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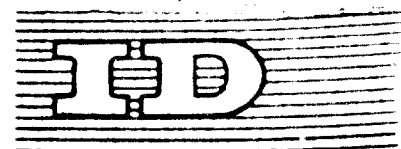
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Agenda item 3.

**SITUATION OF INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE AND OF SMALL SCALE
INDUSTRY IN PARTICULAR, IN JORDAN 1/**

by

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INTRODUCTION

Industry is considered as one of the pillars of Jordan's economy. The Jordan Government promotes and encourages this sector in order to increase employment opportunities and to decrease dependence on imported similar goods

The following figures and data are related to the period prior to the June 5th War of 1967 which effected badly Jordan's economy as a whole and the industrial sector in particular.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND:

1. The majority of Jordan industries are considered small scale with exception of very few medium size ones as Petroleum Refinery, Phosphate Mining and Cement and all of which are still in need of outside technical advice and assistance.
2. The following tables and data related to the results of industrial surveys that were carried out in 1959, 1965 and 1966 respectively show:

A. The 1959 survey covered all the industrial and domestic produced commodities including tailoring and cottage industry while the 1965 and 1966 surveys covered industries which employ ten or more workers and other industries that employ 5-9 workers by way of sampling.

B. Taking into consideration what is mentioned in (a) above:-

1. We can clearly see that the number of establishments, wages and salaries and number of employees have increased as shown in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of establishments</u>	<u>No. of employees</u>	<u>Wages and Salaries JD (1000)</u>	<u>Value added JD(1000)</u>
1959	6887	23068	1306	6285
1965	6330	33132	4008	13732
1966	7242	37257	5583	17267

2. The average annual increase in employment exceeded 8%
3. The average annual increase in factory cost value exceeded 30% while the average annual increase in value added exceeded 20% only because of the reasons mentioned in (a) above.
4. Other points worth mentioning that can be concluded from the results of these surveys are:-
 - A. Three main industries, Refinery, Cement and Phosphate have taken about 70% of the capital amortization in the industrial sector.

- B. Every wage unit gives an average of 3.1 J.D. as yield of value added.
- C. The rates between the value added and the value of factory cost production ranges between 15-81% which averages to about 42%.
- D. The number of employees working in actual production exceeded 9% of the total number of employees because administration does not count much in small scale industry
- E. The number of industrial establishments engaging 10 persons or more exceeded 9% of the total number of establishments.
- F. 42% of the industrial establishments engaging 10 persons or more are located in Amman - Zerka Districts whose fixed assets form about 42% of the total fixed assets of these establishments (engaging 10 persons or more) and whose factory value of production and value added form 80% and 82% respectively.
- G. The manufacturing and mining share in the gross domestic product was as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Industrial Sector</u>		<u>Percentage</u>
	<u>Domestic Product</u> JD Millions	<u>Share</u> JD Millions	
1959	85.17	6.23	7.3
1960	89.44	6.89	7.4
1961	110.87	8.83	8.0
1962	108.62	8.06	8.0
1963	117.67	10.62	9.2
1964	135.52	12.53	9.3
1965	150.95	16.22	10.8
1966	149.74	17.27	11.5

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SITUATION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY IN JORDAN

1. Jordan has two specific handicaps to industrial development a shortage of local raw materials and a small domestic market. Against these factors should be placed low labour cost, a potentially productive labour force, a sound transport system established trade connections with the neighbouring countries and sufficient entrepreneurial talent.
2. Jordan depends greatly upon imported goods of great variety and moderate prices while on the other hand almost 90% of its export was in respect of two commodities only, agricultural products and phosphat

