	...
Other countries . . .	98	160	111	135	146	...
Rice (paddy)	1,723	2,031	1,833	2,288	2,541	...
Egypt (UAR)	971	1,118	1,310	1,573	1,709	1,027
Iran	424	526	322	440	480	...
Iraq	203	180	83	111	154	...
Syria (UAR)	13	19	11	6	2	1
Turkey	109	183	102	153	192	...
Other countries . . .	3	5	5	5	4	...
Pulses	781	831	828	822	892	...
Cyprus	5	9	7	7	8	...
Egypt (UAR)	315	303	320	262	315	...
Iran	57	55 <u>e/</u>	55 <u>e/</u>	55 <u>e/</u>	55 <u>e/</u>	...
Iraq	27	32	26	35	27	...
Israel	1	4	2	5	3	...
Jordan	13	26	9	30	20	...
Lebanon	13	15	16	13	15	...
Sudan	8	11	26	11	18	...
Syria (UAR)	79	94	61	97	100	68
Turkey	263	282	306	307	331	...
Cotton <u>f/</u>	652	732	740	757	863	...
Aden	1	4	4	6	5	...
Egypt (UAR)	396	348	335	325	405	442
Iran	26	60	60	62	65	...
Iraq	4	7	8	8	14	...
Sudan	74	91	89	95	128	49
Syria (UAR)	30	80	84	93	107	97
Turkey	119	142	157	165	135	180
Other countries . . .	2	-	3	3	4	...
Sugar-beets	1,321	1,682	2,336	2,499	3,047	...
Iran	349	445	536	604	727	...
Israel	2 <u>e/</u>	21	29	59	61	...
Syria	7 <u>g/</u>	51	35	45	61	37
Turkey	963	1,165	1,736	1,791	2,198	...
Sugar-cane	2,191	4,223	4,148	4,138	...	...
Egypt <u>e/</u> (UAR) . . .	2,185	4,222	4,139	4,130	...	...
Lebanon	6	1	9	8	8	...

Table III (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average 1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Tobacco	117	135	147	147	143	...
Iran	12 <u>e/</u>	12 <u>e/</u>	11 <u>e/</u>	14 <u>e/</u>	14	...
Iraq	3	9	5	5	5	...
Israel	2	3	2	2	2	...
Lebanon	2	2	2	3	3	...
Syria (UAR)	6	6	5	5	6	5
Turkey	91	102	120	116	114	110
Other countries	1	1	2	2	2	...
Olives	412	708	284	795	329	...
Cyprus	10 <u>h/</u>	8	8	13	13	...
Egypt (UAR)	2	3	5	3	7	...
Iran	10 <u>e/</u>	10 <u>e/</u>	10 <u>e/</u>	10 <u>e/</u>	10 <u>e/</u>	...
Israel	6 <u>h/</u>	22	3	25	7	...
Jordan	23	61	12	72	15	...
Lebanon	32	36	17	55	13	...
Syria (UAR)	61 <u>h/</u>	36	29	78	38	91
Turkey	268	532	200	539	226	...
Olive oil	74 <u>h/</u>	124	55	139	60	...
Cyprus	2 <u>h/</u>	1	1	2	2	...
Iran	1	1	1	1	1	...
Israel	1 <u>h/</u>	4	-	4	1	...
Jordan	4 <u>h/</u>	15	3 <u>e/</u>	12 <u>e/</u>	4 <u>e/</u>	...
Lebanon	9 <u>h/</u>	12	2	13	1	...
Syria (UAR)	9 <u>h/</u>	8	7	17	7	...
Turkey	48 <u>h/</u>	83	41	90	44	...
Oil-seeds <u>i/</u>	1,567	1,845	1,985	2,091	2,057	...
Aden	2	9	8	12	12	...
Cyprus	2	2	1	1	1	...
Egypt (UAR)	760	716	699	694	826	...
Iran	64	134	134	139	145	...
Iraq	18	32	29	31	46	...
Israel	3	17	24	21	30	...
Jordan	2	4	4	4	4	...
Lebanon	5	4	4	4	3	...
Sudan	252	306	404	531	350	...
Syria (UAR)	72	159	166	176	191	...
Turkey	387	462	512	478	449	...
Citrus fruits	841	1,105	1,238	1,173	1,303	...
Cyprus	35	48	51	50	73	...
Egypt (UAR)	299	331	365	329	313	...
Iran	47	35	40	45	44	...
Israel	302	392	452	439	436	...
Lebanon	75	115	102	108	116	...
Turkey	78	177	219	193	314	...
Other countries	5	7	9	9	7	...

Table III (continued)

Crop and country	Annual average					
	1948-1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>a/</u>
Dates	838	1,127	1,086	962	974	...
Aden	5	13	15	15 <u>e/</u>	15 <u>e/</u>	...
Egypt (UAR)	185 <u>b/</u>	379	329	369	364	...
Iran	125	141	100	132	104	...
Iraq	325	394	444	230	266	...
Saudi Arabia	182 <u>j/</u>	170 <u>e/</u>	173 <u>e/</u>	191	200	...
Sudan	31	30	25	25 <u>e/</u>	25 <u>e/</u>	...
Raisins	181	220	220	267	224	...
Cyprus	5	7	7	7	7	...
Iran	41	50	60	62	63	...
Syria (UAR)	8	23	11	11	13	...
Turkey	126	138	141	186	140 <u>e/</u>	...
Other countries	1	2	1	1	1	...
Figs <u>k/</u>	204	226	201	228	246	...
Cyprus	3	4	3	3	3	...
Egypt (UAR)	11	11	9	6	5	...
Iran	6 <u>l/</u>	5 <u>e/</u>	5 <u>e/</u>	5 <u>e/</u>	5 <u>e/</u>	...
Israel	6 <u>j/</u>	5	6	9	10	...
Jordan	16 <u>j/</u>	18	8	13	15	...
Lebanon	13	20	20	22	20	...
Syria (UAR)	42	56	50	49	51	...
Turkey	107	107	100	121	137	...

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 and the Sudan.

e/ Estimated.

f/ Cotton lint; cotton-seed not included. For 1958, second estimate for Egypt and revised estimate for Syria.

g/ Average of three years.

h/ Annual average, 1947-1952.

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

j/ Average of two years.

k/ Fresh basis.

l/ 1948.

Table IV. Animals and Animal Products, by Country

Country and item	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957
<u>Cyprus:</u>					
Livestock a/	577	678	701	658	663
Meat b/	8	6	9	9	10
Milk b/	31	28	28	22	22
Hen eggs c/	25	21	21 d/	21 d/	21 d/
Cheese b/	2	3	3	3	...
Poultry e/	417	707	1,100	...	...
<u>Egypt (UAR):</u>					
Livestock a/f/	4,512 a/	4,341	4,360 a/	4,223 a/	4,358
Meat b/	177	195	209	220	220 a/
Wool b/	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.6	...
Milk b/	1,163	904	966	1,082	1,089 a/
Hen eggs c/	455	591	706	...	...
Poultry e/ . . . . .	...	59,294	63,518	...	...
<u>Iran:</u>					
Livestock a/	31,268	35,700 a/	35,975 a/	37,025 a/	37,175 a/
Wool b/	15.0	17.7	19.5	19.1	19.5
<u>Iraq:</u>					
Wool b/	13.6	15.0	15.4	15.4	1.0
<u>Israel:</u>					
Livestock a/	255	377	406	434	523
Meat b/	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0
Milk b/	112	182	199	216	232
Hen eggs c/	330	414	504	510	630
Butter b/ . . . . .	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Poultry e/	4,790	4,545	4,960	5,150	5,700
<u>Jordan:</u>					
Livestock a/ . . . . .	...	...	...	1,253	1,156
Poultry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,712
<u>Lebanon:</u>					
Livestock a/	517 a/	590	578	610 a/	623 a/
Meat b/	14 a/	17	19	21	20
Cheese b/ . . . . .	...	5	...	...	...
Poultry e/ . . . . .	...	1,500	1,800	...	...
<u>Sudan:</u>					
Livestock a/	13,924	17,524	20,240	22,107	22,035

Table IV (continued)

Country and item	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957
<u>Syria (UAR):</u>					
Livestock <u>a/</u>	5,016	6,617	7,033	7,432	8,299
Wool <u>b/</u>	7.9	8.3	9.1	10.2	10.5
Milk <u>b/</u>	349	336	341	502	501
Hen eggs <u>c/</u>	91	180	157	155	146
Cheese <u>b/</u> . . . . .	...	13	11	12	15
Butter <u>b/</u>	6	13	12	13	12
Poultry <u>e/</u>	2,681	3,427	3,264	3,045	3,330
<u>Turkey:</u>					
Livestock <u>a/</u>	54,559	61,801	56,767	59,171	61,737
Wool <u>b/</u>	30	36	37	39	40
Milk <u>b/</u>	3,173	2,563	3,480	3,657	2,881
Hen eggs <u>c/</u>	920	1,113	1,118	1,166	1,193
Poultry <u>e/</u>	21,314	24,266	25,022	25,650	26,789

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Jordan: Annual 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/ Millions.

d/ FAO estimates.

e/ Thousands.

f/ Excluding camels.

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

Item	Egypt (UAR)	Israel		Turkey	
	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56	1955/56	1956/57 <u>a/</u>
Total food	1,194	1,648	1,723	1,306	1,316
Calories (number)	2,590	2,860	2,880	2,670	2,670
Protein	77.1	88.8	87.6	85.9	86.6
Animal	14.7	29.9	30.5	11.2	12.6
Vegetable	62.4	58.9	57.1	74.2	74.0
Fats	40.9	82.2	83.3	37.1	37.5

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Egypt
1955/56: Ministry of Agriculture.

a/ Preliminary figures.

