

Table (V - 6)

Uses of resources (at 1968 prices)

	IL mill.			Percent annual change		
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Private consumption	696	7	10	2	4	8
Government consumption expenditure	77	-1	3	1	-	6
Gross investment	222	-27	28	-	37	-10
Exports of goods and services.	203	22	14	-8	32	-6

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1980, op. cit., p. 680.

Public sector real operating expenditure constitutes about 5% of usable resources, as compared with 19% in Israel¹ and 20% in Jordan.² In fact public spending has come to a virtual standstill ever since the early seventies when Israel plunged deeper into severe recession and high spiral inflation rates. A comparison of per capita public spending and total investment in the West Bank, Israel and Jordan indicates a drastic lag for the former in both criteria (see Table V - 7). This illustrates a very important feature of Israel's economic policies in the occupied territories, namely, maintenance of public services there at bare subsistence and avoidance of significant improvements in productive infrastructures.

¹ Statistical Abstract of Israel 1980, op. cit., p. 161.

² Annual Report of Jordan's Central Bank (Amman: Central Bank, 1979) p. 8.

Table (V - 7)

Per capita public expenditure and total investment
(in Pound Sterlings)

	Public expenditure	Public and private investment
West Bank (1971)	13	14
Israel (1971)	264	274
Jordan (1966)	53	38
Jordan (1971)	81	66

Source: Elizabeth Collard and R. Wilson, op. cit., p. 4 in a reprint of the study.Sectoral Analysis

Sectoral analysis of the West Bank domestic and national product is detailed in Table (V - 8). It is clear from available data that the gross domestic product consists of two major sectors namely, agriculture and business services, each contributing around one third of GDP, followed by construction (15%) public services (11%) and industry (6%).