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NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING
PRATICES IN SYRIA

by

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National Income Accounting Practices in Syria

This paper is a presentation of the manner in which the national income of Syria in some selected years has been estimated. It does not pretend to evaluate statistical procedures and methods followed nor to suggest different procedures to the problem of income estimation in Syria. The choice of an optimal procedure is not simply a statistical problem but also an economic one. Such a choice is to be made in the light of the financial and technical resources which the country could allocate to the process of income estimation; and of the benefits accruing from further refinement in income estimation.

Syria has, since its independence in 1954, made several attempts at estimating its national income. The first such attempt was undertaken by the Ministry of Finance in 1946 when applying for membership to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The method reported to have been used was the income received method. Admittedly, however, the procedure followed was very crude. Income received was classified into five categories:

- a) Income from fixed capital
- b) Income from labor
- c) Income from non-farm activities
- d) Income from farm activities
- e) Income from government owned enterprises

Income falling in each of these categories was arrived at by multiplying tax returns by the appropriate tax rates, "due" consideration given to the possibility of tax evasion. (For the estimates arrived at then, see Table 1).

In 1951, another attempt to estimate national income of Syria was undertaken. The year chosen was 1950 and the approach followed was the value added approach. The Syrian economy was divided into nine sectors, with several subdivisions in each. The estimates were made on the basis of production data available at the time and in the light of national income studies made in British-Mandated Palestine. In view of the similarities in the economic structure of the two countries, the ratios of sectional value-added to total production found for Palestine were assumed to apply to Syria also. These ratios were adopted in deriving sectional national income figures from production figures for Syria. When this method was not feasible or appropriate, the income received method was resorted to. (The estimates are reported in Table II)

The Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which was sent to Syria in 1954 has reported different estimates of Syrian national income (see Table III). The approach followed in arriving at those estimates was not explicitly discussed in the Report submitted to the Syrian Government.¹

1) "Some very tentative calculations made by the mission indicate that this estimate (the 1950 estimate) may well be too conservative. These calculations point to a rise in national income from about £S 1,250 million in 1949 and £S 1,380 million in 1950 to perhaps around £S 1,600 million in 1953."

A more serious attempt at estimating national income and expenditure of Syria was undertaken by Mr. Adel el Akel,¹ while studying at Columbia University. Mr. Akel divided the economy into nine sectors and adopted both the value-added and the income received approach, depending upon the nature of the sector and the data available. He came out with the first and complete set of national accounts for Syria. The attempt was most commendable, the more so since it was a one man job. Mr. Akel has, after joining the Syrian Directorate of Statistics, revised his estimates in the light of data which was not accessible to him in Columbia University.² These estimates are reported in Tables IV and VIII inclusive. The latter work of Akel relied heavily on the study of national income which was started by the Directorate of Statistics in 1958. We shall therefore, turn to that study and analyse the methods of estimation followed. The Directorate of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning in Syria began in 1956 to undertake, with the technical help of the United Nations, what is considered to be the most serious attempt at estimating the national income of Syria. The year chosen for the estimate was 1956. The work took some three

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- 1- Adel el Akel, National Income Accounts of Syria 1955 and 1956; (Columbia University: 1958) Ph. D. dissertation, Memographed).
 - 2- el Akel; National Economic Accounts, Part I: National income and Product Accounts (Damascus: Ministry of Planning 1961), in Arabic, (Memographed).

years to finish because of the lack of sufficient financial resources.¹ We shall, in what follows, present the procedure followed in that attempt.

1) The results of the study were realised by the Ministry of Planning over the years 1958-1959; whenever the estimates of each of the sectors, into which the Syrian Economy was Divided, were finalized.

National Income Estimate for 1956

The Syrian economy was divided into nine sectors, namely:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 4. Services | 7. Rental |
| 2. Industry | 5. Government | 8. Financial |
| 3. Construction | 6. Transport & Storage | 9. Commerce |

The above division is more or less in line with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). The Rest of the World Sector was left out because of the feeling that any estimate of income originating in the sector would be totally conjectural. Therefore, the national income estimates to be presented in this paper refer to what is known as Net Domestic Product at factor costs.

Because of the importance of the agriculture in the Syrian economy, efforts were directed first towards income originating in that sector.

