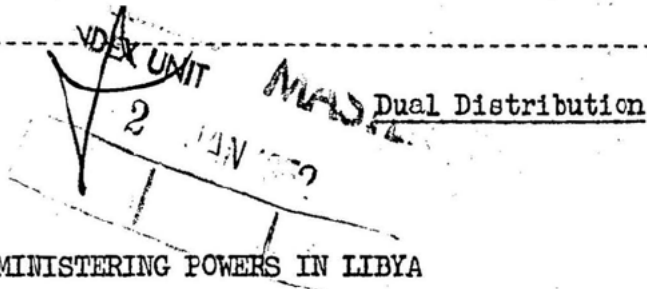




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ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTERING POWERS IN LIBYA

Annual report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the administration of
Cyrenaica and Tripolitania

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Members of the General Assembly the annual report on the administration of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania for the period 1950-1951, submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with the provisions of resolution 289 (IV) adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 1949.

* Since only a limited number of copies of this document are available, delegations are requested to bring their copies to the meetings.

ANNUAL REPORT

**of the Government of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations**

**CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION
OF CYRENAICA AND TRIPOLITANIA**

For the period 1950-1951

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Report to United Nations on the Administration of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica for the period 1950-1951*

INTRODUCTION

The chapters which follow reflect the developments which have taken place during the past twelve months. As in the first report furnished by the Government of the United Kingdom in accordance with the terms of paragraph 10(c) of Resolution No. 289 A (IV) of 21st November, 1949, it is desirable to point out that although the political, social and economic conditions in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania bear a general similarity they differ in certain important respects. In Cyrenaica the predominant political factor is the personality and position of His Highness the Amir and the widespread support he receives from his people. There are no significant minorities, nor is there an Italian Community. In Tripolitania there is party rivalry and the political scene is further complicated by the presence of large minorities, of which the Italian is the most important. In Cyrenaica there is a shortage of skilled labour; in Tripolitania the European minority provides the greater part of the technically skilled element of the population. Italian influence in Cyrenaica had scarcely established itself, but in Tripolitania much of the economic and social structure is Italian in inspiration and character.

2. The goal which was set for 1950-51 by the United Nations Resolution of 17th November, 1950, was the setting up of a Provisional Government in Libya to which powers should be progressively transferred and it will be seen from the following chapters that His Majesty's Government have steadily pursued this aim, which involved in the first place an acceleration of the political development of Tripolitania. The pace was regulated, however, by the progress of the Libyan National Assembly in determining the constitution of Libya (a responsibility laid upon them by the United Nations) since His Majesty's Government have felt constrained to ensure that their actions would in no way prejudice the ultimate decisions of the representatives of the Libyan people.

3. In the allied fields of social welfare and economic development steady progress has been made. The induction of Libyans into administrative posts, as reported in a subsequent chapter of this report, has proceeded apace, and the results achieved are sufficient indication of the soundness of the training programmes initiated during the preceding years. The shortage of trained and experienced Libyans to staff the various departments of government (largely a legacy of the pre-war educational system) must, however, persist for some years and until an adequate supply of Libyans becomes available the deficiency can only be remedied by the employment of specialists recruited abroad.

4. While it is not strictly within the field of administration, mention should be made briefly of the fact that during the past year considerable progress has been made towards implementing the subsidiary resolution of the United Nations (No. 388/V) concerning the disposal of Italian property in Libya. Arrangements were made for the return of Italian private property to its owners by an Anglo-Italian Agreement of 28th June (which has been registered with the United Nations and is therefore not reproduced here); and negotiations are now in progress between the Libyan and Italian Governments with a view to settling the questions of State property, the premises to be retained by Italy for specific purposes, the organisation of a new social insurance scheme, the continuance of agricultural settlement schemes and other matters arising out of the United Nations Resolution.

* This report only covers the period up to 30th September, 1951. It may be necessary to submit later a supplementary report covering developments after that date.

ADMINISTRATION

Libya

5. Owing to the fact that steps had already been taken before and during the Fifth Session of the United Nations to set up a Libyan National Assembly, as laid down in the 1949 Resolution, it was possible to establish this representative body of the people of the three regions on 25th November, 1950, only eight days after the General Assembly of the United Nations had called once more for its formation. The genesis of the National Assembly and an account of its deliberations will be found in the Report of the United Nations Commissioner. Its first Resolution, on 2nd December, 1950, that the Amir Seyid Mohamed Idris el Sennussi should become King of a federated, independent sovereign State of Libya, was of immediate advantage in indicating the direction which administrative as well as constitutional development of the regions should take; and in conjunction with the United Nations Resolution of 17th November, 1950, that a Provisional Government of Libya should be set up as early as possible, bearing in mind 1st April, 1951, as the target date, it underlined the importance of proceeding with administrative and constitutional development in Tripolitania so as to enable that territory to become self-administering to the same degree as Cyrenaica and so enable it to take its share in the working of the Federal State which was to be set up. A description of the steps taken in this direction is given in paragraphs 7 *et seq.* of this Report.

6. The task of establishing the Provisional Libyan Government was entrusted to the National Assembly, but it was natural that the Administering Powers and the United Nations Commissioner should be brought into consultation. A fuller account of these consultations and the advice tendered by the United Nations Commissioner to the National Assembly is given in the Commissioner's own report. It will suffice to record here that the Provisional Government of Libya was set up on 29th March, 1951, by a resolution of the National Assembly. The functions assigned to the Provisional Government were two-fold, namely, to establish contact with the United Nations Commissioner regarding the preparation of the plan provided for in the United Nations Resolution of 17th November concerning the transfer of authority from the Administering Powers in Libya, and to receive authority progressively from the Administering Powers subject always to the provisions of the constitution regarding the distribution of authority between the Federal Government and the local governments, when that distribution was decided by the National Assembly. The effect of this was that the Provisional Government did not immediately assume executive powers. Indeed the outcome of the deliberations of the National Assembly regarding the powers of the Federal Government were not known until 18th August and they have only recently taken decisions regarding the constitutional framework of the Federal State. Nevertheless His Majesty's Government has deemed it right to consult with the Provisional Government in the exercise of those powers reserved to them under the terms of the Transitional Powers Proclamations in force in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, and to take into consideration the views of that Government in exercising their powers.

Tripolitania

7. It will be recalled that the plan prepared by His Majesty's Government following the passage of the General Assembly Resolution of 2nd November, 1949, provided for the holding of elections in Tripolitania for a Representative Assembly. In paragraph 27 of their first annual report the Administering Power reported however that efforts to hold these elections had been frustrated by the opposition of the inhabitants to the participation of the non-Libyan minorities and to their representation in the Assembly. Moreover the important Congress *bloc* declared themselves opposed to the holding of elections. This opposition has persisted, but shortly after the formation of the National Assembly, prominent Libyans of all parties combined to give an undertaking that the rights of the non-Libyan Minorities would be respected and that those persons who later acquired Libyan nationality would be entitled to participate fully in the political life of the new State. This assurance was given to leaders of the minority communities at an unofficial meeting held in Tripoli.

8. His Majesty's Government were left, however, in the position that popular support for a general election was lacking, while the holding of an election on a restricted roll was alleged to be open to strong objections as long as a foreign Power was administering the region. Furthermore, the National (Constituent) Assembly had not yet defined the functions of the Federal Assembly and of such representative bodies in the Provinces as were to exist under the Constitution. On the other hand His Majesty's Government were conscious that it would be desirable, if time permitted, to revert to the proposal which had been discarded in the summer of 1950, and call into being an elected Assembly in Tripolitania which could play its part alongside the Assemblies of Cyrenaica and the Fezzan. However, it was eventually decided, after full consideration of the situation and the aforementioned factors, and after consultation with representative Libyans and with the United Nations Commissioner, that the only practicable course would be to set up a Government of Tripolitania by the enactment of a Transitional Powers Proclamation by the Chief Administrator. His Highness the Amir expressed his agreement with this proposal.

9. For the reasons given in the preceding paragraph His Majesty's Government felt unable to bind the proposed Government to hold elections within a given time or on a given basis, but it was proposed that the Transitional Powers Proclamation should provide for a permanent Government to be established in due course under a Tripolitanian constitution or Organic Law.

10. On 21st February, 1951, the National Assembly passed a resolution in favour of the setting up of a Tripolitanian Government, and this was followed by a formal request to His Majesty's Government from His Highness the Amir, as King-designate of Libya, in which he suggested that the Tripolitanian Government should be brought into being not later than 1st March. His Highness also approved the substance of the plan put forward by His Majesty's Government and accordingly the way was clear for the enactment of the Transitional Powers Proclamation. It was felt, nevertheless, that the people of Tripolitania should be associated as far as possible with what was being done, and accordingly it was decided to submit the Transitional Powers Proclamation before enactment for the approval of the Chief Administrator's Administrative Council, in which all communities and all the principal political parties were represented, except for the National Congress, whose members are present only in their personal capacity. This was done and at a meeting held on 1st and 3rd March, 1951, the Administrative Council, after making certain textual amendments to the draft, approved it and agreed that the provisional Government of Tripolitania should be set up on 8th March, 1951. The Transitional Powers Proclamation was accordingly enacted on 5th March, and on 8th March the Provisional Government met for the first time. A copy of the Transitional Powers Proclamation appears as Appendix I to this report. Concurrently, the Chief Administrator became British Resident.

11. The formation of a Tripolitanian Government naturally entailed the resignation of the Administrative Council. During the nine months of its existence the Council had performed invaluable work in advising the Chief Administrator on all matters affecting the administration of Tripolitania, and its members had gained useful experience of the art of government. Moreover, by undertaking tours of the provinces the Council did much to bring the problems of government to the notice of the inhabitants of Tripolitania, besides enabling the members of the Council to inform themselves and the Administration more fully than would otherwise be possible of the desires and aspirations of the people.

12. From 8th March onwards the Tripolitanian Government have been discharging with a commendable sense of responsibility the functions hitherto exercised by His Majesty's Government in regard to internal affairs—including the administration of public utilities, the control of agriculture, education and public health. The Ministers have controlled the policy of their Departments and assumed full responsibility for the action of their subordinates. The executive component of each Ministry comprises, under the Minister, a civil service element containing Libyan and foreign staff and headed by a Director. Reference is made in a later section of the report to the steps which are being taken to fit Libyans for responsible posts in the civil service, and it will suffice here to record that there exists already a body of public servants who are discharging their duties effectively and with commendable zeal. An account of what has been done in some of the specialised fields of administration is contained in subsequent chapters of this report.

13. From the foregoing paragraphs it will be apparent that during the last nine months political development in Libya has centred in Tripoli. This is not to say that there has been no development in Cyrenaica. During the period under review the Government of Cyrenaica have gained considerable further experience in exercising effective control over the internal affairs of the territory. The Ministers have directed their Departments wisely and an efficient staff has been assembled with the result that the Government machine, despite the many difficulties encountered, has worked effectively. The Assembly of Representatives has proved a useful medium for discussion and explanation of Government policy and consideration of local legislation. Moreover, Cyrenaican Delegations have taken a leading part in the deliberations of the Committee of Twenty-One and of the National Assembly, and the experience of Cyrenaican Ministers has been placed at the disposal of the provisional Government of Libya. The tempo of political development in Cyrenaica has been less marked than in Tripolitania only because the setting up of an indigenous Government in the former territory had taken place in the latter part of 1949, and consequently the Government of Cyrenaica have been concerned less with new departures than with consolidation of their administration.

