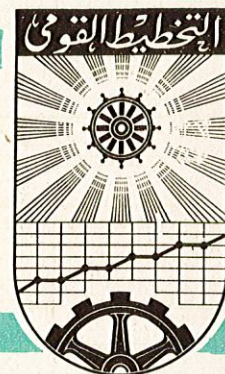


# UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

## THE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING



Memo. No. 772

UAR  
FOREIGN TRADE  
REPERCUSSIONS ON  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

by

Ahmed F. Kamel

July, 1967

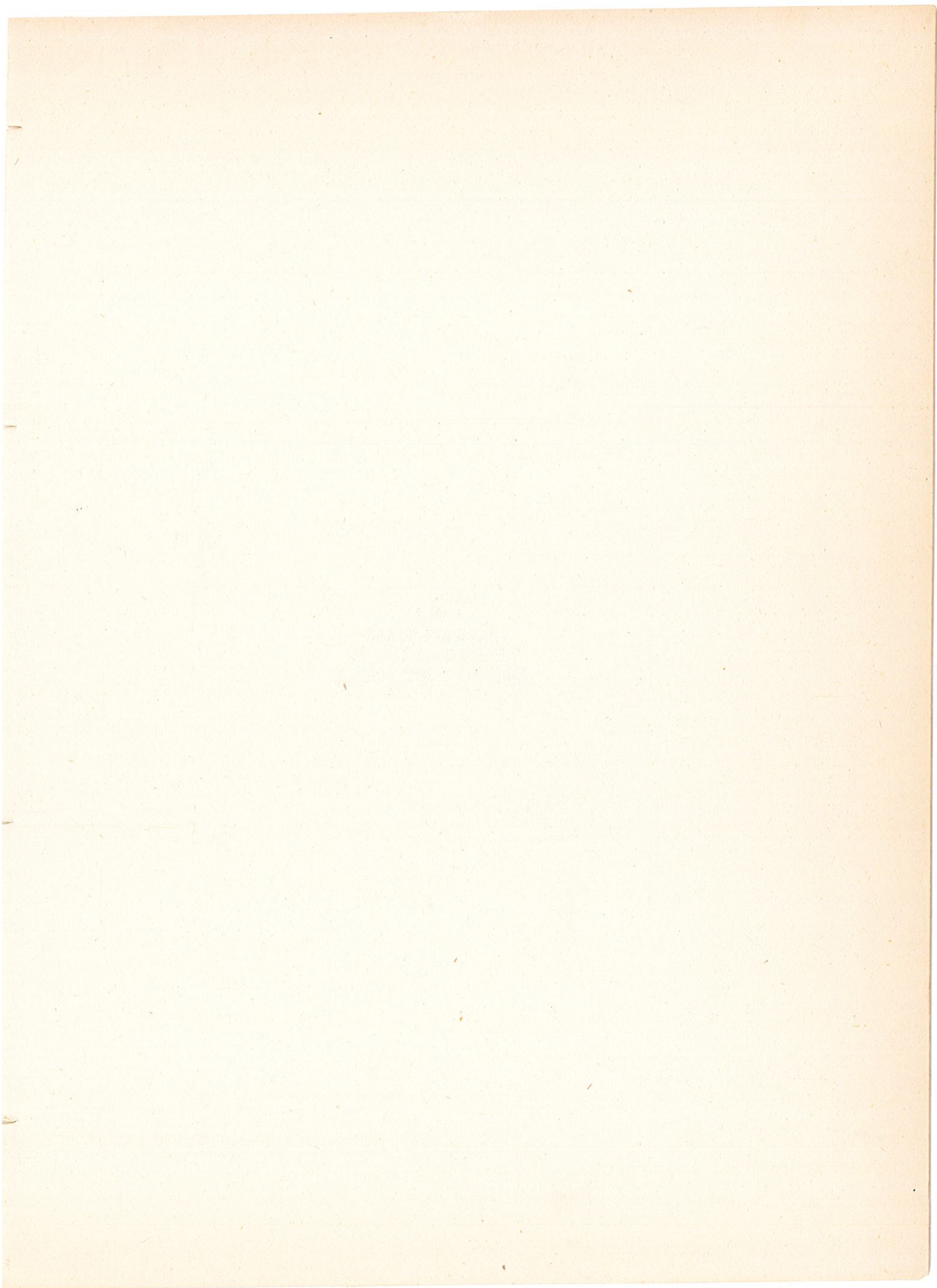






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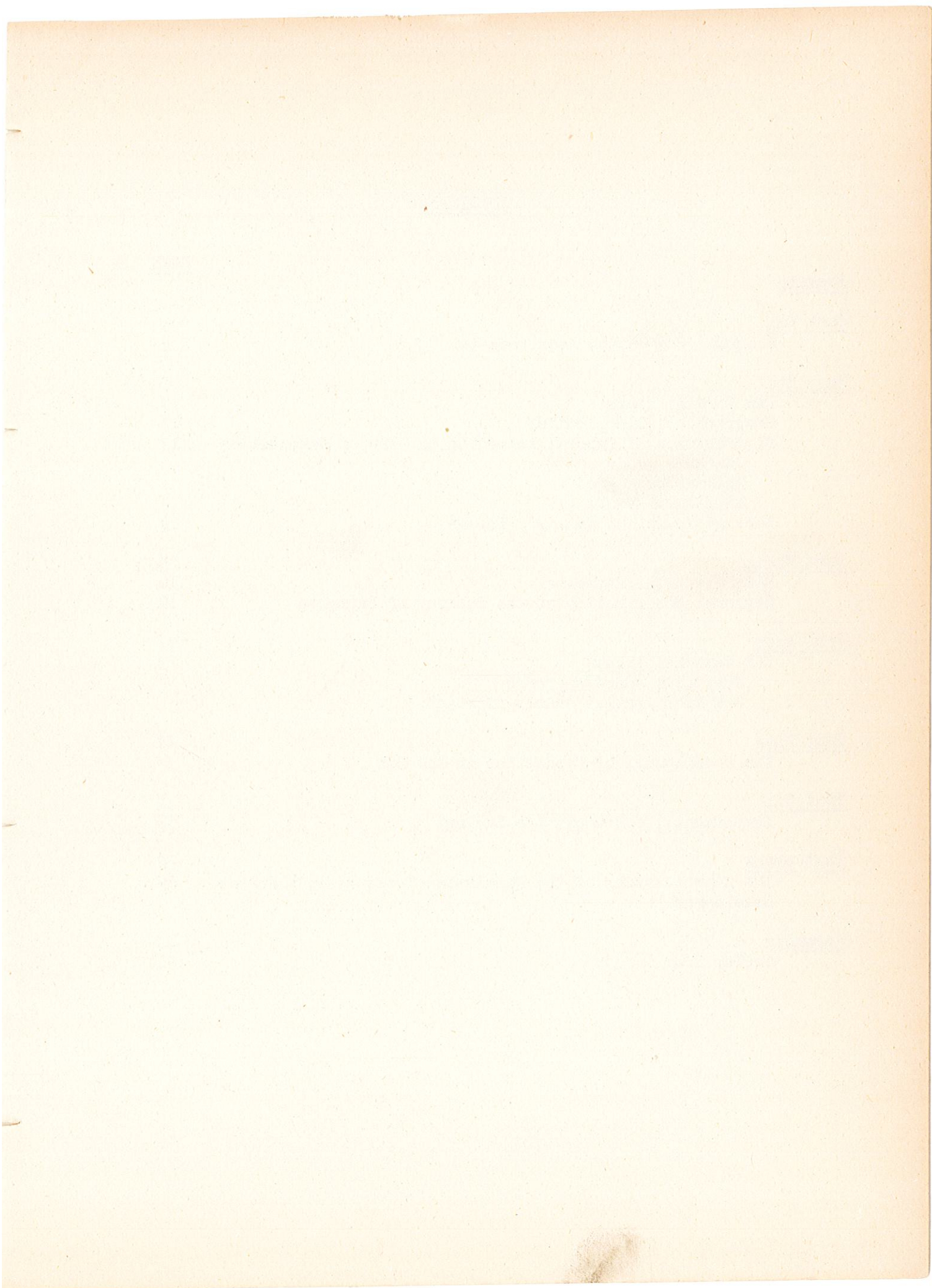




## CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Preface</u>	
<u>Part One</u>	3
Economic Projection Requirements	4
<u>Part Two</u>	7
UAR Foreign Trade	9
Geographical Distribution	11
Distribution of Imports According to Uses of Commodities	13
Consumer goods	
Intermediate goods	
Investment goods	
Foreign Trade and National Income	14
<u>Part Three</u>	15
UAR Balance of Payments	17
Regional Distribution of the Balance of Payments	18
<u>Part Four</u>	21
UAR National Income	23
The value added approach	
The Distributive shares approach	
<u>Part Five</u>	27
The Development of Production in the UAR	
<u>Part Six</u>	31
Investments, Consumption & Savings	33
<u>Part Seven</u>	37
The Repercussions of the Population Pressure on Economic Development	39
<u>Appendix</u>	41
Tables from 1 to 27	







## TABLES

### Table No.

- 1 Data Utilized in Long Term Economic Projection of UAR in the Years 1950-1964
- 2 Foreign Trade - Imports, Exports & The Balance of Trade in the Years 1950-1963
- 3 Geographical Distribution of Exports in the Years 1950-1963
- 4 Geographical Distribution of Imports in the Years 1950-1963
- 5 Aggregate Distribution of Imports According to Uses of Commodities in the Years 1958-1962
- 6 Distribution of Imports According to Uses & Types of Commodities in the Years 1958-1962
- 7 Foreign Trade Volume in the Years 1953-1963
- 8 Foreign Trade, Distributed According to the Standard of Manufacturing and Level of Uses in the Years 1958-1959
- 9 Foreign Trade, Distributed According to Commodities in the Years 1950-1959.
- 10 Geographical Distribution of Exports and Imports in the Years 1950-1963
- 11 Geographical Distribution for Imports & Exports and the Balance of Trade in the Years 1950-1963
- 12 Foreign Trade & Its Relation to National Income in the Years 1950-1963
- 13 Foreign Trade for Petroleum and Its Products in the Years 1959-1963.
- 14 Trade Transactions, Net Capital Transfers, Trade Balance and Total Deficit or Surplus in the Years 1950-1963.
- 15 Balance of Payments - Current Transactions in the Years 1959-1963.
- 16 Regional Distribution for the Balance of Payments in the Years 1951-1963.
- 17 Balance of Payments with Economic Developed Countries in the Years 1951-1959.



Table No.

- 18 The National Income According to Value Added Approach Distributed Among the Different Economic Activities (Constant Prices, Base Year 1954) in the years 1950-1961.
- 19 The National Income, According to Value Added Approach, Distributed Among the Different Economic Activities (At Constant Prices - Base Year 1959-60) in the Years 1961/62 - 1964/65
- 20 The National Income, According to Value Added Approach, Distributed Among the Different Economic Activities (at current Prices) in the Years 1950-1960
- 21 The National Income, According to Value Added Approach, Distributed Among the Different Economic Activities (at Current Prices, Base year 1959/60) in the Years 1960-1964
- 22 The National Income, According to Distributive Shares Approach, Distributed Among the Different Sectors (at Current Prices) in the Years 1957-1960
- 23 Domestic Product Unit (at Constant Prices) in the years 1959/60-1964/65
- 24 Domestic Product Unit (at Current Prices) in the Years 1959/60 - 1964/65
- 25 Investments, Exports of Goods & the Structure of Consumption & Savings in the Years 1952 - 1964
- 26 Percentage of Consumption, Savings & Per Capita Income to the Total National Income & Total Domestic Product (at Current Prices) in the Years 1952-1964
- 27 Distribution of Population on the Governorate Level in the Census Years 1927, 1937, 1947 & 1960.



## PREFACE

The problem of economic and social development has become, the main concern of developing countries. The disparity of the standards of living between different countries is no longer acceptable for social, economic and political considerations, also the accelerated growth of the developing countries is a requirement for the equalization of the standards of living of the different countries.

Although most of the developing countries had endeavoured to start the process of economic development; yet these endeavours are encountering social and economic difficulties which hinder the process of growth. The obstacles to acceleration are partly internal and partly international. Some countries have been able to overcome these obstacles, others still suffer to do so due to lack of experience and to unavailability of data needed for planning to overcome these difficulties.

There is no doubt that the exchange of views and experience between these countries, is a requirement for promoting economic development.

Economic trends in UAR during the last few years (Specially since 1959/60 and during the five-year plan period) has indicated that the process of economic development - despite the obstacles which faced the process - had achieved -to a certain extent- a considerable improvement.

National income amounted to L.E. 1884.0 m in 1964/65 against L.E. 888.7 m in 1950 and against L.E. 1323.0 m in 1959 (the base year for the five-year plan). This increase was due to the implementation of great number of the plan's projects.

UAR economy structure had changed during the period of the first economic and social plan due to the issuing of nationalisation decrees and other social laws. As a result to the nationalisation decrees the banking system, insurance companies and about 90.0% of the industrial activity were subjected to the state which became able to direct and organise these institutions for the sake of the people. The major aim for issuing these decrees and other laws, was the redistribution of the national income without causing any discrepancy to the national economy of the state.

Before 1952, 94.0% of land owners possessed 35.0% of the cultivated land, while 6.0% possessed 20.0% of the land. In precise figures, 264.0000 owners possessed very small area, while 2136 persons owned 1.176801 feddans of the whole cultivated area of 5800000 feddans.

As a result of this unbalanced situation and due to this economic stagnation, it was incumbent on the state to realise social equality and to put an end to this divergence between classes which was the cause of social instability.



It was realised that a redistribution of the cultivated land, was so important, as a means to ensure social equality, and in consequence the Agrarian Reform law was proclaimed. Land ownership was reduced to 100 feddans per person and the residual was distributed among penniless farmers.

To establish economic equalization among the different economic sectors and to be able to achieve economic and social development, data must be available for planners to be a guide for long term planning.

This memo. provides the available data for this purpose. It contains a time series of data between 1950 and uptill 1964.

Great care has been taken into consideration -as far as possible- in collecting these data so that it could be of some help in the projection process in the long term.



PART ONE

ECONOMIC PROJECTION REQUIREMENTS







ECONOMIC PROJECTION REQUIREMENTS

Long term economic development requires a time series of data to enable planners to follow up economic and social conditions of the citizens - which change rapidly - and on the other hand to be ready to change these conditions to fit with the country's circumstances to face the future.

Table 1 shows that capital formation at current prices raised from L.E. 118.6m in 1953 to L.E. 364.3 m in 1964 at an increase of L.E. 245.7 m by 207.0%. Imports of services raised from L.E. 60.0 m in 1950 to 88.7% in 1963 at an increase of 46.4%. This item includes shipping, tourism and government expenditure. It is noticed that expenditure on shipping ranged between L.E. 7.0 m in 1950 and L.E. 9.6 m in 1963. The rate of expenditure did not change except in 1960 as it reached L.E. 14.8

The average expenditure on travel and tourism was L.E. 43.3 m during the period from 1950 to 1963, reaching its peak in 1960 registering an amount of L.E. 60.2 m at an increase of 24.1% over 1950, due to the tendency to encourage educational and diplomatic missions.

Government expenditure raised from L.E. 5.1 m in 1950 to L.E. 28.3 m in 1960 at an increase of L.E. 23.2 m. This increase was due to the expansion in establishing new social and industrial projects specially during the period of the first-five year plan, and also due to expansion in the government sector.

The value of food imports raised from L.E. 45.7 m in 1950 to L.E. 104.1 m in 1964 at an increase of L.E. 58.4 m. It is noticed that food imports declined between 1954 and 1956 reaching its peak in 1955 registering L.E. 20.2 m. Imports of machinery and transport equipments became L.E. 109.9 m in 1964 registering an increase of L.E. 76.7 m at a percentage of 231.0% over 1950.

Food exports raised to L.E. 48.9 m in 1964 recording an increase of 344.6% over 1950.

However, table (1) gives different data needed for the long term planning process, which could be of some help.







PART TWO

UAR  
FOREIGN TRADE







FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade plays an important role in the economy of any country specially developing countries.