The Agricultural Sector

The method followed in estimating income in this sector was the value-added method, with the exception however of government services. Production of the sector comprises:

1. Agricultural Vegetational produce:
 - a. Field crops
 - b. Fruits
 - c. Forestry
 - d. Government agricultural services
 - e. Land and maintenance of building
 - f. Growing of flowers.

2. Agricultural livestock produce:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. Dairy products | f. Honey |
| b. Meat and skins | g. Silk |
| c. Wool and hair | h. Fishing |
| d. Poultry | i. Government Services |
| e. Eggs | j. Wild hunting |

Field crops are the most important group of agricultural commodities in Syria. Yet there has not been any serious attempt by 1958 to survey cultivated areas in each of the administrative localities, nor to assess their yields as to the crops grown. The Ministry of Agriculture sends annually some of its officials to the various areas, and these estimate present production on the basis of last years' production, taking into consideration changes in climate, rainfall and the opinion of mayors and farmers. Such estimates were therefore considered rough. In an attempt to ascertain the degree of error in the above method, the Directorate of Statistics undertook during 1957 a survey of actual cultivated area in a sample of thirty villages in the Hasakah Mohafazat, which is an important agricultural region. The yield of the area surveyed was not actually ascertained because of lack of sufficient manpower; mayors' evaluation in the matter of yields were adopted. The production estimates, resulting from this elementary survey for the area cultivated, seemed to confirm the estimates arrived at by the method of the Ministry of Agriculture. In view of this fact, the Directorate of Statistics adopted the production statistics for all crops and fruits

arrived at by the Ministry of Agriculture as adequate.

Prices of field crops adopted in estimating value of production were ex-field prices, and were arrived at on the basis of an average of the highest and lowest price levels of the crops during the year as quoted in the main cities, due allowance being made for transportation costs between the fields and the cities. Prices of fruits were taken from the records of wholesalers in the main cities of Syria, allowance being made also for transportation costs.

Produce of forestry whether used for fire, charcoal or for sawmills were estimated on the basis of tax returns with "due" allowance for evasion and farm use.

Actual expenditure on government services to agriculture were taken from the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1956. Such services include protection of agricultural products from disease and pests, forestration and agricultural extension services.

Expenditure on the maintenance of irrigated land, such as clearing canals, were estimated on the basis of number of holdings of irrigated land in the country, namely, 60,000 holdings, and an average expenditure on each.

Flower growing is practically restricted to Damascus and Aleppo. The value of production in these two cities were estimated by some big cultivators interviewed for the purpose. Flower growing in other localities were estimated in a very rough way.

Production costs of seeds, cuttings, fertilizers, fuel,

fodder for draught animals, depreciation and other current materials were estimated by interviewing mayors in the case of seeds, wholesalers in the case of fertilizers, oil companies in the case of fuel. As to agricultural equipments, a ratio of 10% of the value of equipments sold to farmers by 1956 was taken to represent depreciation, and 20% for maintenance.

Income originating in the subdivision livestock produce was arrived at by estimating income originating in each of the comprising components. Livestock figures were taken from the animal censuses, conducted annually by the Ministry of Finance for tax purposes, with "due" regard to evasion, and also from estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture. Production of milk and products thereof was estimated on the basis of assumed yields of cows, goats, and sheep; 50%, 20% and 5% of such production were estimated to have been allocated to the production of samén (butter Ghee), cheese and butter respectively; the rest was directly consumed. On the basis of such allocations of milk, actual production of samén cheese and butter was estimated by assuming certain "transformation coefficients".

Estimates of production of meat and skins were taken from the accounts of public abattoires. The number of livestock slaughtered there was raised by 10% to account for animals slaughtered outside the abattoires. The value of meat was estimated ex-farm or ex-pasturage by subtracting from the above values transportation expenses.

Production of wool and hair was estimated on the basis of the number of sheep and goats already arrived at, and on the basis of estimates yield of wool and hair per head.

As to poultry, eggs, honey, silk, fisheries and game hunting, levels of production were more or less roughly estimated. Tables IX A and IX B give the estimates for values and costs of production in the two subdivisions of the agricultural sectors.

The Industrial Sector

Income originating in the industrial sector is generally, more easily estimated, because of the very nature of the sector, than that of the agricultural sector. The industrial sector comprised all economic activities listed in Divisions 1,2,3, and 5 of the ISIC, namely mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, plus cotton gining which is generally classified in agriculture. Enterprises falling in this sector were divided, in accordance with the industrial classification referred to above, into private and government owned. Income originating in government enterprises were estimated from the annual government budget, in accordance with the income received approach, since it was difficult to determine the private market value of production of such enterprises. These enterprises were tobacco manufactures, electricity, water and sanitary services.