CONCLUSION

14. Under the terms of the Transitional Powers Proclamation enacted in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania certain powers were reserved to the British Residents. These powers related mainly to matters which would ultimately fall within the competence of the Government of Libya when that Government came into being and naturally included final authority regarding legislative and financial matters in the two regions for which His Majesty's Government were responsible to the United Nations. In particular His Majesty's Government retained responsibility for the defence of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania and for all matters which brought the Territories into contact with foreign countries. The need for these provisions was understood and accepted by His Highness The Amir as King-Designate and by the Governments of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, and it will be seen from the current Report of the United Nations Commissioner that mutually satisfactory arrangements have been made for the cession of these powers to the Government of Libya. In the discharge of the functions which have been retained during the past year His Majesty's Government were, of course, mindful of the needs and desires of the peoples of Libya. For example, during the period under review existing regulations governing immigration and emigration have been reviewed and substantially revised. The revision of these regulations has been designed to facilitate traffic, both private and commercial—and will, it is hoped, be of lasting benefit to Libya, particularly in regard to the tourist trade, which (as is indicated below) is of considerable importance to the economy of Libya.

15. The British Administrations in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, bearing always in mind the desire of the Libyan people that their country should achieve independence at the earliest possible date, have given the United Nations Commissioner every assistance in the discharge of the obligation imposed upon him by Article 3 (c) and (d) of the General Assembly's 1950 Resolution. In Chapter II a further account is given of the steps taken by the Administration Authorities to fit Libyans for the posts of responsibility which at all levels they will be required to fill.

CHAPTER II

TRAINING AND INDUCTION OF LIBYANS

16. In their previous Report, His Majesty's Government gave some account of the effort which was being made in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania to provide Libyans with facilities for acquiring both theoretical and practical training to fit them for posts at all levels in the civil services of Libya.

17. It is desirable to differentiate between this vocational training and the programme of expansion in the field of academic education which has been put

into effect in both Territories, of which some account is given in a later chapter of this report. Training is provided partly by the attachment of Libyans to the various departments of government, where they acquire instruction and practical experience, and by means of a programme of short courses abroad as well as by trade schools and evening classes organised in the two Territories.

18. The programme of courses abroad is designed to meet the needs of men, and in some cases women, who, though deprived of an opportunity to acquire professional training in the normal manner have reached a stage where their seniority, general education and locally acquired knowledge would enable them to benefit from short intensive courses of training in a more advanced country. It is recognised that this process is at best a makeshift, but it has enabled a number of Libyans to fit themselves for posts of responsibility and so may be said to have met a short-term need. Clearly the long-term needs of Libya can only be met by the provision of adequate basic educational facilities, and although much has been done in this field the output of persons who have completed their secondary education is not yet significant.

19. The programme of short courses abroad has proceeded satisfactorily and on a somewhat larger scale than was originally envisaged. During the period under review seventy-seven students have attended courses abroad, forty-seven of which have been arranged in the United Kingdom and thirty in other countries including the United States, France, Italy, Cyprus, Lebanon, Egypt and the Sudan. The total of seventy-seven students includes thirteen who have been awarded United Nations fellowships and scholarships, the remainder having attended courses under arrangements made by His Majesty's Government.

20. In addition six private students have arrived in the United Kingdom and have been afforded assistance and advice.

21. This programme has been planned to cover as wide a field as possible, including among other subjects, medicine, education, law, police work, public administration, economics, customs and excise administration, engineering and agriculture, every effort having been made to relate the training to the needs of the students' homeland.

22. Practical as well as theoretical training has been included wherever appropriate. The well-being of the trainees who have undertaken study abroad has received special attention, but this has presented no special problem since it has been found that, with few exceptions, Libyans have adapted themselves readily to the new environment. Nevertheless, in view of possible difficulties it was found desirable to arrange for the good offices and advice of British Consular Officers, in the larger centres abroad, to be made available to these and future students.

23. All reports indicate that these training courses are proving valuable and that the process of introducing Libyans into government posts is facilitated thereby. That results have, on the whole, proved satisfactory has been largely due to the care with which administrative and welfare arrangements have been planned, the ready and generous co-operation of those officials and organisations entrusted with the instruction of the students and, not least, to the keenness, adaptability and good humour of the students themselves.

24. One difficulty which has prevented the arrangement of courses abroad for a larger number of students is that so few Libyans of adequate educational standard are available that they cannot be spared from their Government employment. It is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome by spreading the courses over a longer period.

25. In Cyrenaica the process of replacing non-Libyans in the employment of the Government had long reached a point where the governing consideration was the availability of Libyans with an adequate educational and cultural background. Meanwhile the selection of candidates for employment in the civil service, their training and their terms and conditions of service, was already controlled by a Civil Service Committee with powers and responsibilities determined by law.

26. In Tripolitania the situation was different, in that there was no indigenous government in existence until March 1951. His Majesty's Government had, however, prepared a plan for the progressive introduction of Libyans into responsible posts in the Administration and this plan has already been described in their previous Report (paragraphs 30-33).

27. It should be emphasised that from the beginning Libyans were associated with the working of the "Libyanisation" plan, which was managed by a committee comprising senior officials and a member of the Chief Administrator's Administrative Council. When the Tripolitanian Government came into being, on 8th March, 1951, they assumed complete responsibility for the administration of the training plan as well as for the staffing of the Civil Service.

28. Progress has been satisfactory during the period under review, and by the end of June 1951 the number of Libyans employed in the Government service had risen to 7,968 representing 72 per cent. of the total number of employees of all nationalities.

29. Selection of trainees is mainly by open competition. Candidates undergo both written and oral examinations and those who are successful in obtaining sufficiently high marks in each part are called before a selection board, presided over by a Tripolitanian Minister, to which the head of the department of government is co-opted. The training of successful candidates is the responsibility of the various government departments, and Heads of Departments watch carefully the progress made by individual trainees under their charge.

30. On the whole the training programme, supplemented as it is by short specialist courses abroad and in appropriate cases by fellowships or scholarships provided under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, has been a success. In Tripolitania, as in Cyrenaica, there exists an organised civil service controlled by, and, as far as possible, staffed with, Libyans. The groundwork of a civil service for the Federal Libyan Government has now been completed.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL SERVICES

31. These services have been expanded and improved during the past year in both Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and the inhabitants are now showing a greater interest and appreciation of them. It is noteworthy that some of the women are now beginning to participate. There are three main factors which limit the rate at which the social services can be developed and expanded in such Territories. firstly the lack of trained and experienced personnel, secondly, the shortage of funds and, thirdly, the backwardness of the majority of the population.

32. A medical expert, a nursing expert and an educationist visited both territories and inspected the work being done in their several fields.

Tripolitania

PUBLIC HEALTH

33. The health of the population has been good. There have been no epidemics, and the health of children has shown a marked improvement, particularly in eye conditions.

34. There are five general hospitals in Tripolitania:—

	<i>Beds</i>
The Colonial Hospital in Tripoli	1,200
The Civil Hospital at Misurata	120
The Islamic Hospital at Zavia	50
The Mental Hospital at Foshlum	200
The Tuberculosis Hospital at Dusetta	60

Nearly 9,000 Libyans were admitted to Hospitals in 1950, which was the last period for which figures are available.

35. The Mental Hospital planned by the British Administration was completed in June 1951. It contains three separate buildings, one for women and two for men, each accommodating sixty patients. There is also room for a few nerve cases.

36. The Busetta Sanatorium, which was opened by the British Administration in 1949, has recently been expanded; a new wing was opened in June 1951 and there is now a total of sixty beds for Arab patients (fifteen female and forty-five male). An X-Ray technician has arrived and has installed the X-Ray set. He has also overhauled the X-Ray sets in the other hospitals.

37. There are also 138 Dispensaries or health centres, some staffed by resident doctors and nurses and some by nurses only. Any person reporting sick to a dispensary received free medical treatment and medicines.

38. The Medical Department has an establishment of 63 specialists and doctors. There are also 14 or more midwives who are employed in the main centres attending the poor free of charge. The anti-malaria campaigns, which have been so successful in recent years, have been continued. Surveys of malarious areas have been carried out and apart from a few cases of clinical malaria the Territory has remained free of this scourge.

39. Over 1,000 Arab children attend the daily bathing parade at the beach huts, where free milk and bread are distributed.

40. A survey of medical facilities in all schools has recently been completed and adequate supervision and inspection ensured. Arrangements have been made for first aid boxes to be supplied to schools in remote areas. A school hygiene competition has been instituted. Routine bacteriological tests of the water supply continue and an official register of both chemical and bacteriological contents of all drinking water is being made. A chlorination plant for Tripoli Municipal Water Supply has been installed by the British Authorities.

Cyrenaica

41. There are at present five hospitals, at Benghazi, Barce, Derna, Messa and Tobruk with a total of 548 beds. But, even so, the response of the people to sympathetic medical attention has been such that this accommodation is now inadequate and further expansion is needed.

42. The total number of cases admitted to these hospitals during 1949 was 10,500; in 1950 there were 12,325 admissions. A new hospital is being prepared at Agedabia to be opened at the end of 1951, and projects are in hand for increasing the bed accommodation and for converting suitable buildings into new hospitals at Tobruk and in the southern oasis of Kufra; also for adding a small tuberculosis ward to each existing hospital to combat the increasing number of cases of the diseases now being reported.

43. It is found that the Cyrenaicans are unwilling to move far from home for treatment and the country's one Sanatorium at Barce is to be converted into a Mental Hospital as it was not fulfilling its original purpose for the treatment of tuberculosis cases.

44. With the appointment of several more British Medical specialists the work of the Department has been expanded and expedited, but more foreign doctors and nursing staff are needed. Two British Health visitors were appointed during the year and they have done particularly useful work both in the schools where they have instituted physical exercises and drill and the teaching of elementary hygiene, and among the Arab women in their homes. They are beginning to break down some of the old unhygienic customs and prejudices among the women and children.

45. In Benghazi town a bi-weekly clinic for children was opened, also a new obstetrical and gynaecological department have been well patronised. It is hoped to open more such dispensaries in the other towns to combat the major health problems of eye and skin diseases.

46. More dispensaries were opened in the rural districts for the benefit of the tribesmen and their families. During the year 340,648 cases were treated in the dispensaries.

EDUCATION

Tripolitania

47. The plan for the expansion of the education services, to which reference was made in paragraph 34 of the previous report furnished by His Majesty's Government, began to take shape during the period under review. Progress has been solid and important steps were taken to provide facilities for the training of teachers, technical education, and more secondary and primary school accommodation.

The number of Libyan pupils in the schools increased by more than 4,000 during the period under review, the corresponding increase in the number of schools

being eleven. The popular demand for education remained as keen as ever, and His Majesty's Government had on occasion to decide between the relative merits of improving existing facilities or opening additional schools. It has not yet been possible to satisfy the popular demand, mainly because insufficient trained teachers are available locally and the process of recruiting abroad is both slow and relatively expensive.

48. Accordingly two Teachers' Training Colleges were founded to meet the long-term need for men and women teachers. It should be borne in mind that it will be several years before these colleges can produce teachers trained for service in secondary schools. However, it is recognised that the basic remedy for existing deficiencies in the primary school system is to be looked for in the successful development of these two colleges.

49. The increase in the number of Arab pupils attending school was mainly achieved by improving and expanding existing facilities rather than by opening new schools, and for this purpose His Majesty's Government made available substantially increased funds—see chapter on Finance and Budgets. An important step was the establishment of facilities for free board and lodging in both the secondary schools. This, for the first time, enabled the best of the primary school pupils to be accepted for secondary education irrespective of the location of their homes or of their financial circumstances.

50. With regard to Italian education, the most important development took place towards the end of 1950 when, with the agreement of the Chief Administrator's Administrative Council, arrangements were made for the Italian Government to assume responsibility for the post-primary education of Italian children in Tripolitania. The hand-over of the schools involved in the arrangement took place at the beginning of 1951 and was the first step in a programme designed to relieve the Tripolitanian budget of the burden imposed by the maintenance of special educational facilities for foreign communities resident in Tripolitania. A subsequent arrangement negotiated by the Government of Tripolitania with the Italian Government, provides for the transfer to Italian administration at the beginning of the school year 1951-52 of all Italian primary schools in the Territory.