Studying UAR foreign trade in the period from 1950 to 1963 shows a continuing deficit in its balance of trade. The analysis of its foreign trade shows that raw materials are considered the main component of exports, while manufactured goods occupied the first place in its imports. It is noticed that there is a slight tendency towards lesser dependence<sup>(1)</sup> on the exports of raw cotton; while there is a gradual increase in the importance of exporting some other export items, as cotton yarn. On the other hand certain imports of consumer goods as cotton textiles and luxury goods ceased to exist, while imports of capital goods tend to increase. Nevertheless, it could be said that the final outcome of UAR foreign trade still depends upon the value of raw cotton exports and that exports of rice and imports of wheat - together with exports of raw cotton - determine the magnitude of the trade deficit. Due to this pattern of foreign trade, the economy of the country was highly sensitive to international economic development. Also the changes in the prices of raw materials in the international markets were reflected in UAR balance of trade.

The structure of UAR foreign trade had experienced a changeover, marked by an expansion in untapped markets and a decline of trade with the traditional trade areas. The trade-and-payments agreements with so many countries have a highly great effect in stimulating UAR foreign trade.

The substantial deficit in the balance of trade between 1950 and 1963 ranges between L.E. 11.0 m. and 171.6 m. The average yearly volume of trade during this period was nearly L.E. 391.1 m. The years 1951, 1958, 1960 to 1963 showed a considerable increase over the average trade volume; while the years from 1953 to 1956 indicated a noticeable decline.

By analysing the figures of the volume of the foreign trade, considering 1950 as a base year (388.1 L.E. m = 100), it is recognized that 1950 registered a high volume of trade (124.3%) during the fifties due to an increase in exports and imports by 15.7% and 31.5% respectively. It is noticed also that 1963 had registered the highest volume of foreign trade in the years between 1950 & 1963 due to advances in both exports and imports by 29.3% and 87.3% respectively.

It should be mentioned that the deficit in the balance of trade reached its peak in 1963 then 1962.

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(1) Table No. 2



In an attempt to analyse the figures of UAR foreign trade volume, it was found that export of raw materials<sup>(2)</sup> stand in the first place among other exports and recorded the highest level in 1951 with a total of L.E. 170.5m., representing 84.1% of total exports for that year, due to the high demand for cotton caused by the Korean war. Exports of raw materials for the years 1950-1959 in comparison to the base year 1950 (L.E. 156m = 100) ranged from 71.0% in 1956 (due to the tripartite aggression) up to 87.3% (due to expansion in trade with trade with new markets for cotton).

Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods formed about 15.3% on the average from the total value of exports in the same period, which explains the new policy of encouraging exports other than cotton.

In regard to imports, the manufactured goods formed the largest share representing an average of 43.5% of the total imports during the whole period. The semi-manufactured goods and raw materials formed an average of 28.3% and 24.2% respectively.

It could be easily deduced from exports of food<sup>(3)</sup> materials, drinks and tobacco production-which are undurable goods - a significant rise over the base year (1950). This rise amounted to 550.0% in 1956, around 600.0% in 1958, and became 525.0% in 1959, Nevertheless they represent 3.7%, 3.4% and 3.2% of yearly total exports, respectively.

It is noticed that the exports of undurable materials for industry formed the main components of exports, ranging from 76.6% to 91.3%. The only year which recorded an increase over the base year with 113.4% (1950, L.E. 155.1m = 100) was 1951, followed by 1957, 1952, 1958 & 1959 registering 89.5%, 85.4%, 80.9% and 80.9% respectively.

It was clear that raw<sup>(4)</sup> cotton exports were the important kind of exports under this division, reaching its peak in 1951 at a value of L.E. 164.1 million, followed by 1957, 1960 1952 & 1963, registering L.E. 142.2 m, L.E. 134.7 m, L.E. 126.4 m & L.E. 121.0 m respectively. It is noticed that the share of cotton exports shows a downward trend after 1951 due to the policy of the government which aims at eliminating the dependence on one crop for exports.

On the other hand a remarkable change happened in the structure of imports, due to the efforts made by the government to encourage industrialization. A rise in metals, machines and apparatus from 24.7% of total imports in 1950 to 30.0% of total imports in 1958 and to 33.7% in 1959. While imports of consumer goods showed a considerable drop except goods of vital importance as medicines and pharmaceuticals.

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(2) Table No. 8

(3) Table No. 9

(4) Table No. 2



It is important to mention that the drop in consumer goods imports did not lower the standard of living, as the amounts manufactured locally exceeded the amounts previously imported.

The imports of outfits and tools<sup>(5)</sup> tend to rise with the exception of 1953 & 1954 which registered a decline below the base year (1950).

The rise in this kind of imports amounted to 40.4% in 1955, 49.5% in 1956 3.6% in 1957, 61.7% in 1958 & 75.1% in 1959. Imports of durable goods - food stuffs, drinks and tobacco products - which form nearly 14.7% of the total imports for the period under review had registered their peak in the years 1952, 1951 & 1959 respectively, due to the fact that wheat was the main item in this division.

The repercussions of the population pressure dilemma are reflected in the large quantities of food imports - specially wheat - which valued about L.E. 34 m in 1951 & L.E. 32.7 m in 1952. However, imports of wheat declined in 1954 and 1956 and vanished completely in 1955. This change was due to foreign aid and to improvement of local output of wheat during those years. Imports of wheat were resumed once more to its normal from 1957 onwards.

Crude and partly refined petroleum accrued more importance in the structure of imports, increasing by 233.3% in 1958 over the base year (1950). This assures the tendency towards the expansion in domestic industries and the higher demand for fuel. In spite of the new discoveries of oilfields and of the increase in its production yet oil imports remained the same because the quality of the domestic oil did not meet the needs of the country.

#### Geographical Distribution:

The most striking feature in UAR foreign trade in the period between 1950 and 1963 was the change-over from the customary trade areas to new markets to avoid being tied to the economy of one or two countries, as was previously the situation.

The UAR has trade relations with seven groups of countries<sup>(6)</sup> which are: Arab countries, Eastern Europe Countries, Western Europe countries, the United Kingdom, Asian Countries, the United States of America and other countries.

The average of imports from Arab Countries during the period under review was 6.2% of the total imports; reaching its peak in 1957 with 9.8% of the year's total imports. Imports from the second group namely Eastern Europe countries had accrued a remarkable rise since 1956, reaching a new pinnacle in 1958 with 31.9% of the year's total imports. Imports from this group formed an average 16.4% during the period under study. The expansion of trade with these countries was due to the bilateral agreements with the countries of this group.<sup>(7)</sup>

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(5) Table No. 9

(6) Tables Nos 3, 4 & 10

(7) Table No. 7



Imports from Western Europe countries - excluding U.K. - reached an average of 42.0% of the total imports between 1950 & 1959 reaching its peak in 1954 with 49.8% of the year's total imports. Imports from the United Kingdom showed fluctuation movements during the fifties, and recorded the lowest level in 1957 with 1.5% of the total year's imports, because of the political disputes between the two countries and the Lancashire textile crises. The average imports from the U.K. during this period reached 11.4% of the total imports. The value of imports between 1961 and 1963 - from Western countries including U.K. - showed a tendency towards improvement reaching L.E. 142.8 m at 35.8% of the year's total imports

The average imports from the Asian countries - China, India & Japan - was 6.6% during the period under review, reaching its higher level in 1957 at a percentage of 7.8% of the year's total imports.

With regard to the United States of America, the yearly imports average was L.E. 39.6 m, representing 16.5% of the total imports during the whole period.

Exports to Arab Countries during the same period (1950 - 1965) registered an remarkable rise, reaching its peak in 1961, with 14.5% of the year's total exports, representing 8.8% of the UAR total exports during this period.

The share of exports to Eastern European Countries achieved a reasonable rise starting from 10.5% in 1950 and reaching 43.9% in 1963. Exports to this group registered its highest level in 1959 with 46.0% of the year's total exports' value. This rise was due to the trade and payment agreements with the countries of this region. Exports to West Europe countries - excluding U.K. - had registered a gradually drop between 1950 and 1959, dropping from 34.3% in 1950 to 18.5% in 1959 of the year's total exports. It reached its highest level in 1952 representing 43.8% of the year's total exports. On the other hand exports to the United Kingdom recorded a high drop during this period and nearly vanished in 1957 representing 0.1% of the total exports of the year, due to the political disputes between the two countries.

However, average of exports to West European countries - including the U.K. - was L.E. 54.2 m representing 36.2% of the total exports during the period under review. This average to Asian countries was L.E. 28.1 m representing 17.9% of total exports to these countries during the same period.

Exports to the USA showed a tendency to decline since 1953 and reached its lowest level in 1959 as it was L.E. 2.6 m with 1.7% of total exports of the year. The average of exports to this country was L.E. 10.4 m, representing 6.2% of the total exports to this country during the same period.



As regards to UAR balance of trade<sup>(8)</sup> with each of the above mentioned groups, the following can be deduced:

- I. An average surplus with
  - a- Arab Countries of L.E. 0.2m
  - b- Eastern Europe Countries of L.E. 10.1m
  - c- Asian Countries of L.E. 11.7m
  
- II. An average deficit with
  - a- Western Europe & U.K. of L.E. 43.1m
  - b- USA of L.E. 29.2m
  - c- Other countries of L.E. 14.5m

The total average annual deficit during this period was L.E. 64.8m.

Distribution of Imports According to Uses of Commodities:

The structure of UAR imports reveals a considerable expansion during the period from 1958 to 1962<sup>(9)</sup>, showing the development that had occurred to the components of imports classified according to uses of commodities, which are:

I. Consumer goods

Imports of consumer goods accounted for about L.E. 58m in 1958, representing 24.3% of the year's total imports, had dropped to L.E. 50.7m in 1960 by L.E. 7.3m at a percentage of 12.6% compared with 1958. Imports of consumer goods in 1960 represented 22.5% of the year's total imports. The value of consumer goods imports increased to L.E. 65.2m in 1961 by L.E. 14.5m, at 33.6% compared with 1960. Imports of consumer goods represented 26.7% of the total imports in 1961 and 28.9% in 1962. This increase was due to larger purchases of maize, wheat and wheat flour.

The other main goods of consumer goods' imports are tea, medicines pharmaceuticals, fats and butter representing 2.8% of the total imports in 1958, registering a considerable increase by 4.5% in 1961, then returned to its previous rate in 1962.

It is noticed that imports of living animals and meat was 1.0% in 1958, remained nearly without change during the whole period except in 1961 recording 1.7% and dropped to 0.9% in 1962.

II. Intermediate Goods:

Imports of intermediary goods amounted to L.E. 126.3m in 1958 representing 53.1% of the year's total imports against L.E. 98.3m in 1962 representing 32.7% of the year's total imports, with an increase of L.E. 6.9m than 1961 by 7.5%. Imports of pulp for paper made an increase of L.E. 1.6m in 1962 compared with 1958 at a percentage of 123.0%. Metallic products imports registered a drop of L.E. 13.4m by 42.1% compared with 1958. In the mean time imports of other goods recorded a rise of nearly 14.0% of the year's total imports. Other intermediary goods maintained nearly their last year's level.

<sup>(8)</sup> Table No. 11

<sup>(9)</sup> Tables No. 5 & 6.



### III. Investment Goods:

Imports of investment goods registered L.E. 53.9m in 1958 at 22.6% of the year's total imports, advanced gradually till it reached L.E. 67.6m in 1962 representing 22.6% of the year's total imports, while this increase amounted to L.E. 13.7m at a percentage of 25.4%, compared with 1958. Imports of sharp tools and base metal products accrued a rise of L.E. 1.5m during the period under review at a percentage of 377.5%. Electrical machinery and apparatuses advanced by 36.7%, but imports of transportation machinery products declined by 14.2% in 1962 compared with 1958 while imports of scientific and fine optical equipments had achieved a noticeable rise by 120.0%. A noteworthy development of foreign trade in 1961 & 1962 was the increase in unspecified imports to L.E. 48m in 1962 against L.E. 23.4m in 1961 with an increase of L.E. 24.6m at a percentage of 105.1%, which is rather difficult to explain, but it may be partly attributed to the recording of certain imports in the statistics for 1962 due to the delay in customs formalities.

### Foreign Trade and the National Income:

The volume of foreign trade between 1950 and 1963 had registered a very high level, reaching its peak in 1963(10) followed by 1951 over the base year 1950. On the other hand figures of the national income - in current prices - had shown a gradual rise since 1953 which is reflected upon the relation between them. The percentage of the volume of foreign trade to the national income had raised from 43.7% in 1950 to 49.7% in 1951 which is the highest level during the period under review, yet this relation showed fluctuation movements recording a low level in 1963 with 35.9%, because the percentage of increase in the national income was not suitable to the percentage of increase in the foreign trade. The ratio of exports to national income reached its highest level in 1951 with 20.9% and then stayed nearly around 15.0% for few years till it reached 13.0% in 1963.

The relation between national income and imports - known as the average propensity to import - was 28.8% in 1951 at an increase of 4.9% over the base year(1950). It is noticed that the average propensity to imports showed a tendency to decline during the period under review, reaching 22.9% in 1963 at a decline of 1.0% to the base year.

The relation between the increase and decline of both imports and the national income - known as the marginal rate of imports - registered its highest level in 1951 by 81.7 against 55.1 in 1963.

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(10) Table No. 12



PART THREE

UAR

UAR  
Balance of Payments







BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

UAR international activities had resulted during the period from 1950 to 1963, with the exception of 1954, in a changing deficit, ranging from L.E. 8.3m in 1953 and L.E. 55.4 in 1952(11). This deficit is due to the deficit in the balance of trade, however, this was abated by the surplus in other transactions. For example, in 1963 the trade balance deficit amounted to L.E. 173.8, yet the deficit in the balance of payments did not exceed L.E. 29.2m due to the incurred surplus of current transactions amounting L.E. 50.9m and to the surplus of the net capital transfers which was L.E. 93.7m.

Due to the fact that the country is passing a development decade, one can notice that the largest share of revenues is coming from visible exports specially agricultural crops. The average of the proceeds of exports during the period of study represented 64.6% of the total receipts. A structural change occurred in total proceeds due to a slight decline in the receipt share of exports below the average from 1953 till 1959 with the exception of 1957 in addition to an upsurge in the Suez Canal dues which rose from 10.0% of the total proceeds in 1951 to 16.6% in 1960 and to 19.5% in 1963(12)

Suez Canal due became more important since 1952 because of the discovery of new oilfields in the Middle East countries and due to widening and deepening the Suez Canal to enable the passage of more bigger vessels. Suez Canal tolls increased gradually from L.E. 26.2m in 1950 to L.E. 71.1m in 1963, however these dues registered a decline in 1956 & 1957 because of the Suez aggression.

Dues from shipping are the second important item, representing an average of L.E. 10.2m during the period from 1955 to 1963. On the other hand, proceeds from insurance, transit trade, interests, dividends and other revenues showed a slight development during the same period.

Most of these disbursements was directed to pay the value of imports, which is a normal characteristic for developing countries, depending largely on importing foodstuffs and machinery. The average payments for imports represented in the years 1955 to 1963 nearly 82.1% of the total disbursements. Payments for imports recorded a noticeable increase in 1957 by 81.0% of the year's total disbursements. Interest, dividends and other revenue are considered as an important component in invisible disbursements, recording a yearly average of L.E. 7m from 1955 to 1963, reaching their highest level in 1955 with L.E. 17.1m. However a tendency to decline started from 1956 due to the nationalization of the Suez Canal company and the Egyptianization of insurance companies and banks. It is noticed that the value of these items showed a tendency to rise from 1961.

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(11) Table No. 14

(12) Table No. 15



The government's expenditures abroad ranged between L.E. 11m in 1955 and L.E. 28.3 in 1963 with an annual average of L.E. 21.5m or about 6.8% of total disbursements. The rise was due to the encouragement of educational missions abroad and of the diplomatic missions.

Expenditures of tourism and subsidies registered an annual average of L.E. 9.2m during the period under review, reaching its peak in 1960 by L.E. 12.2m. Owing to travel restrictions, tourism at travel remittances showed a tendency to decline recording L.E. 5m in 1958.

Payments for transit trade ranged between L.E. 3.6m in 1955 and L.E. 4.2m in 1962 with an annual average of L.E. 2.9m.

Other payments ranged from L.E. 16m in 1955 and L.E. 15.6m in 1963, with an average of L.E. 11m yearly reaching its highest level in 1955 and 1963 respectively.

In the light of the above exposition one can easily recognize that the balance of invisible credits had offset the sharp deficit in the balance of trade during the period of study.

#### Regional Distribution of the Balance of Payments:

U.A.R. yearly activities with the rest of the world showed different indications and transactions<sup>(13)</sup>. Transactions with the United States of America did and exceed L.E. 35m between 1951 and 1963 on the receipt side, while payments reached L.E. 124.5m in 1963. One can notice that transactions with the Dollar area resulted a continuous deficit during this period with the exception of 1951 & 1960.