Income origining in the private sector was estimated by following the value-added approach. Since there was no census of industrial establishments at the time, information about the number of establishments had to be collected from several sources, namely, the Register of industry for

1954 of the Ministry of National Economy, the Register of the Income Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance and the Register of Industrial Establishments of the Directorate of Statistics . The information collected from these sources were checked against each other and corrected. Admittedly however, such information was known to be incomplete yet it was adopted for lack of better feasible alternative. A sample survey was designed in order to collect adequate data about value of production and income originating.

Industrial establishments were divided into two frames , the first included 32 industries which could be classified ^{as fairly} mechanized comprising 2,532 establishments. Such industries and establishments are located in the big cities which are mostly the center of the various Syrian Governates .The most important of these industries are mechanized spinning and weaving, knitting, cement, sugar, soap, vegetable oil and others. All known establishments of these industries were surveyed.

The other frame , comprising 15,000 establishments, scattered all over the country , included what had been classified as handicraft industries. Some such industries are batteries , forgeries , carpentries, manufacturers of appareal , sweets, tiles , mosaic , etc ... These establishments were divided into four categories according to whether they are located

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The other frame, comprising 15,000 establishments, scattered all over the country, included what had been classified as handicraft industries. Some such industries are batteries, forgeries, carpentries, manufacturers of appareal, sweets, tiles, mosaic, etc... These establishments were divided into four categories according to whether they are located

in the "Centers" of governates,, districts, countries, or in villages.

Each of the centers of governates was considered a sub frame of its own, and all establishments falling in them were industrially classified; from each such class, a simple random sample was chosen for surveying. The results of the survey was generalized to each of the sub-frames, and these in turn were added up to give data for the first category of establishments.

Centers of countries were divided into two strata according to whether the majority of residents are engaged in agricultural or non-agricultural activities. (The rural centers and the urban centers) A sample of each of these centers are taken with probabilities proportional to the number of population of the centers. Establishments in the selected rural centers, all establishments falling therein were surveyed because of the small size of the rural centers. Results thus obtained from the survey was generalized to the whole category on the basis of population of the centers.

Establishments located in the other two categories of centers, namely, centers of countries and villages were surveyed in a manner not far different from the one previously described.

The results of the survey enabled the Directorate of Sta-

tics to estimate income originating in the industrial sector distributed according to industry groups, whether generated by privately owned or publicly owned establishments. Tables X A and X B give the pertinent estimates.

The Construction Sector

The construction sector comprised all activities included in group 4 of ISIC. Construction undertaken by the Ministry of Defence was excluded from this sector. The procedure followed in estimating income originating in the sector was as follows. Construction activities undertaken by the private sector and then by the public sector were separated. The value-added method was followed in the first, and the income received in the second. In each of the two sectors, construction was classified according to whether it is actual construction or maintenance and repair.

Because of the financial inability of the Directorate of Statistics to launch a survey of actual construction undertaken in Syria, such construction was estimated on the basis of the total area of construction permits issued in 1956. Admittedly, such procedure was not without its pitfalls, but under the financial circumstances, that was the most feasible way. To arrive at the value of construction undertaken, construction area permits were classified according to their locations, namely, centers of governorates, districts, counties or villages. To each such classification construction was classified according to whether it is for housing, industrial or business purpose. An assumed distribution of housing const-

struction as among very good, good average and simple was adopted. For each such type of housing construction, and in each type of locality, a figure of construction cost per square meter was assigned. These figures were determined upon consultation with many engineers in the country. Similar figures were assigned to industrial and business construction.

The percentage of value-added in construction per type of locality were estimated also upon consultation with engineers in various parts of the country. Table XI gives estimates of income originating in the construction sector.

The Services Sector

The services sector comprised all the activities listed in Division 9 of the ISIC plus some other activities of minor importance, such as peddlers, clothes darning, etc... Several activities are, however, excluded from Division 9. These are government services (as per group 810 of ISIC) which were included in the government sector; accounting and related services, (Group 832), included in the sectors to the activities of which they have rendered their services, and laundry services (Group 854) included in the industrial sector. The approaches were followed in estimating income originating in this sector. One was the income received approach, and was followed in the case of government administered activities such as government educational services. The other was the value-added approach, and was followed in the case of privately administered

activities.