Table VI. Number of Tractors^{a/} Used in Agriculture, by Country

Country	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957
Aden <u>b/</u> . . . . .	...	102	150	182	...
Cyprus <u>b/</u>	443	1,181	1,476	1,682	1,987
Egypt (UAR) <u>c/</u> . . . . .	...	10,355	10,750	...	...
Iran	1,186 <u>b/</u>	...	...	...	...
Iraq . . . . .	...	1,462	1,715	2,096	2,188
Israel	2,300	3,535	4,010	4,500	4,700
Jordan <u>b/</u>	84 <u>d/</u>	305	367	439	566
Lebanon	121	135	160	195	224
Sudan	120	...	...	590	833
Syria (UAR)	642 <u>b/</u>	1,483	2,205	3,370	3,999
Turkey	10,227	37,743	40,282	43,727	44,144

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Jordan: Annual Statistical Yearbook, 1957; Syria: Statistical Abstract, 1957 (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/ Including garden tractors.

d/ 1951.

Table VII. Quantum Indices of Output in Certain Industries,
Major Producing Countries a/
(1953 = 100)

Product	1950	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957
Electricity	62	70	84	113	133	147	159
Coal	79	83	83	103	96	102	108
Manganese	47	58	76	70	77	85	54
Iron ore	45	45	97	96	158	204	270
Copper	61	78	98	111	120	135	137
Chrome.	52	71	93	66	75	98	115
Phosphates.	74	93	92	122	161	172	183
Sugar	69	79	92	110	136	142	148
Beer	102	109	113	122	129	115	128
Cigarettes	85	92	96	111	107	113	121
Tobacco	89	101	103	106	96	106	100
Alcohol	91	81	105	96	120	139	158
Cotton yarn	100	106	111	110	125	128	142
Cotton fabrics	80	102	112	115	123	133	140
Paper and cardboard . .	95	132	100	155	225	245	278
Cement	81	86	87	120	141	150	170
Sulphuric acid	64	80	88	156	212	224	267
Superphosphates	75	97	116	178	247	226	236
Nitrogenous fertilizers	43	78	87	117	130	191	...
Rubber tyres	-	-	-	123	145	214	312
Steel	52	76	92	111	125	130	126

Source: Based on table VIII.

a/ For countries included, see table VIII.

Table VIII. Output in Certain Industries, Major Producing Countries
(Thousands of tons, except as indicated)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 (first half)
<u>Electricity</u> (millions of kwh)									
Aden a/	10	13	14	16	49	97	107	112	...
Cyprus a/	12	16	19	27	49	73	105	174	97
Egypt (UAR)	881	870	978	1,200	1,240	1,411	1,545	1,693	...
Iraq a/b/	117	186	258	342	390	489	506	481	...
Israel a/	464	620	808	914	1,076	1,258	1,343	1,340	794
Lebanon	114	125	147	164	180	220	250	275 c/	...
Sudan a/	20	23	27	32	36	45	47	60	...
Syria (UAR) a/d/	81	87	99	114	129	147	166	173	84
Turkey	790	888	1,020	1,201	1,398	1,583	1,819	2,060	1,012
Total	2,489	2,828	3,370	4,010	4,547	5,323	5,888	6,368	...
<u>Coal</u>									
Iran e/	200	170	150	155	252	180	190	150 c/	...
Turkey	2,832	2,988	3,010	3,664	3,690	3,498	3,718	3,972	2,040 c/
Total	3,032	3,158	3,160	3,819	3,942	3,678	3,908	4,122	...
<u>Manganese ore</u> (mn content)									
Egypt (UAR)	44	45	55	82	51	63	60	23	...
Iran	-	4	3	1	14	10	18	18	...
Turkey	16	25	39	44	24	25	30	28	...
Total	60	74	97	127	89	98	108	69	...
<u>Iron ore</u> (iron content)									
Egypt (UAR)	-	-	-	-	-	18	65	127	...
Turkey	143	143	305	315	301	479	577	722	...
Total	143	143	305	315	301	497	642	849	...
<u>Copper ore</u> (metal content)									
Cyprus	16	18	20	21	22	27	32	34	...
Iran	-	-	2	1	4	4	5	5	...
Turkey	12	18	23	24	25	24	25	24	12
Total	28	36	45	46	51	55	62	63	...
<u>Chrome ore</u> (Cr ₂ O ₃ content)									
Cyprus	8	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	...
Iran . . . . .	...	15	14	3	18	18	33	39	...
Turkey	207	295	395	438	270	312	400	470	...
Total	215	316	415	445	292	334	436	512	...
<u>Phosphates</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	397	501	478	484	535	647	615	585	298
Israel	-	-	-	23	58	72	116	152	...
Jordan	7 c/	7	25	40	75	164	208	262	...
Total	404	508	503	547	668	883	939	999	...

Table VIII (continued)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 (first half)
<u>Sugar f/</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	175	195	189	229	271	318	312	310	...
Iran	28	55	69	78	77	76	83	75	95 ^{g/}
Syria (UAR)	8	10	19	30	36	45	50	45	...
Turkey	150	153	207	188	194	277	301	348	108 ^{h/}
Total	361	413	484	525	578	716	746	778	...
<u>Beer (thousands of hectolitres)</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	131	131	123	84	85	124	88	97	...
Iraq i/	17	18	18	17	19	23	22	...	...
Israel	123	145	154	140	143	146	130	138	...
Lebanon	21	15	21	18	23	25	31	33	...
Syria (UAR)	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	9	...
Turkey	195	211	227	218	311	298	281	314	158
Total	487	520	543	479	582	616	553	591	...
<u>Cigarettes (millions)</u>									
Egypt (UAR) j/	10,700 ^{c/}	10,500 ^{c/}	10,000 ^{c/}	9,200 ^{c/}	9,200 ^{c/}	9,394	9,726	29,882	...
Iran k/	4,190	4,972	5,155	5,772	6,681	6,813	6,616	...	...
Israel	1,515	2,025	2,050	2,020	2,005	1,985	2,125	2,220	...
Jordan	221	328	353	452	452	508	605	765	...
Lebanon	830	930	900	955	975	980	1,070	1,090	...
Syria (UAR)	1,360	1,450	1,575	1,645	1,775	1,850	1,885	1,840	816
Turkey l/	15,565	17,215	18,805	20,540	23,735	22,010	23,720	26,560	...
Total	34,381	37,420	38,838	40,510	44,823	43,540	45,747	...	...
<u>Tobacco (tons)</u>									
Egypt (UAR) j/	4,500 ^{c/}	4,400 ^{c/}	4,200 ^{c/}	3,800 ^{c/}	3,900 ^{c/}	3,887	4,006	4,296	...
Iran k/	3,847	5,290	4,879	5,167	5,295	4,762	4,945	...	...
Israel	47	64	56	64	71	69	74	77	...
Jordan	3	3	4	4	6	1	1	...	...
Lebanon	304	321	233	320	315	318	363	385	...
Syria (UAR)	715	691	874	1,015	1,129	1,189	1,367	1,106	440
Turkey m/	2,303	2,512	3,241	2,755	3,146	2,402	3,133	2,264	...
Total	11,719	13,281	13,487	13,125	13,862	12,628	13,889	...	...
<u>Alcohol (thousands of hectolitres)</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	146	106	144	122	132	136	146	156	54
Syria (UAR) n/	-	11	22	20	18	19	22	41	...
Turkey	52	58	62	75	58	105	133	147	99
Total	198	175	228	217	208	260	301	344	...
<u>Cotton yarn</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	49	53	56	59	64	73	75	80	41
Israel	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	7	...
Lebanon	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	...
Syria (UAR)	5	6 ^{c/}	6	7	7	8	8	...	...
Turkey o/	30	30	35	20	23	26	26	27	13
Total p/	86	91	99	89	98	111	114	...	...

Table VIII (continued)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 (first half)
<u>Product and country</u>									
<u>Cotton fabrics (pure, millions of metres)</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	225 ^{c/}	306	317	322	352	380	411	442	209
Israel <u>q/</u>	13 ^{c/}	12 ^{c/}	...	...	...	...	29	32	...
Lebanon <u>q/</u>	6	5	6	12	36	32	36	35	...
Turkey <u>r/</u>	130	151	182	118	132	146	153	157	74
Total <u>p/</u>	361	462	505	452	520	558	600	634	...
<u>Paper and cardboard</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	20	20	20	20	24	29	32	34	...
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	14	21	23 ^{c/}	...
Turkey	18	23	20	20	38	47	45	54	28
Total	38	53	40	40	62	90	98	111	...
<u>Cement s/</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	1,022	1,074	1,947	1,097	1,237	1,371	1,351	1,466	768
Iran <u>t/</u>	54	56	53	65	62	132	224	139	67
Israel	380	439	446	465	566	664	613	719	331
Jordan	-	-	-	-	86	95	79	107	63
Lebanon	263	303	280	314	326	453	488	560	303
Syria (UAR)	68	39	151	224	249	264	326	314	155
Turkey	396	396	459	528	708	821	972	1,261	717
Total	2,183	2,307	2,336	2,693	3,234	3,800	4,053	4,566	2,404
<u>Sulphuric acid</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	38	47	44	40	57	73	80	85	...
Israel	-	-	7	16	43	70	72	96	49
Turkey	11	14	16	20	19	18	18	22	8 ^{c/}
Total	49	61	67	76	119	161	170	203	...
<u>Superphosphates</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	69	89	106	68	108	137	157	170	...
Israel	10	11	16	33	71	101	96	108	44
Turkey	13	19	21	22	40	66	25	12	1
Total	92	119	143	123	219	304	278	290	...
<u>Nitrogenous fertilizers u/ (nitrogen content)</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	-	17	19	22	25	27	33	32	...
Israel	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	...	...
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Total	1	18	20	23	27	30	44	...	...
<u>Rubber tyres (thousands)</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	156	...
Israel	-	-	-	118	145	171	188	212	115
Total	-	-	-	118	145	171	252	368	...
<u>Steel</u>									
Egypt (UAR)	25	32	50	58	76	89	95	103 ^{c/}	...
Turkey	91	135	153	163	169	188	193	176	74
Total	116	167	203	221	245	277	288	279	...