51. The development of a technical and clerical training establishment in Tripoli to meet the needs of Libya in those fields is described in the chapter dealing with United Nations Technical Assistance.

52. English classes have proved increasingly popular and over 250 persons passed the examinations in the beginners, elementary, intermediate and advanced grades during the period under review.

53. The following statistics give an idea of the scale of the educational effort in Tripolitania.

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
<i>Government Arab Schools</i>				
Primary	130	707	18,986	2,502
Secondary	2	30	431	...
Teachers' Training Colleges	2	12	94	26
Government Jewish Schools (October 1950)* ...	2	60	1,047	8
<i>Italian Schools</i>				
Primary	97	347	3,831	3,448
Post Primary	8	104	643	509
Koranic†	400	400	1,600	...

54. Besides the teacher-training facilities referred to above it should be mentioned that a number of teachers have been given the benefit of short courses abroad. For example, a secondary school headmaster attended a course at the Institute of Education, University of London; others have paid visits to Italy and Egypt, and one teacher is gaining valuable experience as a research assistant at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

Cyrenaica

55. The aim of Cyrenaican Government is to provide universal primary education. About 5,000 children reach school age each year, but this number includes, for instance, the children of nomads, who cannot always stay at school for six years.

* Numbers are rapidly decreasing because of emigration.

† Approximate numbers.

56. Plans have been prepared to provide training for the 20,000 children who, it is estimated, will be attending school in five years' time. In the first place, full educational facilities will be offered to the three and four lower years of elementary and primary schools so that within a year or two all children should be at least literate. The full development of fourth, fifth and sixth year education will depend on the rate at which teachers can be produced.

57. In spite of the three main limitations of staff, buildings and materials, the number of pupils has risen from 9,300 to 10,200 in the year under review and six new primary schools have been opened in rural areas. Heavy expenditure has had to be incurred in the recruitment of additional imported teachers (who now number seventy) in repairing and enlarging school buildings and in the procurement of books and materials from Egypt.

58. Most of the school buildings, apart from being inadequate, suffered war damage. During the past year much has been done to repair and improve many of these buildings to meet the large influx of new pupils. A programme has now been drawn up to bring all the schools up to a maintainable standard by the end of 1953.

59. Secondary education entered upon its fifth year and fourteen senior students have been sent to Cairo to complete preparations for matriculation to Egyptian universities. A secondary section is shortly to be added to the El Abiar boarding schools to meet the tribal and urban needs in this area. There is no demand for secondary education for girls, who are withdrawn from school at the age of 12 or 13 years.

60. A boarding school for the children of nomads living in the Susa area has been opened. In addition, thirteen more zawia or religious schools have been formed. In view of the fact that two-thirds of Cyrenaica's population is nomadic, special facilities in the form of boarding schools have to be provided for these children. At present over 700 boys are lodged and fed free of charge in these schools. The following table shows the various educational establishments in Cyrenaica:—

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

	Schools	Teachers	Boys	Girls
Elementary	45	190	4,613	786
Primary	17	133	3,054	273
Secondary	2	24	249	—
Community Schools	3	14	106	50
Instructional schools in Zawias (Religious Centres)	39	39	760	} Pupils
Koranic Schools	13	13	330	
	<u>119</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>9,112</u>	<u>1,109</u>

61. There is an advanced study centre in Benghazi which provides especially for the needs of the "lost generation" of Cyrenaicans who, because of war conditions, were deprived of the opportunity of going to school when they were boys. Now they are too old to join ordinary schools. Branches have also been established in Derna and Tobruk. These centres have 300 students, including forty pupil teachers, who attend a night secondary school, which is an adjunct of this Centre. It is proposed to develop the Centre in Benghazi on the lines of a College of Commerce which could provide courses in such subjects as economics, book-keeping and banking.

62. Vocational Training consists of a Trade School and an Agricultural School and apprenticeships in the Public Works Department. Places have been reserved for Cyrenaicans at the Junior Technical and Clerical Training Centre which commences its second year in October. A number of police officers are being trained at the Police College in Tripoli. In addition over 700 labourers and artisans attend night schools in Benghazi and Berka.

63. Fifty-seven Cyrenaicans are undertaking Higher Education abroad at public expense; in addition to the scholarships abroad which have been awarded to Cyrenaicans by the United Nations and the British Council (paragraph 19 above).

64. The training of teachers is being given high priority in the educational development programme of Cyrenaica. Two Teachers' Summer Schools have been held and teachers from all parts of the country attended. Teachers' Training courses are held in Benghazi and pupils are now being trained with those of the

ordinary secondary schools. It is accepted that for the present teachers cannot all be prepared up to the standard usually demanded in European schools because of the urgency with which they are required to cope with the influx of new pupils. Plans are now being drawn up to provide teacher-training at three different levels; for the lower elementary school teachers, for the second grade schools, and for the secondary school teachers. It has been proposed that the first category should receive their training in Cyrenaica and that the second category should attend the Teachers' Training and Production Centre which is being set up in Tripoli under the Technical Assistance Programme for Libya, the secondary school teachers being sent to university courses abroad. A secondary class for girls has been started offering to girl pupil-teachers and to girls holding primary school certificates secondary instruction.

65. His Majesty's Government recognise the importance of protecting the unique archæological sites at Cyrene, Leptis Magna and elsewhere. A committee of experts was set up in London to advise on this matter and their principal achievement is the preparation of a draft Antiquities Law based on the most enlightened practice. It is expected that if this law is enacted by the local Governments, archæological institutes overseas will be enabled to undertake expeditions which whilst adding to the store of knowledge will bring additional revenue to the territory.

66. During the period under review sites, museums, and libraries have been maintained and expeditions, archæological and anthropological, have visited the territories.

LABOUR

Tripolitania

67. During the year, the British Administration and (after its assumption of office) the Government of Tripolitania devoted much attention to various matters affecting the position of labour in the territory.

68. *Labour Legislation.*—In view of the impending constitutional changes and the rapid growth of trade unionism among the Arab workers, the British Administration decided that action must be taken to place the legal position of labour generally and trade unions in particular on a more satisfactory footing. The existing labour laws were drawn up by the Italian Government before the last war for Italian labour in Italy and were afterwards extended to Libya. They dealt almost exclusively with Italian labour and were no longer appropriate to an Arab country which was shortly to attain its independence. It was therefore considered essential that new legislation should be introduced governing the position of all labour in the territory, irrespective of nationality.

69. In 1950, there were no Arab trade unions in Tripolitania comparable with those in other countries, but a number of "associations" had recently been formed, and it was apparent that the movement was swiftly gaining momentum. The legal position of these "associations" was, however, obscure and it was desirable that this unsatisfactory state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible.

70. New legislation modelled on the Sudan Labour and Trade Union Ordinance was drafted, taking the form of four Labour Laws. Drafting was completed in spring of 1951 of the Legislation was enacted on 1st May, 1951, this being one of the first important acts of the Government of Tripolitania after its formation.

71. The Labour Laws in question are:—

- (1) *The "Trade Unions" Law*, which deals with the registration and control of trade unions.
- (2) *The "Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry)" Law*, which is concerned with conciliation, Arbitration Boards and Committees of Inquiry.
- (3) *The "Employers and Employed Persons" Law*, which deals with contracts and conditions of service, and provides for:—
 - (a) A standard contract of service.
 - (b) A normal working day of eight hours.
 - (c) Payment for overtime.
 - (d) Holidays with pay.

(4) *The "Regulation of Trade Disputes" Law*, which deals with immunity of trade unions under certain circumstances, intimidation and picketing.

72. Because of the importance which labour questions were assuming in the territory, the Administration had earlier appointed a Commissioner of Labour to carry the general responsibility for all labour problems and to foster the development of trade unions.

73. *Wage Rates.*—It had long been realised that there were many inequalities in the wage structure and, as no reliable statistics were available, His Majesty's Government sent out an expert from the United Kingdom to enquire into the cost of living in the territory of the unskilled classes of Arab worker. His investigation established that the current wage rates of many of the workers in these classes were inadequate in relation to their cost of living, and wages increases of 33½ per cent. were subsequently authorised for workers in the lowest paid group employed by the Government. Smaller consequential increases were granted for employees in higher groups.

Cyrenaica

74. The Cyrenaican Government were kept informed of the progress of labour legislation in Tripolitania, but decided that it would be premature in view of the prevailing labour position in the territory to enact similar legislation in Cyrenaica. It is undoubtedly the case that labour conditions there are substantially different from those in Tripolitania; apart from the Government Departments, there are at present very few craft occupations or firms employing sufficient workers to justify the formation of trade unions.

75. The Cyrenaican Government are, however, keeping the position under review and have profited from the recent visit of a labour expert whose report is now being studied by the Government.

SOCIAL WELFARE

76. There is a need for an extension of social welfare services in both territories, but although there have been some innovations the general policy has been to maintain existing institutions to which the population are accustomed, and to avoid creation of additional services which the economy of the country would be unable to support.

77. His Majesty's Government recognise that this problem requires study and an application was made to United Nations for the services of a social welfare expert to survey the existing situation and to make recommendations for the future. The Technical Assistance Administration has appointed a British expert who is now engaged on this task.

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

78. His Majesty's Government had for a long time realised the desirability of drawing up a long-term economic development plan for Libya but owing to the limitations imposed by International Law and uncertainty regarding the future of the territories action was, in practice, restricted to surveys directed to their short-term needs.

79. When the political future of Libya was known, however, His Majesty's Government requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to initiate a comprehensive exploratory survey of the economic situation of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In the light of their experience over a period of some years His Majesty's Government suggested that the assistance should take the form of a team of experts to survey the economic situation of both territories and to produce a long-term development plan covering twenty or thirty years with recommendations for its phased development. It was considered that the phasing should be based on a plan for capital investment designed to ensure the progressive financing of succeeding stages for the development of national wealth. His Majesty's Government envisaged that a study of the characteristics and activities of the inhabitants and of the nature and characteristics of the soil and climate would be necessary. Among the subjects

suggested for study were agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, animal husbandry, soil conservation, forestry, secondary processing industries and the possibility of low cost power for agriculture and industry.

80. His Majesty's Government subsequently welcomed the despatch to Libya by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the United Nations Commissioner for Libya of a Mission headed by Professor Carter Goodrich of Columbia University and requested the United Nations and Specialised Agencies to grant to Libya the technical assistance which the Mission recommended for the first phase. This took the form of short-term investigations in the fields already proposed by His Majesty's Government, as described in paragraph 79 above. An account of subsequent developments will be found in paragraphs 85 and 90 of this report.

81. On 15th December, 1950, His Majesty's Government concluded a Basic Technical Assistance Agreement with the United Nations and Specialised Agencies and Supplementary Agreement No. 1 with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the latter providing for the employment in Libya of the experts recommended by the Goodrich Mission.

82. Prior to the conclusion of these agreements it was represented that in view of the poverty of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania the obligation of recipient Governments to meet the local expenses of experts should be waived. This representation was supported by the United Nations Commissioner and the Technical Assistance Board and it is gratifying to record that it was agreed and subsequently embodied in the Basic and Supplementary Agreements that the United Nations would meet all costs except the cost of subsistence allowances and medical facilities of the Technical Assistance Experts.

83. The Cyrenaican Government later intimated, however, that they were unable to participate fully in the Technical Assistance programme for Libya as their country could not afford to meet the subsistence allowances. At the request of His Majesty's Government the matter was referred to the Technical Assistance Board who agreed at their meeting on 22nd-24th June, 1951, to recommend that Libya should be relieved of its obligation to pay subsistence allowances to any experts sent to Libya under any future Technical Assistance Agreements. The result is largely due to the efforts of the United Nations Commissioner and his staff who took considerable pains to represent the special position of Libya.

84. On 2nd July, 1951, an agreement (Supplementary Agreement No. 2) was concluded by His Majesty's Government with the World Health Organisation for the appointment of three public health experts whose services in Libya had been recommended by General Daubenton, a representative of World Health Organisation, who visited Libya early in 1950.