Income originating in the government and semi-government administered activities were taken from account of actual expenditures. As to the rest, a random sample from the list of establishments in each governate for each type of activity was taken. The questionnaire drawn up for the purpose was sent to the selected establishments, and were filled in either by the entrepreneurs themselves or by the officials of the Directorate of Statistics. Estimates of income originating in the services sector are reported in Table XII.

The Government Sector

The government sector includes all activities as listed in Group 810 of the ISIC, plus sanitary services (Group 522 of ISIC). Income originating in the government sector was estimated on the basis of income received; such data were taken from government accounts of actual expenditures. Rentals of government owned buildings, occupied by the government, was imputed and added up. Table XIII gives estimates of the income due to the sector.

The Transport and Communication Sector

The transport sector include all activities listed in Division 7 of ISIC with the exception of storage (Group 720) which is included in the commercial sector, and tramways which is included under Electricity in the industrial sector. The value-added method was followed in estimating income ori-

ginating in the following activities: transportation by car and draught animals, air transport and water transport. The income received approach was followed in the other activities, namely, railway transport, Latakia Port, pipe-line transport, and post, telegraph and telephone. It is to be remarked that transit royalties on oil pipe-lines are not included as income payments in the sector. No mention has been made of their allocation.

Each of the above mentioned activities forms a frame of its own. Income originating in the vehicle transportation was estimated by classifying cars according to some pertinent attributes, and interviewing drivers and transportation companies at random. A similar procedure was followed in the case of each of the activities, the income of which was estimated by the income received method. Income originating in other activities of the sector was estimated from the accounts of actual expenditures. Table XIV gives the estimates for the sector.

The Housing Rental Sector

The rental sector includes rental of housing only ; rental of other buildings was included in the sector to which the buildings have rendered the service. The procedure followed in estimating income originating in this sector was as follows : houses in the country were classified into four categories , according to whether they are located in the centers of governments, districts, counties or villa-

ges. Estimates were made as to the number of houses in each of the four categories and their distribution as to new, average or old. Average annual rentals of houses thus classified were estimated after consultation with officials of municipalities and mayors. The estimates finally arrived at for the value of the house rentals and for income originating in the sector are reported in Table XV A. Rentals of buildings in the country whether used for housing or business are reported in Table XV B.

The Financial Sector

The financial sector comprises banks and other financial institutions, insurance and real estate, as listed in Division 6 of the ISIC. Income originating in this sector was estimated on the basis of income received. The procedure followed in the case of banks was that proposed by Kuznets and adopted by the U.S. and other countries. Banks, government administered financial institutions and insurance companies were all comprehensively surveyed. Random samples from the lists of exchange dealers and dealers in real estates were picked up for the purpose of determining income originating in these two activities. Income of lenders to farmers and of wholesalers to retailers was estimated after consultation with bankers and wholesalers. No particular statistical method was followed in here. Table XVI gives the estimates arrived at for the financial sector.

The Commercial Sector

The commercial sector comprises wholesale and retail trade

activities as referred to in Major Group 61 in the ISIC. Such trade was divided into six categories according to the "nature" of the commodities traded:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. agricultural products | d. imports |
| b. industrial products | e. products in transit |
| c. exports, and re-exports | f. customs clearing services |

The model followed in estimating income originating in this sector was the value-added method; this is because it was not possible to take a complete census of the people and enterprises which were active in this sector.

The procedure was as follows: the value of a commodity was calculated as it entered the trade sector and as it left it; current costs, depreciation and indirect taxes were subtracted to get net value-added; inventory changes were assumed nil.

Value-added in trade in agricultural products was estimated on the basis of an investigation of the quantity that was sold on the market on the one hand, and the price of entry into the wholesale trade (price-ex-farm), the retail trade and then to the consumer on the other hand. From these figures, percentages of the value-added in both wholesale and retail trade were derived, and these were generalized to all agricultural commodities according to whether they pass through the wholesale trade, retail trade or both, before they come to the final users.

As to manufactured products, the primary interest was to estimate the value of such products ex-works in order

to apply a similar procedure as the one mentioned above. The data about the value of manufactured products was not complete. Some entrepreneurs provided it, others did not. The ratios of value of production ex-works to value-added for those entrepreneurs in those industries that provided the information were taken as a basis for calculating the value of production for those enterprises which provided value-added data only. As a result, an estimate of the value of manufactured products ex-works were arrived at. Wholesale and retail traders in various manufactured commodities were interviewed as to their estimate of the percentage of value-added in their trade to the ex-works value of the products traded in. On the basis of such estimates, two specific percentages were adopted for all the wholesale and all the retail trade in manufactured goods respectively.