(Source and footnotes on following page)

(Source and footnotes to table VIII)

Source: United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs; United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958 (sales number: 58.XVII.1), The Development of Manufacturing Industry in Egypt, Israel and Turkey (sales number: 58.II.B.4); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics (Rome); Egypt: Budget Speech, 1958/59 (Cairo, 1958) (in Arabic); National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin (Cairo); Federation of Egyptian Industries, Annuaire (Cairo); Ministry of Industry, Al Nahda Al Sina'iyah, No. 1 (Cairo, 1958) (in Arabic); Iran: Bank Melli Iran, Balance Sheet (Tehran); Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel (Beirut); Israel: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1957/58 (Jerusalem); Economic Indicators; Jordan: Annual Statistical Yearbook, 1957; Ministry of Economy; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), "Bulletin of Economic Development, No. 14" (Beirut, 1956) (mimeographed); Syria: Directorate of Industry, General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics (Damascus); Turkey: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Ankara).

- a/ Including only enterprises generating power primarily for public use.
- b/ Consumption, excluding power generated for pumping oil through pipelines.
- c/ Preliminary figures.
- d/ Including only five public utilities; total public and private production reached 262 million kilowatt-hours in 1957.
- e/ Twelve months beginning 20 March of year stated.
- f/ Production during crop year ending in the year stated - generally September to August - except for Syria.
- g/ Total, 1957/58.
- h/ January to September 1958, compared with 120,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.
- i/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.
- j/ Estimates for 1950 to 1954. Based on imports of tobacco leaf and tobacc.
- k/ Twelve months beginning 21 March of year stated; excluding cigarillos 1951-1955.
- l/ Twelve months beginning 1 March of year stated.
- m/ Cigarette tobacco only.
- n/ Alcoholic liquids, converted at the rate of 1 ton = 12.5 hectolitres.
- o/ Beginning 1953, government production only; 53 per cent of total production in 1952.
- p/ Excluding Israel.
- q/ Production converted at the rate of 1 metric ton = 7,000 metres.
- r/ Beginning 1953, government production only - about 70 per cent of total production.
- s/ Excluding Iraq.
- t/ Excluding natural cement.
- u/ Years beginning July.

Table IX. Indices of Industrial Production,^{a/} Selected Countries
(1953 = 100)

Country and item	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 (Jan.-Sept.)
<u>Egypt (UAR):</u>							
Crude petroleum	102	105	87	89	81	104	...
Salt and phosphate	121	114	112	125	130	117	...
Food and tobacco ^{b/}	108	102	100	112	120	128	...
Textiles	91	97	109	116	126	134	...
Footwear	97	97	101	97	94	97	...
Furniture	122	119	122	131	157	138	...
Paper, cardboard and products thereof	98	94	115	142	154	172	...
Printing and periodicals	89	88	116	122	124	121	...
Tanning industry	92	102	107	124	121	106	...
Alcohol, soap and oils	88	96	103	111	116	118	...
Petroleum refineries	131	136	114	152	144	175	...
Basic metal industries	55	86	131	149	159	156	...
Motor-car repairs	88	94	114	122	121	122	...
General index of manufactures	95	98	107	117	125	132	...
<u>Israel: c/</u>							
Minerals . . . . .	...	...	...	100	144	219	275
Food . . . . .	...	...	...	100	99	105	125
Textiles . . . . .	...	...	...	100	101	117	123
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	...	...	...	100	92	88	100
Wood-work . . . . .	...	...	...	100	96	108	109
Printing and paper . . . . .	...	...	...	100	94	96	107
Leather . . . . .	...	...	...	100	108	113	49
Rubber products . . . . .	...	...	...	100	89	114	126
Chemicals . . . . .	...	...	...	100	101	112	115
Stone and cement . . . . .	...	...	...	100	92	107	117
Diamonds . . . . .	...	...	...	100	98	112	101
Metals . . . . .	...	...	...	100	97	108	116
Machinery . . . . .	...	...	...	100	112	110	111
Vehicles . . . . .	...	...	...	100	116	137	175
Electrical appliances . . . . .	...	...	...	100	108	119	137
General index of manufactures	...	...	...	100	98	109	...
<u>Turkey:</u>							
Food, beverages and tobacco ^{d/}	94	91	109	132	141	156	...
Coal mining	82	82	101	97	103	112	...
Metal mining	67	89	62	77	117	112	...
Sulphur	76	85	102	117	142	134	...
Textiles	82	96	118	129	122	129	...
General index of manufactures	86	93	117	134	136	150	...

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Classified according to United Nations, International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4.

b/ Canning, fruit preserving, tobacco, mouassel and edible oils.

c/ 1955 = 100.

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

Table X. Production of Crude Petroleum, By Country

(Thousands of tons, except as indicated)

Country	1950	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>a/</u>	1958 <u>a/</u>
Bahrain	1,506	1,503	1,502	1,506	1,599	2,034
Egypt (UAR)	2,592	2,278	1,821	1,723	2,362	2,904 <u>b/</u>
Iran	32,259	3,500	17,070	26,481	35,129	40,415
Iraq	6,584	30,625	32,705	31,322	21,980	35,492
Israel	-	-	-	- 21	- 54	- 89
Kuwait	17,291	47,723	54,756	54,982	57,286	70,223
Neutral Zone	-	849	1,266	1,672	3,328	3,787 <u>b/</u>
Qatar	1,636	4,779	5,438	5,877	6,611	8,222
Saudi Arabia	26,649	46,455	47,042	48,201	48,361	49,478
Turkey	17	58	179	306	298	328
Total, Middle East (millions of tons)	88.5	137.8	161.8	170.7	177.0	213.6 <u>c/</u>
World total <u>d/</u> (millions of tons)	522.9	689.3	772.8	839.8	884.3	905.2
Middle East total as percentage of world total	16.9	20.0	20.9	20.3	20.0	23.6

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958; Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1959; Reply of the Government of Israel to the United Nations questionnaire of 1958-1959 on economic trends, problems and policies; Petroleum Press Service (London), April 1959.

a/ Preliminary figures.

b/ Eleven months.

c/ Annual production of Egypt (UAR) and Neutral Zone estimated at the rate of the first eleven months.

d/ Excluding China (mainland).

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

Country and year	Motor spirits	Kerosene	Heavy oils <u>a/</u>	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 <u>b/</u>	624	343	3,161	4,128
<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 <u>b/</u>	1,305	949	6,458	8,712
<u>Egypt (UAR):</u>				
1950	200	151	1,760	2,111
1954	226	220	1,727	2,173
1955	259	275	1,922	2,456
1956	261	243	1,865	2,369
1957 <u>b/</u>	289	277	2,294	2,860
<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 <u>b/</u>	2,678	2,409	9,927	15,014
<u>Iraq:</u>				
1950	67	77	240	384
1954	130	174	600	904
1955	152	198	751	1,001
1956	194	236	1,010	1,440
1957 <u>b/</u>	195	244	749	1,188
<u>Israel:</u>				
1950	31	27	240	187
1954	170	141	611	922
1955	191	140	634	965
1956	204	138	595	937
1957 <u>b/</u>	165	138	693	996
<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 <u>b/</u>	62	23	1,450	1,535

Table XI (continued)

Country and year	Motor spirits	Kerosene	Heavy oils <u>a/</u>	Total, major products
<u>Lebanon:</u>				
1950	98	61	235	394
1954	112	66	330	508
1955	158	83	604	845
1956	177	95	664	936
1957 <u>b/</u>	179	107	731	1,017
<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 <u>b/</u>	1,048	902	7,259	9,209
<u>Turkey:</u>				
1950	1	-	4	5
1954	1	-	4	5
1955	4	-	60	78
1956	52	-	184	236
1957 <u>b/</u>	62	-	173	235
<u>Total, Middle East</u> (millions of tons):				
1950	7.6	3.8	28.0	39.4
1954	5.0	3.3	21.8	30.1
1955	5.9	4.4	26.8	37.1
1956	6.7	4.9	30.3	41.9
1957 <u>b/</u>	6.6	5.4	32.9	45.0
<u>World total <u>c/</u></u> (millions of tons):				
1950	145.0	27.4	243.6	416.0
1954	189.2	40.4	318.1	547.7
1955	205.6	44.0	350.6	600.2
1956	217.2	48.0	384.1	649.3
1957 <u>b/</u>	220.6	47.2	396.0	663.8
<u>Middle East total as per-</u> <u>centage of world total:</u>				
1950	5.2	13.8	11.5	9.5
1954	2.6	8.4	6.9	5.5
1955	2.9	10.0	7.6	6.2
1956	3.1	10.2	7.9	6.4
1957 <u>b/</u>	3.0	11.4	8.3	6.8

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958; United States Bureau of Mines, World Petroleum Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

a/ Excluding lubricating oil.

b/ Preliminary figures.

c/ Excluding mainland China, Czechoslovakia, India and USSR.