As regards the transactions with the sterling area, it could be recognized that there was a downward trend specially after 1956. The United Kingdom was the most important dealer in this area. The volume of current transactions with this area reached 37.3% in 1951 of the total transactions of which 26.0% was with the U.K. Receipts from cotton exports, shipping and Suez Canal dues were the main items of receipts; but they began to decline after 1956 and returned to increase since 1960. Payments to the sterling area went for machinery spare parts, textiles and tea. The years 1952, 1955, 1956 & 1960 recorded an overall deficit of L.E. 4.6, 4.5, 6.3 & 1.4m respectively. The remaining years showed a balanced with an average of about L.E. 12.2m, reaching its peak in 1953 with a total of L.E. 27.9m. This was due to increase in cotton exports to U.K., to the decline in payments for imports; to the rise in Suez Canal dues of about one million Egyptian pounds and to the increase of L.E. 3m in British army expenditure.

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(13) Table No. 16



Transaction with Western European Countries showed some fluctuation in both receipts and payments sides during the period under review. The yearly average receipts from those countries amounted L.E. 69.1m nearly representing 7.7% of the total receipts, while payments recorded a higher average of about L.E. 96.3m or 7.7% of the total payments. Transactions with this area resulted a continuous deficit reaching its peak in 1959 with L.E. 72.7m. It is noticed that this deficit began to retract between 1952 and 1954, then returned to its level in 1955 and showed fluctuation movements during the rest of the years.

A great expansion occurred in dealing with the Eastern European Countries since 1956. Receipts with this area amounted to about 7.8% of the total receipts in 1951, while payments recorded nearly 8.4% of total payments. These rates rose to 18.1% and 17.7% in 1956 and to 30.4% & 24.8% in 1963 respectively. Transactions with this area showed a favourable balance in the years 1954, 1955, 1957, 1960 & 1963, while indicated the reverse in the other years due to the drop in raw cotton prices and the increase in the government expenditures.

Transactions with the countries of the Middle East resulted a continuous deficit during the period under review with the exception of the years from 1961 to 1963. This deficit ranged between L.E. 100,000 in 1955 and L.E. 16.6m in 1955. This deficit is due to the excess of imports over exports.

Transactions with other countries showed a favourable balance with the exception of 1952, 1953 and 1959 due to the increase in importing wheat and its flour.



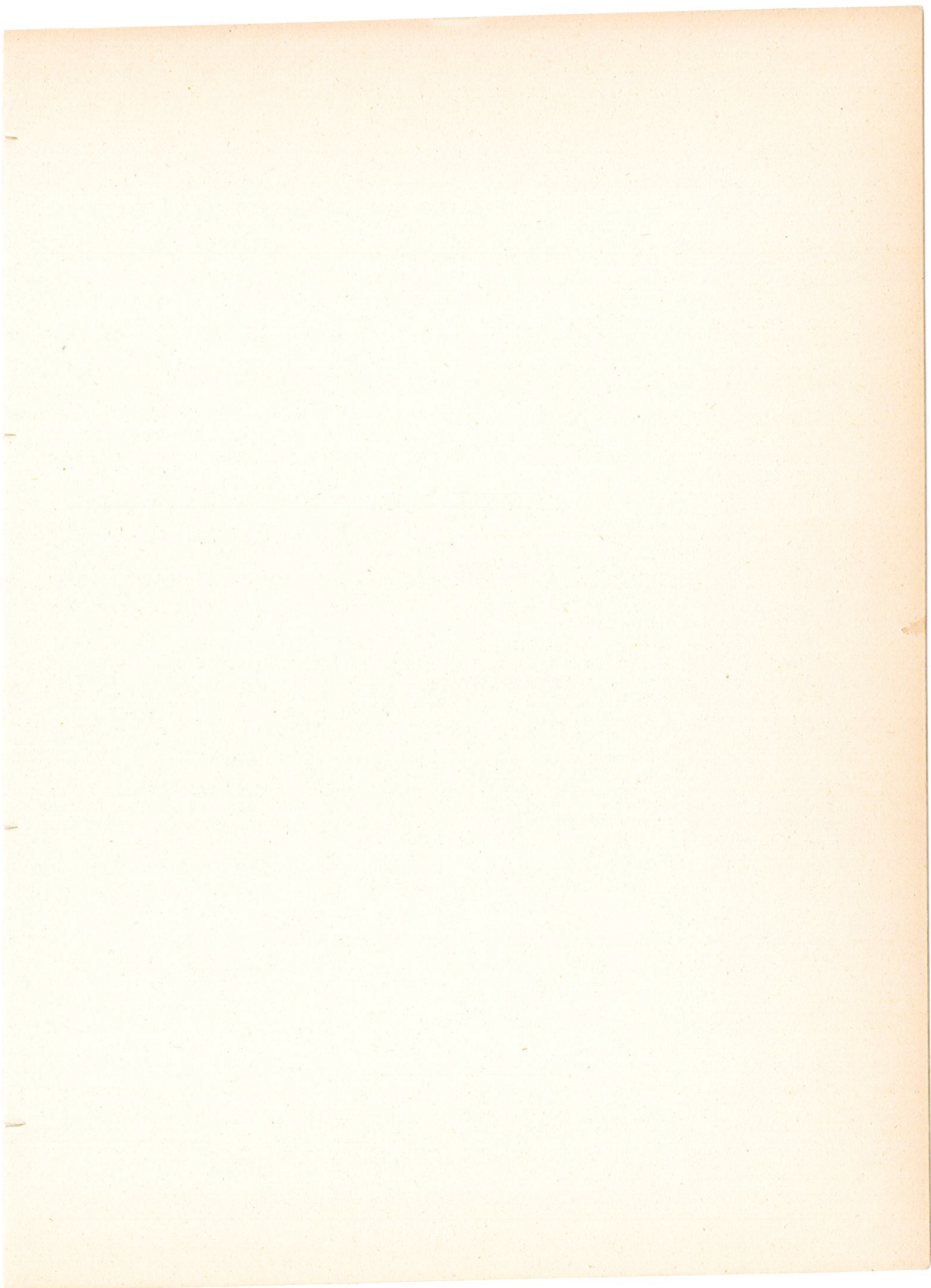




PART FOUR

UAR  
NATIONAL INCOME







THE NATIONAL INCOME

In compiling the national income two different approaches could be used.

1. The Value Added Approach(14)

This method measures the national output in terms of production. It measures the value of the domestic output at factor cost, plus the net factor income payment from abroad. It depends on measuring the net final product in each domestic sector, in other words, it aims at measuring the final product after deducting inter-industries current purchases used up in production- as raw materials and fuel.

This method can only be applied to sectors and activities that have physical production. Owing to data inadequacy as regards capital consumption allowances, the item is not excluded and the estimates are put on a "gross" basis.

2. The Distributive Shares Approach(15)

This method measures national output in terms of incomes, in other words, it measures the incomes of the factors of production during the accounting period. Wages & salaries, rent, interest and business incomes are considered to represent the remuneration of factors of production. This method has been applicable to all the public sector and with some exceptions to the private sector such as agriculture industries and construction which are known as out-of-door industries. In applying this method, the figures of capital consumption allowances are excluded and results are considered to be "net".

Thus the results of the latter approach are less than the results of the value added method by an amount equal to the capital consumption allowances. The differences between the results of the two approaches is considered to be a statistical discrepancy.

However, the results of the value added approach represent the official estimates of national income. It is preferred to the other approach for three reasons:

- Its data as regards to the physical productive sectors are more accurate
- Its estimates are comparable with previous years' estimates
- Its results are liable to be recalculated at constant prices.

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(14) Tables Nos. 18 & 20

(15) Table No.22



The value added approach divides the economy into three major sectors, namely:

I. The Public Sector:

This sector has been divided on a functional basis according to the economic role played by the different governmental departments and authorities to three sub-sectors which are:

- a- The General Government sector
- b- The Development Institutions sector
- c- The Business sector

II. The Private Sector:

This sector covers all types of economic activities of the society other than what has been classified under the public sector. This sector is divided into the following sub-sectors:

- a- The Business sector which has been sub-divided into: agriculture, corporate business (organised), non-corporate business and construction
- b- Households
- c- Non-profit organisations.

III. The Rest of the World Sector:

This sector includes all transactions between the domestic economy and foreign countries.

UAR national income<sup>(16)</sup> figures between 1950 and 1961 at constant prices - taking 1954 as a base year in order to remove the influence of the change in the level of prices on national income totals - represent the "real national income estimates" or the "real national product".

The real national income estimates between 1950 and 1961 show an increase of about 78.7%. It is clear that there was a semi-stagnation in the out-put of the different economic sectors during 1956 and 1957 due to the Suez Canal aggression.

The increase of the national income in 1961 accounted for 78.7% of the total increase achieved in 1950, as a result of the participation of all economic sectors in the expansion of the national income, although the largest increases were recorded in the public sector (221.9%), extrating and manufacturing industries (242.8%), and banking and insurance services (55.7%).

The steep fall in the "private household services" sector and "ownership of dwellings" sector was due to the adoption of a new method of estimation based on the results of the family budget study.

As the income originating in the "Rest of the World" sector is considered to be equal to the difference between the receipts and payments of "interest and dividends", it is obvious that the balance of these transactions shows a continuous deficit prior to the nationalisation of the former Suez Canal company, and some other foreign organisations. However, this deficit fell by L.E. 4.7 million in 1965 because payments of the former Suez Canal Company

(16) Table No. 18



covered a period of five months only. In the following years the balance showed a surplus because remittances to this company were stopped completely.

It was noticed that the pattern of income distribution by activities differs substantially in 1961 from that in 1950. It was noticed that agriculture in 1953 - the second year after the revolution - held first place in the national income, representing 38.4% while manufacturing and extracting industries did not exceed 9.8% of the total national income.

These shares accounted for 31.5% and 11.8% in 1959 respectively. In other words, agriculture remained the main source of income. In 1961 a slight tendency towards industrialization was noticed as agriculture represented 25.2% while industry represented 17.9% of the total national income.

The net national income - at current prices<sup>(17)</sup> accounted for L.E. 1419.8 m in 1960, against L.E. 1323.0 m in 1959 at an increase of 7.3%

The expansion which took place in the industrial production explains the development which had achieved in this sector. The income originating in the industrial sector achieved the highest percentage of increase among the other economic sectors. This increase which amounted to L.E. 30.9 in 1960 (18.5%) reflects the continuous development occurred in this sector. The income originating from agriculture amounted to L.E. 422 m achieving a rise of L.E. 30.3 m, while the income originating from the public sector achieved an increase of L.E. 20.4 m by 7.1% over 1959. Other sectors registered a slight rise, while services decreased by one million.

As regards the national income - calculated according to the distributive shares at current prices (18) the following remarks should be pointed out.

The increase in the operating returns (taxes) of the public business sector from L.E. 61.1m in 1957 to L.E. 90.0m in 1958 was due to the returns from the Suez Canal which occurred to the country in 1956. The changes happened in the figures of the unincorporated business sector were due to a change in the method of estimation. Interest of the agriculture sector (farm) is included in the operating returns (taxes).

The total domestic product increased by about L.E. 108m or 10.0% in 1958 by L.E. 130m or 11.0% in 1959 and by L.E. 80m or 6.0% in 1960. Wages and salaries increased at the same time by L.E. 10.9m or 2.0%, by L.E. 64.5m or 12.0% and by L.E. 66.7m or 11.2% respectively. However their percentage to the total product raised from 48.0% in 1957 to 49.0% in 1960.

It is to be recalled that the calendar year 1960 is the last one for which national income estimates as mentioned above are available, for the estimates of the preceding years - made by the Ministry of National planning - were prepared for financial years and therefore the ground for comparability may not be easy.

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(17) Table No. 20

(18) Table No. 22



As regards the new classification, the income originating from the commodity sectors(19)- at constant prices - increased by L.E. 204.2m in 1964/65 over 1961/62 or by 26.4%. At the same time the income originating from the different sectors was as follows in relation to the total increase of the commodity sectors:

Agriculture raised by 50.9%

Industry " " 36.8%

Electricity & Construction raised by 12.3%

On the other hand, the income originating from the services sectors increased by L.E. 146.9m in 1964/65 over 1961/62, or by 23.0%. The highest increase was occurred by the services sector representing 69.0% of the total increase of these sectors, followed by transportation and communications representing 27.7%. The rest of the increase which represents 3.3% of the total increase was originated from the other components of the services sector.

The estimates of the national income - at current prices - for the commodity sectors prepared by the Ministry of National Planning increased by L.E. 294.7m in 1964/65 over 1961/62 or by 62.3% of the total increase of national product during this period.

Agriculture raised by 52.7%, industry by 38.5% and electricity and construction by 8.8% in 1964/65 over 1961/62 out of the total increase of this sector.

Services sectors originated an income of L.E. 178.2m or 37.7% out of the total increase of the national product.

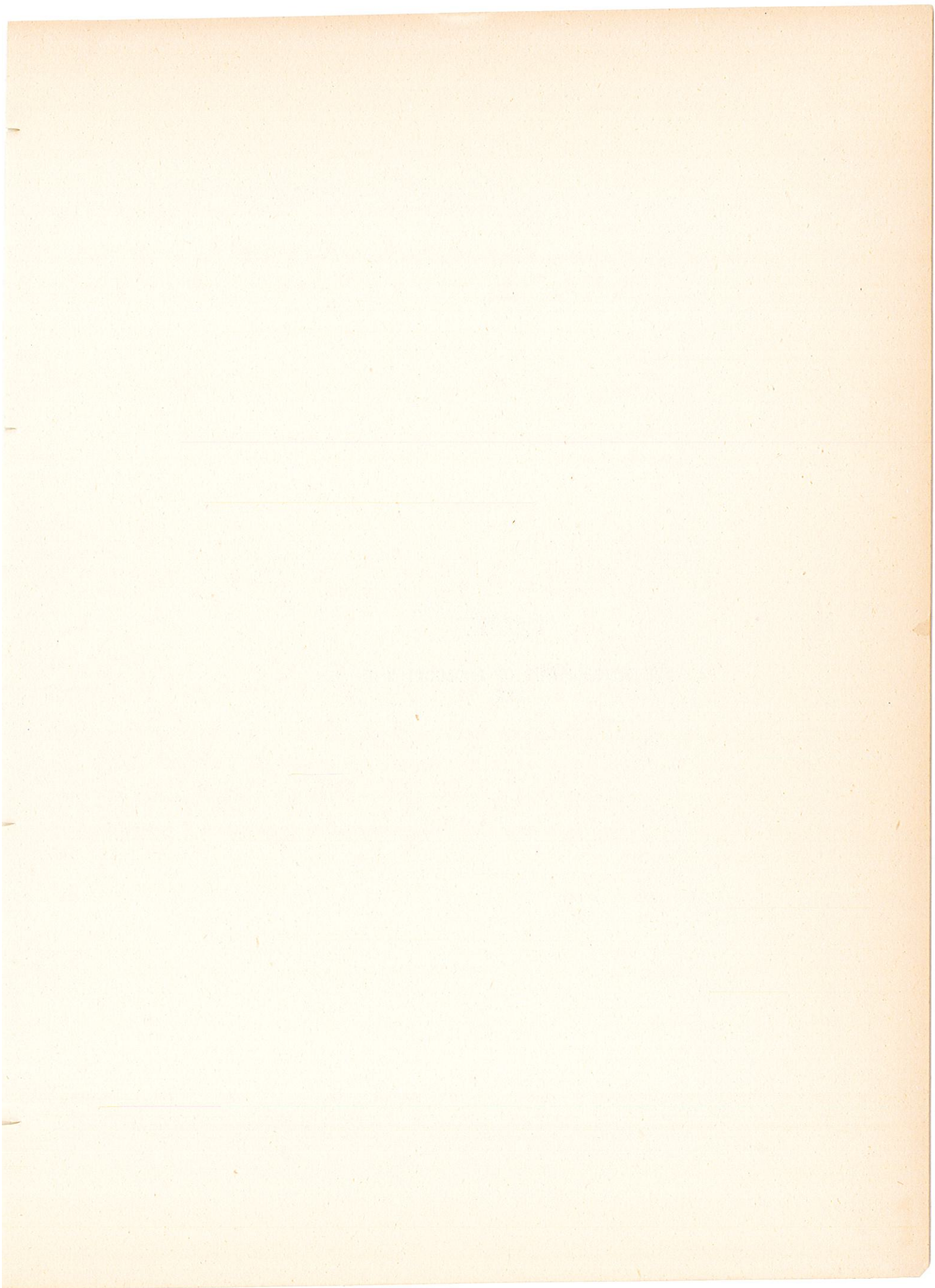
Other services sector achieved the highest increase in 1964/65, representing 56.8% of the total increase of the services sector; while transportation and communications accrued 31.8%. Trade and finance, housing and public utilization achieved 11.4%



PART FIVE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION IN THE  
UAR







### Production

Economic trends showed that the process of development is gaining pace despite certain tendencies which may be assessed as unfavourable. According to the Ministry of National Planning estimates, production-at constant prices<sup>(21)</sup> - raised by L.E. 926.2m in 1964/65 over the base year (1959/60) resulting an increase of the production index number from 100 in 1959/60 to 136.3 in 1964/65 representing an increase of 36.3% over the base year. It is noticed that service sectors accrued a higher percentage of increase reaching 45.7% while the commodity sector achieved an increase of 32.4% over 1959/60.