85. All the experts recommended by the Goodrich Mission have carried out preliminary surveys, and their reports, with a general economic appraisal by Dr. Lindberg, have been submitted to the United Nations Commissioner for Libya. The Social Welfare Adviser, who, as stated above, has only recently been appointed, will report later.

86. In 1950 the British Administration, aware of the urgent need for a supply of technical and clerical personnel to fill the junior posts in the Libyan Civil Service, drew up plans for the establishment of a Junior Technical and Clerical Training Centre in Tripoli to serve the whole of Libya. Following the visit of one of their representatives to the Territories the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation agreed to assist with the running of this centre and to provide the salaries and travelling expenses of the staff. The Centre eventually opened on 1st January, 1951, with some 230 Tripolitanian students. The Cyrenaican Government have agreed to send a number of students to the centre in October, 1951.

87. Reference has been made earlier in this Report to the arrangements for United Nations Fellowships and Scholarships.

88. In February 1951 another representative of U.N.E.S.C.O. visited Libya and submitted a draft plan for increased U.N.E.S.C.O. assistance in the field of education in Libya. This plan proposed the development of the existing Teachers' Training College in Tripoli into a Teachers' Training and Production Centre by the addition of two model primary schools and a centre for the production of textbooks and visual aids to serve the whole of Libya.

89. With the concurrence of the Tripolitanian Government, His Majesty's Government concluded Supplementary Agreement No. 3 with U.N.E.S.C.O. on 21st July, 1951, for the provision of experts and technicians to staff the Centre, which opened in October 1951. The Cyrenaican Government have agreed to participate in this project in September 1952.

90. Based on the preliminary findings of the Goodrich experts (see paragraphs 79-80) the United Nations Mission in Libya recently proposed that the Technical Assistance Board should be asked to provide a team of experts to draw up a long-term economic and social development plan for Libya. Since this proposal conformed with His Majesty's Government's original request for the preparation of such a plan it received their full support. The Tripolitanian and Cyrenaican Governments were consulted and they authorised His Majesty's Government to submit a request for Technical Assistance on their behalf. This proposal has been embodied in Supplementary Agreement No. 4, signed for His Majesty's Government on 27th August, 1951, which makes provision for a team of some 23 economic experts.

91. On 13th July, 1951, the British Resident in Tripolitania, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, approached the United Nations Mission in Libya regarding the provision of Technical Assistance for the long-term development of the Sidi Mesri Agricultural Research Station in Tripoli.

92. As a result a request for such assistance was considered by the Technical Assistance Board on 24th July, when it was agreed that a joint U.N.E.S.C.O./F.A.O. staff mission of two or three specialists should visit Tripolitania for about 14 days in August to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations, Libyan and British Authorities, an immediate plan of assistance to the Research Station.

93. His Majesty's Government would not wish to conclude this section of their report without referring to the generous assistance offered to Libya by the Government of the United States under the "Fourth Point" programme. In September 1950 His Majesty's Government were invited by the Government of the United States of America to submit proposals for the utilisation of a grant of aid to Libya under the Point IV Technical Co-operation Programme. The plan which was submitted to the Government of the United States in February 1951, after consultation with the local authorities, contained detailed proposals for the utilisation of Point IV Funds for the following projects:—

- (a) A survey of the water and soil resources in Tripolitania.
- (b) Provision of equipment for use in schools and other training establishments.
- (c) The training of Libyans at agricultural schools abroad.
- (d) The establishment of agricultural training schools in Libya.
- (e) The establishment of demonstration farms.

94. An agreement was concluded by the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France on 15th June, 1951, for the setting up in Libya of a Libyan-American Technical Assistance Service. The functions of this Service are to receive funds and to enter into agreements with the appropriate authorities in Libya, for specific programmes and projects contributing to the economic development of Libya. The Service is to be aided in its choice of activities by a Consultative Programme Board, which will review project proposals received.

95. The American University at Beirut have offered a number of scholarships to Libyan students under the Point IV Technical Co-operation Programme, which offer has been welcomed by the local Governments.

96. In the view of His Majesty's Government the activities described above constitute a valuable contribution to the economic and social well-being of Libya.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC WORKS

97. During the period under review activity in the sphere of public works and technical services was restricted to the carrying out of projects already commenced or planned in the previous year, and to measures likely to be of immediate value to Libya when independence is achieved. These works, however, kept the Departments very busy.

Tripolitania

98. *Posts and Telecommunications.*—On 1st October, 1950, the telephone service in Tripolitania was taken over by the British Administration from the War Office. A senior postal engineer visited Tripoli in February 1951 to advise on reorganisation of the service and to make recommendations on establishments, &c.

99. Arrangements are being made for the provision of a radio link to connect Tripolitania to the international telecommunications system and discussions on the subject are proceeding satisfactorily.

100. *Motor Transport.*—The Administration's motor transport system was inspected in 1950 by a competent official, who made various recommendations directed to the achievement of greater all-round efficiency and economy in the running of the Transport Department. The report of this expert has been made available to the Government of Tripolitania and the implementation of his proposals are in hand.

101. *Harbours.*—Early in 1951 Consulting Engineers were engaged to advise on the reconditioning of the Spanish Quay in Tripoli Harbour. This project, which will substantially increase the capacity of the Port, is estimated to cost rather over £60,000. Work was commenced in April with the intention that it should be completed by 31st December, 1951, but the general steel shortage and shipping difficulties consequent upon the war in Korea have delayed the arrival of materials on site, and it now seems certain that work will have to continue well into 1952.

102. *Roads.*—Owing to the relatively light traffic using this section it had not in the past been considered necessary to maintain the stretch of road from Misurata to the Cyrenaican border at the same standard as other branch roads in the Territory. In consequence of this policy it had been possible to concentrate available resources of labour, plant and materials on roads serving the chief centres of population, as was done in Cyrenaica. In November 1950, however, work started on a £36,000 programme for repairs to the coast road. The work, in conjunction with that being undertaken by Cyrenaica from Marble Arch to Agedabia, should result in a reasonably fast and comfortable means of communication between Tripoli and Benghazi.

103. *Electricity Supply.*—In September 1950, in order to reorganise and increase the efficiency of Tripoli Power Station, a senior engineer was seconded to take up the appointment of General Manager and Chief Engineer.

Cyrenaica

104. *Harbours.*—Considerable progress was made on the scheme for the rehabilitation of Benghazi Harbour, which is being carried out by His Majesty's Government on behalf of the Cyrenaican Government at a cost of approximately £200,000. This scheme is based on a report prepared in April 1949 by the Controller of Ports and Lights of the then British Administration and, in addition to covering construction works intended to safeguard the Middle Harbour from further deterioration as a result of the destruction of the Outer Mole which occurred during the war years, provides for additional quay facilities and some dredging to improve the immediate working of the port. When completed it is hoped that deeper draft vessels will make use of Benghazi, instead of, as at present, unloading their Cyrenaican cargoes at Tripoli for onward transhipment by smaller craft.

105. The clearance of wrecks in Benghazi and Tobruk harbours has continued and it is estimated that 72 per cent. of the work has been completed in the former and 90 per cent. in the latter. During 1950 it became necessary for emergency repairs to be carried out to the breakwater at Derna to prevent further serious deterioration.

106. *Water Resources.*—The survey of the water resources in the Benghazi area was brought to a successful conclusion during the year. It has now been established, as a result of a large programme of well-boring and testing over a wide area, that at least 2 million gallons per day of potable water can be made available in the Benina area. A scheme for the immediate improvement of Benghazi water supply by exploitation of one of the successful Benina boreholes has already been implemented by the Public Works Department, which is preparing plans for further development by annual stages, for execution when funds become available. It is hoped that the first stage, the construction of a balancing reservoir and improvements to the distribution system, will be possible in 1951-52.

107. *Electricity Supply.*—Consulting Engineers were engaged in late 1949 to plan a new 2,250 kW Power Station for Benghazi, and in July 1950 a contract was placed for the construction of the Power House buildings, which are now practically complete. The installation of the engines and alternators has commenced, and it is expected that the station will be in operation early in 1952. The station has been so designed as to be capable of easy expansion if necessary. It will subsequently be possible to utilise the efficient components of the old power station to augment supply in outlying stations.

108. *Motor Transport.*—At the invitation of the Cyrenaican Government, His Majesty's Government arranged for an expert to inspect the motor transport organisation in Cyrenaica with a view to advising on means of improving its efficiency and effecting economies wherever possible. This expert recommended a reorganisation of the Government-controlled transport system, and proposed a reduction in the number of load-carrying vehicles owned and operated by the Cyrenaican Government. This, while entailing greater use of contract haulage facilities, will result in economy in the use of vehicles and a general all-round increase in efficiency in the running of the transport department and a reduction in the cost.

109. *Civil Aviation.*—In June 1951 Benina aerodrome was taken over from the Royal Air Force and converted into a civil airport under a manager seconded to the Residency. The aircraft radio control and upper air meteorological services have been taken over, under short-term contract, by International Aeradio (Limited) staff, and it is hoped that when the next stage of transference of control from His Majesty's Government to the Cyrenaican Government is reached they will continue to make their services available if required. Improvements at the airport include the adaptation of a suitable terminal building for reception of passengers' customs hall, passport control room, restaurant and lounge.

110. *Posts and Telecommunications.*—His Majesty's Government arranged for an experienced telephone engineer to visit Cyrenaica in February 1951 to carry out an inspection of the Cyrenaican Telephone System and to make recommendations for improving the efficiency of the system. The report furnished by this official has been made available to the Cyrenaican Government, who are now considering the implementation of certain of the recommendations contained therein. Plans have been made for the installation of an automatic telephone service in Benghazi before the end of 1951.

111. *Roads.*—Up till 1950 very little maintenance work had been carried out on the coast road from Agedabia to Marble Arch, as, in view of the light traffic using this road it had previously been considered desirable to concentrate the restricted resources of labour, plant and staff on the roads serving the main centres, such as Benghazi, Derna and Tobruk. In view of the United Nations' decision on the unification of Libya, and the consequent need for improved communications between Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, a programme for the complete reconstruction of the road was drawn up. £26,000 was provided for the first stage of this programme in the Cyrenaican Estimates for 1950–51. Extensive resurfacing has been carried out from the Egyptian frontier to the Tripolitanian Boundary and the work is practically complete. There has been in consequence a considerable increase in the traffic using this 650-mile long road.

111A. Owing to a failure in the rains more serious than any since the occupation and following on two sub-standard years which resulted in the outturn of cereal crops being only one-third of normal in the best areas and in a complete failure over much more of the country, it has been necessary to start Relief Works around Agedabia, in the Eastern Jebel and east of Derna. Some extension of road repair works and the conversion of tracks to graded and metalled roads with collection of soling and broken stone was put in hand in early August and by mid-October a considerable extension of this programme was found necessary. Funds have been made available from the P.W.D. and Ports and Lights estimates by postponing items not yet started.

AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FORESTRY

Tripolitania

112. *Agriculture.*—The year 1950 proved, on the whole, to be good from the agricultural point of view, though the harvest could not compare with the bumper crop of the previous year. There were unusually late rains in May 1950, which were extremely heavy and unfortunately fell during the pollination of the olive trees. These rains also washed out a considerable amount of barley and about 10 per cent. of the tobacco crop in the Garian area.

113. In the summer of 1950 there were reports of a serious infestation of rats. Assistance was accordingly sought from the United Kingdom and a senior technical officer was sent to the Territory. Under the guidance of this officer 200 operators were trained in the technique of laying rat-bait and a campaign was initiated. A rodent control officer, also from the United Kingdom, arrived in the Territory to continue the work. The campaign against the farm rat proved most successful and was aided by the fact that the operators gained full co-operation from the rural communities.

114. Later a Tripolitanian official was sent to Britain for a special course in rodent control arranged by the British Ministry of Agriculture.