Table XII. 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>Total, Middle East</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
1957, first half .	2,032.5	12.7	6.6	11.5	29.8	3.5	5.1	30.8
1958, first half .	2,458.0	10.7	8.6	12.7	30.1	2.8	4.6	30.5
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
1957, first half .	1,778.2	14.4	16.4	15.3	27.6	3.2	4.2	18.9
1958, first half .	1,997.5	13.6	15.7	13.8	29.7	2.9	5.2	19.1
<u>Aden</u>								
Exports: ^{a/}								
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
1957, first half .	76.8	25.8	0.5	20.4	6.4	-	-	46.9
1958, first half .	86.7	21.1	1.6	11.6	8.2	-	-	57.5
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
1957, first half .	92.0	43.7	0.9	13.0	7.2	-	0.4	34.8
1958, first half .	97.0	50.8	0.7	9.2	8.2	-	1.9	29.2

Table XIII (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>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
1957, first half .	29.4	9.2	9.5	25.2	50.7	1.0	1.4	3.0
1958, first half .	26.0	2.7	8.8	36.9	45.8	0.8	1.5	3.5
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
1957, first half .	64.3	3.4	2.8	49.3	34.4	-	1.9	8.2
1958, first half .	53.2	6.6	2.4	45.3	34.8	-	2.6	8.3
<u>Egypt (UAR)</u>								
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	492.7	10.8	4.5	0.1	21.0	18.2	19.8	25.6
1957, first half .	268.9	11.2	2.3	-	18.8	20.6	18.4	28.6
1958, first half .	253.6	9.9	3.2	0.8	18.3	14.7	21.5	31.6
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
1957, first half .	250.2	8.7	10.0	1.0	33.7	14.6	11.3	20.7
1958, first half .	337.6	4.2	7.6	2.7	39.2	11.4	14.4	20.5

Table XII (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</u> ^{b/}								
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
1957, first half .	149.5	4.9	16.9	13.1	28.8	8.6	3.1	24.8
1958, first half <u>c/</u>	195.0	3.3	19.0	10.8	33.3	6.9	2.3	24.4
<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
1957, first half .	129.2	20.9	0.9	4.6	41.4	-	-	32.3
1958, first half <u>c/</u>	270.0	13.9	3.2	14.1	52.5	-	-	16.3
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
1957, first half .	171.8	5.5	14.9	30.6	26.3	-	2.0	20.7
1958, first half <u>c/</u>	167.5	5.6	14.0	28.8	29.4	-	2.0	20.2
<u>Israel</u>								
Exports: ^{d/}								
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
1957, first half .	84.2	5.3	11.4	26.4	37.1	-	3.1	16.7
1958, first half .	85.9	3.1	10.0	26.3	40.5	-	4.8	15.3

Table XII (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 (continued)</u>								
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
1957, first half .	211.9	1.2	27.2	9.6	35.0	-	1.8	25.2
1958, first half .	220.0	1.0	31.7	11.5	32.3	0.2	1.8	21.5
<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
1957, first half <u>c/</u>	8.9	70.8	-	-	1.1	-	6.8	21.3
1958, first half <u>c/</u>	10.0	69.0	-	-	1.0	-	6.0	24.0
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
1957, first half <u>c/</u>	41.0	34.1	8.8	18.3	22.0	-	2.7	14.1
1958, first half <u>c/</u>	43.0	34.9	9.8	20.9	20.9	-	2.8	10.7
<u>Lebanon^{e/}</u>								
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
1957, first half .	21.1	48.3	5.2	4.3	18.5	2.8	3.3	17.6
1958, first half .	18.2	44.0	4.4	4.9	20.4	4.9	4.9	16.5

Table XIII (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>Lebanon (continued):</u>								
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
1957, first half .	128.5	26.8	11.7	15.6	33.5	0.5	2.3	9.6
1958, first half .	130.1	22.6	13.5	16.8	32.8	0.5	2.2	11.6
<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
1957, first half .	60.7	21.9	2.3	19.5	33.4	-	0.7	22.2
1958, first half .	78.5	14.8	2.2	29.0	28.2	-	5.2	20.6
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
1957, first half .	78.0	16.3	4.9	22.2	15.6	0.1	2.6	38.3
1958, first half .	98.8	14.9	2.8	26.0	20.1	0.4	3.1	32.7
<u>Syria (UAR)^{e/}</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
1957, first half .	66.3	39.8	3.4	1.2	29.3	3.5	14.5	8.3
1958, first half .	70.5	30.2	0.8	2.3	25.1	14.2	13.5	13.9

Table XII (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>Syria (UAR) (continued)</u>								
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
1957, first half .	78.3	21.6	13.5	7.9	34.7	1.7	5.0	15.6
1958, first half .	98.5	20.6	9.3	8.2	37.3	1.3	6.5	16.8
<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
1957, first half .	185.0	4.2	28.2	8.5	31.6	1.4	20.8	5.3
1958, first half .	148.6	3.9	27.9	4.0	28.6	7.5	25.5	2.6
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
1957, first half .	188.7	6.6	28.9	6.8	34.5	2.5	12.6	8.1
1958, first half .	186.8	5.3	27.8	7.4	38.1	2.3	14.5	4.6
<u>Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Neutral Zone</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
1957, first half .	1,102.0	10.0	5.1	13.9	31.7	0.9	0.1	38.3
1958, first half .	1,410.0	8.8	9.8	14.1	29.3	0.7	0.1	37.2

Table XII (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, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Neutral Zone</u> (continued)								
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
1957, first half .	473.5	18.9	19.5	18.7	21.5	2.7	1.0	17.7
1958, first half .	565.0	18.3	18.8	14.6	23.7	2.4	0.8	21.4

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.

Table XIII. Major Exports excluding Petroleum, by Country
(Weight in thousands of tons, except as indicated; value in millions of indicated currency units)

Country and item	1954		1955		1956		1957		1957 (first half)		1958 (first half)	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
<u>Cyprus:</u>												
Total exports a/ (pounds sterling) . . .		17		19		22		19		11 b/		9 b/
Fruits and vegetables . . .	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap . . . . .	...	8	...	6	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...
<u>Egypt (UAR):</u>												
Total exports (Egyptian pounds) . . .		143 c/		145 c/		141		170		94		88 d/
Onions (raw, dehydrated)	172	2	176	3	199	5	158	3	137	3	150	4
Rice	47	3	183	7	221	9	296	12	180	7	308	12
Artificial silk fabrics	0.7	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.7	3.4	1.0	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.3
Cotton, raw	288	113	277	107	235	99	264	124	136	68	131	55
Cotton yarn	11	4	11	4	11	5	11	6	5	3	6	3
Cotton fabrics	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	3
<u>Iran: e/</u>												
Total exports (rials) . . .		10,288		8,149		7,931		8,353		3,730		4,500
Rice	61	751	28	277	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisins, almonds and pistachio nuts . . .	41	1,092	44	861	44	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dates, other fruits and nuts	53	499	46	294	46	304	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins, raw . . .	7	443	7	408	8	288	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	46	2,954	36	1,674	39	1,677	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw	8	603	9	714	10	667	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpets, woollen . . .	5	1,255	5	1,256	5	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
<u>Iraq:</u>												
Total exports (Iraqi dinars)		19		17		14		13		5		8
Dates	218	4	250	3	264	3	228	4	97	1	83	1
Barley and wheat . . .	519	9.0	391	8.0	290	5.0	204	3.0	48	0.7	222	3.3
Livestock (thousands of head)	385	1.6	151	0.4	83	0.4	89	0.4	45	0.2	147	0.5
<u>Israel:</u>												
Total exports (US dollars) f/		88		90		107		140		85		85
Oranges and grapefruit (thousands of cases).	8,095	33	6,788	31	7,533	39	8,115	46	7,099	41	6,467	40
Diamonds, polished (thousands of carats)	184	16	227	20	264	25	345	33	173	16	165	16
Other items wholly or mainly manufactured . . .		28		29		28		40		20		19
<u>Jordan:</u>												
Total exports (Jordanian dinars) . . .		3		3		5		6	...	...	...	...
Vegetables and fruits . . .	57	0.9	63	1	86	1.7	88	1.9	...	...	...	...
Phosphates	44	0.05	151	0.6	157	0.7	214	0.9	...	...	...	...

Table XIII (continued)

Country and item	1954		1955		1956		1957		1957 (first half)		1958 (first half)	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Lebanon:												
Total exports g/ (Lebanese pounds)	93		108		130		133		62		54	
Vegetables h/	89	16	78	13	99	21	90	19	32	7	17	5
Fruits i/	70	18	68	19	83	22	94	26	51	12	58	18
Cotton and wool j/	2	5	4	9	5	9	5	10	2	5	2	4
Hides and skins, raw	1	4	2	4	3	6	3	6	1	2	1	1
Sudan:												
Total exports k/ (Egyptian pounds)	42		52		68		50		21		27	
Cotton, ginned	61	22	95	30	115	42	57	21	18	7	49	15
Cotton-seed	106	3	100	3	152	5	180	5	38	1	31	1
Ground-nuts	24	1	50	2	64	4	76	4	54	4	38	2
Gum arabic	39	4	42	5	49	5	41	5	19	2	26	3
Syria (UAR):												
Total exports g/ (Syrian pounds)	460		459		502		544		237		248	a/
Barley	431	86	29	8	301	65	331	52	43	9	90	13
Wheat and wheat flour	261	79	35	11	183	58	359	90	95	27	115	29
Cotton, raw	42	125	89	234	56	149	82	189	42	99	56	123
Wool, raw	5	23	7	33	8	34	7	30	3	13	1	4
Sheep (thousands of head)	520	22	735	29	554	25	25	1	25	1	65	3
Turkey:												
Total exports (Turkish pounds)	938		877		854		967		518		416	
Wheat, unmilled	954	189	160	35	177	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit and nuts l/	123	128	112	173	107	157	132	201	48	68	37	51
Tobacco, unmanufactured	64	241	60	249	61	262	89	389	55	250	55	250
Cotton, raw	60	147	53	128	35	74	61	116	33	66	2	4
Chromium ore and concentrates	357	43	560	56	642	65	571	56	258	27	299	30

Source: For 1954-1957: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1957, vol. 1 (sales number: 58.XVII.2, vol.1); Iran: Annual Commercial Statistics, (Teheran); Israel: Bank of Israel, Annual Report, (Jerusalem); Turkey: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Statistique annuelle du commerce extérieur, (Ankara); For half-years 1957 and 1958; Cyprus: Statistical Summary for the Month of June 1958 (Nicosia); Egypt: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, (Cairo) January - June 1957 and January - June 1958; National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, 1958, Nos. 2 and 3; Iran: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics (Washington, D.C.), March 1959; Iraq: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics; Quarterly Bulletin of the Central Bank of Iraq (Baghdad); Israel: Statistical Bulletin of Israel (Foreign Trade), (Jerusalem) July 1958; Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel; Sudan: Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics, (Khartoum), July 1958; Syria: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus).