3. **Industries in Jordan can be divided into four main groups:**
 - (1) Industries based on locally raw materials (phosphates, glasses, clay, ceramics);
 - (2) agricultural produce and agricultural processing;
 - (3) services industries;
 - (4) new industries to replace imported goods.
4. The development trend in this field has been and will be in the future concerned with replacement of imported goods.
5. Rapid industrialization with a restricted consumer market such as Jordan will to a large extent depend on the assistance which the Government provide such as :-
 - a. Provision of studies made available to prospective investors.
 - b. Provision of a part of the capital by direct government participation which amounted to more than 7513000 J.D. in the beginning of 1968 out of total capital investment of 22277000.
 - c. Provision of long term loans through the Industrial Development Bank which amounted to 1.750695 J.D. to different 14 touristic projects and 59 industrial projects.
 - d. Establishment of the Jordan investment promotion office within the Ministry of National Economy to promote investment and to provide information to both local and foreign interested persons.
 - e. Extending exemptions and facilities provided for in the Law No.(1) of 1967 (Encouragement of Investment Law).
 - f. Improvement in the licensing and regulatory procedures in the Directory of Industry in the Ministry of National Economy through filling out special application forms of 21 pages containing all informations needed for a full feasibility study and through issuing special instructions and regulations relating to licensing and control of industry (i.e. Instructions of Licensing and Control of Industry No. 1 of 1966).
 - g. Protection of local manufacture of a sufficiently high standard through restrictions on importation of similar goods or imposition of high customs tariff.
 - h. Non-duplication of these industries which have proved or can prove their ability to satisfy local demand or have possible export potential.
 - ia. Orientation of the purchasing policy of the Government including the Army to give preference to locally produced goods provided their quality is good and the price differential is not too high.

- j. Establishment of Industrial Development Centre in cooperation with UNIDO and ILO within the Ministry of National Economy whose function is to promote the growth of local industries through feasibility studies grading and quality control of products and to serve as management consultant and training service centre.
- k. Exercising great care to see that measures mentioned above do not lead to unhealthy competition.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

- 1. Inherited problems:
 - A. Too many industrial ventures were launched without a systematic feasibility studies in the same field.
 - B. Persons with in-sufficient technical knowledge and capital were able to start new industries with in-adequate equipment to produce low quality goods and sell them at low prices.
- 2. There is still a lack of systematic market studies for new products.
- 3. Workers as a whole seem to misunderstand their rights and obligations and they under estimate the value of the local industry for the country as a whole and been unaware of the relationship between wages and productivity.
- 4. Duties are too high on some imported machinery and raw materials which is deterrent to export.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS:

Industrial districts development was considered in Jordan as early as 1955.

In 1959 the U.S. International Cooperation Administration provided the services of John C. Weisert to study the possibility of establishing an industrial district in Jordan. His study led to a blue print for an industrial district for Jordan.

Once again this subject was raised by me after my attendance of the Consultative Group Conference held in Beirut in 1966. It was decided at that time to invite a U.N. Expert for a four months study program to advise in this respect. Unfortunately circumstances of the Middle East crisis and its consequent damage delayed the implementation of this program.

As I have mentioned in this report that 42% of industries engaging 10 persons or more are located in the Amman-Zerka Districts this can be considered as a nucleus for an industrial zone in the future.

JORDANIAN CRAFTS

The items of "mother of pearl" and olive wood however raise the whole subject of handicraft and cottage industries in Jordan.

A Jordanian economist once said:

"The second place after agriculture to consider for industrial development in Jordan is Jordanian crafts."

As a whole the main problem facing increase or expansion in craft production is the size of the market. "But the welfare of craft workers and through them the country's economy could only be increased by an organized system of market expansion coupled with a program directed at adapting products more perfectly to the needs of the selected markets." There is a good possibility for expansion through exports, though certain problems in exporting as a whole are bound to arise in view of the need for creating uniform standards and efficient organization to fill export orders and maintain the products according to sales specifications.

A large of Jordan's Industry is of the handicraft size and type and a great need exists for the revitalization of this sector of economy. It has been proposed once that U.S. Aid give consideration to the support developmental effort for this industry as an important contribution to the economic development of Jordan.

This requires to provide assistance in five major areas of related handicraft needs namely: management; marketing quality and design improvement; artisan training and financial assistance. The cost of AID supported elements of the program was estimated at approximately 600.000\$ and provision of loans totalling an additional 500.000\$ was considered necessary during the period of project assistance. Again because of the 5th June war of 1967 this program was not implemented.