Industrial production recorded an increase of L.E. 383.2m while agriculture retreated during this period, - achieving an increase of L.E. 97.5m only. In the same time the increase originating from the other services sector amounted to L.E. 219.2m. Transportation and communication contributed by an increase of L.E. 73.1m.

Electricity accrued the highest percentage of increase as its index number raised to 206 while the index number of the industrial & agricultural products accomplished 135.3 and 116.7 respectively.

- The retreatment of the agricultural index number in 1961/62 was due to
- the severe damage occurred to the cotton crop
  - the unsuitability of weather conditions for some other crops as sugar-cane
  - shortage in irrigating water needed for rice
  - shortage of fodder needed for animals

As regards the services sector, the other services had achieved the highest percentage in production, reaching an index number of 159.0 while the transportation and communication sector recorded an index number of 153.9 and trade and finance sector registered an index number of 126.8. Production - at current prices<sup>(22)</sup> - raised from L.E. 2547.9m in 1959/60 to L.E. 3738m in 1964/65 resulting an increase of L.E. 1190.1m or 46.7% over 1959/60.

The commodity sector achieved a rise of 44.6% in 1964/65 over 1959/60. Services accrued a rise of 51.7% in the same period. Agricultural production registered a rise of 27.7%, the industrial production raised by 49.4%, electricity by 112.5%, construction by 77.5, transportation and communication by 70.7% and trade and finance by 40.3% during the period under study.

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(21) Table No. 23

(22) Table No. 24







PART SIX

INVESTMENTS, CONSUMPTION &  
SAVINGS







## INVESTMENTS, CONSUMPTION & SAVINGS

### Investments:

Investing is the act of using the savings to create capital goods. Development of production and income depends upon investment. The increase in its volume affects the economic development of the state.

The investment's volume is determined by two factors.

1. Credit facilities or foreign loans, in other words, the financing ability of the local investments and the foreign loans
2. The absorption of the investment expenditure, without hindering or affecting the economic development of the country.

The structure of the UAR national economy had experienced a changeover between 1952 & 1964, marked by an expansion in the large volume of investments which the different economic sectors had received specially since 1958(23)

Investments in electricity and industry raised from L.E. 35.3m in 1952 to L.E. 55.5m in 1959 (the base year), then amounted to L.E. 153.1m in 1964, representing 29.8% in 1952, 32.3% in 1959 & 42.0% in 1964 out of the total investments in each year. Although importance was given to these two sectors, yet agriculture had received L.E. 13.7m in 1952 representing 11.5% of the year's total investments, raised to 17.2% in 1959 and became 24.4% in 1964.

It is noticed that the High Dam investments were half a million pounds in 1955, raised to L.E. 34.8m in 1963 at an increase of L.E. 33.3m then became L.E. 18.6m in 1964, which proves that all the constructions of the High Dam are nearly completed.

Transportation, communication and storage sector had received a big share from investments reaching its highest level in 1960 by L.E. 68.9m against L.E. 19.1m in 1952 at an increase of 260.7%. Investments in this sector showed a gradual decline after 1960 reaching L.E. 45.9m in 1964 at an increase of 140.3% over 1959.

As regards the housing sector one could deduce that it received an amount of L.E. 161.5m between 1960 & 1964, representing 45.5% of the total investments of this sector in the years 1952 to 1959. Other investments had registered a considerable increase, reaching L.E. 43.3m in 1964 against L.E. 12.8m in 1952 at an increase of 238.3%.



## Consumption

Consumption is considered as one of the UAR main problems during the last years

By analysing the figures of the total consumption, it is recognized that it registered a high level of increase at very high rates than the national increase rate of population at an average of 3 times specially between 1960 & 1964. This is due to

- Population increased at high rates reaching 2.8% yearly.
- The expansion of government expenditures, reaching L.E. 431.3m in 1964 against L.E. 228.1m in 1959.
- The increase in wages and salaries at very high rates; lead to great demand on consumer goods
- The increase in the number of those who are entering the labour force
- The lack of a saving policy to make use of the consumer goods which the state obtained through the American aid.

Final consumption - at current prices and market prices - jumped from L.E. 806.2m in 1952 to L.E. 1762.2m in 1964 registering an increase of L.E. 956m by 118.5% over 1952 at an annual rate of increase of 9.9%, while the Gross Domestic Product raised from L.E. 851.3m to L.E. 2050.6m in the same period at an increase of L.E. 1199.3m by 140.2% at an annual rate of 11.7%. It is obvious that the annual rate of increase of final consumption during the period from 1952 to 1964 had exceeded the population annual rate of increase. While the population was increasing at an annual rate of 2.8%, final consumption was increasing at an annual rate of 9.9% or 3.5 times of the population annual increase rate.

Increase in consumption had raised considerably in 1954, 1962 & 1963 registering a rise of 25.3%, 10.4% & 10.9% respectively over previous years. It is clear that the annual increase rate of consumption is higher than the population annual increase rate by

1. 9 times in 1954
2. 3.7 times in 1962
3. 4 times in 1963

The percentage of final consumption to the gross domestic product was 91.2% in 1952 became 86.8% in 1954 and 89.1% in 1961 and finally became 85.9% in 1964. It is clear that this rate is nearly constant during this period which lead to the stagnation of the percentage of total savings to the gross domestic product and lead to obstacles in the way of financing investments through local savings and depending heavily on the rest of the world sector. Also this situation resulted to an increase in the deficit of the balance of payments.

By analysing the structure of the final consumption to its two components - collective & individual - it is found that the collective consumption raised by 89.1% in 1964 over 1959 at an average annual increase rate of 14.2% while the individual consumption raised by 37.0% at an average annual increase rate of 6.5% during the same period.



Savings:

The saving process depends upon ability and willingness. The extent to which an individual or a nation can save is related to the amount of its income.

In developing countries, national savings are formed of

1. The household sector: which includes the assets of savings, life insurance policies, liquid assets as bonds, stocks and liquid money.
2. Enterprises sector: Savings of this sector depends upon the "Organised Project Sectors" and upon the policy which the enterprises follow regarding the distribution of profits between the residual and profits and also upon the government's policy towards these enterprises.
3. The public sectors: Government savings depends upon the conditions of the process of economic development of the country. If economic development is progressing and marked a considerable rate, then the rate of government savings will be higher compared by other countries of the same conditions.

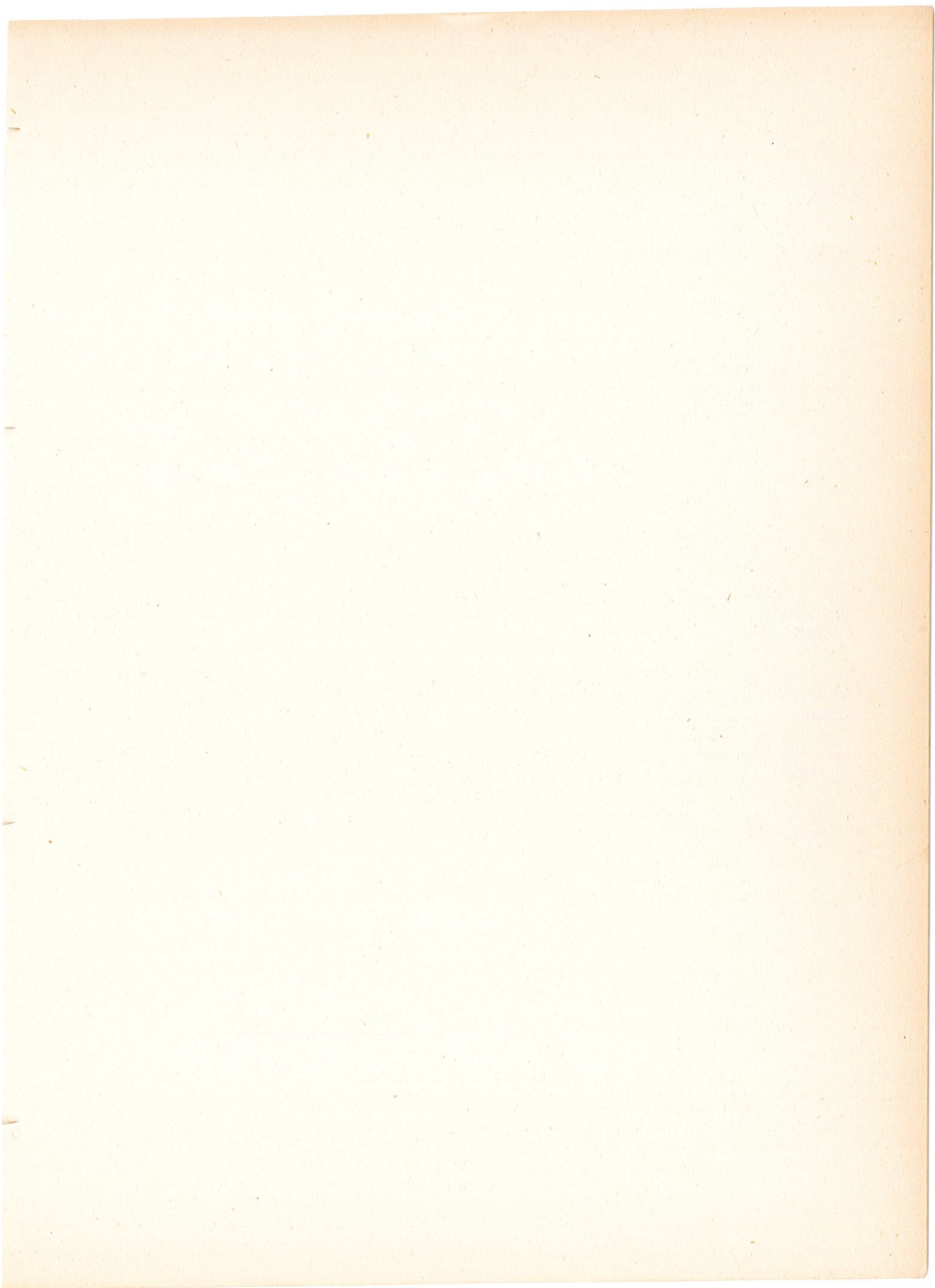
Total domestic savings between 1952 & 1964 accounted for L.E. 2206.2m at an annual average of L.E. 169.7m which represents 12.5% of the total gross domestic product during this period.(26).

It is noticed that the percentage of total domestic savings to gross domestic product did not exceed 15.0% during the period under study. If this ratio is calculated to the gross national product, it becomes 17.0%.

The decrease in savings volume and its percentage to gross domestic product is due to the increase of consumption at high rates.

It is essential to raise the rates of savings, to bound the increase in consumption and to raise productivity.







PART SEVEN

THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THE POPULATION PRESSURE  
ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT







## POPULATION PRESSURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Egypt experienced a rapid population growth during the last 150 years. Its population was 2.5 million in 1800, jumped to 10 million by the end of the nineteenth century, and became around 30 million in 1964. Between 1820 and 1900 Egypt's population doubled on the average every forty years. The rate of the population growth between 1821 and 1846 was 2.0% per annum. Although the population continued to increase during the second half of the nineteenth century, yet the average annual rate was 1.7%. During the nineteenth century the population was quadrupled at an average rate of growth of 1.44% per annum for the whole century. The population growth rate slowed down between 1900 and 1940, but it mounted rapidly during the last 25 years till it reached 2.8% per annum.

While Egypt's population has expanded tenfold during the last 150 years, the cultivated area has only about doubled, which has made Egypt one of the most heavily populated countries in the world. Although its area is a million square kilometers, yet the inhabited area in 1947, was only 34815 square kilometers. In 1960 a population of about 26 million was living on an area of 35400 square kilometers, with a population density of over 740 inhabitants per square kilometer, which is more than twice that of the most densely populated industrial countries in West Europe.

Although industrial and agricultural development may absorb the expected increase in the labour force, in the next decade, yet it is expected that there will be a surplus of many millions. Production may keep pace with the increase in the population, but there will be no chance to improve living conditions, unless a rapid reduction in the rates of the natural increase will take place. Birth control policies and economic and social development, have to be experienced together to solve population problems in developing countries, where population is increasing rapidly, as the case in the UAR now, instead of waiting for economic and social development to bring down population growth rates.

It is obvious that very little has been done to solve Egypt's population problems. Great attention has to be given to its demographic problems, as well as, the economic and social development, because any success in reducing birth rates will reflect on the standard of living of the citizens.

A few efforts have been made, family planning clinics have been established to advice new couples on birth control methods. But, surely, these clinics will have no effect on the attitude of the people who despise women who do not have babies soon after marriage. Birth control in Egypt, probably may be faced by many strong oppositions. It is striking to notice that opposition is made by some fanatic Islamic leaders, but the strongest opposition was made by the Catholic organization on religious grounds.



Whatever the expansion of the industrial production will be it will not cope with the rapid growth of population and will not reduce the surplus of labour.

Time has come to enforce a drastic policy of family planning. The following measures can be carried out by the government to solve the UAR problem.

- to adjust the position of a birth rate of around 30 per thousand and to reduce the death rate to 25 per thousand.
- the minimum age for marriage, which at present is 16 for girls and 18 for boys, should be raised to 21 for girls and 25 for boys, and should be strictly watched.
- Regulation of marriages and divorces, with a view to dramatizing the national need for family planning should be laid by law.
- Medical help and education to know the need of birth control, through propaganda campaigns.
- To encourage emigration to underpopulated countries
- The most effective measure is the legalization of abortion. This has to be done at specialized hospitals, without any charge, and under strict observation

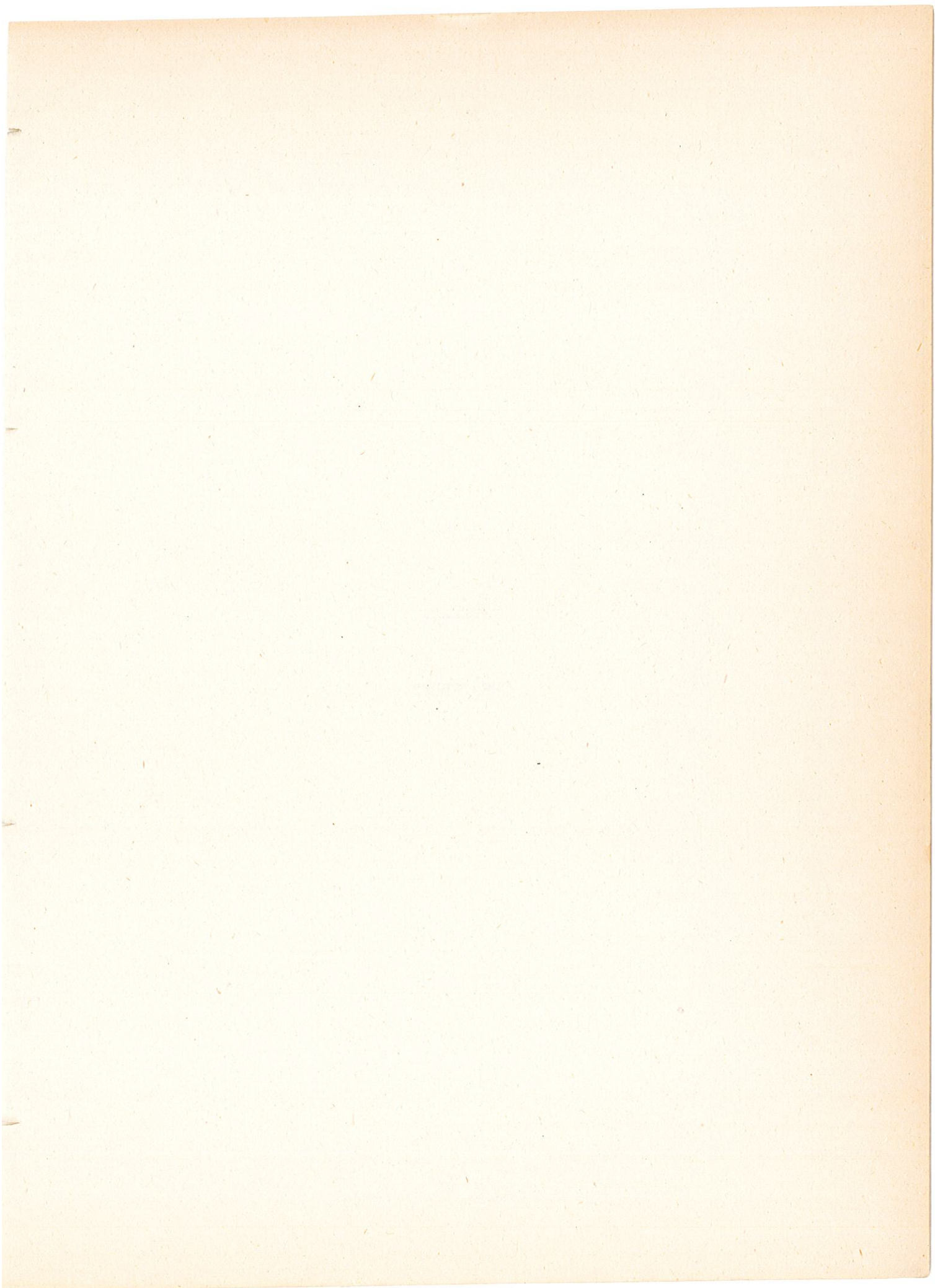
Unless these measures - specially the last two ones - will be put in action, there will be no great result of the implementation of the planned projects and economic development will not gain much success.