Similar procedures were followed in estimating value-added in the exports and imports trade. Commissions of transit agents and of agents engaged in clearing imported and exported goods from customs were estimated on the basis of number of "clearing" multiplied by an average fee for each.

Current costs for the sector were estimated to come to 8.8% and 6.8% of gross value-added in the wholesale and the retail trade respectively; these figures were arrived at after consultation with some businessmen. Such costs plus depreciation (3%) and indirect taxes were netted out to arrive at estimates of income originating in the sector. These estimates are reported in Tables XVII A and XVII B.

It is not clear , incidentally, how the commissions of agents of foreign manufacturers are treated in income estimation.

Estimates for Subsequent Years

The Directorate of Statistics continued to estimate national income of Syria for the years subsequent to 1956, on the basis of the structure of income, and interdependence of activities of the year 1956. Changes in the levels of income of several sectors were calculated on the basis of changes in production levels in agriculture and industry. Tables XVIII indicates the estimates thus arrived at.

Needless to say at the end of this paper that the procedure followed so far in estimating the national income of Syria falls short of what is desired. Still it is a commendable start. The statistical apparatus of the Government is too infant to be able to support an attempt on a more gigantic scale. The economic structure of the country does not lend itself very easily to the sort of survey required for a thorough study of national income. The Industrial Census undertaken in 1959 for Syria, which is the first of its kind in the country, and the agricultural sample survey recently undertaken, shall be very helpful in future studies of the national income of the country.¹

1. For a discussion of the possible utilization of the Industrial Census in estimating national income and other economic indicators, see the writer's article "Input-Output Analysis and Economic Programming with Special Reference to Syria," Middle East Economic Papers, 1961. (Beirut; Economic Research Institute).

TABLE I
National Income of Syria, 1944
(Million L.S.)

	Sub-Group	Sector	%
I. <u>Income from Capital</u>			
1. Income from Building	30.9		
2. Income from Real Estate other than Building	0.2		
3. Income from Working Capital	11.0		
Total Income from Capital		42.1	4.1
II. <u>Income from Labor</u>			
1. Wages and Salaries	551.1		
2. Pensions	4.5		
Total Income from Labor		555.7	53.2
III. <u>Non-Agricultural Profits</u>		188.2	18.0
IV. <u>Agriculture Profits</u>			
1. Agriculture	138.8		
2. Livestock	88.4		
Total Income from Agricultural Profits		227.2	21.8
V. <u>Government Income from its Property and Projects</u>		30.0	2.9
Total National Income		1,043.2	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Damascus, Syria, cited by Adel el-Akel, National Income Accounts of Syria, 1955 and 1956, op. cit., p. 166.

TABLE II
National Income of Syria, 1950
(million L.S.)

Sector	Sub-Group	Sectors Total	%
a) <u>Agriculture</u>			
1. Agricultural Crops.	608.0		
2. Livestock Production	179.0		
3. Less Cost and Taxes	<u>- 234.0</u>		
Net Income from Agriculture		553.0	44.3
b) <u>Trade</u>			
1. Trading Agriculture Production.	70.0		
2. Trading Industrial Production	35.0		
3. Income from Imported Trade	<u>60.0</u>		
Total Income from Trade		165.0	13.3
c) <u>Industry</u>			
1. Textiles	58.0		
2. Food Industries	35.5		
3. Shoe Making	6.0		
4. Carpentry and Black Smithing	6.0		
5. Rest of the Industries	<u>19.5</u>		
Total Income from Industries		125.0	10.0
d) Communications and Transportation		113.0	9.0
e) Government Sector		90.0	7.2
f) Real Estate		64.0	5.1
g) Construction		40.0	3.2
h) Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels		25.0	2.0
i) Other Sources		75.0	6.0
Total National Income		1,250.0	100.0

Source : Ministry of Finance, Damascus, Syria, cited ibid . 168.

Table III
National Income of Syria
(Million L.S.)

Year	Value
1949	1,250
1950	1,380
1953	1,953

Source: IBRD, The Economic Development of Syria,
(Washington: Johns Hopkins University Press,
1955), pp. 20-21.