APPENDIX I

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JORDAN IN 1959

Branches of industry	Number of Establishments								
	1 empl.	2	3	4	5	6-19	20-49	50-99	100 and more
Grain mills	92	112	46	24	4	6	6		
Bakeries	180	185	90	57	45	76	5		
Sugar confectionary			7				11		
Misc. food (2 canneries)	40	46	42	30	33	141	4		
Beverages			3			8	6		
Tobacco						2			
Textile	14	34	16	5	5	19	7	1	3
Shoemakers	455	132	58	22	12	30	5	3	
Tailors and Dressmakers	1,895	221	115	62	43	95	13		
Made-up Textile	31	5		5					
Wood and Cork	6	5	3		6	3			
Furniture	374	178	108	56	22	68	7	4	
Paper			11			3			
Printing		7		3	3	19	7		
Leather Products	16	8		8		3			
Rubber	3	3		3		5			
Chemicals		3		6			16		
Tiles and Bricks	9	17	13	6	3	46	7		
Glass					7				
Pottery		8	3	3		3			
Cement					3				
Metalworking	364	138	55	31	22	48	12		1
Machinery		10			5	14	3		
Electr. Mach.	20	22	13	4	3	7			
Motorcars	35	48	32	24	18	27	6		
TOTALS	3,534	1,182	615	349	234	623	113	8	4

Note: (see next page).

APPENDIX III

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN JORDAN EMPLOYING FIVE WORKERS AND OVER

Branch of Industry	YEAR 1959					YEAR 1961				
	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Wages x 1000 JD	Value added x 1000 JD	Value added No. of workers	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Wages x 1000 JD	Value added x 1000 JD	Value added No. of workers
Grain mills	14	221	25.8	51.3	232	15	132	27.0	216.0	1,640
Bakeries	126	1,076	82.8	227.9	212	<u>106</u>	<u>877</u>	92.0	280.0	320
Sugar and confectionery	13	196	16.7	88.0	450	32	412	36.0	142.0	<u>342</u>
Food misc.	178	1,467	52.6	266.3	180	244	2,837	90.0	351.0	124
Beverages	15	374	36.9	157.0	420	19	<u>312</u>	40.0	239.0	765
Tobacco	6	796	130.0	1,245.0	1,565	4	1,037	173.0	1,617.0	1,560
Textiles*	34	1,195	37.6	211.6	177	22	400	43.0	118.0	296
Shoemakers, tailors etc.	204	2,472	155.6	458.4	185	<u>118</u>	<u>1,294</u>	<u>146.0</u>	<u>390.0</u>	301
Wood and cork	7	77	3.7	20.6	268	11	182	17.0	33.0	183
Furniture	101	1,185	107.5	304.6	356	<u>79</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>76.0</u>	194.0	<u>254</u>
Paper & products	5	59	2.3	14.8	251	11	182	17.0	30.0	<u>165</u>
Printing	29	680	60.8	159.1	234	<u>27</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>126.0</u>	<u>218</u>
Leather & products	4	63	11.7	44.0	700	4	265	41.0	18.0	<u>63</u>
Rubber Products	5	33	3.1	11.1	335	4	156	17.0	34.0	<u>202</u>
Chemicals	20	212	9.7	59.0	278	22	279	22.0	93.0	333
Ceramics	63	1,102	174.3	740.5	670	<u>54</u>	<u>1,081</u>	179.0	1,124.0	1,040
Basic metals and products	82	1,117	68.9	168.5	161	<u>74</u>	352	66.0	171.0	200
Machinery non-electric	17	<u>244</u>	27.3	60.3	246	24	457	65.0	107.0	<u>234</u>
Electrical machinery	10	66	2.6	18.5	280	9	<u>52</u>	2.0	<u>8.0</u>	<u>152</u>
Motor vehicles repairer	51	483	64.9	154.3	320	61	869	58.0	<u>150.0</u>	<u>172</u>
All others	37	366	34.3	225.4	615	30	383	34.0	80.0	<u>206</u>
Total	1,021	13,484	1,109.1	4,686.2	348	<u>970</u>	<u>13,406</u>	1,316.0	5,521.0	<u>412</u>

Source: Department of Statistics, as compiled by expert.

Note: Figures underlined in 1961 columns, show a decrease compared to 1959.

* Figures of textiles cannot be compared: 1959 including straw mat makers, 1961 excluding straw mat makers.