115. Early in 1951 it became evident that the Territory was in danger of a severe invasion of locusts. Applications to London resulted in two experienced locust control officers being sent to the Territory to organise an anti-locust campaign. An entomological expert who inspected the area in January was of the opinion that stocks of poison bait then held in Tripolitania would prove insufficient. The procurement of poison bait proved extremely difficult since there is a world shortage of the poison used in making the bait (gammexane), but further supplies were eventually obtained. The campaign, which covered a wide area of the Territory, lasted 60 days and proved highly successful in that, as far as is known, all hoppers reported were destroyed.

116. In spite of these set-backs the crop was better than had been anticipated, and during the period under review the Department of Agriculture was able to continue and extend experiments and activities commenced in previous years.

117. The United Nations decision regarding the future of Libya has produced, on the whole, a heartening effect and encouraging signs of privately-sponsored agricultural development are in evidence. Many farmers have been supplied by the Department of Agriculture with seeds, manures and fertilisers and are now growing young carrots, new potatoes and onions for export to European markets during winter months. A small but growing number of Tripolitanians, having prospered in other countries, are returning to the Territory buying farms where they put into practice improved agricultural methods learned in the countries of their exile. One individual, for example, has started a large poultry farm and is raising brown and white Leghorns for sale to the general public. Another intends crossing Hereford with the indigenous cow to produce an improved beef animal.

118. A more forward-looking attitude towards the problem of land use in Tripolitania has been fostered by the Department of Agriculture. Private municipal or co-operative schemes for wadi and dune control have been initiated in different areas to supplement the Government-operated projects. For example, in the Nalut area the local population, inspired by the successful construction of a diversion wall, have built as a co-operative venture another wall at Wadi Tilt. As a result, water and silt have been obtained which, in the absence of proper control, would have been wasted.

119. Over 2,000 hectares of land have been sown with castor oil seed during the year. World demand for this oil has made it economically possible for merchants to guarantee in advance the purchase of all seed resulting from this enterprise.

120. The olive harvest, although only about 40 per cent. of the 1949 crop, produced a quantity of oil which in previous years would have been considered exceptional. This was due to the fact that a large number of trees planted shortly before the war bore fruit for the first time.

121. Despite the damage caused by the rat infestation, and also by mole-crickets, the ground-nut harvest proved reasonably good. The date crop, however, did not exceed that of an average year.

122. The well-boring Section of the Department of Agriculture continued to maintain and repair the Artesian wells throughout the Territory. In addition other wells in grazing areas have been reconditioned and fitted with beams, pulleys and drinking troughs, the funds necessary for this work being furnished by His Majesty's Government. To date 182 wells have been reconditioned in this manner.

123. A table showing details of agricultural production in 1950 is attached (Appendix 2).

124. *Livestock*.—Following two good seasons the animal population has improved in condition and expanded in numbers. The Department of Agriculture has continued its policy of breeding for resistance to unfavourable environment (high temperatures, scanty grazing, &c.) and to this end has concentrated on improving the local stock by introducing from overseas animals deemed likely to be able to stand up to local conditions. The results of this policy are becoming apparent though its ultimate value to the Territory will not be calculable for many years.

125. Ten stallions were imported from the United Kingdom in 1949 and have now become acclimatised. They have been put to stud and their progeny show a marked improvement on local horses both in bone and in general conformation.

126. In the case of cattle, selective breeding experiments commenced in previous years have been continued and extended. A fine herd of Pantelleria dual-purpose cows exists at the Sidi Mesri experimental farm and a herd of Kenana Zebus (introduced from the Sudan in 1949) have improved under local conditions. These have been crossed with indigenous cows and the progeny have shown weight-for-age gains which compare favourably with other breeds.

127. *Veterinary*.—During 1950 the Territory experienced outbreaks of contagious diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever, and these might have caused serious losses had it not been for the energetic and prompt counter-measures adopted by the Veterinary Department. The valuable stud at the Sidi Mesri Experimental Farm was attacked, and it is noteworthy that losses were very slight. On the whole, however, the general standard of animal health was good and the restocking of the Territory has progressed considerably.

128. Development in the Veterinary Department throughout the year was concentrated principally in the laboratory, and the routine and research work done has proved of the greatest value in combating outbreaks of contagious diseases. A considerable amount of work has been carried out in the preparation of antogenous vaccines which had been found successful when used during the war against the more common indigenous diseases.

129. Artificial insemination centres were opened at Sidi Mesri, Homs and Bianchi—the funds for these being supplied by His Majesty's Government. These stations have proved to be of considerable value, the local farmers readily availing themselves of the modern methods employed therein.

130. A new dispensary is shortly to be opened at Zavia, Western Province, in order to meet increasing demands from the farmers of this progressive area.

At Appendix 3B are tables showing:—

(a) Incidence of notifiable disease (outbreaks or causes) during the past five years.

(b) Census of domestic animals in Tripolitania 1950.

131. *Forestry*.—Throughout the year the Forestry Section of the Agricultural Department was actively engaged in expanding the nurseries, with the result that adequate supplies of young trees for planting out have become available, the annual output of the nurseries amounting to some 750,000 seedling trees. Over 800 hectares of sand-dune were stabilised during the year and planted with Acacia or Eucalyptus. This work involved, incidentally, the employment of over 300 men.

132. The area of forest plantation now extends to approximately 5,500 hectares, and the inspection and mapping of the areas has gone forward in step with basic development.

133. During the year no less than 390,000 plants were sold by the Department's nurseries to the public, 49,000 being purchased by Arabs, and 351,000 by Italian farmers. These figures are worthy of note since they indicate the increasing prosperity of all sections of the agricultural community.

134. In January of 1950 a trained forestry officer from the United Kingdom was posted to Tripolitania and the territory has unquestionably derived considerable benefit from the services of this fully qualified technical officer.

Cyrenaica

135. *Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry.*—The 1950 harvest was not so good as that of the previous year which, as in the case of Tripolitania, had been exceptional. The grape crop, for example, produced only 272,833 kilog. reflecting a decrease of about 30,000 kilog. on the average yearly yield.

136. Favourable weather in October made it possible to complete the preparation of the Barce Plain area for sowing by the end of that month. The serious failure of the 1950–51 rains has, however, resulted in drought conditions, with an acute lack of grazing and a very poor cereal harvest. The wheat crop on Barce Plain was only two-fifths of the average and barley on the coastal plain is almost a total failure. The lack of grazing caused excessive exportation of sheep (including ewes) to Egypt and Greece, and cattle to Malta. It is estimated that export and other losses in sheep and cattle amount to 40 per cent. of the total flocks and herds. The sheep flocks alone have lost 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. by disease and 10 per cent. by sale for export. The latter has included substantial numbers of breeding ewes. The grape crop is good, but the presses are able to take only part of the crops at a reduced price, owing to the absence of a market for wine.

137. Efforts to find a market in Europe for the almond crop proved unsuccessful, and the crop was disposed of locally. It is hoped to find a market in the United Kingdom or United States of America for the next crop.

138. In the forestry section large numbers of young trees became available from the Agrarios and many were distributed in November. The digging of holes for planting trees has been put in hand as a relief work and it is planned to prepare for planting up to 300,000.

138a. The Department has accepted responsibility for the distribution of treated seed grain which is being supplied by Government on loan to ensure, after the disastrous failure of the cereal harvest that a full area is sown in the winter of 1951.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

139. The forthcoming federation of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania in the United Kingdom of Libya make it desirable that a common customs tariff should operate in the two Territories. Accordingly representatives of the Governments of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania met early in 1951 to discuss the implications of this proposition. Full agreement was reached and a common tariff was brought into effect during July 1951. This development combined with a more frequent service by sea between Tripoli and Benghazi, has had an encouraging effect on trade.

140. The export potentialities of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania have been reviewed with a view to ascertaining—

- (a) which industries require expert assistance to enable a planned programme for future development to be drawn up;
- (b) which industries require additional capital for their development, and
- (c) which surpluses could be marketed abroad. The views of United Kingdom business houses have been sought on the quality of the goods and the market possibilities.

Tripolitania

141. As a result of this review, expert advice has been sought concerning the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables which are ready three months before those of Southern Europe and, in consequence, an experienced Marketing Officer has been

appointed to develop exports to the United Kingdom and Europe. Although the Marketing Officer arrived in Tripoli only in November 1950 many difficulties have already been encountered. The local prejudice against selling goods on consignment has had to be overcome. Exports of citrus fruits to European markets now have to pass a Government standard of quality, grade and packing before shipment is approved and expert packers and graders have been imported temporarily from Palestine to assist in this requirement. Some 2,800 cases of oranges, the first direct shipment to the United Kingdom left Tripoli on 14th December, 1950.

142. Tripolitania's most valuable natural asset is esparto grass and some 18,000 tons were exported for paper making in 1950. Steps have been taken to conserve esparto for the benefit of the territory; in particular to ensure that the grass is rested between April and August and to guard against over-pulling.

143. Although Tripolitania is predominantly an agricultural country, its main resources being cereals, dates, vegetable oils, esparto grass, tunny fishing, salt and sponges, there are a number of thriving local industries which cater for the home and export trade.

The main local industries are as follows:—

144. *Sardine and Tunny.*—There are seven sardine packing factories and nine tunny fisheries which are capable of development for the export market. Difficulties were encountered in obtaining tins for this season for canning the fish but with the assistance of European Co-operation Administration purchase has been made through the United States. Two plants refine sufficient olive oil to meet the needs of the canning factories.

Sponge Fishing.—The fishing is mainly carried out by two local firms, but, in addition, visiting Greek, French and Italian boats are licensed. 25,000 kilog. of sponges were harvested in 1950 and exported to Belgium, France and Greece.

Paper.—Approximately 35,000 tons of paper are produced monthly by the one paper mill. Production can be considerably increased if the demand were greater, but unfortunately the paper is not of good quality.

Castor Oil.—Two firms produce castor oil, which has been exported to the United Kingdom, Italy and other countries.

Sansa Oil Factories.—There are three factories which extract oil from Sansa (residue of pressed olives) to supply some 40 local soap manufacturers.

Soap Factories.—A soap of high oil content is made, but on account of its poor lather quality is not very popular. Successful competition with imported soaps is at present out of the question owing to the high price of components, *i.e.*, palm oil, coconut oil, colophenium, &c.

Oil Presses.—There are four modern and many small primitive presses. The quality of the edible olive oil produced is still far below that required by international standards. Most of the oil is exported to Italy for further refining and re-export, but it is hoped in the near future to produce a better quality oil for direct export to more profitable markets.

Tanneries.—There are two large well-equipped tanneries capable of greater production and, in addition, some small primitive tanneries whose output is unknown. Overseas firms have shown an interest in Tripolitanian hides and skins and have been put in touch with local producers.

Distilleries.—Two large distilleries operate to fair capacity to produce alcohol from dates. They also produce carbon dioxide gas for the local mineral water factories. Some 22 distilleries are capable of producing the local drink of Buka from dates and figs, but as the potential output is too great for local needs only six of the distilleries are permitted to operate at one time in monthly rotation. The export possibilities are being investigated.

Pasta and Macaroni.—Three large and nine smaller Pasta factories meet all local requirements.

Mineral Water Factories.—The local requirements are catered for by twelve factories and one of these has commenced the manufacture of Kitty-Kola, a popular drink during the warmer months.

Foundries.—Six foundries, using mainly cast iron, aluminium, brass, &c., from local scrap, deal with local requirements. The disposal of battle scrap which had previously been arranged by the British Military Authorities, became in March 1951 the responsibility of the Government of Tripolitania and tenders have been put to the public.

Brick Works.—Two brick works produce annually about 3½ million pressed and perforated bricks, but should demand increase, production could be raised.

Oxygen and Acetylene.—One plant produces compressed air, oxygen and acetylene to meet the needs of both Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

Distemper and Plaster.—One concern manufactures coloured distemper and plaster of Paris from local stone. It also produces millstones for primitive flour mills and oil presses.