TABLE IV

Gross National Income and Product Account, 1956
(Million L.S.)

Payments to Households	2238	Personal Consumption Expend- ture.	1726
Wages, salaries and suppl- ements	1308	Food	707.5
Agriculture	566	Housing	172.5
Industry	178	Light & Fuel	86.2
Construction	67	Furniture & Linen	69.3
Transportation	30	Kitchen Utensils	121.5
Finance	13	Apparel	190.0
Commerce	128	Transportation	26.0
Government	235	Education	9.0
Services	61	Medical Care	87.0
Rest of the World	30	Personal Expenditure	68.5
		Other Expenditures	188.5
Profits and interest paid	125	Government Consumption Exp- enditures	392
Entrepreneurial income	805	Goods	147.0
		Services	245.0
Farmers	321	Gross Domestic Investment	416
Real Estates	129	Private	318
Services and Profes- sions.	95	Construction	119.0
Non-Agricultural Enterprises	260	Land Reclamation	104.0
Payments to Government	170	Agricultural Machine- eries.	35.0
Business income tax	8	Industrial Machine- ries.	29.0
Indirect tax	162	Transportation Vehi- cles.	31.0
Agriculture	31	Government	98
Sugar	8	Construction	11.0
Cement	5	Land Reclamation	15.0
Fuel	21	Machineries	20.0
Customs	62	Roads	9.0
Others	35	Municipalities	22.0
		Transportation Veh- hicles.	21.0
Non-Payments	179	Rest of the World	46
Depreciation	79	Goods (Net)	-104.0
Undistributed Profits	100	Services (Net)	190.0
Statistical Discrepancy	7		
Charges Against Gross National Product	2580	Gross National Product	2580

TABLE V
Personal Income and Expenditure Account, 1956
(Million L.S.)

Personal Consumption Expend-	1726	Payments to Households	2238
Direct Taxes	330	Wages and Salaries	1308
Transfer Payments from Abroad	3	Profits and Interest Paid.	125
Personal Savings	226	Rental Income of Persons	805
		Transfer Payments, from Government	47
			31.5
		Rest of the World	15.5
Personal Outlay	2285	Personal Income	2285

TABLE VI
Government Account, 1956
(Million L.S.)

Purchases of Consumer's Goods and Services	392.0	Producer's Tax	170.0
Capital Transfers to Government Enterprises	98.0	Consumer's Tax	230.0
Transfer Payments to Households	31.0		
Government Surplus (or Deficit)	215		
Government Expenditure	500.0	Government Receipt	500.0

TABLE VII
Rest of the World Account, 1956
(Million L.S.)

Exports	826.0	Imports	820.0
Exports to Foreigners in Syria	40.0	Transfer Payment Abroad	3.0
Transfers Payments from Abroad.	15.5	Net Investment Abroad	58.5
Current Payment	881.5	Current Outlays	881.5

TABLE VIII
Gross Savings and Investment Accounts, 1956
(million L.S.)

Gross Personal Domestic Investments.	318.0	Gross Personal Savings	226.0
Gross Government Domestic Investment.	98.0	Retained Profits	179.0
Net Investment Aboard	58.5	Government Capital Transfers	98.0
		Government Deficit	21.5
		Statistical Discrepancy	7.0
Gross Investment	474.5	Gross Saving	474.5

Source: Tables IV to VIII inclusive, Adel el-Akel, National Income and Product Accounts, op.cit., pp. 197-200.

TABLE IX A
Income Originating in the Agricultural Sector (Vegetational),
1956 (Thousands L.S.)

Value of Production		Charges Against Value of production,	
Field Crops	762,214	Current Costs	12,680
Cereals	417,339	Seeds	66,028
Dry Legumes	42,285	Cuttings	200
Fodder Crops	41,480	Fertilizers	2,569
Vegetables	44,750	Maintainance	
Industrial Crops	216,360	& repairs	3,599
Fruit Trees	131,206	Fuels	14,417
Forestry	7,127	Fodder	33,005
Agricultural Government Services	871	Agricultural medicaments	462
Land Improvement	3,150	Depreciation	21,994
Flowers	1,310	Net Product Originating	757,604
Total	905,878	Total Charges	905,878

TABLE IX B
Income Originating in the Agricultural Sector (Animal),
1956 (Thousands L.S.)