APPENDIX

THE TABLES







Data Utilized in Long Term Economic Projection of UAR in the Years 1950 - 1964

Data Needs	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. GDP	899.9	903.1	851.3	869.8	882.5	928.0	918.2	1004.3	1105.0	1318.4	1499.3	1513.5	1684.6	1887.6	2050
2. GNP	888.7	970.6	839.2	858.1	896.4	918.2	913.1	1086.2	1187.8	1323.0	1363.5	1411.1	1562.8	1739.6	1884
3. Total Consumption	878.0	834.0	806.2	705.4	804.0	913.1	1021.6	1084.4	1025.5	1199.7	1249.2	1348.6	1489.0	1651.1	1762
4. Gross Capital Formation (including increase in stock)	.....	.....	118.6	132.4	146.2	172.1	151.0	163.4	181.4	171.4	225.6	251.1	299.6	372.4	364
5. Imports of Goods & Services	273.3	345.1	280.4	234.8	220.2	253.9	251.8	268.4	270.3	300.9	325.3	299.9	344.5	486.7	.....
6. Exports of Goods & Services	255.4	293.4	288.2	217.0	220.7	232.6	218.8	237.2	250.2	264.9	301.7	250.1	246.9	363.8	.....
7.a- Imports of Goods	212.7	279.6	218.9	177.0	160.3	182.9	186.1	182.6	230.2	214.4	225.0	288.8	300.9	398.4	414
7.b- Imports of Goods (classified according to SITC)															
SITC 0	45.7	.....	.....	.....	21.1	20.2	27.7	43.5	44.3	47.2	42.6	47.2	69.3	97.4	104
SITC 1	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.3	7.1	7
2	3.1	11.0	.....	.....	.....	14.4	15.3	10.4	19.5	16.3	19.4	22.4	28.8	33.6	36
3	10.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.1	19.0	13.2	34.2	22.2	24.4	25.5	31.9	37.7	37
4	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	4.7	7.9	6.3	3.7	3.7	5.8	4.4	13.5	11
5	22.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.9	22.4	18.8	27.0	33.1	25.8	25.8	29.2	47.2	42
6	35.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.5	43.6	43.6	33.7	33.6	42.0	42.2	44.9	52.5	55
7	33.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.7	45.7	44.5	28.9	52.1	54.0	69.5	76.8	101.7	109
8	34.8	.....	.....	.....	50.1	9.6	6.9	4.4	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.3	7.7	6
8. Exports of Goods (according to Regions)															
Developed Countries	113.4	122.4	87.0	80.6	77.4	63.5	49.4	47.0	45.7	40.1	50.1	47.2	56.0	72.0	70
Centrally Planned Economies	10.5	19.1	23.0	14.6	16.7	30.0	41.6	68.4	60.4	71.0	83.0	73.1	61.2	99.6	103
Developing Countries	43.5	61.7	35.1	42.0	44.2	44.9	51.3	50.0	49.7	43.2	50.5	48.6	41.1	55.2	56
9.a- Exports of Goods	175.4	203.1	145.1	137.2	138.8	130.4	142.3	171.6	163.8	154.3	191.6	168.9	158.3	226.8	234
9.b- Exports of Goods (according to SITC classif.)															
SITC 0	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.2	17.9	18.9	23.8	11.6	20.7	18.1	24.5	37.3	42
1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	6
2	151.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.5	104.0	129.5	114.9	116.9	140.7	111.3	90.3	129.6	124
3	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.8	4.2	4.6	7.4	14.8	20.0	25
4	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	7
5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	7
6	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0	13.4	15.4	15.6	16.1	21.5	20.2	24.1	33.0	31
7	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	6
8	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.4	5
10.a- Exports of Services	80.0	90.3	143.1	79.8	82.4	94.2	76.5	65.6	86.4	110.6	110.1	87.2	88.6	137.0	.....
10.b- Exports of Services (according to type of Rev.)															
Shipping	7.5	7.5	6.8	7.1	7.1	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.7	12.5	15.2	8.2	12.3	9.8	.....
Suez Canal Dues	26.2	28.4	26.6	29.1	30.6	31.0	29.3	24.3	43.0	44.4	50.1	51.2	53.7	71.1	.....
Other Revenues including Tourism	46.3	56.4	109.7	43.6	44.7	53.3	38.3	33.9	34.7	53.7	44.5	27.8	22.6	56.1	.....
11.a- Imports of Services	60.6	65.5	61.6	57.8	67.9	71.0	65.7	85.8	32.1	86.5	104.3	52.1	63.6	80.7	.....
11.b- Imports of Services (according to type of Payments)															
Shipping	7.0	0.1	6.9	6.3	6.0	3.3	6.8	7.1	5.7	11.5	14.8	7.8	8.5	9.6	.....
Travel & Maintenance (including Tourism)	48.5	53.1	49.0	44.9	51.7	50.7	44.0	59.0	6.7	47.1	60.2	13.4	26.7	40.4	.....
Government Payments	5.1	0.3	5.7	6.6	9.4	11.0	12.9	16.9	19.7	27.9	25.3	30.9	28.4	28.3	.....
12. Structure of GDP by Sectors															
Gross GDP in Market Prices															
Agriculture	368.5	352.4	272.4	277.5	312.0	321.4	299.0	369.1	371.2	391.7	402.7	373.0	425.2	475.0	514
Mining & Manufacturing	68.9	74.0	68.0	71.6	100.6	110.0	121.6	161.9	172.2	167.0	285.6	309.9	350.9	392.3	414
Construction	25.1	25.1	25.1	20.3	25.4	32.8	28.9	45.7	51.4	52.9	44.2	73.6	83.5	96.0	104
Other Sectors	437.4	531.6	485.8	499.8	444.5	463.8	468.7	507.6	590.2	787.3	631.0	654.6	703.2	776.3	814
Indirect Taxes	103.0	101.6	97.7	98.6	107.4	117.1	112.6	133.8	117.0	125.7	136.4	146.4	184.8	250.2	284
Subsidies	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 6.8	- 6.0	- 6.3	- 6.4	- 6.8	- 5.8	- 5.0	- 8.0	- 10.3	- 12.9	- 13.9	- 14.7	-
Total	1000.2	1084.0	942.2	961.8	983.6	1038.7	1024.0	1202.3	1297.0	1436.6	1489.6	1544.6	1733.1	1930.1	2114
Gross GDP in actual prices															
Agriculture	368.5	352.4	272.4	277.5	312.0	321.4	299.0	369.1	371.2	391.7	402.7	373.0	425.2	475.0	514
Mining & Manufacturing	68.9	74.0	68.0	71.6	100.6	110.0	121.6	161.9	172.2	167.0	285.6	309.9	350.9	392.3	414
Construction	25.1	25.1	25.1	20.3	25.4	32.8	28.9	45.7	51.4	52.9	44.2	73.6	83.5	96.0	104
Other Sectors	437.4	531.6	485.8	499.8	444.5	463.8	468.7	507.6	590.2	787.3	631.0	654.6	703.2	776.3	814
Direct Taxes	- 33.2	- 47.2	- 45.2	- 42.8	- 40.4	- 41.6	- 50.7	- 53.2	- 52.8	- 54.9	- 57.0	- 58.7	- 58.7	- 69.8	-
Subsidies	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 6.8	+ 6.0	+ 6.3	+ 6.4	+ 6.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 8.0	+ 10.3	+ 12.9	+ 13.9	+ 14.7	+
Total	867.4	936.6	812.9	832.4	848.4	892.8	874.3	1036.9	1137.2	1272.0	1316.8	1365.3	1518.0	1688.4	1814
13. Population (in million Persons)	20.4	20.9	21.5	22.0	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.2	24.8	25.3	26.0	26.6	27.2	28.0	28

Sources: - The General Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics - GDP & GNP for UAR 601-65 pp. 19-47, 1961

- Ministry of National Planning GDP & GNP from 1960-1964  
 - Annual Statistical Census for the Years 1950 to 1953 p. 53  
 1957 to 1958 p. 374  
 1964 p. 186

- The National Bank of Egypt 1962  
 Vol. IV P. 128

- The Central Bank of Egypt for Item 7.b, 9.b, 10.b & 11.b  
 Vol. IV p. 267  
 Vol. XI p. 163, 1958  
 Vol. XIII p. 163, 1958  
 Vol. II p. 21, 1962  
 Vol. IV Nos 1 to 4, 1964

- Ministry of Treasury from 1950 - 1964.

7.b & 8.b

SIT 0 Food  
 1 Drinks & Tobacco  
 2 Crude Material (except fuel)  
 3 Mineral, Lubrication fuels  
 4 Animal & Vegetable Oils & F  
 5 Chemicals  
 6 Manufactural Goods  
 7 Machinery & Transport equip  
 8 Miscellaneous



Foreign Trade<sup>(1)</sup>  
Imports, Exports & The Balance of Trade  
In The Years 1950 - 1963

(in million L.E.)

Table No. 2

Years	Imports CIF	Exports				Re-exported Commodities	Total	Balance of Trade
		FOB			Total			
		Cotton	Other Exports	Total				
1950	212.7	149.8	23.2	173.0	2.5	175.4	- 37.3	
1951	279.6	164.1	36.5	200.6	2.4	203.1	- 76.5	
1952	218.9	126.4	16.5	142.9	2.3	145.1	- 73.8	
1953	177.0	116.3	19.6	135.9	1.4	137.2	- 39.8	
1954	160.3	113.1	23.6	136.7	1.6	138.3	- 22.0	
1955	182.9	107.4	29.6	137.0	1.4	138.4	- 44.5	
1956	186.1	98.9	42.0	140.9	1.4	142.3	- 43.8	
1957	182.6	142.2	46.1	170.3	1.3	171.6	- 11.0	
1958	238.2	109.9	52.7	162.6	1.2	163.8	- 74.4	
1959	214.4	110.2	42.9	153.1	1.2	154.3	- 60.1	
1960	225.0	134.7	55.9	190.6	1.0	191.6	- 33.4	
1961	243.8	111.6	55.8	167.4	1.5	168.9	- 74.9	
1962	300.9	83.9	74.4	158.3	-	158.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	-142.6	
1963	398.4	121.0	104.7	225.7	1.1	226.8	-171.6	

1- Excluding the trade with Sudan till 1955 and including the trade with Syria till 1957

2- Including the trade with Syria during the last three months of the year.

Source: National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin 1961

Volume XIV Nos 1 to 4 P. 148

Central Bank - Economic Bulletin 1964

Volume IV Nos 1 to 4 P.33



Geographical Distribution of Exports

In the Years 1950 - 1963

(in million L.E.)

Table No. 3

Countries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Arab Countries	8.6	9.7	8.0	9.0	12.0	14.6	17.5	18.9	13.8	14.0	14.2	24.5	17.4	19.6
East Europe	18.5	19.1	23.0	14.6	16.7	30.0	41.6	68.6	68.4	71.0	83.0	73.1	61.2	99.6
West Europe	60.1	63.7	63.5	60.0	56.3	46.5	39.8	39.1	34.4	33.8	35.5	32.0	42.2	56.9
United Kingdom	37.9	39.0	6.6	14.9	14.5	8.0	4.9	0.1	8.1	4.2	4.6			
China	1.2	0.3	3.1	3.6	4.0	8.5	8.4	14.7	13.1	11.8	15.5			
India	21.9	29.9	13.5	15.7	18.3	12.9	8.9	7.5	4.8	6.8	13.5	19.1	18.4	29.0
Japan	5.4	14.8	6.2	8.0	6.8	8.3	10.6	10.4	9.0	4.7	5.3			
U.S.A.	15.4	19.6	16.9	5.7	6.6	9.0	4.7	7.8	3.2	2.1	10.0	15.2	13.8	15.1
Other Countries	6.4	7.0	4.3	5.7	3.1	0.6	5.9	4.5	9.0	5.9	10.0	5.0	5.3	6.6
Total	175.4	203.1	145.1	137.2	138.3	138.4	142.3	171.6	163.8	154.3	191.6	168.9	158.3	226.8

Source: 1. National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin 1961

Vol. 14 Nos 1-4 Page 148

2. Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin 1964

Vol. 4 Nos 1-4 (for the years 61-63) Page 33



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS  
IN THE YEARS 1950 - 1963

Table No. 4

(in million L.E.)

Countries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Arab Countries	10.0	13.0	11.7	9.9	11.3	12.7	11.8	17.9	10.3	11.7	13.4	18.0	18.8	28.
East Europe	13.6	16.6	18.5	14.6	9.8	13.3	23.5	43.3	76.0	60.9	55.8	60.8	70.1	70.
West Europe	77.1	85.7	76.4	75.5	79.9	86.1	71.5	65.8	91.9	72.3	74.3	)76.5	95.6	142.
United Kingdom	41.3	41.9	29.5	17.4	20.9	23.6	21.9	2.7	10.3	15.5	13.6	)		
China	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	7.2	8.7	8.3	6.8	)		
India	5.6	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	7.3	7.0	8.3	9.0	5.5	9.9	)29.4	30.0	29
Japan	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	4.7	3.7	7.3	3.7	3.0	4.0	)		
U.S.A.	12.6	65.1	35.8	27.7	17.8	21.8	25.0	16.4	17.7	30.0	40.0	51.9	77.2	115
Other Countries	51.0	50.4	41.4	27.2	14.3	13.1	17.8	13.7	10.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	9.2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>279.6</b>	<b>218.9</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>238.2</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>243.8</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>398</b>

SOURCE :

1. National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
Vol. 14 Nos. 1 - 4 1961 Page 146
2. Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
Vol. 4 Nos. 1 - 4 1964 (for the years 61 - 63) Page 33



Distribution of Imports  
According To Uses of Commodities  
In The Years 1958-1962

(in thousand L.E.)

Table No. 5

Commodities	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	L.E.	%	L.E.	%	L.E.	%	L.E.	%	L.E.	%
<u>1- Consumer Goods</u>										
A. Necessary & Supply Goods	512.5	21.5	546.3	25.5	471.5	21.0	542.1	22.2	787.6	26.2
B. Other Goods	67.1	2.8	32.6	1.5	35.3	1.5	109.5	4.5	83.3	2.7
Total	579.6	24.3	578.9	27.0	506.8	22.5	651.6	26.7	870.9	28.9
<u>2- Intermediate Goods</u>	1263.4	53.1	999.6	46.6	1163.4	51.7	913.7	37.5	982.6	32.7
<u>3- Investment Goods</u>	539.0	22.6	565.6	26.4	579.8	25.8	638.8	26.2	675.8	22.5
<u>4- Other Imports</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.9	9.6	479.7	15.9
Grand Total	2382.0	100.0	2144.1	100.0	2250.0	100.0	2438.0	100.0	3009.0	100.0

SOURCE: -General Organisation for the Development of Exports

-The Central Bank - Economic Bulletin 1963  
Volume III Nos. 1 to 4 P. 122



Table No. 6

Distribution of Imports According to  
Uses of Commodities  
In The Years 1958 to 1962 (In million L.E.)