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

Table XIV. Major Imports,^{a/} by Country
(Totals in millions of indicated currency units;
details in percentage of total value)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957 (first half)	1958
<u>Cyprus:</u>						
Total imports (pounds sterling)	23.6	30.4	39.1	45.1	22.9	19.0
Food	11.9	13.5	14.8	12.9	13.5	13.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, related materials.	8.9	8.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5
Manufactured goods	29.7	27.6	24.6	24.6	27.1	24.2
Machinery and transport equipment	23.7	26.0	23.5	23.3	24.0	22.6
Other	25.8	24.7	27.1	29.2	25.8	30.0
<u>Egypt (UAR):</u>						
Total imports (Egyptian pounds)	160.2	182.9	186.1	182.5	87.1	117.5 ^{b/}
Wheat and wheat flour	1.6	-	4.4	11.9	17.7	13.7
Tea and coffee	6.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	6.1	4.7
Petroleum and products	11.4	9.5	9.8	6.1	3.8	13.4
Wood (round or simply worked)	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.1
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof	5.1	6.4	7.4	5.2	7.0	5.5
Machinery and transport equipment	19.8	25.0	23.9	15.8	15.0	18.2
Other	51.2	48.4	47.3	52.7	46.8	42.4
<u>Iran: c/</u>						
Total imports (thousands of rials)	20.7	22.7	19.0	...	...	...
Tea	4.4	8.7	5.0	...	...	...
Sugar (beet and cane)	15.8	10.6	11.9	...	...	...
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	3.8	3.5	3.4	...	...	...
Cotton, woollen and synthetic fabrics	19.6	14.6	14.9	...	...	...
Tyres and tubes	4.6	5.1	3.4	...	...	...
Iron and steel <u>d/</u>	7.0	9.4	9.4	...	...	...
Machinery and parts	6.9	8.2	9.8	...	...	...
Electrical machinery and parts.	2.9	3.5	4.7	...	...	...
Automobiles and parts <u>e/</u>	13.0	11.8	11.2	...	...	...
Other	22.0	24.6	26.3	...	...	...

Table XIV (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957 (first half)	1958 (first half)
<u>Iraq: f/</u>						
Total imports (Iraqi dinars)	72.7	97.1	113.3	121.8	61.4	59.9
Tea	8.8	8.3	6.2	5.4	4.2	4.7
Sugar	7.4	5.5	5.7	7.2	6.7	6.8
Cotton and other fabrics <u>g/</u>	13.2	10.2	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.7
Machinery <u>h/</u>	18.7	17.8	23.7	16.6	14.8 <u>i/</u>	13.4 <u>i/</u>
Automobiles, including parts	8.5	10.1	7.8	5.3	8.0 <u>i/</u>	9.7 <u>i/</u>
Iron and steel	11.3	13.4	12.5	10.2	8.0 <u>i/</u>	8.3 <u>i/</u>
Other	32.1	34.7	36.2	46.7	49.8	48.4
<u>Israel:</u>						
Total imports (US dollars)	297.6	333.6	367.0	431.9	212.0	219.7
Manufactured consumer goods	17.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	13.9	14.1
Raw materials	50.1	51.6	47.0	45.2	49.1	48.2
For food industry and animal feed	14.8	16.8	15.3	14.5	15.1	15.1
Investment goods	21.6	23.0	28.3	27.9	25.0	26.7
Industrial equipment	6.9	6.9	9.5	7.9	8.3	11.1
Transport equipment	5.8	7.9	8.1	12.2	8.8	8.3
Fuels	10.5	9.9	9.0	12.4	12.0	10.9
Other	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-
<u>Jordan:</u>						
Total imports (Jordanian dinars)	19.8	27.1	27.8	30.5	14.6	13.6
Rice, wheat and wheat flour	9.6	13.3	8.6	8.9	...	...
Sugar, refined	6.1	4.4	4.7	5.9	...	...
Yarn and textiles <u>j/</u>	14.1	10.3	9.7	11.5	...	...
Iron, steel and manufactures thereof	5.1	5.5	5.8	4.9	...	...
Road motor vehicles <u>k/</u>	5.1	6.6	6.8	4.6	...	...
Other	60.0	59.9	64.4	64.2	...	...
<u>Lebanon:</u>						
Total imports (Lebanese pounds) <u>l/</u>	380.5	476.8	519.5	551.2	251.1	257.7
Livestock	6.7	6.3	5.2	1.5	1.8	2.9
Cereals and flour <u>m/</u>	17.3	8.9	8.2	7.7	7.2	5.8
Petroleum products <u>n/</u>	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.5	8.2	7.4

Table XIV (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957 (first half)	1958
<u>Lebanon (continued):</u>						
<u>Total imports (continued)</u>						
Woollen, cotton and silk fabrics	6.2	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.4
Iron and steel <u>o/</u>	3.8	4.7	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.4
Machinery and electrical equipment <u>p/</u>	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.1	...	...
Means of transport <u>q/</u>	5.0	6.4	3.7 <u>r/</u>	6.2	4.0	7.3
Other	51.3	58.1	60.2	62.0	65.4	64.9
<u>Sudan:</u>						
<u>Total imports (Egyptian pounds)</u>						
Sugar, refined <u>t/</u>	48.4	48.8	45.2	62.8 <u>s/</u>	27.2	34.4
Sugar, refined <u>t/</u>	7.4	6.6	10.2	9.2	11.0	6.1
Coffee (raw) and tea	11.2	9.6	8.0	7.6	9.2	6.7
Cotton and rayon fabrics <u>u/</u>	16.1	15.6	17.1	14.5	17.3	15.1
Petroleum products <u>v/</u>	5.6	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.3
Iron and steel <u>w/</u>	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.1	2.9
Road motor vehicles <u>k/</u>	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.8	2.9	5.5
Other	52.5	56.9	52.2	55.1	51.8	56.4
<u>Syria (UAR):</u>						
<u>Total imports (Syrian pounds) <u>x/</u></u>						
Sugar, raw	281.7	392.6	410.2	612.3	278.9	332.9
Sugar, raw	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.2	4.0	3.1
Woollen and cotton fabrics <u>y/</u>	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.9
Artificial silk thread	4.5	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.5
Petroleum products <u>z/</u>	11.6	11.8	11.3	12.8	12.6	10.8
Iron and steel <u>aa/</u>	3.5	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.8	6.5
Machinery and electrical equipment <u>bb/</u>	7.2	7.8	4.8	4.6	5.4	4.8
Automobiles (and chassis)	7.5	5.8	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.6
Other	59.5	60.4	65.5	62.8	61.8	62.8
<u>Turkey:</u>						
<u>Total imports (Turkish liras)</u>						
Construction materials	1,339.4	1,393.4	1,140.5	1,112.0	528.5	523.2
Construction materials	15.6	18.1	13.6	12.0	13.5	9.4
Machinery and equipment	37.4	36.2	44.6	31.5	33.4	32.2

Table XIV (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957 (first half)	1958
<u>Turkey (continued):</u>						
<u>Total imports (continued)</u>						
Consumption goods	17.6	14.6	11.1	12.3	11.7	12.6
Raw materials	27.4	31.1	30.7	44.2	41.4	45.8

Source: See source for table XIII.

- a/ Commodity groups classified according to the SITC.
- b/ Excluding trade between Egypt and Syria.
- c/ Years beginning 20 March of year stated. Excluding gold, gold coin and used banknotes; including value of exchange certificates.
- d/ Including wires, bars, girders, beams, coated sheets, tubes and pipes, furniture and other.
- 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/ Principal imports only, including imports by concessionnaires other than oil companies.
- j/ Including artificial silk, woollen and cotton piece-goods, and cotton thread.
- k/ Including passenger and commercial motor-cars, chassis and parts.
- l/ Valued at the official rate of \$1 = LL 2.19; excluding gold.
- m/ Including wheat, spelt, rice, other cereals and wheat flour.
- n/ Including kerosene and gasoline in bulk and mazut oil.
- o/ Including bars, wires, sheets, tubes and pipes.
- p/ Including internal combustion engines, agricultural machinery, machines for manufacturing ice, and electric motors and generators.
- q/ Including aeroplanes, automobiles and parts, and tractors.

(footnotes continued on following page)

(Footnotes continued from previous page)

r/ Excluding aeroplanes.

s/ Excluding silver specie and token coin.

t/ Excluding confectionery sugar.

u/ Including artificial silk and cotton piece-goods.

v/ Including motor and aviation spirit, gas oil, fuel oil and lubricating oil (including grease).

w/ Including crude, plate, sheet, tubes, pipes, fittings and hardware.

x/ Valued at the official rate (\$1 = IS 2.19) up to the end of 1956 and at the free rate (\$1 = IS 3.58) thereafter; excluding gold.

y/ Including fabrics of wool mixed with other textile fibres.

z/ Including kerosene, gasoline, diesel and other fuel oils, and lubricating oil.

aa/ Including bars, sheets, tubes, pipes and galvanized sheets.

bb/ 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 XV. Indices of Quantum and Unit Value, and Terms of Trade, Selected Countries
(1953 = 100)

Country and item	1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Quantum	Unit value	Quantum	Unit value	Quantum	Unit value	Quantum	Unit value
<u>Cyprus:</u>								
Exports a/	107	104	108	112	111	129	118	107
Imports	117	96	143	100	178	105	191	110
Terms of trade.		108		112		123		97
<u>Egypt (UAR):</u>								
Exports	89	113	91	111	86	121	...	...
Imports	95	96	106	99	106	100	...	...
Terms of trade.		118		112		121		...
<u>Iran:</u>								
Exports . . . . .	...	117	...	117	...	135	...	134
Imports . . . . .	...	107	...	105	...	96	...	88
Terms of trade.		109		111		141		152
<u>Israel: b/</u>								
Exports	138	158	131	202	149	216	188	225
Imports	109	159	116	204	119	217	118	234
Terms of trade.		99		99		100		96
<u>Sudan:</u>								
Exports	79	116	107	106	130	117	94	112
Imports	103	92	103	93	95	94	121	101
Terms of trade.		126		114		124		111
<u>Syria (UAR): c/</u>								
Exports a/	116	107	125	108	130	110	145	100
Imports	140	97	145	95	148	104	120	96
Terms of trade.		110		114		106		104
<u>Turkey:</u>								
Exports	95	97	71	111
Imports	99	104	91	103
Terms of trade.		93		108	

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(Source and footnotes on following page)

(Source and footnotes to table XV)

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1959; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, March 1959; Israel, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1957/58; Syria, Statistical Abstract, 1956 and 1957.

a/ National exports only.

b/ Figures for 1954-1956 are provisional estimates of the Bank of Israel published in International Financial Statistics, March 1959. Indices for 1957 are official indices (1956 = 100) tied to 1956 figures.

c/ Including gold.