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INDUSTRIAL SURVEY 1965

Type of Industry	Total No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Wages & Salaries	Value of Production J.D. 000	Value Added J.D. 000
1. Mining and quarrying	208	3962	1258	3423	2492
a) Phosphates	1	1021	291	1594	1057
b) Stone crushing	207	2941	362	899	726
c) Quarrying	-	-	605	930	710
2. Food manufacturing	1736	7687	627	8969	2173
a) Grain mills	363	1110	138	2304	355
b) Bakeries products	803	2701	234	2061	609
c) Confectionery	112	761	83	1042	266
d) Vegetable oil	1	129	41	1150	280
e) Olive oil	294	2033	24	128	78
f) Canned goods	3	81	17	148	45
g) Other	155	872	90	2136	158
3. Beverages	19	388	68	539	250
4. Tobacco	5	886	251	2573	799
5. Textiles	101	1992	290	1897	604
6. Clothing	778	2817	259	1753	794
7. Foot wear	742	1901	175	1355	583
8. Wood and cork	39	185	13	123	104
9. Furniture and fixtures	1005	3742	356	2348	1074
10. Paper and products	14	261	28	280	80
11. Printing and publishing	72	1163	191	661	340
12. Leather and products	45	313	69	665	184
13. Rubber and products	60	152	7	53	39
14. Chemical products	48	1043	146	1653	684
15. Petroleum refinery	1	775	379	4639	1976
16. Non-metallic mineral	194	2204	422	3175	1901
a) Cement	1	510	189	2098	1369
b) Tiles	155	1187	178	713	352
c) Other	38	507	54	263	181
17. Basic metal products	1050	4194	409	2266	1117
18. Non-electrical machinery	4	67	8	38	17
19. Electrical machinery	207	733	70	561	219
20. Transport equipment	290	1630	154	746	501
21. Miscellaneous	220	999	81	602	283
TOTAL	6838	37094	5266	38356	16214

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY 1965

Establishments Engaging 10 Persons or More

Type of Industry	Total No. of establishments	No. of establishments	No. of workers	Wages and salaries	Value of production	Value added
				JD 000	JD 000	JD 000
1. Mining and quarrying	208	140	3338	582	2287	1606
a) Phosphates	1	1	1021	291	1594	1057
b) Stone crushing	207	139	2317	290	693	550
c) Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Food manufacturing	1730	150	2296	292	5512	990
a) Grain mills	368	7	260	73	2041	193
b) Bakeries products	803	34	442	73	594	174
c) Confectionery	112	14	319	50	683	124
d) Vegetable oil	1	1	129	41	1150	280
e) Olive oil	294	81	876	12	66	42
f) Canneries	3	2	70	14	128	36
g) Other	155	11	200	29	850	141
3. Beverages	19	16	372	67	531	246
4. Tobacco	5	4	884	251	2572	799
5. Textiles	101	43	1759	274	1765	531
6. Clothing	778	21	448	61	404	134
7. Foot wear	742	18	578	106	766	308
8. Wood and cork	39	1	17	1	5	4
9. Furniture and fixtures	1005	37	1096	156	838	338
10. Paper and products	14	4	226	23	235	65
11. Printing and products	72	19	820	162	540	276
12. Leather and products	45	3	203	56	547	142
13. Rubber and products	60	-	-	-	-	-
14. Chemical products	48	26	913	136	1516	647
15. Petroleum refinery	1	1	775	379	4639	1976
16. Non-metallic mineral	194	38	1248	341	2769	1689
a) Cements	1	1	510	189	2098	1369
b) Tiles	155	30	595	105	393	192
c) Other	38	7	143	47	277	128
17. Basic metal products	1050	44	914	175	976	374
18. Non-electrical machinery	4	2	58	7	33	14
19. Electrical machinery	207	2	261	52	409	116
20. Transport equipment	290	20	404	75	418	247
21. Miscellaneous	220	6	228	19	61	36
TOTAL	6838	595	16838	3215	26823	10538

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY 1965
Large Industrial Establishments
 (Over 50,000 JD. of output)