Commodities	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	L.E.	%	L.E.	%	L.E.	%	L.E.	%	L.E.	%
<b>Consumer Goods</b>										
<b>A. Necessary &amp; Supply Goods</b>										
Living animals & meat	2348	1.0	2073	1.0	2233	1.0	4030	1.7	2630	0.9
Animals, vegetable oils & fats	1688	0.7	769	0.4	417	0.2	590	0.2	668	0.2
Cereals	19094	8.0	21658	10.1	155358	7.0	15207	6.2	26291	8.7
Wheat	6674	2.8	10754	5.0	11309	4.9	14569	6.0	24313	8.1
Coffee	2201	0.9	1303	0.6	499	0.2	1377	0.6	802	0.3
Tea	7675	3.2	6654	3.1	7678	3.4	8394	3.4	10415	3.5
Kerosene	3622	1.5	4456	2.1	5025	2.2	3597	1.5	3668	1.2
Sugar	1531	0.6	1080	0.5	594	0.2	2301	0.9	3620	1.2
Medicines	5419	2.3	5884	2.7	4034	1.8	4140	1.7	6361	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51252</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>54631</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>47147</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>54205</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>78768</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>B. Other Consumer Goods</b>	<b>6710</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3255</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3529</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>10953</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8326</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Intermediate Goods</b>										
Tobacco	5398	2.3	5218	2.4	5306	2.3	5155	2.1	5981	2.0
Fat & Grease for industry	4602	1.9	2977	1.4	3391	1.5	4519	1.9	2797	0.9
Metal Products	31779	13.2	18845	8.6	20552	9.1	12127	5.0	18401	6.1
Chemicals & Fertilizers	28637	12.0	20831	9.7	21934	10.0	13491	5.5	13754	4.6
Leather	521	0.2	672	0.3	820	0.3	589	0.2	573	0.2
Rubber & its products	1920	0.8	1756	0.8	2302	0.9	1453	0.6	1828	0.6
Wood, Cork & their products	9796	4.1	7433	3.6	8500	3.7	10355	4.2	9160	3.0
Materials for paper industry	1317	0.5	1270	0.6	1675	0.7	1887	0.8	2885	1.0
Cardboard & other kinds of paper	7369	3.0	6476	3.0	8595	4.0	9243	3.8	6528	2.2
Wool & Hair	4435	1.9	3642	1.7	4718	2.1	3265	1.3	3432	1.1
Clothes, linen & jute sacks	2969	1.2	2492	1.2	3622	1.6	2406	1.0	1566	0.5
Other products	27598	11.5	28344	13.2	34924	15.5	26896	11.1	31351	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>126341</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>99956</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>116339</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>91386</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>98256</b>	<b>32.6</b>
<b>Investment Goods</b>										
Sharp tools & base metal products	410	0.2	503	0.2	353	0.2	1354	0.6	1958	0.7
Electrical machinery & Apparatuses	33584	17.1	40079	18.7	42323	18.8	44241	18.1	45928	15.3
Transportation machinery products	17967	7.5	13494	6.3	13222	5.9	14130	5.8	15420	5.1
Scientific, Fine Optical equipments & other products	1941	0.8	2481	1.1	2087	0.9	4146	1.7	4270	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53902</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>56557</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>57985</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>63871</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>67576</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Other imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	23385	9.6	47974	15.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>238205</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>214399</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>225000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>243800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>300900</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: General Organisation for the Development of Exports  
The Central Bank - Economic Bulletin 1963 Volume III Nos. 1 to 4 1963 p.122



Foreign Trade Volume  
In The Years 1953 to 1963

(in million L.E.)

Table No. 7

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	The increase between 1953 & 1963	Percentage increase
<u>Foreign Trade</u>													
Imports	177.0	160.3	182.9	186.1	182.6	238.2	214.4	225.0	241.8	300.9	398.4	221.4	125.1
Exports	137.3	138.3	138.4	142.3	171.6	163.8	154.3	191.6	168.9	158.3	226.8	89.5	65.2
Total	314.3	298.6	321.3	328.4	354.2	402.0	368.7	416.6	410.7	459.2	625.2	310.9	98.9
<u>Countries of Payment Agreements</u>													
Imports	118.3	121.9	142.3	138.0	150.8	...	136.9	134.8	135.3	165.7	178.7	60.4	51.1
Exports	123.2	127.0	127.3	129.9	157.8	...	150.5	147.4	104.3	139.4	178.3	55.1	44.7
Total	241.5	248.9	269.6	267.9	308.7	...	287.4	282.2	239.6	305.1	357.0	115.5	47.8

Source: Ministry of National Planning - Foreign Trade Unit  
Memorandum on trades and payment agreements between the U.A.R. and the foreign countries,  
January 1966

Note: ... Data not available



Foreign Trade  
Distributed According to The Standard  
of Manufacturing and Level of Uses

Table No. 8  
In the Years 1950 to 1959  
(In million L.E.)

Item	Exports Imports	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
		Raw materials	Exp. Imp.	156.0 46.4	170.8 66.9	132.9 64.8	125.2 50.9	120.8 27.9	117.7 31.1	110.8 41.8	136.2 57.0
Semi-manufactured materials	Exp. Imp.	14.6 46.5	27.5 56.4	7.8 58.0	7.8 51.9	11.8 55.5	14.7 54.8	17.3 54.5	21.0 57.4	25.6 82.8	12.8 64.1
Manufactured materials	Exp. Imp.	4.4 103.1	4.6 108.4	4.0 88.5	3.9 73.1	4.8 74.4	5.1 94.8	13.7 88.4	13.8 67.5	12.3 96.9	12.9 97.0
Other materials	Exp. Imp.	0.4 16.7	0.2 47.6	0.4 7.6	0.3 1.1	0.9 2.5	0.9 2.2	0.5 1.4	0.6 0.7	0.6 0.7	1.0 0.8
Total	Exp.	175.4	203.1	145.1	137.2	138.3	138.4	142.3	171.6	163.8	154.3
	Imp.	212.7	279.6	218.9	177.0	160.3	182.9	186.1	182.6	238.2	214.4

Source: National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
Vol. XIV - Nos 1 to 4 P. 140



Foreign Trade  
Distributed According to Commodities  
In The Years From 1950 to 1959  
(In million L.E.)

Table No. 9

Item	Exports		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Exp.	Imp.										
Materials used in foodstuffs, spirits & tobacco products industries (non-durable)	Exp.		0.8	2.0	0.7	4.4	3.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.0
	Imp.		29.6	47.0	48.9	33.5	9.5	6.7	18.2	33.5	35.5	38.1
Agricultural production materials (non-durable)	Exp.		1.8	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.1
	Imp.		12.5	12.4	13.8	11.5	11.3	9.6	8.1	13.3	15.4	6.8
Non-durable materials for industry & trade	Exp.		155.1	176.0	132.5	121.1	121.4	115.5	112.7	138.8	125.5	125.4
	Imp.		33.9	37.4	28.5	24.9	25.6	28.4	26.3	29.9	34.6	30.9
Durable materials for industry & trade	Exp.		0.7	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.9
	Imp.		25.0	27.5	21.9	20.3	21.8	27.6	27.7	22.5	26.7	24.1
Animal & vegetable oil fats (non-durable)	Exp.		0.7	0.4	0.1	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.8
	Imp.		1.4	4.5	5.0	3.8	3.1	3.6	6.8	9.9	7.0	4.8
Fuel, electric power & lubrication oils (non-durable)	Exp.		2.2	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.3
	Imp.		10.3	15.6	17.2	14.9	19.2	18.2	19.2	13.3	34.4	22.3
Tools & machines for agriculture & trade (durable)	Exp.		0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
	Imp.		27.7	29.0	29.7	33.8	27.2	38.4	41.4	28.7	44.8	48.5
Foodstuffs, spirits & tobacco (non-durable)	Exp.		10.3	16.5	4.1	1.0	4.1	7.7	11.2	13.5	16.8	5.8
	Imp.		22.9	20.2	17.0	19.4	16.8	18.8	15.0	15.6	14.4	14.4
Consumers' goods for retail trade (non-durable)	Exp.		1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.5
	Imp.		14.4	17.5	13.3	11.2	10.5	11.5	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.4
Durable goods for retail trade & consumers' use	Exp.		2.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
	Imp.		21.3	20.6	16.0	12.6	12.7	17.4	13.6	6.9	16.0	14.3
Other materials	Exp.		0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0
	Imp.		13.7	47.9	7.6	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	Exp.		175.4	203.1	145.1	137.2	138.3	138.4	142.3	171.6	163.8	154.3
	Imp.		212.7	279.6	218.9	177.0	160.3	182.9	186.1	182.6	238.2	214.4

Source: National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
Vol. XIV - Nos 1 to 4 P. 142



Geographical Distribution  
of Exports and Imports  
In The Years 1950 - 1963

Table No. 10

(in million L.E.)

Year		Arab Countries		East Europe		West Europe		United Kingdom		Asian-Countries (China-India Japan)		U.S.A.		Other Countries		Total
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
1950	Imports	10.0	4.7	13.6	6.4	77.1	36.3	41.3	19.4	7.1	3.3	12.6	5.9	51.0	24.0	212.7
	Exports	8.6	4.9	18.5	10.5	60.1	34.3	37.9	21.6	28.5	16.2	15.4	8.6	6.4	3.7	175.4
1951	Imports	13.0	4.6	16.6	5.9	85.7	30.7	41.9	15.0	6.9	2.5	65.1	23.3	50.4	18.0	279.6
	Exports	9.7	4.8	19.1	9.4	63.7	31.4	39.0	19.2	44.9	22.1	19.6	9.7	7.0	3.4	203.1
1952	Imports	11.7	5.3	18.5	8.5	76.4	34.9	29.5	13.5	5.6	2.5	35.8	16.4	41.4	18.9	218.9
	Exports	8.0	5.5	23.0	15.9	53.5	43.8	6.6	4.5	22.8	15.7	16.9	11.6	4.3	3.0	145.1
1953	Imports	9.9	5.6	14.6	8.2	75.5	42.7	17.4	9.8	4.7	2.7	27.7	15.6	27.2	15.4	177.0
	Exports	9.0	6.6	14.6	10.6	60.0	43.7	14.9	10.9	27.5	20.0	5.7	4.1	5.7	4.1	137.2
1954	Imports	11.3	7.1	9.8	6.2	79.9	49.8	20.9	13.0	6.3	3.9	17.8	11.1	14.3	8.9	160.3
	Exports	11.0	8.7	16.7	12.1	56.3	40.7	14.5	10.5	29.1	21.0	6.6	4.8	3.1	2.2	138.3
1955	Imports	12.7	6.9	13.3	7.3	86.1	47.1	23.6	12.9	12.3	6.7	21.8	11.9	13.1	7.2	182.9
	Exports	14.6	10.5	30.0	21.7	46.5	33.6	8.0	5.8	29.7	21.5	9.0	6.5	0.6	0.4	138.4
1956	Imports	11.8	6.3	23.5	12.6	71.5	38.4	21.9	11.8	14.6	7.8	25.0	13.5	17.8	9.6	186.1
	Exports	17.5	12.3	41.6	29.2	39.8	28.0	4.9	3.4	27.9	19.6	4.7	3.3	5.9	4.2	142.3
1957	Imports	17.9	9.8	43.3	23.7	65.8	36.1	2.7	1.5	22.8	12.5	16.4	8.9	13.7	7.5	182.6
	Exports	18.9	11.0	68.6	40.0	39.1	22.8	0.1	0.1	32.6	19.0	7.8	4.5	4.5	2.6	171.6
1958	Imports	10.3	4.3	76.0	31.9	91.9	38.6	10.3	4.3	21.4	9.0	17.7	7.4	10.6	4.5	238.2
	Exports	13.8	8.4	68.4	41.8	34.4	21.0	8.1	4.9	26.9	16.4	3.2	2.0	9.0	5.5	163.8
1959	Imports	11.7	5.5	60.9	28.4	72.3	33.7	15.5	7.2	16.8	7.8	30.0	14.0	7.2	3.4	214.4
	Exports	14.0	9.1	71.0	46.0	33.8	21.9	4.2	2.7	22.8	14.8	2.6	1.7	5.9	3.8	154.3
1960	Imports	13.4	5.9	55.8	24.8	74.3	33.0	13.6	6.0	20.7	9.2	40.0	17.8	7.2	3.3	225.0
	Exports	14.2	7.4	83.0	43.4	35.5	18.5	4.6	2.4	34.3	17.9	10.0	5.2	10.0	5.2	191.6
1961	Imports	18.0	7.4	60.8	24.9			76.5		29.4	12.0	51.9	21.3	7.2	3.0	243.8
	Exports	24.5	14.5	73.1	43.3			32.0		19.1	11.3	15.2	9.0	5.0	3.0	168.9
1962	Imports	18.8	6.2	70.1	23.3			95.6		30.0	10.8	77.2	25.7	9.2	3.0	300.9
	Exports	17.4	11.0	61.2	38.7			42.2		18.4	11.6	13.8	8.7	5.3	3.3	158.3
1963	Imports	28.1	7.1	70.9	17.8			142.8		29.5	7.4	115.6	29.0	11.5	2.9	398.4
	Exports	19.6	8.6	99.6	43.9			35.8		29.0	12.8	15.1	6.7	6.6	2.9	226.8

Source:

- 1- National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
Vol. 14 Nos. 1-4 1961 Pages 146, 143
- 2- Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
Vol. 17 Nos. 1-4 1964 Page 33



The Geographical Distribution For Imports & Exports  
And The Balance of Trade In The Years 1950 - 1963

(In million L.E.)

Table No. 11

Year	Arab Countries		Eastern Europe Countries		Western Europe Countries		United Kingdom		Asian Countries (India-China-Japan)		United States of America		Other Countries		Total							
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports						
1950	10.0	8.6	13.6	18.5	77.1	60.1	-17.0	41.3	37.9	-3.4	7.1	28.5	+21.4	17.6	15.4	+2.8	51.0	6.4	-44.6	412.7	175.4	-37.3
1951	13.0	9.7	16.6	19.1	65.7	63.7	-22.0	41.9	39.0	-2.9	6.9	45.0	+36.1	65.1	19.6	-45.5	50.4	7.0	-43.4	279.6	203.1	-76.5
1952	11.7	8.0	18.5	23.0	76.4	63.5	-12.9	29.5	6.6	-22.9	5.6	22.8	+17.2	35.8	16.9	-18.9	41.4	4.3	-37.1	218.9	145.1	-73.8
1953	9.9	9.0	14.6	14.6	75.5	60.0	-15.5	17.4	14.9	-2.5	4.7	27.3	+22.6	27.7	5.7	-22.0	27.2	5.7	-21.5	177.0	137.2	-39.8
1954	11.3	12.0	9.8	16.7	79.9	56.3	-23.6	20.9	14.5	-6.4	6.3	29.1	+22.8	17.8	6.6	-11.2	14.3	3.1	-11.2	160.3	138.3	-22.0
1955	12.7	14.6	13.3	30.0	66.1	46.5	-39.6	23.6	8.0	-15.6	12.3	29.7	+17.4	21.8	9.0	-12.8	13.1	0.6	-12.5	182.9	136.4	-44.5
1956	11.8	17.5	23.5	41.6	71.5	39.6	-31.7	21.9	4.9	-17.0	14.6	27.9	+13.3	25.0	4.7	-20.3	17.8	5.9	-11.9	186.1	142.3	-43.8
1957	17.9	18.9	43.3	66.6	65.8	33.1	-26.7	2.7	0.1	-3.6	22.8	32.6	+9.8	16.4	7.0	-0.6	13.7	4.5	-3.2	182.6	171.6	-11.0
1958	10.3	13.8	76.0	66.4	91.9	34.4	-27.5	10.3	8.1	-2.2	21.4	26.9	+5.5	17.7	3.2	-14.5	10.6	9.0	-1.6	238.2	163.8	-74.4
1959	11.7	14.0	60.7	71.0	72.3	33.0	-38.5	15.5	4.2	-11.3	16.0	23.3	+6.0	30.0	2.1	-27.9	7.2	5.9	-1.3	214.4	154.3	-60.1
1960	13.4	14.2	55.8	83.0	74.3	32.5	-38.8	13.6	4.6	-9.0	20.7	34.3	+13.6	40.0	10.0	-30.0	7.2	10.0	+2.0	225.0	191.6	-33.4
Western Europe & U.K.																						
Imports																						
Exports																						
Balance of Trade																						
1961	18.0	24.5	60.8	73.1	32.0	76.5	-44.5	32.0	32.0	-44.5	29.4	19.1	-10.3	51.9	15.2	-36.7	7.2	5.0	-2.2	243.8	168.9	-74.9
1962	18.8	17.4	70.1	61.2	42.2	95.8	-33.4	42.2	42.2	-33.4	30.0	1.4	-11.6	71.2	13.0	-63.4	9.2	5.3	-3.9	300.9	158.3	-142.6
1963	28.1	19.6	70.9	99.6	56.9	142.8	-85.9	56.9	56.9	-85.9	29.5	29.0	-0.5	115.6	15.1	-100.5	11.5	6.6	-4.9	396.4	225.6	-171.6

SOURCE: The National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin 1961  
Vol. XIV Nos. 1 to 4 pp. 146, 148

The Central Bank of Egypt Economic Bulletin 1964  
Vol. IV No. 1 to 4 P. 33



Foreign Trade & Its Relation  
To National Income  
In The Years 1950 to 1963

(in million L.E.)