Table XVI. Balance of Payments, Selected Countries
(Millions of dollars)

Country and year	Merchandise, including non-monetary gold		Transportation and insurance (3)	Investment income (4)	Other services (5)	Private donations (6)	Official donations (7)	Total of preceding (8)	Private capital (9)	Official and banking capital		Net error and omissions (12)
	Exports (1)	Imports a/ (2)								Long-term (10)	Short-term and monetary gold (11)	
Egypt (UAR):												
1954	414	-448	89	-38	-10 b/	-	4	11	-15	12	-7	-1
1955	399	-572	91	-28	-9 b/	1	21	-97	6	8	82	1
1956	380	-592	84	-15	-2 b/	6	26	-113	-	38	74	1
1957 c/	479	-628	65	5	-18 b/	1	10	-86	-3	-87		2
Iran: d/												
1954	210	-247	-	-43	1	-	56	-23	26	2	-2	-3
1955	339	-336	-	-85	-4	2	28	-56	-32	46	-9	51
1956	486	-345	-	-156	-28	-	43	-	-32	21	11	-
1957	613	-453	-	-180	-20	-	22	-18	-9	90	-61	-2
Iraq:												
1954	495	-213	4	-189	-4	-1	2	94	-38	-10	-55	9
1955	519	-277	8	-199	-8	-1	3	45	18	-15	-48	-
1956	478	-324	9	-181	-9	-2	4	-25	13	-5	-15	32
1957	360	-361	14	-127	-15	-3	2	-130	37	41	52	-
Israel: e/												
1954	88	-296	7	-17	-22	136	127	23	19	52	-73	-21
1955	89	-333	8	-19	-28	83	127	-73	9	64	1	-1
1956	110	-367	5	-23	-82	129	112	-116	9	72	20	15
1957 f/	139	-432	14	-27	-32	97	146	-95	20	48	16	11
Jordan: g/												
1954	8	-52	-	-	8	5	35	4	...	7	-11	-
1955	10	-71	-	-	12	5	43	-1	...	6	-9	4
1956	14	-69	-	-	10	10	41	6	1	5	-12	-
1957	15	-83	-	2	1	12	47	-6	1	9	-5	1
Sudan:												
1954	131 h/	-140 h/	-1	-	-11	-3	-	-24	1	16	9	-2
1955	147	-138	-1	-1	-18	-4	-	-15	2	19	-10	4
1956	194	-121	-9	-	-11	-2	-	51	-3	8	-56	-
1957	148	-193	-16	-	5	-2	-	-68	62	-60	68	-2
Syria (UAR):												
1954	168	-203	...	...	4	3	1	-27	6	-	11	10
1955	152	-209	...	-1	24	3	1	-30	24	1	-9	14
1956	155	-215	...	-	44	3	2	-11	-1	5	-3	10
1957	168	-185	...	...	19	3	2	7	-4	-	6	-9
Turkey:												
1954	335	-421	-42	-6	-25	...	45	-114	76	-5	33	10
1955	313	-438	-33	-8	35	...	51	-80	12	37	75	-44
1956	305	-358	-26	-20	78	5	85	69	-28	48	-23	-66
1957	331	-346	-31	-25	40	3	60	32	-61	21	78	-70

(Source and footnotes on following page)

(Source and footnotes to table XVI)

Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbook, vols. VII, IX and X (Washington, D.C.), and International Financial Statistics, March 1959.

- a/ C.i.f., unless otherwise stated.
- b/ Including insurance.
- c/ Including transactions with the Sudan, previously excluded.
- d/ For twelve months beginning 20 to 22 March of year stated.
- e/ Figures for 1954 obtained from Israel Government Yearbook, 1956 and not strictly comparable with the 1955 and 1956 figures.
- f/ Preliminary figures.
- g/ Figures for merchandise trade in the Balance of Payments Yearbook differ from those given in other sources, although based on the trade returns in all cases. Exports are adjusted to allow for under-valuation and freight cost outside Jordan; imports are adjusted to include UNRWA and United States Technical Assistance imports and to exclude military and diplomatic imports.
- h/ Based on exchange records, which exclude trade with Egypt. Trade returns data for trade with Egypt and estimates for live camel exports to Egypt have been added.

Table XVII. Railway Freight Traffic, Selected Countries

Item and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Net ton-kilometres (millions):</u>					
Egypt (UAR) <u>a/</u>	1,463	1,647	1,616	1,658	...
Iran	1,187	1,251	1,351	1,497	1,452
Iraq <u>b/</u>	843	837	766	...	...
Israel <u>c/</u>	121	129	157	227	122 <u>d/</u>
Lebanon	42	44	41	43	26
Sudan	1,138	1,223	1,369	1,514	1,309 <u>e/</u>
Syria (UAR)	139	124	152	156	90
Turkey	3,792	3,973	4,439	4,908	2,417 <u>d/</u>
<u>Tons carried (thousands of tons):</u>					
Egypt (UAR) <u>a/</u>	5,805	6,575	6,311	6,298	...
Iran	2,140	2,377	2,494	2,967	2,806
Iraq <u>b/</u>	2,664	3,000	2,564	...	...
Israel <u>c/</u>	1,312	1,324	1,476	1,832	853 <u>d/</u>
Lebanon	555	645	700	733	422
Sudan <u>e/</u>	1,437	1,502	1,667	1,900	1,728
Syria (UAR)	939	997	1,114	1,193	...
Turkey	10,859	12,012	13,678	15,253	6,762 <u>d/</u>

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; Egypt: Pocket Yearbook of Statistics, 1957 (Cairo, 1958); Iraq: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.

- a/ Twelve months ending 30 June.
b/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.
c/ Including revenue service traffic.
d/ Half year only.
e/ Excluding livestock.

Table XVIII. Railway Passenger Traffic, Selected Countries

Country and year	Number of passengers (thousands)	Passenger- kilometres (millions)
<u>Egypt (UAR): a/</u>		
1954	80,300	3,263
1955	86,300	3,577
1956	88,700	4,287
1957	86,500	4,165
<u>Iran:</u>		
1954 . . . . .	...	412
1955 . . . . .	...	473
1956 . . . . .	...	448
1957 . . . . .	...	860
<u>Iraq: b/</u>		
1954	3,405	570
1955	3,733	676
1956 . . . . .	...	605
1957 . . . . .	...	...
<u>Israel:</u>		
1954	3,060 b/	200
1955	3,400 b/	234
1956	4,122 b/	318
1957	4,661 b/	335
<u>Lebanon:</u>		
1954	93	8
1955	89	7
1956	104	5
1957	118	5
<u>Syria (UAR):</u>		
1954 . . . . .	...	48
1955 . . . . .	...	47
1956 . . . . .	...	51
1957 . . . . .	...	46
<u>Turkey:</u>		
1954	61,968	3,893
1955	57,300	3,917
1956	67,500	4,480
1957	84,576	5,141

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; Egypt: Department of Statistics and Census, Pocket Yearbook of Statistics, 1957; Iraq: Statistical Abstract, 1957 (Baghdad, 1958); Israel: Statistical Bulletin of Israel (Jerusalem), March 1958; Lebanon: Bulletin statistique trimestriel, vol. IX, No. 1; Turkey: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, October 1958.

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

b/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

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

Item and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<u>Goods loaded:</u>					
Cyprus	1,245	1,331	1,399	1,430	1,434
Egypt (UAR) <u>a/</u>	2,720	2,812	2,419	2,158	4,967 <u>b/</u>
Iran <u>c/</u>	3,505	14,387	14,177	20,226	...
Iraq <u>d/</u>	747	561	476	356	...
Israel	615	627	717	842	778
Lebanon <u>e/</u>	376	405	442	493	331
Sudan <u>f/</u>	438	466	598	619	398
Syria (UAR) <u>g/a/</u>	670	248	566	719	484
Turkey <u>h/</u>	2,215	1,974	2,384	2,031	1,737 <u>i/</u>
<u>Goods unloaded:</u>					
Cyprus	463	712	882	737	702
Egypt (UAR) <u>a/</u>	4,755	5,023	4,928	4,274	6,934 <u>b/</u>
Iran <u>c/</u>	782	1,071	869	1,004	...
Iraq <u>d/</u>	475	727	659	668	...
Israel	2,639	2,996	2,748	1,562 <u>j/</u>	1,640 <u>j/</u>
Lebanon <u>e/</u>	1,129	1,482	1,517	1,525	1,097
Sudan <u>f/</u>	746	700	729	1,097	898
Syria (UAR) <u>a/</u>	209	283	358	367	1,020
Turkey <u>h/</u>	2,595	3,443	2,435	3,122	1,685 <u>i/</u>

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1959; Cyprus: Statistical Summary; Syria: Statistical Abstract, 1957 (Damascus, 1958) and Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes, Etude mensuelle sur l'economie et le marché syriens, 25 January 1959.