Value of Production		Charges Against Value of Production	
Milk and Derivatives	153,631	Fodder for Livestock	52,402
Meat	57,373	Raising of Poultry	2,070
Wool and Hair	23,454	Raising of Bees	12
Poultry Meat	9,435	Fishing Expenses	131
Eggs	9,049	Total Costs of Production	54,615
Honey	558		
Silk, Natural	1,140	Net Product Originating	202,394
Fisheries	1,310	Total Charges	257,009
Government Services	59		
Game Hunting	1,000		
Total	257,009		

Source: Ministry of planning, National Income of Syria, Agricultural Sector, (Rev. ed.; Damascus, 1959), pp. 38-39.

Table X A

Income Originating in the Industrial Sector, 1956
(Thousands L.S.)

Industry	I.S.I.C.	Gross Income	Depre- ciation.	Net Income
Stone Quarrying, Clay & Sand	14	4,800	480	4,320
Asphalt	19	324	19	305
Salt Mining	19	340	34	306
Food Manufacturing	20	63,111	4,632	58,479
Beverages	21	4,438	328	4,110
Tobacco	22	7,233	246	6,987
Spinning & Weaving	23	48,205	4,994	43,211
Footwear & Apparel	24	52,246	2,681	49,565
Wood & Cork	25	6,544	345	6,199
Furniture	26	7,032	350	6,682
Paper & Paper Products	27	884	81	803
Printing & Publishing	28	2,583	299	2,284
Leather & Leather Products	29	2,822	157	2,665
Rubber Products	30	1,612	149	1,463
Chemicals and Chemical Products.	31	6,610	381	6,229
Petroleum and Coal	32	43	1	42
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	33	17,867	2,137	15,730
Metal Products	35	13,204	1,061	12,143
Machinery	36	103	7	96
Electric Machinery	37	324	19	305
Transport Equipment	38	3,496	259	3,237
Miscellaneous	39	5,522	171	5,351
Electricity	51	6,528	599	5,929
Water & Sanitary Services	52	3,350	305	3,045
Cotton Gining	01	30,995	3,720	27,275
Total		290,216	23,455	266,761

Source: Ibid, National Income of Syria, 1956, Industrial Sector, (Damascus, 1958), p. 7.

Table X B
Income Originating in the Industrial Sector,
1956 (Thousands L.S.)

Enterprises	Gross Income	Depreciation	Net Income
<u>Private Enterprises</u>	<u>272,691</u>	<u>22,297</u>	<u>250,394</u>
Electricity	640	64	576
Others	272,051	22,233	249,818
<u>Public Enterprises</u>	<u>17,525</u>	<u>1,158</u>	<u>16,367</u>
Electricity	5,888	535	5,353
Water	3,350	305	3,045
Tobacco	7,233	246	6,987
Printing	714	38	676
Others	340	34	306
Grand Total	290,216	23,455	266,761

Source: Ibid. p. 14.

TABLE XI
Income Originating in the Construction Sector, 1956
(Thousands L.S.)

	Value of production	Value of Material	Gross Va- lue Added	Deprecia- tion	Income
<u>Private Sector</u>					
Construction	103,978	62,142	41,836	889	40,947
Maintainance	11,378	413	965	14	951
Total	105,356	62,555	42,801	903	41,898
<u>Government Sector</u>					
Constuction			7,473	176	7,297
Maintainance			9,349	120	9,229
Total			16,822	296	16,526
<u>Grand Total</u>			<u>59,623</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>58,424</u>
Construction			49,309	1,065	48,244
Maintainance			10,314	134	10,180

Source : Ibid, National Income of Syria, 1956, The
Construction Sector, pp. 86.

TABLE XII
Incomr Originating in the Services Sector,
1956 (Thousands L.S.)

Government Educational Services	46,407	29.1 %
Private Educational Services	12,751	8.0
Medical and other Health Services	18,219	11.4
Legal Services	11,658	7.3
Religious Services	1,137	0.7
Advertising and News Agencies	478	0.3
Associations, Societies and Unions	4,468	2.8
Motion Pictures, Theatres and Dancing Halls	7,889	4.9
Sport Services	588	0.4
Other Recreational Services	434	0.3
Restaurants and cafés	16,602	10.4
Hotels and Rooming Houses	10,453	6.6
Barber and Beauty Shops	10,231	6.4
Photographic Services	1,155	0.7
Other Services	16,963	10.7
Total	159,435	100.0 %

Source: Ibid., National Income of Syria, 1956, The services Sector,
(Damascus, 1960), pp. 56.f.