Lime Kilns.—Three kilns meet all local needs and are capable of far greater production.

Saddlery.—There is one small factory producing saddlery, transmission belting and a variety of leather and canvas goods.

Candles.—Candles and night lights, from local fats and paraffin wax, are made by two factories.

Salt.—Following a successful harvest of salt during 1950, repairs to the pump machinery have been completed. The rehabilitation of the works, cleaning and repairing unused evaporation beds, and the installation of stacking machinery to eliminate tedious manual labour has been put in hand and on completion of this project the Salt Works, it is hoped, will be a valuable industry and revenue-producer for the territory.

Tobacco.—Revenue from tobacco and cigarette manufacture is increasing. The number of people dependent for their livelihood on tobacco growing is very considerable. Due to the successful leaf crops during the last two years and by skilful blending and manufacture process it has been possible to increase appreciably the percentage of local grown tobacco in all blends and it can now be said that the importation of essential types of leaf tobacco for the purpose of blending is now reduced to a minimum.

Other Industries.—Thousands of native workers, mostly women, carry on a fairly extensive industry in weaving cotton and wool Barracans, carpets, &c., wool being dyed locally. Straw mats, baskets, cigarette lighters, aluminium ware, gold and silver ornaments are also made as domestic cottage industries. In all these local crafts a thriving trade is done with local residents and tourists.

145. It was early foreseen that the severe drought in the early months of 1951 would result in a poor harvest and that wheat would have to be imported to maintain the bread ration. Through the good offices of the British Ministry of Food some 9,000 tons of wheat out of the 18,000 to be required by the Cyrenaican Government have arrived in the Territory.

A table showing imports, exports and re-exports is at Appendix 4.

Cyrenaica

146. Cyrenaica is an almost entirely pastoral and agricultural country. There are no factories and all industrial products have to be imported, but a brickworks with a potential capacity of 750,000 bricks per annum has been opened in Benghazi.

147. The principal exports are as follows:—

Wool—which has been exported to the United Kingdom and Italy. Trade was brisk in 1950 but has declined in 1951 because of falling prices. The total export was about average.

Sheep and Cattle—which have also been in demand and fetched good prices, the sheep going to Egypt, and Greece and the cattle to Malta. The export of sheep has practically doubled.

Hides and Skins.—Exports of hides and skins in 1950 were about average and have gone mainly to Italy. Falling prices have caused a decline in 1951.

Battle Scrap.—The disposal of this scrap, which up to June 1950 had been arranged by the British Military Authorities, was taken over by the Government of Cyrenaica. Due to the world demand and a consequent expansion of prices, exports have from June 1950 greatly increased.

148. The Sponge Fishing Industry has been handled for many years by Greek fishermen who visit Cyrenaica each year. The fleet operates off Benghazi and Derna and the catch is taken by them back to Greece where the sponges are processed for marketing. The Cyrenaicans are not trained as divers and during the past have not shown any keenness to fish for the sponges, but recently an application for a concession has been made by Cyrenaican Sponge Fishing Company. Its success will depend on the policy to be adopted by the Cyrenaican Government in permitting immigrants trained in sponge fishing to enter the country as prospective permanent residents.

149. The deposits of sulphur and potash in Cyrenaica have been the subject of discussion but a considerable amount of survey work will have to take place before it can be judged whether they are a commercial proposition.

150. There is at present little local industry in Cyrenaica and, such as there is, is wholly engaged in the home trade.

151. Tables of imports, exports and re-exports are at Appendix 5.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCE AND BUDGET

General

152. The economic and financial policy in both Tripolitania and Cyrenaica has continued to be directed towards the establishment of Libyan economic independence, in pursuance of the resolution of the United Nations Assembly.

153. The estimated Budgetary deficits for the financial years 1950-51 and 1951-52 are:—

	1950-51	1951-52	1951-52 Revised
	£M.	£M.	£M.
Cyrenaica	1·271	2·051	1·180
Tripolitania	0·325	0·459	Revised for 9 months ending 31.12.51 £M. 0·463

154. Details of the budgets for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are given under Sections II and III, and the following tables are annexed.

Appendix 6.—Detailed tables of revenues and expenditure for the financial years (April to March) 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Appendix 7.—Summary tables of the budget revenues and expenditure from the commencement of British Administration.

Appendix 8.—Tables giving revenue and expenditure as a percentage of the total budgets for 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Tripolitania

155. The territory's economy is based primarily on agriculture and animal husbandry which depend on rainfall. As a result of the good 1949 harvest the British Administration, in the nine months preceding 31st March, 1950, had purchased a large stock of local barley, which was not disposed of until later in the year, being carried forward as stock from the 1949-50 account. This large stock of barley constitutes an important consideration affecting the net financial results of both the years ending 31st March, 1950 and 1951.

156. During the nine months period 1st July, 1949, to 31st March, 1950, a budget surplus of £377,000 was estimated. Due mainly to the purchase of the large stock of grain and a short-fall in respect of repayments of grain loans—which were estimated at £800,000, whereas only £557,000 was repaid—there was an actual deficit on the nine months account amounting to £403,000.

157. The budget estimates for the financial year 1950-51 show an excess of expenditure above revenue amounting to £219,000. The accounts for the financial year are not finally completed, but it is anticipated that these will show a surplus of revenue in excess of expenditure amounting to £280,000. This budget surplus was extraordinary and resulted mainly from the sale of accumulated grain stocks.

158. The draft Budget Estimates originally submitted by the British Administration for the financial year 1951-52, showing an estimated deficit of £459,000 were revised on a nine months' basis—for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1950—to take into account the new financial arrangements arising from the setting up of the Tripolitanian Provisional Government. The budget estimates, as so revised by the Provisional Government, provide for estimated revenue £3,785,000; expenditure £4,248,000; deficit £463,000.

159. During the financial year 1950-51 total ordinary revenue is the highest reached in any year during the period of British responsibility. The most noteworthy increases on the previous year's revenue are shown under the headings of Income Tax, House Tax, Stamp Duties and Registration Fees.

160. During the latter part of 1950 the British Administration set up a special committee to carry out an examination of the territory's taxation. As a result, revised rates of taxation and assessment have been introduced and the staff of the Revenue Department increased to improve the administrative machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes.

161. The general economic condition of the territory suffered heavily from the two successive years of major drought in 1947 and 1948. During these two years purchases of barley and wheat were necessary to avert starvation in the Territory. The grain was issued to the population in the form of ration and seed loans, repayable in kind. Total loans amount to £1,024,000; on 31st March, 1950, outstanding repayments of these loans (in kind) amounted to £405,000; on 31st March, 1951, £309,000. During 1950 the British Administration were authorised to accept repayments in cash at the current local price for grain.

162. The average price of the grain purchased during 1947 and 1948 was £32.25 per ton. The total estimated loss when all loans are repaid is estimated at £550,000.

163. During the 1950-51 financial year, expenditure—additional to budgetary provision—has been authorised for—

	£
(a) Schemes for training of Libyans for posts in Government Departments	15,000
(b) Additional Schools and Teachers' Training Colleges for extension of Arab education	58,000
(c) Medical supplies	14,000
(d) Extension of Agriculture and Colonisation Schemes ...	14,000

Cyrenaica

164. The Cyrenaican Government Estimates for 1950-51 disclosed a deficit of £1,606,020, which is an increase of £213,420 over the estimated 1949-50 deficit and £418,095 over the revised 1949-50 deficit.

165. The increase in the estimated deficit of £213,420 is the result of—

	£
Estimated increase in expenditure... ..	9,050
Estimated decrease in revenue	204,370

Of the estimated expenditure of £3,765,615, the sum of £508,200 represents re-votes from the 1949-50 Estimates. These re-votes were necessitated by—

- (a) The long delivery dates quoted for the plant, equipment, machinery, &c., required.
- (b) The shortage during 1949-50 of technical and supervisory staff adequate to deal with the major works envisaged.
- (c) The reduction of the financial period to 9 months consequent upon the change in the commencement of the financial year.

166. The distribution of the re-voted amounts is as follows:—

	£
Civil List	19,610
Ministry of Finance—	
(d) Printing	12,000
Ministry of Interior—	
(c) Police	240
(d) Prisons	600

Ministry of Works and Communications—				£
(b)	Public Works, recurrent	...	...	95,700
(c)	Public Works, extraordinary	...	...	248,090
(e)	Railways	...	...	11,500
(f)	Ports and Lights	...	...	54,700
(g)	Posts and Telecommunications	...	...	37,000
Ministry of Agriculture—				
(a)	Agriculture	...	...	24,760
(c)	Veterinary	...	...	500
Ministry of Health—				
(a)	Medical	...	...	3,500
				<hr/>
				508,200

167. The estimated decrease in revenue was mainly due to the decision to free for local trading certain commodities previously dealt with as Government monopoly (e.g., tea; rice; soap; petrol, &c.).

168. Total expenditure varied very little from the previous year, although there are large variations on individual heads as can be seen below:—

				£
(a)	Increases in Departmental totals (e.g., Agriculture, Public Works Department, Transport, Amiral Guard, &c.)	...	...	613,140
(b)	Decreases (e.g., Recoverable expenditure, Police, &c.)	...	...	604,090
				<hr/>
	Net increase	...	...	9,050

An analysis of the budget is annexed to this chapter (Appendix 9).

169. The estimates made provision for the purchase of Special Equipment and Vehicles amounted to £374,000 and for expenditure of £594,000 on Public Works and Reconstruction.

170. The accounts for the financial year are not finally completed, but it is anticipated that these will show a deficit of £1,250,000 for the year.

171. The territory's budget as submitted for the financial year 1951-52 reflected a deficit of £2,051,000.

172. The estimates were reviewed with the object of giving the Cyrenaican Council of Ministers a greater measure of control over their internal revenues and expenditures and, as a result of discussions in London between representatives of His Majesty's Government and Ministers of the Cyrenaican Government and their Advisers, the estimates were revised and the overall deficit reduced to £1,180,000. In previous years the Territory had always underspent mainly because of non-availability of stores and lack of technical and semi-skilled staff, and it was considered that as these difficulties would again be encountered in 1951-52 financial year, on the basis of economical and proper spending, a practicable budget would show a deficit of little more than £1 million.

The increase in the estimated deficit of £E. 434,510 arises from—

	£E.	£ Sterling
Net estimated decrease in Revenue	695,315	713,875
Less net estimated decrease in Expenditure	260,805	268,895
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	434,510	444,980

Of the estimated total expenditure of £E. 3,406,905, an amount of £E. 1,245,270 represents expenditure of a capital nature. Of this latter figure, an amount of £E. 360,211 represents re-votes from the 1950-51 Estimates, i.e., capital work or expenditure planned for 1950-51, but, for various reasons, set out below, not completed in that year. These reasons are as follows:—

- (a) Delays in delivery of the heavier plant, equipment and machinery required.
- (b) The continued shortage in 1950-51 of technical and supervisory staff adequate to deal with the major works planned.

173. The distribution of the amounts revoted is as follows:—

	£E.
Civil List	12,955
Ministry of Finance—	
(d) Printing	5,822
Ministry of Interior—	
(c) Police	234
(d) Prisons Service	585
Ministry of Works and Communications—	
(b) Public Works Recurrent ...	41,552
(c) Public Works Extraordinary ...	149,012
(f) Ports and Lights	49,700
(g) Posts and Telecommunications ...	46,645
Ministry of Agriculture—	
(a) Agriculture	10,612
(a) Veterinary	485
Ministry of Health—	
(a) Medical Services	3,409
Amirial Guard	39,200
	£E.360,211

Both the decrease in Revenue and the decrease in Expenditure largely arise from the following changes in presentation of the draft budgets:—

- (a) The trading activities of the Government have been extracted from the main budget.
- (b) Similarly the gross revenue and expenditure in connexion with the Barce Plain Wheat Scheme have been extracted and the net cash loss being shown under Expenditure Head VII (a) Agriculture.
- (c) The same treatment has been given to the Tobacco Monopoly, the details having been extracted, and the net profit shown under Revenue Head I (a) Customs, Excise and Monopolies.