- a/ Including coastal shipping.
- b/ Excluding trade with Syria, beginning January 1958.
- c/ Twelve months, beginning 21 March of year stated.
- d/ Twelve months, beginning 1 April; excluding tankers and petroleum.
- e/ Port of Beirut only; including coastal shipping; excluding livestock; excluding petroleum loaded in Sidon and Tripoli which amounted to 18.9 million tons in 1957.
- f/ Including transshipments; excluding livestock.
- g/ Port of Latakia only.
- h/ Excluding timber and livestock.
- i/ Nine months only.
- j/ Excluding petroleum.

Table XX. Number of Motor Vehicles in Use at End of Year,
Selected Countries

(Thousands of units)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956	1957
<u>Cyprus:</u>				
Passenger cars	8.0	10.2	14.0	17.4
Commercial vehicles	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.9
<u>Egypt (UAR): a/</u>				
Passenger cars	71.0	73.2	...	...
Commercial vehicles	20.5	21.7	...	...
<u>Iran: a/</u>				
Passenger cars	24.3	28.6	...	39.5
Commercial vehicles	21.2	24.1	...	25.8
<u>Iraq:</u>				
Passenger cars	18.4	20.6	23.8	25.9
Commercial vehicles	11.5	12.4	14.0	14.4
<u>Israel:</u>				
Passenger cars	16.1	17.7	19.4	...
Commercial vehicles	20.7	17.6	19.1	...
<u>Lebanon:</u>				
Passenger cars	18.7	22.6	26.6	30.2
Commercial vehicles	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.6
<u>Syria (UAR):</u>				
Passenger cars	9.1	10.5	12.3	...
Commercial vehicles	6.9	12.6	13.6	...
<u>Turkey:</u>				
Passenger cars	28.6	30.0	33.4	...
Commercial vehicles	36.9	41.3	42.0	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958.

a/ Excluding government vehicles.

Table XXI. Civil Aviation Revenue Traffic, by Country
(Thousands)

Traffic	Aden	Cyprus	Egypt	Iran a/	Iraq	Israel b/	Jordan c/	Kuwait c/	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia c/	Sudan c/	Syria c/	Turkey	Total
Kilometres flown:														
1952	1,463	1,749	4,001	1,156	1,024	3,708	925	-	2,726	1,775	1,153	185	2,986	22,846
1955	1,730	2,104	3,213	3,440	1,380	4,237	1,190	750	4,514	1,800	1,650	1,350	4,293	31,651
1956	2,236	1,396	3,274	4,635 c/	1,781	4,363	1,310	1,600	6,119	2,100	1,705	1,400	5,367	37,285
1957	2,184	1,298	3,270	2,678	2,382	4,774	1,005	2,400	8,956	2,850	1,770	1,200	7,028	41,795
Percentage change, 1957 over 1952 . .	49	-26	-18	132	133	29	9	-	228	61	54	549	135	83
Percentage change, 1957 over 1956 . .	-2	-7	-	-42	34	9	-23	50	46	36	4	-14	31	12
Passenger kilometres:														
1952	15,255	21,286	51,566	13,889	10,932	104,051	2,770	-	34,461	17,770	6,093	2,370	46,444	326,887
1955	16,849	29,320	47,527	30,925	20,923	141,404	14,255	16,000	73,351	55,000	21,000	15,735	67,967	550,256
1956	21,879	19,819	56,319	34,075 c/	33,117	141,676	15,680	30,000	114,540	65,000	21,915	16,240	83,485	653,745
1957	21,216	26,937	62,127	36,724	52,207	164,219	15,770	49,500	173,762	95,000	22,770	18,800	128,910	777,442
Percentage change, 1957 over 1952 . .	39	27	20	164	378	58	469	-	404	435	274	482	178	138
Percentage change, 1957 over 1956 . .	-3	36	10	8	58	16	1	65	52	46	4	-15	54	19
Cargo (ton/kilometres):														
1952	869	387	1,711	189	216	3,094	85	-	970	295	112	35	833	8,796
1955	1,287	560	1,165	605	228	3,035	175	500	2,663	1,000	400	130	1,217	12,965
1956	1,679	550	1,123	1,260 c/	384	3,262	190	600	5,418	1,400	410	135	1,199	17,610
1957	1,753	543	1,047	866	589	3,291	185	650	7,423	2,000	430	120	859	19,756
Percentage change, 1957 over 1952 . .	102	40	-39	358	173	6	118	-	665	578	284	243	3	125
Percentage change, 1957 over 1956 . .	4	-1	-7	-31	53	1	-3	8	37	43	5	-11	-28	12
Mail (ton/kilometres):														
1952	132	92	74	16	17	518	30	-	30	20	19	10	79	1,037
1955	145	281	92	46	21	508	55	35	77	75	80	45	93	1,553
1956	170	349	90	70 c/	55	580	60	45	123	100	90	45	97	1,874
1957	97	323	96	79	81	699	60	50	243	125	95	35	114	2,097
Percentage change, 1957 over 1952 . .	-27	251	30	394	376	35	100	-	710	525	400	250	44	102
Percentage change, 1957 over 1956 . .	-43	-7	7	13	47	21	-	11	98	25	6	-22	18	12

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization.

a/ 1955-1956: including non-scheduled traffic; provisional data.

b/ 1952: including non-scheduled traffic.

c/ Data wholly or partly estimated.

Table XXII. Suez Canal Traffic, Selected Years

Year	Number of transits		Goods carried (millions of tons)			
	All ships	Oil tankers ^{a/}	Total	Southbound	Northbound	
					All cargoes	Oil
1870	486	...	0.3 ^{b/}	...	...	-
1900	3,441	...	7.8 ^{b/}	3.8 ^{b/}	4.0 ^{b/}	-
1913	5,085	...	25.8	11.3	14.5	0.3
1917	2,353	...	6.8	1.3	5.4	...
1920	4,009	...	17.0	6.3	10.7	0.8
1930	5,761	...	28.5	9.4	19.1	4.1
1938	6,171	1,100	28.8	7.8	21.0	5.2
1942	1,646	...	...	...	...	...
1947	5,972	2,400	30.6	7.8	22.8	13.8
1948	8,686	4,600	49.4	9.7	39.7	28.9
1949	10,420	5,500	61.0	13.0	48.0	37.0
1950	11,751	6,600	72.6	12.1	60.5	47.5
1951	11,694	5,900	76.8	17.4	59.3	42.9
1952	12,168	6,200	83.4	22.0	61.4	45.9
1953	12,731	6,500	90.4	22.5	67.9	49.4
1954	13,215	6,900	96.9	22.4	74.5	57.0
1955	14,666	8,000	107.5	20.1	87.4	66.9
1956 ^{c/}	13,291	...	99.6	18.1	82.9	...
1957 ^{c/}	10,958	5,849	81.3	14.1	67.2	54.1
1958	17,842	9,588	139.3	24.9	114.4	94.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Affairs; Compagnie universelle du Canal maritime de Suez, Le Canal de Suez (documents statistiques) (Paris, 1950), The Suez Canal (Paris, 1956), Rapport (Paris, 1955), Bulletin and Supplements (Paris); Egypt: Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin.

^{a/} Approximate figures to the nearest hundred up to 1955.

^{b/} Estimate based on taxable tonnage.

^{c/} No traffic passed through the Suez Canal from November 1956 to 9 April 1957.

Table XXIII. Iran: Development Expenditure^{a/}
(Millions of rials)

Item	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58 <u>b/</u>	1958/59 <u>b/</u>
Total revenue <u>c/</u>	1,778	4,320	5,674	8,660	8,460
Total expenditure	1,850	4,410	8,002	13,124	14,472
Agriculture and irrigation	157	723	1,633	3,253	2,840
Industry and mining	371	718	1,379	1,785	1,536
Transport and communications	448	1,454	3,300	5,510	5,697
Social	67	683	1,301	2,356	1,989
Khusistan Development	-	-	-	-	1,735
Administration and other	807	832	390	220	675

Source: Bank Melli Iran, Bulletin (Tehran), June 1958.

a/ Actual revenue and expenditure of the Plan Organization; year ending 20 March.

b/ Estimated.

c/ Excluding borrowings from Bank Melli Iran, and, since 1956/57, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

/...

Table XXIV. Iraq: Development Expenditure a/
(Millions of dinars)

Item	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58 <u>b/</u>
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	47.3
Irrigation and reclamation . .	1.6	3.5	7.1	11.5	13.6	...	10.0
Roads and bridges	0.6	1.8	1.9	4.3	9.3	...	9.0
Building construction . .	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	5.5	...	19.2
Industries . . .	-	-	0.5	2.0	2.9	...	7.5
Administration and other . . .	0.1	5.2 <u>c/</u>	0.3	0.3	2.7 <u>d/</u>	...	1.8

Source: Annual Report of the Central Bank of Iraq, 1957: Development Board, Annual Accounts Report, 1955 (Baghdad, 1957) (in Arabic).

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

b/ Provisional, based on unpublished data.

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

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

Table XXV. Israel: Development Expenditure^{a/}
(Millions of Israeli pounds)

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>b/</u>	1957 <u>b/</u>	1958 <u>c/</u>
Total government expenditure	264.6	356.2	511.8	662.6	688.6	856.7
Total development expenditures:	100.7	164.1	210.4	275.4	238.7	277.4
Housing	15.7	19.1	27.5	37.0	25.7	69.3
Public buildings	6.1	11.1	7.3	9.2	5.1	5.9
Public works	8.2	9.3	6.1	6.9	5.3	5.0
Loans: industry, local authorities, public companies	21.7	18.3	21.7	33.7	43.5	36.0
Loans to agriculture	34.7	55.2	75.8	87.9	75.5	95.4
Communications	11.6	14.8	24.7	33.1	36.1	29.9
Other	2.7	36.3	47.3	67.6	47.5	35.9

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1957,
(sales number: 1957.XVII.1), section on "Public Finance".

a/ Development budget expenditure, years ending 31 March.

b/ Provisional data.

c/ Estimated.