Type of Industry	Total No. of Establishments	No. of Large Establishments	No. of Workers	Wages and Salaries JD.,000	Value of Pro-duction JD.,000	Value Added JD.,000
1. Mining and quarrying	208	1	1019	291	1594	1036
a) Phosphates	1	1	1019	291	1594	1036
b) Stone crushing	207	-	-	-	-	-
c) Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Food manufacturing	1736	19	753	182	3543	706
a) Grain mills	368	7	260	73	2041	193
b) Bakeries products	803	-	-	-	-	-
c) Confectionery	112	6	216	36	499	85
d) Vegetable oil	1	1	129	41	115	280
e) Olive oil	294	-	-	-	-	-
f) Canneries	3	2	67	14	128	36
g) Other	155	3	81	18	760	112
3. Beverages	19	4	113	32	264	131
4. Tobacco	5	3	734	235	2533	793
5. Textiles	101	5	878	180	1154	293
6. Clothing	778	2	133	24	167	36
7. Foot wear	742	3	295	64	560	210
8. Wood and cork	39	-	-	-	-	-
9. Furniture and fixtures	1005	4	215	39	342	122
10. Paper and products	14	2	62	79	166	30
11. Printing and publishing	72	4	348	23	226	90
12. Leather and products	45	2	180	50	511	127
13. Rubber and products	60	-	-	-	-	-
14. Chemical products	48	6	651	97	1106	449
15. Petroleum refinery	1	1	775	379	4639	1887
16. Non-metallic mineral	194	3	661	241	2345	1500
a) Cements	1	1	510	189	2098	1369
b) Tiles	155	1	95	22	67	33
c) Other	38	1	56	30	180	93
17. Basic metal products	1050	7	283	74	492	170
18. Non-electrical machinery	4	-	-	-	-	-
19. Electrical machinery	207	1	219	43	387	104
20. Transport equipment	290	2	100	21	235	158
21. Miscellaneous	220	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6838	69	7419	2054	20264	7842

Table 1

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY 1966

Type of Industry	Total No. of Estab- lishments	No. of Workers	Wages &	Value of	Value
			Salaries	Production	Added
			J.D. 000	J.D. 000	J.D.000
1. Mining & quarrying	191	3315	1241	3939	2501
a) Phosphates	1	1010	345	2255	1160
b) Stone crushing	190	2805	345	837	663
c) Quarrying	-	-	551	847	678
2. Food manufacturing	<u>1839</u>	<u>8720</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>9926</u>	<u>2357</u>
a) Grain mills	402	1140	143	2657	404
b) Bakeries products	811	2749	238	2168	634
c) Confectionery	111	803	99	1048	293
d) Vegetable oil	1	145	46	1300	316
e) Olive oil	311	2828	51	171	132
f) Canneries	3	78	16	113	46
g) Other	200	977	107	2469	538
3. Beverages	15	394	71	681	357
4. Tobacco	6	856	279	3205	850
5. Textiles	98	2003	319	2057	769
6. Clothing	810	3164	298	1706	823
7. Foot wear	728	1893	141	1286	566
8. Wood and cork	43	221	24	112	53
9. Furniture and fixtures	1149	3140	410	2701	1299
10. Paper and products	16	359	40	269	113
11. Printing and publi- shing	73	1057	168	682	330
12. Leather and products	57	352	78	736	252
13. Rubber and products	79	182	13	68	49
14. Chemical products	57	1297	185	2119	808
15. Petroleum refinery	1	758	442	5288	2146
16. Non-metallic mineral	<u>225</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>3493</u>	<u>2160</u>
a) Cement	1	595	218	2491	1651
b) Tiles	175	1083	164	788	394
c) Other	49	235	48	214	115
17. Basic metal pro- ducts	1080	4037	416	2138	987
18. Non-electrical ma- chinery	3	50	12	52	19
19. Electrical machinery	251	616	72	584	205
20. Transport equipment	298	1651	165	593	426
21. Miscellaneous	223	779	79	658	197
TOTAL	7242	37257	5583	42343	17267