Table XIII
Income Originating in the Government Sector,
1946 (Thousands L.S.)

Salaries	89,531
Net Rents	4,095
Total	93,626

Source: Ibid., National Income of Syria, 1956, The Government Sector, (Damascus, 1958) p. 7.

Table XIV

Income Originating in the Transportation & Communication Sector,
1956 (Thousands L.S.)

Transportation by Cars	102,985	75 %
Air Transport (Travel Agencies)	6,138	4
Oil Transport	9,509	7
Railway Transport	6,748	5
Transport by draught animals	2,575	2
Ocean freight and Port	3,582	3
P. T. T.	5,556	4
Loading and Discharging	543	-
Total	137,636	100 %

Source: Ibid, National Income of Shria, 1956, The Communications
Sector, (Damascus, 1960), p. 8.

Table XV A

Income Originating in the House-Rental Sector, 1956
(Thousands L.S.)

Gross Rental Value	149,255	100 %
Maintainance	7,463	5
Gross Income Originating	141,922	95
Depreciation	4,478	3
Income Originating	137,314	92 %

Source: Ibid, National Income of Syria, 1956, The House
Rental Sector, (Damascus, 1960), p. 4.

Table XV B
Income Originating in Rentals in the Country, 1956
(Thousands L.S.)

Rentals of Housing Sectors	137,315
Rentals of the Services Sector	24,913
Rentals of the Financial Sector	743
Rentals of the Government Sector	3,767
Rentals of the Commercial Sector	36,800
Total	203,538

Source: Ibid, p. 5

Table XVI

Income Originating in the Financial Sector, 1956
(Thousands L.S.)

Institution	Salaries	Net Rent	Net Profit	Total
Banks	9,921	638	9,030	19,589
Insurance	374	57	1,170	1,601
Exchange dealers	204	88	877	1,169
Farmers lenders	-	-	12,500	12,500
Retailers lenders	-	-	7,619	7,619
Real Estate	378	25	1,080	1,483
Total	10,877	808	32,276	43,961

Source: Ibid, National Income of Syria, 1956, The Financial Sector, (Damascus, 1958) p. 6.

Table XVII A

Income Originating in the Commercial Sector, 1956

(Thousands L.S.)

Products	Gross Value Added	Expenses	Indirect Tax	Gross Income	Depreciations	Net Income	%
Agricultural	159,819	12,749	30,787	116,283	4,793	111,490	29.5
Manufactured	78,194	5,892	-	72,302	2,345	69,957	18.5
Imports (actual)	232,451	18,136	91,050	124,265	7,004	117,261	31.0
Exports & Re-exports.	104,574	9,203	16,505	78,866	3,137	75,729	20.0
Transit Commissions.	1,125	76	-	1,049	34	1,015	0.3
Customs Clearing.	2,850	194	-	2,656	86	2,570	0.7
Commissions							
Total	580,013	46,250	138,342	395,421	17,399	378,022	100.0

Source: Ibid, National Income of Syria, 1956, The Commercial Sector, (Damascus; 1960), p. 16.

Table XVII B

Gross Value Added in wholesale and Retail Trade as Percentages
of "Ex-Works" Value of Products Traded

Origin of Products	% for Wholesale.	% for Retail.	Sum of the Percentages
Agricultural	19.6	17.7	37.3
Industrial	10.8	12.2	23.0
Import	21.5	20.1	41.6
Export	23.3	-	23.3
General Percentage	18.3	16.0	34.3

Source: Ibid., p. 19.

TABLE XVIII

National Income Estimate for Syria, 1953-1960 (In 1956 Prices)
(Million L.S.)

Sectors	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Agricultural	824	927	636	936	1,067	702	721	636
Industrial	227	246	264	267	288	304	315	341
Building and Construction	60	80	95	98	75	90	79	117
Residential Dwellings	116	122	130	137	144	155	163	170
Financial	22	37	41	44	48	46	45	45
General Gov- ernment	114	117	140	150	157	168	178	182
Transportation and Communi- cation.	129	142	139	137	124	130	136	140
Wholesale and Retail Trade	270	349	319	375	386	335	320	308
Services	130	146	156	159	162	172	176	184
Grand Total	1,892	2,176	1,920	2,303	2,451	2,102	2,133	2,123

Sources: Ministry of Planning, Statistical Abstract, 1960,
(Damascus, 1961) p. 402.