Table XXVI. Syria (UAR): Development Expenditure a/
(Millions of Syrian pounds)

Item	Total appropriations	Disbursements to end of 1956	Disbursements 1957-June 1958	Total disbursements to end of June 1958
Irrigation projects	189.2	14.1	21.2	35.3
Roads, ports and airports . .	154.6	20.5	30.9	51.4
Railways <u>b/</u>	27.5	8.5	1.3	9.8
Electricity <u>c/</u>	24.5	19.6	2.3	21.9
Oil refinery and tanks . . .	82.0	-	12.8	12.8
Agricultural Bank	20.0	20.0	-	20.0
Defence	71.0	50.6	13.8	64.4
Administration and other <u>d/</u> .	117.7	2.8	2.5	5.3
Total	686.5	136.1	84.8	220.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1956 (Damascus, 1957); Speech of the Minister of the Treasury, 1957/58 (Damascus, 1958) (in Arabic).

a/ Extraordinary budget, 1955-1961, as revised and before incorporation in the Ten-Year Plan; excluding expenditures on development projects that appear in the ordinary, related or municipal budgets and including disbursements to, or participation in the budgets of autonomous public bodies, whether in the form of direct expenditure by ministries or in the form of loans.

b/ Purchase of DHP Railways, deficit of Hijaz Railways and allocation for re-extension of the Hijaz Railways.

c/ Including compensation paid to nationalized companies, as well as expansion of capacity.

d/ Including allocations for administration, municipal and water projects, automatic telephone system, industrial and mortgage banks, resettlement of Bedouins, buildings, potash plant, cadastral survey, and expenditure on the last three groups.

Table XXVII. Turkey: Development Expenditure^{a/}
(Millions of Turkish liras)

Item	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>b/</u>	1958 <u>b/</u>
Industry, mining and electric power	65.0	62.6	66.7	65.8	56.7	72.5	83.4
Agriculture	95.6	164.7	174.6	271.2	350.5	531.7	592.4
Transportation and communications	120.5	260.8	271.2	416.6	482.5	577.5	707.9
Public works	47.6	80.0	101.4	108.9	103.4	136.8	155.2
Total	328.7	568.1	613.9	862.5	993.1	1,318.5	1,538.9

Source: United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs; Ministry of Finance, Memorandum on Budget Bill for Fiscal Year 1955, No. 1955-56:63 (Ankara), and Budget Speech, 20 February 1959. Figures include current and investment expenditures. They exclude expenditures on State enterprises and budgets of the provinces and municipalities. Investment expenditures on State enterprises alone constituted 35 to 40 per cent of total public investment expenditures in 1950 to 1955.

a/ General and annexed budgets.

b/ Budget estimates.

Table XXVIII. Bank Credit Outstanding^{a/} 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
<u>Egypt (UAR) (Egyptian pound):</u>					
Claims on Government	56.0	97.6	167.1	201.3	217.0
Claims on private sector . . .	161.0	170.5	195.3	221.8	247.8
<u>Iran (rial):</u>					
Claims on Government b/. . . .	17,060.0	17,320.0	18,820.0	21,680.0	24,790.0 c/
Claims on private sector . . .	8,060.0	9,710.0	10,810.0	13,980.0	19,780.0 d/
<u>Iraq (iraqi dinar):</u>					
Claims on Government	11.9	16.9	22.7	29.2	29.4 e/
Claims on private sector . . .	24.8	31.1	32.8	38.8	38.0
<u>Israel (Israeli pound):</u>					
Claims on Government	168.6	238.4	382.6	426.1	436.6
Claims on private sector . . .	333.3	386.9	455.3	545.0	688.8
<u>Jordan (Jordanian dinar):</u>					
Claims on Government b/. . . .	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Claims on private sector . . .	4.9	6.5	7.5	10.0	10.2
<u>Lebanon f/(Lebanese pound):</u>					
Claims on Government)	425.0	508.0	633.0	684.0	812.0 g/
Claims on private sector . . .)					
<u>Syria (UAR) (Syrian pound):</u>					
Claims on Government b/. . . .	274.0	272.0	317.0	334.0	342.0 e/
Claims on private sector . . .	421.0	431.0	452.0	493.0	496.0 e/
<u>Turkey (Turkish lira):</u>					
Claims on Government b/. . . .	2,061.0	2,732.0	3,224.0	3,728.0	4,484.0 g/
Claims on private sector . . .	5,239.0	6,172.0	7,254.0	8,953.0	9,712.0 g/

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics,
vol. XII, No. 4, April 1959.

a/ Data refer to end of the year except as noted. Figures include loans made by the central banks, by commercial banks, and, in the case of Turkey, by related institutions.

b/ Including claims on official entities.

c/ 20 November.

d/ 20 September.

e/ End of November.

f/ Data refer to advances and discounts by the commercial banks and claims on the Lebanese Government held by the Issue Department of the Bank of Syria and Lebanon.

g/ End of June.

Table XXIX, Bank Credit^{a/} Outstanding at Year End for Selected Economic Activities in Certain Countries

(Millions of national currency units)

Country, currency and year	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Other	Total
<u>Egypt (UAR) (Egyptian pound)</u>					
1954	12.2 <u>b/</u>	6.7 <u>c/</u>	141.3		160.2 <u>d/</u>
1955	14.7 <u>b/</u>	9.1 <u>c/</u>	139.4		163.2 <u>d/</u>
1956	14.8 <u>b/</u>	10.3 <u>c/</u>	161.6		186.7 <u>d/</u>
1957	13.4 <u>b/</u>	14.7 <u>c/</u>	174.4		202.5 <u>d/</u>
<u>Israel e/ (Israeli pound)</u>					
1954	95.4	64.4	38.8	122.2	323.8
1955	129.7	81.4	38.6	137.1	386.8
1956	156.9	110.1	36.7	146.0	449.7
1957	180.0	139.5	45.4	168.0	532.9
<u>Syria (UAR) (Syrian pound)</u>					
1954	65.0 <u>f/</u>	54.8	291.4	19.1	430.3
1955	93.2 <u>f/</u>	55.2	282.5	31.3	462.2
1956	93.1 <u>f/</u>	59.9	302.9	31.4	487.3
1957	122.1 <u>f/</u>	67.3	318.2	26.0	533.5
1958 (June)	75.0 <u>g/</u>	62.0	279.0	24.0	440.0 <u>g/</u>
<u>Turkey (Turkish lira)</u>					
1954	1,500	147	2,900	338	4,886
1955	1,559	145	3,663	439	5,805
1956	1,892	162	4,488	470	7,013
1957	2,111	180	5,706	536	8,533
1958 (June)	2,160	198	6,341	527	9,225

Source: Egypt: National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin, vol. IX, No. 2, vol. X, No. 2, and vol. XI, No. 2; Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1956/57, 1957/58; Syria: Statistical Abstract of Syria 1956 and 1957, and data from the Central Bank of Syria; Turkey: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, September 1958.

a/ Excluding the central banks.

b/ Data refer to the Agricultural and Co-operative Credit Bank only.

c/ Data refer to loans and participations of the Industrial Bank of Egypt and participations of the Misr Bank in the Misr Companies.

d/ Including domestic investments of commercial banks.

e/ Including credit co-operative societies.

f/ Including outstanding loans of the Agricultural Bank of Syria of IS32.6, 53.3, 55 and 63.2 million for the years 1954 to 1957, respectively.

g/ Excluding outstanding loans of the Agricultural Bank of Syria.

Table XXX. Indices of Cost of Living and Wholesale Prices, a/ by Country
(1953 = 100)

Country and item	1954	1955	1955	1957	1958
<u>Cyprus (Nicosia):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	104	110	119	127	133
Cost of living, food	101	107	118	124	129
<u>Egypt (UAR) (Cairo):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	96	96	98	102	102
Cost of living, food	101	103	104	109	110
General wholesale prices	97	99	110	119	118
<u>Iran (Tehran):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	118	122	130	139	140
Cost of living, food	114	114	121	126	120
General wholesale prices	118	115	123	123	119
<u>Iraq (Baghdad):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	98	101	107	113	109
Cost of living, food	98	102	110	116	112
General wholesale prices	96	97	104	108	96
<u>Israel (Haifa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	112	119	127	135	139
Cost of living, food	113	117	126	132	136 b/
General wholesale prices	118	124	131	150	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	104	93	93	92	...
<u>Lebanon (Beirut):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	95	97	102	109	114 c/
Cost of living, food	93	96	105	114	118 c/
General wholesale prices	92	93	98	100	101 c/
<u>Sudan (Khartoum):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	108	110	106	107	116 b/
Cost of living, food	108	111	106	108	121 b/
General wholesale prices	108	105	111	118	105 d/
<u>Syria (UAR) (Damascus):</u>					
Cost of living, food	92	91	104 b/	114	109
General wholesale prices	96	97	102	98	96
<u>Turkey (Istanbul):</u>					
Cost of living, all items	110	119	136	152	169 b/
Cost of living, food	109	114	131	147	159 b/
General wholesale prices	111	119	139	164	185 b/

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1959; Jordan: Annual Statistical Yearbook, 1957.

- a/ Annual averages, except as stated.
- b/ Average for eleven months.
- c/ Average of January - April and October - December.
- d/ Average of nine months.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 1957-1958

Page 37, table 6:

Under Aden, footnote reference a should be on "Exports", not "Imports"

Page 45, first complete paragraph, lines 3 to 5:

The undesignated values expressed (17.1, 2.9, 29.3, 24.3) are for millions of Egyptian pounds

Page 45, footnote 13, lines 2 to 3:

For: "to Egypt"

Read: "by Egypt"

Page 48, second complete paragraph, line 4:

For: "(industrial loan and development loan)"

Read: "(independence loan and development loan)"

Page 66, table VIII:

Under Cigarettes, Egypt, 1957 figure:

For: "29,882"

Read: "9,882"

CORRIGENDUM
(E/3256)
(ST/ECA/61)
August 1959
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 1957-1958

Page 26, first paragraph, line 1:

For: "late in 1957"

Read: "late in 1956"

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