Table No. 12

Year	Exports (1)	Imports (2)	Volume of Trade (3)	Nat. Income (current prices) (4)	% of Vol. of trade to Nat. Income (3.4) (5)	% of Exp. to Nat. Income (1.4) (6)	Average propen- sity to Import (2+4) (7)	Marginal rate of Imports (8)	Elasticity for Imports' Demand (8-7) (9)
1950	175.4	212.7	388.1	888.7	43.7	19.7	23.9	-	-
1951	203.1	279.6	482.7	970.6	49.7	20.9	28.8	81.7+	2.8+
1952	145.1	218.9	364.0	839.2	43.4	17.3	26.1	46.2+	1.8+
1953	137.2	177.0	314.2	858.1	36.6	16.0	20.6	22.2-	1.1-
1954	138.3	160.3	298.6	869.4	34.3	15.9	18.4	14.8-	0.8-
1955	138.4	182.9	321.3	918.2	35.0	15.1	19.9	46.3+	2.3+
1956	142.3	186.1	328.4	913.1	36.0	15.6	20.4	62.7-	3.1-
1957	171.6	182.6	354.2	1086.2	32.6	15.8	16.8	2.0-	0.1-
1958	163.8	238.2	402.0	1187.8	33.8	13.8	20.1	54.7+	2.7+
1959	154.3	214.4	368.7	1323.0	27.9	11.7	16.2	17.6-	1.1-
1960	191.6	225.0	416.6	1363.5	30.6	14.1	16.5	26.2+	1.6+
1961	168.9	243.8	412.7	1411.1	29.2	12.0	17.3	39.5+	2.3+
1962	158.3	300.9	459.2	1562.8	29.4	10.1	19.3	37.6+	2.0+
1963	226.8	398.4	625.2	1739.6	35.9	13.0	22.9	55.1+	2.4+

Source:-National Bank of Egypt- Economic Bulletin - Volume XIV Nos 1 to 4 1961

-Central Agency for Public Mobilisation & Statistics

-Ministry of National Planning

Follow-up and evaluation report for the first five year plan. Part I 1966



FOREIGN TRADE  
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS  
IN THE YEARS: 1959-63

Table No. 13

(In thousand Tons)

Item	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Petroleum	51	2	78	3	84	-	252 <sup>x</sup>	-	296	1
Heavy oil	-	453	63	212	254	-	402	-	965	-
Diesel	-	111	-	2	1	-	16	-	24	7
Asphalt	-	-	-	-	6	-	12	-	132	-
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	1	-
Turbines	4	-	8	-	3	-	-	11	-	56
Kerosene	-	449	-	383	-	295	-	297	-	-
Solar	-	164	-	174	8	157	4	106	23	4
Crude Oil	1106	1554	876	2094	1806	2777	2928	3700	3419	4323
Total	1161	2733	1025	2868	2162.2	3229	3614.1	4114	4741	4391

x Includes Nofta

SOURCE:

- General Egyptian Petroleum Organization
- Central Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin  
Vol. IV Nos 1 to 4 1964



Trade Transactions, Net Capital Transfers,  
Trade Balance and Total Deficit or Surplus  
In The Years 1950 - 1963

Table No. 14

(in million L.E.)

Year	Trade Transactions			Other Transactions			Net Capital transfers	Total Surplus or Deficit
	Revenues	Payments	Trade Balance	Revenues	Payments	Balance of other transactions		
1950	184.8	221.7	- 36.9	83.5	60.6	+22.9	- 3.6	-17.6
1951	201.9	240.9	- 40.0	90.3	65.5	+24.8	- 4.6	-19.8
1952	145.6	210.5	- 64.9	73.1	61.6	+11.5	- 2.0	-55.4
1953	135.3	165.2	- 29.9	79.8	57.8	+22.0	- 0.4	- 8.3
1954	139.8	150.7	- 10.9	82.4	67.9	+14.5	- 0.3	+ 3.3
1955	133.1	190.3	- 57.2	94.2	71.0	+23.2	+ 2.2	-31.8
1956	129.9	192.3	- 62.4	88.9	59.5	+29.4	+ 2.0 <sup>x</sup>	-31.0
1957	166.0	217.5	- 51.5	71.2	50.9	+20.3	- 0.1	-31.3
1958	161.0	214.0	- 53.0	89.2	56.3	+32.9	- 3.8 <sup>x</sup>	-23.9
1959	164.3	235.3	- 71.0	100.6	65.6	+35.0	+11.4 <sup>x</sup>	-24.6
1960	200.2	255.2	- 55.0	101.5	70.1	+31.4	+11.1	-12.5
1961	161.3	224.3	- 63.0	94.8	71.6	+23.2	+20.4	-19.4
1962	142.8	290.0	-147.2	104.1	74.5	+29.6	+80.7	-36.9
1963 <sup>xx</sup>	228.8	402.6	-173.8	135.0	84.1	+50.9	+93.7	-29.2

x Includes compensations to U.K and France  
xx Includes transit trade value

Source:

- 1- National Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin 1962  
Vol. 14 & 15 Nos 1 - 4
- 2- Foreign Trade of Egypt and its Financing Resources Page 11
- 3- General Agency for Mobilization and Statistics  
National Income of UAR, 1960, Reference No.601/64 Dec.1963



Balance of Payments  
Current Transactions  
In The Year from 1955 to 1963

Table No. 15

(in million L.E.)

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	(1) 1961	(1) 1962	(2) 1963
<b>Current Transactions</b>									
<b>1 - Revenues</b>									
Exports									
Transit Trade	133.1	129.9	166.0	161.0	164.3	200.2	161.3	142.8	228.8
Insurance*	6.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.4	...
Navigation	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.4
Suez Canal's Traffic-Tolls	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.7	12.5	15.2	8.2	12.3	9.8
Interests, profits & other revenues	31.8	29.3	24.3	43.0	44.4	50.1	51.2	53.7	71.1
Tourism & Subsidies' transfers.	7.2	5.6	4.8	5.0	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.2	6.9
Other revenues	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.8	3.8	3.3	6.1	9.3
<b>Total</b>	38.1	40.4 <sup>xx</sup>	32.2	29.5	32.0 <sup>xx</sup>	23.1	21.9	23.9	36.5
<b>2- Payments</b>									
Imports									
Transit Trade	190.3	192.3	217.5	214.0	235.3	253.2	224.3	290.0	402.6
Films	3.6	3.7	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.2	...
Other Trade Payments	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
Insurance*	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.6	5.8
Navigation	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9
Interests, profits & other revenues	9.3	8.8	9.1	10.7	11.5	14.8	7.8	8.5	9.6
Tourism	17.1	10.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.5	7.4	11.7
Transfers & subsidies	8.3	6.1	7.7	3.9	5.8	8.9	6.7	8.4	11.5
Government expenditures	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	...	...
Other payments	11.0	12.9	16.9	21.7	27.9	25.3	30.9	28.4	28.3
<b>Total</b>	16.0 <sup>xx</sup>	11.6	8.8	11.5	8.0	7.3	9.5	10.7	15.6
<b>The Balance of the Current Transactions</b>	227.3	218.8	237.2	250.2	264.9	301.7	256.1	246.9	363.8
	-34.0	-33.0	-31.2	-20.1	-36.0	-23.6	-39.0	-117.6	-122.9
<b>Capital Transactions</b>									
From the rest of the World	4.8	3.5	1.3	3.4	19.3 <sup>xx</sup>	46.4	31.7	92.1	187.1
To the rest of the World	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	11.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	11.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	93.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Capital Transactions' Balance</b>	+2.2	+0.3	-1.2	+1.5	+17.9	+44.5	+20.4	+80.7	+93.7
Grants	-	+1.7	+1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensations to U.K. & France	-	-	-	-5.3	-6.5	-33.4	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus &amp; Deficit</b>	-31.8	-31.0	-31.7	-23.0	-24.6	-23.5	-28.6	-117.6	-122.9

Bp

Sources: The National Bank of Egypt - Economic Review  
 Vol. XIV Nos 1 to 4 1960  
 The Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin  
 Vol. II No 1 1962  
 Vol. IV Nos 1 to 4 1964 p.164  
 Vol. III Nos 1 to 4 1963 p. 182

Net Capital Transfers	+ 70.1	+ 11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Surplus or Deficit	- 15.2	+ 6.4	- 0.3	- 2.6	- 33.5	+ 10.6	+ 4.1	+ 1.3	- 29.2



Regional Distribution for the Balance of Payments  
In The Years 1951 to 1963

Table No. 16

(in million L.S.)

Item	Dollar Area	Sterling Area			Europe		Middle East	Other Countries	Total
		United Kingdom	India, Pakistan & Ceylon	Other Countries	Western	Eastern			
<b>1951</b>									
Revenues	30.2	37.5	32.8	5.3	68.0	23.0	10.4	14.7	292.2
Payments	22.1	70.5	9.0	18.8	122.6	26.0	26.9	11.1	307.4
Net Capital Transfers	- 0.3	- 2.7	- 0.1	-	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	-	- 4.6
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>+ 14.3</b>	<b>+ 23.7</b>	<b>- 13.5</b>	<b>- 35.9</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>	<b>- 16.6</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>- 19.8</b>
<b>1952</b>									
Revenues	26.7	47.5	14.7	4.3	75.3	28.2	9.3	12.7	218.7
Payments	29.0	55.0	9.2	5.9	104.6	29.6	19.8	19.3	272.1
Net Capital Transfers	- 0.4	- 1.0	-	-	-	-	+ 0.1	-	- 2.0
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>- 8.5</b>	<b>+ 5.5</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>- 29.7</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>	<b>- 55.4</b>
<b>1953</b>									
Revenues	15.0	56.1	16.4	3.7	80.9	17.3	12.0	13.7	215.1
Payments	25.8	35.8	8.5	4.2	97.3	19.0	18.0	14.4	223.0
Net Capital Transfers	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	-	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-	- 0.4
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 10.7</b>	<b>+ 20.6</b>	<b>+ 7.9</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 17.1</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 5.9</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 8.3</b>
<b>1954</b>									
Revenues	16.6	47.5	20.4	3.8	81.0	21.6	16.3	15.0	222.2
Payments	19.6	38.8	11.1	4.6	100.3	18.3	17.7	8.2	218.6
Net Capital Transfers	-	- 0.5	-	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9	-	- 0.3
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>+ 8.2</b>	<b>+ 8.3</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>- 19.8</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 6.8</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>
<b>1955</b>									
Revenues	20.7	46.1	13.4	3.7	72.5	32.3	19.6	19.0	227.3
Payments	23.9	50.6	13.8	3.5	108.8	27.0	20.0	13.7	261.3
Net Capital Transfers	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	-	-	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 35.9</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>- 31.8</b>
<b>1956</b>									
Revenues	16.1	37.8	10.4	3.3	63.4	39.7	21.2	26.9	218.8
Payments	24.0	41.1	12.2	4.9	92.7	44.8	19.6	13.5	251.8
Net Capital Transfers	+ 1.6	- 0.5	-	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 6.3</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>- 29.4</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>	<b>- 31.0</b>
<b>1957</b>									
Revenues	11.7	15.6	9.1	1.4	57.9	85.2	33.4	22.9	237.2
Payments	12.6	6.9	10.8	2.7	86.2	84.4	38.0	26.8	268.4
Net Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 0.1	-	- 1.2
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 1.1	-	+ 1.1
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 8.7</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>- 28.7</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>- 31.3</b>
<b>1958</b>									
Revenues	11.8	32.2	6.8	2.3	64.0	75.9	30.6	26.6	250.2
Payments	17.6	20.5	9.5	2.9	82.5	85.0	33.2	19.1	270.3
Net Capital Transfers	+ 0.1	-	-	-	+ 1.7	- 0.3	-	-	+ 1.5
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	- 5.3	-	-	-	- 5.3
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 5.7</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 22.1</b>	<b>- 9.4</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>	<b>- 23.9</b>
<b>1959</b>									
Revenues	20.3	33.0	7.8	4.4	57.1	84.7	33.1	23.7	264.9
Payments	41.6	18.1	10.6	2.5	91.4	87.9	33.5	15.3	300.9
Net Capital Transfers	+ 17.7	+ 0.3	-	+ 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	-	+ 17.9
Other Capital Transfers	-	3.4	-	-	- 3.1	-	-	-	- 6.5
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>+ 11.8</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>- 72.2</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 8.4</b>	<b>- 24.6</b>
<b>1960</b>									
Revenues	26.3	36.3	18.4	4.2	63.3	90.1	33.6	29.5	301.7
Payments	59.5	22.3	12.3	2.6	94.6	75.5	39.7	18.8	325.3
Net Capital Transfers	+ 34.0	- 23.3	-	+ 0.2	- 7.2	- 0.1	- 3.1	+ 10.6	+ 11.1
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 9.3</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 38.5</b>	<b>+ 14.5</b>	<b>- 9.2</b>	<b>+ 21.3</b>	<b>- 12.5</b>
<b>1961</b>									
Revenues	23.7	31.1	10.1	2.6	51.9	79.5	36.7	21.5	256.1
Payments	54.5	21.8	12.1	2.0	72.1	84.6	31.5	17.3	295.9
Net Capital Transfers	+ 26.9	-	-	-	- 4.5	- 0.5	- 4.7	+ 3.2	+ 20.4
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>+ 9.3</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 24.7</b>	<b>- 5.6</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 6.4</b>	<b>- 19.4</b>
<b>1962</b>									
Revenues	31.1	40.3	8.6	2.7	53.0	64.9	29.9	16.4	246.9
Payments	96.8	25.5	10.3	3.2	83.1	101.3	23.3	20.0	364.5
Net Capital Transfers	+ 64.0	- 0.5	-	- 0.1	- 4.6	+ 20.3	- 3.9	+ 5.5	+ 80.7
Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>+ 13.3</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 34.7</b>	<b>- 16.1</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>- 36.9</b>
<b>1963</b>									
Revenues	33.2	46.0	16.3	2.7	86.6	110.6	34.9	33.5	363.8
Payments	124.5	51.5	16.6	4.8	115.9	120.8	26.6	26.0	486.7



Balance of Payments  
with  
Economic Developed Countries  
In The Years 1951 to 1959

Table No.17

(in million\$)

Country	Net long term Capital & Government Grants				
	Total	Govt. Grants	Long term Capital		
			Total	Banks & Govt.	Private
<b>Countries Export. Capital</b>					
Belgium & Luxemburg	- 759	18	- 777	23	- 800
Denmark	- 71	96	- 167	- 191	24
West Germany	- 3614	- 1164	- 2450	- 2007	- 443
Finland	- 180	- 89	- 91	- 110	19
France	(-1530)	(124)	(-1654)	(-3060)	(1406)
Japan	- 446	- 215	- 231	- 353	122
Netherlands	- 157	109	- 266	- 645	379
Sweden	- 202	12	- 214	- 196	- 18
Switzerland	- 2019	-	- 2019	- 249	1770
United Kingdom	- 6237	90	- 6327	- 1561	- 4766
United States	- 38622	-16929	- 21693	- 3598	- 18095
Total after statistical Adjustment	- 53786	-16799	- 36987	-12558	- 24429
<b>Countries Import. Capital</b>					
Australia	1621	- 83	1704	137	1567
Austria	336	203	133	10	123
Canada	7309	- 286	7595	- 249	7844
Italy	775	396	379	- 540	919
Newzealand	423	- 22	445	142	303
Norway	484	48	436	- 52	488
Total after statistical Adjustment	13485	256	13229	- 552	13781
Net flow of Capital to the rest of the world after stat. adjustment	- 39999	-16239	- 23758	-13110	- 10648
Net contribution to International Financing Organizations	- 6302	-	6302	4710	1592
Net flow of Capital to Centrally Planned Eco.	- 1249	- 992	- 257	- 257	-
Net flow of Capital to developing countries	- 32448	-15247	- 17201	- 8145	- 9056

( ) Net flow capital from the country to the rest of the world.