174. The main object of the changes described immediately above is to simplify the form and nature of the grant-in-aid or subsidy.

175. Other main reasons for the decrease in Revenue are as shown below:—

- (a) *Posts and Telecommunications*—
 - (i) No new stamp issue is anticipated in 1951–52.
 - (ii) Arrears of contributions have now been paid and the amount now shown represents the recurrent contribution payable.
- (b) *Public Works Department, Railways and Transport*—
 - (i) A reduction in payments for the Road Maintenance programme.

176. The large decrease in total estimated Expenditure, as explained above, is offset to a large degree by increases in estimated Departmental expenditure of £E. 544,655. These, in general, apply to most Departments or heads, Public Works Extraordinary being the largest.

176A. As reported in paragraph 108A it has been necessary to start Relief Works to give employment to people, largely without resources, to enable them to buy imported grain distributed by the Government. These works are estimated to cost about £200,000 in the current financial year and the budget estimates, particularly in the Public Works Department, have been drastically recast to provide this amount.

177. The Cyrenaican Government have assumed full control over their internal budget, and it has not proved possible to include in this report fully detailed statements of revenue and expenditure.

CONCLUSION

His Majesty's Government have now been responsible for the administration of the two territories of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania for eight years. For the greater part of this period the future of the territories has been uncertain. This fact and the limitations imposed by International Law have prevented the initiation of many measures which might have improved economic and social conditions and have inhibited political developments, but wherever possible steps have been taken to facilitate material improvements and lay the foundations for political progress.

The Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1949 removed the uncertainty and during the final period of their responsibility His Majesty's Government have co-operated wholeheartedly with the United Nations Commissioner and the Libyan people in accelerating development in all fields so that the new State should be ready to assume its responsibilities on the declaration of independence.

The last few months have witnessed particularly hard work by all concerned in connexion with the progressive transfer of powers to the Libyan Government. In response to the wish of the Libyans that their country should achieve independence at the earliest possible date, the British administrations in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania have made every effort in preparation for this.

In future it will be for the Libyan people, officials and Ministers alone to man and steer the ship of state and to conduct their affairs with the wisdom and foresight of which they already show promise.

TRANSITIONAL POWERS. PROCLAMATION No. 219

Whereas by a Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 21st November, 1949, it is provided that Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan shall be constituted an independent and sovereign State as soon as possible and in any case not later than 1st January, 1952, and that a constitution for Libya, including the form of the government, shall be determined by representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan meeting and consulting together in a National Assembly;

And whereas a further Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 17th November, 1950, calls for the early, full and effective implementation of the Resolution of 21st November, 1949, and provides for the establishment of a Provisional Government of Libya as early as possible, bearing in mind 1st April, 1951, as the target date;

And whereas by the Transitional Powers Proclamation of Cyrenaica dated 16th September, 1949, and by the Constitution for Cyrenaica enacted by His Highness Sayed Mohamed Idris el Senussi and proclaimed on 18th September, 1949, provision was made for the establishment under His Highness as Amir of a Government of Cyrenaica with responsibility for internal affairs in Cyrenaica;

And whereas by the Cyrenaica and Tripolitania (Administration) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1949, the title "Chief Administrator" in relation to Cyrenaica was changed to that of "British Resident";

And whereas on 2nd December, 1950, the National Assembly of Libya decided that the form of government of Libya should be a federal government under His Highness Sayed Mohamed Idris el Senussi as King and His Highness was graciously pleased to consent to accept in due course the throne of Libya;

And whereas it is implicit in the federal solution adopted by the National Assembly that, in addition to the central Federal Government there shall be governments in each of the territories which are to be federated;

And whereas by reason of the matters above recited, it will be necessary for a democratic representative and permanent Government to be established in Tripolitania, subject to such provisions as may be made in any federal constitution for Libya which may be adopted;

And whereas by a resolution dated 21st February, 1951, the National Assembly invited His Highness Sayed Mohamed Idris el Senussi as King Designate of Libya, after due consultation, to select persons to form a Tripolitanian Government and to ask the administering authorities to allow them to receive and exercise their powers;

And whereas it has been decided, in full consultation and with the advice of His Highness Sayed Mohamed Idris el Senussi as King Designate of Libya, that, by reason of the time which must inevitably elapse before a permanent government can be so established, it is expedient to provide for the setting up of a Government with the powers of a Council of Regency, with responsibility for internal affairs; which can act until the will of the people as to the form of permanent government they desire can be ascertained and carried into effect;

And whereas the constitutional power to establish a provisional government is vested in the Chief Administrator by virtue of the Cyrenaica and Tripolitania (Administration) 1949, Order in Council, and of Article 23 of the Treaty of Peace made with Italy on 10th February, 1947;

Now therefore the Chief Administrator hereby Proclaims as follows:—

Short title

1. This Proclamation shall be entitled "The Transitional Powers Proclamation."

Change of title of the Chief Administrator

2. The Cyrenaica and Tripolitania (Administration) (Amendment No. 2) Order in Council, 1951 (which provides for changing the title of "Chief Administrator" in relation to Tripolitania to that of "British Resident") shall come into force on the date on which this Proclamation comes into force.

Establishment of a Government with the powers of a Council of Regency

- 3.—(1) Pending the establishment of a democratic representative and permanent government in Tripolitania as part of the federation of Libya, there shall be established a Government with the powers of a Council of Regency, hereinafter referred to as "the Council."

- (2) In full consultation with and with the advice of His Highness Sayed Mohamed Idris el Senussi as King Designate of Libya (hereinafter referred to as "His Highness"), the British Resident shall appoint a President of the Council (hereinafter referred to as "the President") and may from time to time accept the resignation of the President or terminate his appointment and appoint a new President;

- (3) In full consultation with His Highness and with the President and with the advice of His Highness, the British Resident—

- (i) shall appoint such other persons to be members of the Council (one of whom shall be appointed to be Vice-President and is hereinafter referred to as "the Vice-President") as he may from time to time think fit, and may from time to time accept the resignation of, or terminate, any such appointment;

(3) shall from time to time appoint each member of the Council to be the minister responsible to the Council, subject to its direction and control, for one or more departments of the government, and may from time to time accept the resignation of, or terminate, any such appointment.

(4) Every member of the Council shall solemnly affirm and declare in the presence of the other members of the Council in attendance that he will faithfully and loyally perform the duties of his office without fear or favour and that at all times he will uphold the law of Tripolitania and will not directly or indirectly reveal any matters which may be committed to his secrecy as a member.

(5) The Council from time to time shall appoint, and may terminate the appointment of, a Secretary of the Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") who shall be responsible for the keeping of minutes of all meetings of the Council in which its decisions shall be recorded. The minutes so kept shall be the official record of the Council's decisions.

Procedure

4.—(1) The President shall preside at all meetings of the Council which he attends. If the President is unable to attend a meeting of the Council the Vice-President shall preside, and if neither the President nor the Vice-President is able to attend a meeting, the members present shall elect one of their members to preside at the meeting, the decision of the majority of those voting being taken to be the decision of the members.

(2) All decisions of the Council must be supported by a vote of the President, Vice-President or member presiding at the meeting when the decision is made and subject thereto shall be by the majority of those voting. The President, Vice-President or member presiding shall be entitled to vote as members of the Council and, if the voting on any matter is equal, he shall have an additional casting vote.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in this Proclamation the Council may regulate its own procedure.

Powers of the Council

5.—(1) Save as hereinafter provided in this Proclamation, the Council shall have full executive and legislative powers in all matters to which this Article relates (as set forth in paragraph (2) of this Article) but shall cease to have such powers as regards any such matter if and to the extent that the matter hereafter becomes a matter within the exclusive competence of any Federal Government of Libya:

(2) The matters to which this Article relates are all internal matters including the following:—

- (a) Civil and Criminal Law,
- (b) Religious affairs and courts,
- (c) Public order and security including Police and Prisons,
- (d) The Civil Service, in so far as its duties relate to matters within the competence of the Council,
- (e) Census,
- (f) Control of Professions and Labour,
- (g) Local, including Municipal, Government,
- (h) Education,
- (i) Science and Research,
- (j) Public Works,
- (k) Communications,
- (l) Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications,
- (m) Medicine and Health,
- (n) Veterinary Services,
- (o) Livestock and Game,
- (p) Social Welfare,
- (q) Land,
- (r) Town Planning,
- (s) Water and Water Supplies,
- (t) Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries,
- (u) Production, Internal Trade and Local Industry,
- (v) Public Utilities,
- (w) Shipping, Ports and Lights,
- (x) Banking,
- (y) Customs,
- (z) Public Revenue and Expenditure,
- (aa) Internal affairs not otherwise provided for.

(3) The legislative enactments of the Council shall be called "Laws."

(4) The Council shall exercise its powers collectively as a Council, but—

(a) executive functions may be exercised by individual Ministers subject to the direction and control of the Council:

(b) any Law enacted by the Council may delegate the power to enact subsidiary legislation.

(5) Every Law enacted by the Council shall be signed by the President, Vice-President or member presiding when the law is passed and by the Secretary. Every Law, and all subsidiary legislation under any Law, shall come into force on publication in the *Tripolitania Gazette* save in so far as the contrary is provided in the Law or subsidiary legislation.

Reserved powers

6.—(1) The powers mentioned in the preceding Article shall not extend to the matters declared by paragraph (4) of this Article to be reserved subjects.

(2) Full executive and legislative powers relating to such reserved subjects, whether involving external or internal matters, are reserved to the British Resident.

(3) The legislative enactments of the British Resident shall be called "Ordinances" and shall be signed by the British Resident. An Ordinance may delegate the power to enact subsidiary legislation. Every Ordinance, and all subsidiary legislation under any Ordinance, shall come into force on publication in the *Tripolitania Gazette* save in so far as the contrary is provided in the Ordinance or subsidiary legislation.

(4) The following are the reserved subjects:—

- (a) External affairs, including negotiating and entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and international conventions, foreign trade and the facilitation, regulation and control thereof, foreign exchange, and all matters which bring Tripolitania into relation with any foreign government: and all executive measures and legislation (including the repeal or amendment, expressly or by implication, of any Law, Ordinance, Enactment (as hereafter provided for)), or subsidiary legislation which the British Resident considers necessary in connexion with external affairs as so defined;
- (b) The defence of Tripolitania, including the maintenance of peace and order if the local authorities are unable to deal with it; and the use, after consultation with the Council, of land, buildings, and facilities therefor, and, in agreement with the Council, the payment of adequate compensation in respect of such land, buildings or facilities;
- (c) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) above, all matters affecting the British naval, military or air forces in Tripolitania including land, buildings and facilities for their use and the importation of equipment, goods and animals for them, and the exportation of such equipment, goods and animals, and the imposition of customs and other duties thereon;
- (d) The control and regulation of air navigation and the use of land, buildings and facilities therefor, and, in agreement with the Council, the payment of adequate compensation in respect of such land, buildings or facilities;
- (e) Submarine cables and external matters connected with posts, telegraphs and tele-communications;
- (f) Currency and monetary matters;
- (g) Immigration, provided that provisions relating to the introduction of workers and the settlement of persons in the territory shall be made in accordance with the interests of the territory after consultation with the Council;
- (h) The issue and the visa of passports in connexion with foreign travel;
- (i) Extradition to and from foreign countries, and the expulsion of persons from Tripolitania and the removal of persons from Tripolitania who are serving sentences of imprisonment, provided that no inhabitant of Tripolitania shall be so expelled or removed unless he is a foreign national;
- (j) The person and official residence of the British Resident;
- (k) All property in Tripolitania referred to in the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 15th December, 1950 (United Nations Document No. A/1758) in so far as it is applicable to property situated in Tripolitania; and the carrying out of the said resolution in so far as it is so applicable.