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY 1966

Establishments Engaging 10 Persons or More

Type of Industry	Total No. establishments	No. of establishments	No. of workers	Wages and salaries JD 000	Value of production JD 000	Value added JD 000
1. Mining and quarrying	191	150	3529	1218	3853	2433
a) Phosphates	1	1	1010	345	2255	1160
b) Stone crushing	190	149	2519	322	751	595
c) Quarrying	-	-	-	551	847	678
2. Food manufacturing	<u>1839</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1553</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>6497</u>	<u>1099</u>
a) Grain mills	402	7	260	74	2349	234
b) Bakeries products	811	23	527	97	836	192
c) Confectionery	111	16	376	55	603	122
d) Vegetable oil	1	1	145	46	1300	316
e) Olive oil*	311	-	-	-	-	-
f) Canneries	3	3	78	16	113	40
g) Other	200	9	167	39	1296	195
3. Beverages	15	15	394	70	681	357
4. Tobacco	6	4	847	278	3195	846
5. Textiles	98	37	1728	296	1904	708
6. Clothing	810	17	371	56	365	124
7. Foot wear	728	15	563	95	706	306
8. Wood and cork	43	4	74	5	66	21
9. Furniture and fixtures	1149	27	593	246	1326	577
0. Paper and products	16	6	315	37	220	102
1. Printing and products	73	21	781	144	559	263
2. Leather and products	57	4	210	67	621	217
3. Rubber and products	79	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chemical products	57	27	1142	171	1869	757
5. Petroleum refinery	1	1	758	442	5288	2146
6. Non-metallic mineral	<u>225</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1302</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>3088</u>	<u>1964</u>
a) Cement	1	1	595	218	2491	1651
b) Tiles	175	28	567	111	417	219
c) Other	49	5	140	42	180	94
7. Basic metal products	1080	35	821	170	948	312
8. Non-electrical machinery	3	3	50	12	52	19
9. Electrical machinery	251	2	233	51	475	113
0. Transport equipment	298	18	393	82	410	257
1. Miscellaneous	223	7	160	19	63	28
TOTAL	7242	486	15817	4157	32186	12649

It is noted that in 1966 no establishment engaging ten or more persons in this sub-sector has been enumerated (as such), and that all olive oil presses have been surveyed by sampling. This procedure resulted in decreasing the total number of establishments engaging ten persons or more in 1966 than that of 1965.

Table 3

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY 1966
Large Industrial Establishments
(Over 50,000 J.D. of output)


Type of Industry	Total No. of Establishments	No. of Large Establishments	No. of Workers	Wages and Salaries J.D. 000	Value of Production J.D. 000	Value Added J.D. 000
1. Mining and quarrying	<u>191</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1010</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>2255</u>	<u>1160</u>
a) Phosphates	1	1	1010	345	2255	1160
b) Stone crushing	190	-	-	-	-	-
c) Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Food manufacturing	<u>1839</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>5515</u>	<u>788</u>
a) Grain mills	402	7	260	74	2349	234
b) Bakeries products	811	1	176	33	355	59
c) Confectionery	111	4	198	29	311	65
d) Vegetable oil	1	1	145	46	1300	316
e) Olive oil	311	-	-	-	-	-
f) Canneries	3	1	29	6	52	8
g) Other	200	3	79	29	1148	106
3. Beverages	15	6	197	44	476	283
4. Tobacco	6	4	847	279	3195	846
5. Textiles	98	6	838	195	1059	443
6. Clothing	810	3	158	28	198	62
7. Foot wear	728	2	264	51	505	218
8. Wood and cork	43	-	-	-	-	-
9. Furniture and Fixtures	1149	3	176	29	161	58
10. Paper and products	16	2	67	8	120	48
11. Printing and publishing	73	3	315	37	168	65
12. Leather and products	57	1	157	56	550	188
13. Rubber and products	79	-	-	-	-	-
14. Chemical products	57	8	648	123	1454	625
15. Petroleum refinery	1	1	758	442	5288	2146
16. Non-metallic mineral	<u>225</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>2697</u>	<u>1756</u>
a) Cement	1	1	595	218	2491	1651
b) Tiles	175	1	92	22	63	34
c) Other	49	1	64	31	143	71
17. Basic metal products	1080	6	193	56	453	123
18. Non-electrical machinery	3	-	-	-	-	-
19. Electrical machinery	251	1	186	41	453	120
20. Transport equipment	298	1	30	5	166	140
21. Miscellaneous	223	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7242	68	7482	2227	24713	9069

Table 4

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1966

SECTOR	No. of Estab- lishments	No. of Employ- ees	Wages and	Value
			Salaries J.D. 000	Added J.D. 000
1. Manufacturing Industry	7242	37257	5583	17267
a) Food and beverage manufacture	1854	9114	771	2714
b) Other industry	5388	28143	4812	14553
2. Trade (wholesale and retail)	12517	32161	5880	28922
3. Banking	14	1982	1018	1972
4. Services	2887	9677	1109	3202
a) Hotels	219	2029	333	1035
b) Restaurants & cafes	1354	3832	332	1055
c) Private hospitals	24	1041	222	287
d) Laundries	342	988	67	248
e) Barbers	775	1011	49	254
f) Photographers	122	266	20	86
g) Cinemas	51	510	86	237
TOTAL	22660	81077	13590	51363





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