Source The National Bank of Egypt - Economic Review 1962  
Vol. XV Nos 1 to 4 P.76



NATIONAL INCOME  
ACCORDING TO VALUE ADDED APPROACH  
DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE DIFFERENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES  
IN THE YEARS 1950-1961

(Constant Prices, Base Year 1954)

(in million L.E.)

Table No. 13

Sector	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Private Sector												
Agriculture	302.9	303.9	334.4	314.7	312.0	321.4	333.2	342.2	366.9	382.8	398.8	332.5
Industry	68.9	74.0	68.0	80.1	100.6	110.0	111.6	143.2	141.4	143.6	171.0	236.2
Construction	25.1	25.0	25.1	20.3	25.4	32.8	28.9	37.3	43.2	45.4	44.9	45.6
Retail & Wholesale Trade	56.7	67.0	54.0	59.7	69.3	)	)	66.7	107.8	95.9	98.0	103.4
Financing & Insurance	15.0	25.4	18.0	15.2	16.6	214.3	216.6	28.8	31.7	30.6	33.7	34.1
Transportation, Storage & Electricity	53.1	61.0	56.0	57.8	62.8	)	)	27.6	24.5	46.1	48.7	47.2
Services & Simple Crafts	61.8	78.1	64.0	69.6	63.8	)	)	59.9	69.0	119.1	117.8	130.1
Housing (Rents)	46.4	54.4	59.2	56.5	62.5	75.0	81.0	66.3	69.7	72.1	75.1	77.5
Total	629.9	688.9	678.7	673.9	713.0	753.5	771.3	772.0	854.2	935.6	988.0	1006.6
Domestic Servants	25.3	28.3	22.8	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.2
Wages	45.2	112.5	124.1	128.7	141.4	146.0	152.0	200.4	239.6	266.8	279.6	306.5
Public Sector	750.4	829.7	825.6	830.1	882.5	928.0	952.4	978.8	1100.4	1209.3	1274.7	1320.3
Gross Domestic Product	-11.2	-12.5	-12.1	-11.1	-13.1	-9.8	-5.1	+1.9	+2.8	+4.1	+2.1	+1.3
Rest of The World	739.2	817.2	813.5	819.0	869.4	918.0	947.3	980.7	1103.2	1213.4	1276.8	1321.6
Gross National Product												

Source: The Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin

Volume III 1965 Nos 1 to 4 P. 462

Volume XIX 1966 Statistical Tables.

Volume IV 1964 Nos 3 & 4 P. 312



NATIONAL INCOME  
 ACCORDING TO VALUE ADDED APPROACH  
 DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE DIFFERENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES  
 IN THE YEAR 1961/62 - 1964/65  
 (Constant Prices - Base Year 1959/60)

Table No. 19

(in million L.E.)

Sector	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Agriculture	373.0	426.4	452.9	477.0
Industry	309.9	329.2	369.6	385.0
Electricity	16.3	18.4	18.6	22.4
Construction	73.6	83.5	96.0	92.6
Total	772.8	857.5	937.1	977.0
Transport & Communication	116.9	127.1	144.0	157.6
Financing & Trade	151.6	154.0	148.3	151.9
Housing	76.2	77.6	78.7	80.1
Public Utilities	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.7
Other Services	286.6	313.1	354.0	387.9
Total	638.3	679.2	732.6	785.2
Gross National Product	1411.1	1536.7	1699.7	1762.2

Source : Ministry of National Planning

Follow-up and Evaluation Report For the First Economic  
 & Social Five-Year Plan 1966 P.37



**NATIONAL INCOME**  
**ACCORDING TO VALUE ADDED APPROACH**  
**DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE DIFFERENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**  
**IN THE YEARS 1950-1960**

(Current Prices - Base Year 1954)

Table No. 20

(in million L.E.)

Sector	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1944	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<u>Private Sector</u>											
Agriculture	368.5	352.4	272.4	277.5	312.0	321.4	299.0	369.1	371.2	391.7	422.0
Industry	68.9	74.0	68.0	71.6	100.6	110.0	121.6	161.9	172.2	167.0	197.9
Construction	25.1	25.1	25.1	20.3	25.4	32.8	28.9	45.7	51.4	52.9	53.9
Retail & Wholesale Trade	126.0	149.0	120.0	129.4	69.3	)	)	89.4	118.8	128.5	135.6
Financing & Insurance	20.8	35.5	25.0	20.8	16.6	)	)	30.6	33.7	32.6	36.1
Transp., Elect.&Storage	53.0	61.0	56.0	57.6	62.8	)209.0	)216.6	29.4	26.4	49.3	52.1
Services & Simple Crafts	69.8	88.8	71.7	78.5	63.8	)	)	63.8	73.3	127.0	126.0
Housing (rents)	47.7	55.4	60.2	57.7	62.5	) 75.0	) 81.0	70.5	74.0	76.9	80.4
Total	779.8	841.2	698.4	713.4	713.0	753.5	737.1	860.4	920.6	1025.9	1104.0
<u>Domestic servants wages</u>	25.3	28.3	28.8	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6
<u>Public sector</u>	94.8	113.6	124.1	128.3	141.4	146.0	152.0	217.1	257.4	285.7	306.1
Gross Domestic Product	899.9	983.1	851.3	869.2	882.5	928.0	918.2	1084.3	1185.0	1318.9	1417.7
Rest of the world	-11.2	-12.5	-12.1	-11.1	-13.1	- 9.8	- 5.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	+ 4.1	+ 2.1
Gross National Product	888.7	970.6	839.2	858.1	896.4	918.2	913.1	1086.2	1187.8	1323.0	1419.8

SOURCE: - The Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Bulletin 1964  
 Volume IV Nos. 1 to 4 P. 316

- Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics  
 National income of UAR 1960 p. 20

- Annual Statistics Report 1962 p. 566



NATIONAL INCOME  
 According to ACCORDING TO VALUE ADDED APPROACH Different  
 DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE DIFFERENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES  
 IN THE YEARS 1960-1964  
 (Current Prices - Base Year 1959/60)

Table No. 21

Current Prices

(in million L.E.)

Sector	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Agriculture	373.0	425.2	475.0	528.3
Industry	309.9	350.9	392.3	423.4
Electricity	16.3	18.4	19.3	23.2
Construction	73.6	83.5	96.0	92.6
Total	772.8	878.0	982.6	1067.5
Transportation & Communication	116.9	132.7	156.2	173.5
Finance & Trade	151.6	154.0	160.5	168.0
Housing	76.2	77.6	78.7	79.1
Public Utilities	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.0
Other Services	286.6	313.1	354.0	387.9
Total	638.3	684.8	757.0	816.5
Gross National Product	1411.1	1562.8	1739.6	1884.0

SOURCE: Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics  
 Annual Book for general statistics for the UAR 1952-1965 P. 212







DOMESTIC PRODUCT UNIT  
IN THE YEARS FROM 1959/60 to 1964/65

Table No. 23

(Constant prices)

(in million L.E.)

Sectors	59/60	60/61	61/62	62/63	63/64	64/65
Agriculture	581.6	582.7	564.8	622.9	650.8	679.1
Industry	1086.7	1152.3	1198.2	1319.9	1407.8	1469.9
Electricity	18.4	22.0	28.4	31.6	33.4	37.9
Construction	102.1	100.5	141.7	165.9	206.3	181.2
Transportation & Communication	135.5	146.5	160.3	172.0	191.0	208.6
Trade & Finance	165.3	196.0	192.5	202.9	202.3	209.6
Housing	76.0	77.5	79.4	81.1	82.3	84.0
General Utilities	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.4
Other Services	371.2	396.7	399.8	477.2	558.6	590.4
Total (NDP)	2547.9	2685.5	2777.2	3086.3	3345.7	3474.1

SOURCE: Follow-up report - Ministry of Planning 1960/61 - 1964/65 p.8



DOMESTIC PRODUCT UNIT  
IN THE YEARS FROM 1959/60 TO 1964/65  
(Current Prices)

(in million L.E.)

Table No. 24

Sectors	59/60	60/61	61/62	62/63	63/64	64/65
Agriculture	581.6	582.7	564.8	625.7	677.0	742.6
Industry	1086.7	1152.3	1198.2	1374.5	1504.2	1623.6
Electricity	18.4	22.0	28.4	31.6	34.6	39.1
Construction	102.1	100.5	141.7	165.9	206.3	181.2
Transportation & Communication	135.5	146.5	160.3	182.5	209.1	231.3
Trade & Finance	165.3	196.0	192.5	202.9	218.9	231.9
Housing	76.0	77.5	79.4	81.1	82.3	83.2
General utilities	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.8	13.2	14.7
Other Services	371.2	396.7	399.8	477.2	558.6	590.4
Total (NDP)	2547.9	2685.5	2777.2	3154.2	3504.2	3738.0

SOURCE: Follow-up report - Ministry of Planning 1960/61-1964/65 P.322



Investments, Exports of Goods & The Structure  
of Consumption & Savings  
In The Years from 1952 to 1964

Table No. 25

(in million L.E.)

Item	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<u>Investments</u>													
Agriculture & Land Reform	6.9	5.5	6.0	8.7	12.5	14.5	16.3	16.7	16.6	17.8	20.6	30.9	32.5
Irrigation & Drainage	6.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	7.1	6.7	8.5	8.6	14.8	19.7	29.2	36.4	37.9
High Dam	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	4.2	6.8	14.4	24.0	34.8	18.6
Industry	29.5	27.2	33.6	49.2	31.1	35.6	47.8	49.3	67.8	50.3	80.5	105.4	99.5
Electricity	5.8	11.3	7.3	9.5	9.3	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.3	11.9	35.6	53.2
Transportation, Communic. & Storage	19.1	19.2	23.6	24.5	15.5	23.5	27.0	30.0	68.9	66.5	48.6	40.9	45.9
Suez Canal	-	-	-	-	4.0	5.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.7	5.2	4.2	3.4
Housing	37.7	46.0	50.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	40.0	31.1	19.1	37.8	37.6	37.4	29.6
Other Investments	12.8	13.9	16.4	18.4	21.1	23.9	27.9	19.5	20.1	33.6	42.0	48.6	43.3
<u>Exports of goods</u>													
Developed Countries	87.0	80.6	77.4	63.5	49.4	47.0	45.7	40.1	50.1	47.2	56.0	72.0	70.6
Centrally Planned Economies	23.0	14.6	16.7	30.0	41.6	68.6	68.4	71.0	83.0	73.1	61.2	99.6	103.7
Developing Countries	35.1	42.0	44.2	44.9	51.3	56.0	49.7	43.2	58.5	46.5	41.	55.2	56.5
<u>Structure of Consumption</u>													
Collective Consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228.1	255.9	247.1	318.2	401.8	431.3
Individual Consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	971.6	993.3	1101.5	1170.8	1249.3	1330.9
Total Consumption	806.2	795.4	884.0	913.1	1021.6	1064.4	1025.5	1199.7	1249.2	1348.6	1489.0	1651.1	1762.2
<u>Savings</u>													
Household Sector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.1	35.2	...	23.2	21.8
Enterprises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.0	19.7	71.2	91.5	78.3
Public Sector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.0	109.1	87.5	122.1	180.3
Total of Savings	77.8	121.6	134.0	155.9	148.4	149.6	147.5	175.9	210.1	164.7	236.8	236.8	268.4

Source: - National Bank of Egypt, Economic Bulletin 1961 Volume XIV Nos. 1 to 4

- The General Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Statistical Indications for UAR 1952 - 1964 P.37

- Ministry of National Planning

Report on Follow-up and Evaluating for the First Five Year Plan PP. 78, 79 & 93

Note ... Data not available



Percentage of Consumption, Savings & Per Capita Income  
to the Total National Income & Total Domestic Product  
( Current Prices )

In the years 1952 - 1964

(in million L.S.)

Table No. 26

Year	National Income		Per capita income		Domestic product		Final consumption		Savings		Increase & Percentage		
	Value	Increase & its % to previous year	Value	Increase & its % to previous year	Value	Increase & its % to previous year	Value	Percentage of consumption to N.I.	Value	Increase & its % to previous year	Value %	to savings to N.I. D.	
1952	839,2	-	39,0	-	884	-	806,2	96,0	91,2	77,8	-	9,3	8,8
1953	858,1	18,9	39,0	-	827	- 57	705,4	82,2	85,3	121,5	43,8	56,3	14,7
1954	869,4	11,3	38,5	-0,5	1018	191	884,0	101,2	86,8	134,0	12,4	10,2	13,2
1955	918,2	48,8	39,8	1,3	1069	51	913,1	99,4	85,4	155,9	21,9	16,3	17,0
1956	913,1	- 5,1	38,6	-1,2	1170	101	1021,6	111,8	87,3	148,4	-7,5	4,8	12,7
1957	1086,2	173,1	44,9	6,3	1234	64	1084,4	99,8	87,9	149,6	1,2	0,8	12,1
1958	1187,8	101,6	48,0	3,1	1273	39	1025,5	86,3	80,6	147,5	-2,1	-1,4	11,6
1959	1323,0	135,2	52,2	4,2	1375,6	102,6	1199,7	90,7	87,2	175,9	28,4	19,3	12,8
1960	1363,5	40,5	52,5	0,3	1459,3	83,7	1249,2	91,6	85,6	210,1	34,2	19,4	14,4
1961	1411,1	47,6	53,1	0,6	1513,3	54,0	1348,6	95,6	89,1	164,7	-45,4	-21,6	10,9
1962	1562,8	151,7	57,3	4,2	1684,6	171,3	1489,0	95,3	88,4	195,6	30,9	18,8	11,6
1963	1739,6	176,8	62,2	4,9	1887,9	203,3	1651,1	94,9	87,5	236,8	41,2	21,1	13,6
1964	1884,0	144,4	65,5	3,3	2050,6	162,7	1762,2	93,5	85,9	288,4	52,4	22,1	14,1

Source:

Central Bank of Egypt - Economic Review 1964.  
Vol IV Nos 3 & 4 P.316 Years 52 - 54 & 57 - 1960

Ministry of National Planning

- Report of follow-up on evaluation of the 5 Years Economic Development Plan  
- Unit of Foreign Trade ( for Consumption & Savings )



Distribution of population on the Governorate  
Level in the Census (1927 - 1960)

Table No. 27

(in millions)

Governorates	1927	1937	1947	1960
Cairo	1,070,857	1,309,718	2,075,914	3,348,779
Alexandria	600,106	709,671	949,446	1,516,234
Port Said	101,034	118,953	164,572	245,318
Ismailia	65,254	90,717	177,100	284,115
Suez	40,523	49,686	107,244	203,610
Damiette	170,509	53,527	258,901	387,962
Dakahlia	1,087,982	1,90,412	1,457,462	2,014,883
Charkieh	1,063,734	148,655	1,352,290	1,819,798
Kalioubieh	582,865	105,028	716,538	988,055
Kafr El Cheikh	484,284	90,960	682,928	973,019
Gharbieh	1,091,925	234,837	1,298,232	1,715,212
Menoufieh	1,062,918	121,636	1,124,881	1,347,953
Behera	949,922	155,186	1,214,073	1,685,679
Guizeh	592,957	696,449	845,255	1,336,418
Beni-Souef	602,374	665,277	727,064	859,832
Fayyum	554,040	602,122	669,696	839,163
Minia	1,026,205	1,133,082	1,267,998	1,560,311
Assiout	797,877	896,533	1,035,620	1,329,588
Sohag	968,383	1,118,402	1,283,468	1,578,858
Kena	902,170	1,017,569	1,106,302	1,351,358
Assouan	267,357	305,096	290,842	385,350
El Wadi El Gadid (Southern desert)	5,177 25,396	9,914 29,109	15,929 32,503	25,452 33,932
Mattrouh (Western desert)	48,956	52,576	74,839	103,453
Sina	15,059	18,011	37,670	49,769
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,177,864</b>	<b>15,920,694</b>	<b>18,966,767</b>	<b>25,984,101</b>

Source: General Census of Population 1960



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