Agreement as to exercise of powers

7.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 5 and 6, the British Resident and the Council may agree that, subject to such terms and conditions as are specified in the agreement and to such extent as may be so specified—

- (a) any matter which is within the competence of the British Resident shall be treated as within the competence of the Council and *vice versa*, or
- (b) any matter, whether within the competence of the British Resident or of the Council or partly within the competence of the British Resident and partly within the competence of the Council, shall be dealt with jointly by the British Resident and the Council, and in particular that any legislation on any such matter shall take the form of an Enactment passed both by the British Resident and by the Council.

(2) Any Enactment referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) shall be signed by the British Resident and by the President, Vice-President or member presiding when it is passed by the Council and by the Secretary, and may delegate the power to enact subsidiary legislation. Every Enactment, and all subsidiary legislation under any Enactment, shall come into force on publication in the *Tripolitania Gazette* save in so far as the contrary is provided in the Enactment or subsidiary legislation.

(3) Any agreement referred to in paragraph (1) shall be signed by the British Resident and by the President or, in the case of his inability to act, by the Vice-President.

The Legal Adviser, Controller of Finance and Accounts and Auditor General

8.—(1) There shall be a Legal Adviser, a Controller of Finance and Accounts and an Auditor General for Tripolitania who shall be appointed by the Council with approval of the British Resident.

(2) No change in these appointments shall be made except by agreement between the Council and the British Resident, importance being given to the wishes of the Council.

Schedule

9. The provisions of the Schedule to this Proclamation shall apply in relation to the Legal Adviser and the Controller of Finance and Accounts.

10. Any doubt as to whether any Law, Ordinance or Enactment, or any subsidiary legislation under any Law, Ordinance or Enactment, exceeds the powers conferred by this Proclamation shall be decided by the Legal Adviser whose certificate shall be conclusive and binding on all courts and persons in Tripolitania.

Finance

11.—(1) All income of the Government of the Council, including the proceeds of taxes, duties and other imposts, and all grants or loans made to that Government shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(2) The interests on any public debt contracted by the Council, sinking fund payments and such other expenditure of the Government of the Council as may be determined by any Law, Ordinance, Enactment, or subsidiary legislation, including the annual Budget Law, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(3) No sum shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except under the authority of a warrant under the hand of the President (or in the case of his inability to act, the Vice-President) and the Auditor General. The warrant shall be addressed to the Ministry of Finance.

(4) The accounts of all departments of the Government of the Council shall be audited by the Auditor General who, with the Deputies, shall at all times be entitled to have access to all books, records, returns or other documents relevant to such accounts. The accounts shall be rendered annually as required by the Auditor General. The Auditor General shall report annually to the Council on the exercise of his functions under this Article.

The Civil Service

12. The conditions of service of officials of the Government of the Council shall be regulated and governed by a Law. A Law shall be enacted for that purpose, in consultation with the British Resident, immediately after this Proclamation comes into force.

Death Sentences

13. (1) No death sentence imposed by a court of Tripolitania shall be carried out until it has been confirmed by the President, or in the case of his inability to act, by the Vice-President and also, if the person sentenced to death is a foreign national (whether or not he has local nationality), by the British Resident.

(2) Whenever any person has been sentenced to death by a court of Tripolitania, the Judge who presided at the trial shall make a written report of the case to the President or Vice-President, as the case may be, who shall take such report into consideration.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 14, the President or Vice-President, as the case may be, and, if the person sentenced to death is a foreign national (whether or not he has local nationality), the British Resident may commute any death sentence and substitute a lesser penalty.

Pardon, Respite and Remission

14. The President, or in the case of his inability to act, the Vice-President may grant to any offender convicted of any crime or offence in any court of Tripolitania or by any Judge or Magistrate in Tripolitania a pardon, either free or subject to conditions, any remission in whole or in part of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence for such period as he thinks fit, and may, as he shall see occasion, remit any fines, penalties or forfeitures which may accrue or become payable by virtue of the judgment of any court of Tripolitania or of any Judge or Magistrate of Tripolitania, provided that no pardon or remission shall affect any part of the judgment relating to any civil matter.

Mineral Deposits

15. No alienation of mineral deposits on or below the land in Tripolitania, and no agreement relating to any such mineral deposits shall be made by the Government of the Council except after consultation and in agreement with the British Resident.

Substitution of Authority

16.—(1) Any functions of the Chief Administrator under any legislation which forms part of the law of Tripolitania on the coming into force of this Proclamation may be performed by—

- (a) the British Resident, or any officer authorised by the Cyrenaica and Tripolitania (Administration) (Amendment No. 2) Order in Council, 1951, to exercise in Tripolitania the powers of the Chief Administrator, as respects any matter which, under or by virtue of this Proclamation, is within the competence of the British Resident, or
- (b) the President, or in case of his inability to act, the Vice-President, or a member of the Council to whom the President has delegated his authority, as respects any matter which, under or by virtue of this Proclamation, is within the competence of the Council.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, any authority as defined hereunder, with the approval of—

- (a) the British Resident, as respects any matter which, under or by virtue of this Proclamation, is within his competence, or
- (b) the President, or in case of his inability to act, the Vice-President as respects any matter which, under or by virtue of this Proclamation, is within the competence of the Council.

shall be entitled to perform any functions of any authority of the former Italian régime under any legislation which forms part of the law of Tripolitania on the coming into force of this

proclamation. A certificate of the British Resident, or of the President or Vice-President, as the case may be, as to the fact and extent of any such approval shall be conclusive evidence of what is certified. In this paragraph, the expression "authority" means dignitary, officer or department of government.

Coming into Force

17. This Proclamation shall come into force on the eighth day of March 1951.

Dated the fifth day of March 1951.

T. R. BLACKLEY,
Chief Administrator.

THE SCHEDULE

1.—(1) The Legal Adviser shall have access to the British Resident and to all members of the Council. All Laws, Ordinances and Enactments, and all subsidiary legislation under any Law, Ordinance, or Enactment, shall be considered in draft by the Legal Adviser and he shall be given the opportunity of advising thereon as regards the questions of whether the legislation is consistent with the provisions of this Proclamation, whether it is in correct legal form and whether it is otherwise acceptable from the legal point of view. If the Legal Adviser is of opinion that any such draft legislation is inconsistent with the provisions of this Proclamation or is not in correct legal form, it shall not be enacted unless and until it has been amended so as to make it, in the opinion of the Legal Adviser, consistent with the provisions of this Proclamation and in correct legal form.

(2) All Judges and Magistrates shall be appointed, and their appointments may be terminated by the Minister of Justice on the recommendation of the Legal Adviser.

(3) The British Resident and the President shall seek the advice of the Legal Adviser on any question which comes before them under Articles 13 and 14 of this Proclamation.

2.—(1) The Controller of Finance and Accounts shall have access to the British Resident and to all members of the Council.

(2) All Laws and Enactments, and all subsidiary legislation thereunder, having financial implications shall be considered in draft by the Controller of Finance and Accounts, and all questions having financial implications which affect the Government of the Council shall be considered by the Controller of Finance and Accounts, and he shall be given the opportunity of advising on all such matters from the financial point of view.

(3) The Controller of Finance and Accounts may make any financial recommendation affecting the Government of the Council, and may make any submission for the introduction of any Law or any subsidiary legislation under any Law, with financial implications, and, if he so requests, his recommendation or submission shall be considered by the Council.

(4) If the Controller of Finance and Accounts is of opinion that any decision with financial implications, or any Law or any subsidiary legislation under any Law with financial implications, which is proposed or has been made or enacted is inimical to the financial stability of the Government of the Council, or that any such decision, Law or Subsidiary legislation ought to be made or enacted in the interests of the financial stability of the Government of the Council, he may address a formal memorandum to the British Resident, of which a copy shall be presented to the Council. The question shall then be discussed between the British Resident and the Council and after such discussion the Council will accept the advice thereon of the British Resident and take, or cause to be taken, such action as may be appropriate.

3. The Legal Adviser and the Controller of Finance and Accounts shall be advised of the agenda of all meetings of the Council.

4. It shall be the duty of the British Resident to ensure that the provisions of the Schedule have been carried out in respect of any Ordinance or Enactment or any subsidiary legislation under any Ordinance or Enactment. It shall be the duty of the President, Vice-President or member of the Council presiding and of the Secretary, in the case of any Law, Enactment or question under consideration by the Council, and of any officer or authority empowered to enact any subsidiary legislation under any Law or Enactment or make any decision, in the case of any subsidiary legislation or decision under consideration by such officer or authority to ensure that the provisions of the Schedule have been carried out.

APPENDIX 2

TRIPOLITANIA—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1950 PRODUCTION

Commodity	Tripoli and Western Province		Eastern Province		Central Province		Total	
	Area acres	Produce tons	Area acres	Produce tons	Area acres	Produce tons	Area acres	Produce tons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wheat ...	29,640	4,800	9,880	1,600	8,640	1,600	48,160	8,000
Barley ...	247,000	35,000	370,500	40,000	74,100	10,000	691,600	85,000
Other cereals	1,730	500	2,470	700	...	...	4,200	1,200
Groundnuts	3,705	1,800	247	120	...	...	3,952	1,920
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	867

APPENDIX 3 (A)

TOTAL STOCK IN TRIPOLITANIA

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Camels</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arab owned ...	26,112	292,068	306,250	3,268	57,754	26,103	118	...	711,673
Italian owned ...	4,926	7,922	1,760	2,137	105	330	1,414	1,998	21,092
Total ...	31,038	299,990	308,010	5,410	57,859	26,933	1,532	1,998	732,765

APPENDIX 3 (B)

TRIPOLITANIA

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OUTBREAKS OR CASES)

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fowl plague ...	5	...	1	5	9
Salmonellosis ...	...	...	2	...	...
Pullorum disease ...	1	...	...	...	...
Laryngo trachetic ...	4	1	...	...	...
Fowl diphtheria ...	...	...	...	1	...
Fowl typhoid ...	...	...	...	2	...
Trypanosomiasis (surra) ...	3	2	5	...	1
Sheep pox ...	20	10	13	13	7
Camel pox ...	...	...	...	...	13
Rabies (cases) ...	24	26	22	3	19
Psoroptic mange ...	46	35	60	160	149
Sarcoptic mange ...	141	115	148	77	39
Tuberculosis (clinical cases) ...	35	15	15	20	43
Brucellosis bang ...	...	...	...	...	1
Brucellosis (caprine) ...	7	...	3	2	3
Mastitis ...	...	...	2	...	1
Anthrax ...	13	1	1	2	...
Swine corysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...
Necrotis enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...
Hourine ...	1	...	...	...	...
Piroplasmosis ...	5	1	...	1	2
Contagious agalactia ...	...	1	...	2	1
Meningo-encephalo-myelitis (equorum) ...	...	...	...	28	12
Coccidiosis (rabbit) ...	...	...	...	1	4
Equine influenza ...	...	...	...	1	...
Lymphadentis ...	...	...	...	1	...
Malignant oedema (Braxy) ...	...	...	...	...	1
Foot and mouth disease ...	...	...	...	...	1
Swine fever ...	...	...	...	...	5

APPENDIX 4

TRIPOLITANIA

EXTERNAL TRADE—TOTAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

	<i>1945</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>
	£	£	£
Total Imports ...	1,784,711	1,632,054	3,189,605
Total Exports and Re-exports ...	881,527	1,618,356	1,205,217
Trade Deficit ...	903,184	13,698	1,984,388
	<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>
	£	£	£
Total Imports ...	3,818,778	3,592,516	4,518,545
Total Exports and Re-exports ...	1,588,852	1,170,686	2,196,400
Trade Deficit ...	2,229,926	2,421,830	2,322,145

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1945 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports £ sterling</i>
Algeria ... ..	...	170,886
Australia	99,733	...
Canada	70,900	...
Cyprus	72	2,850
Cyrenaica	102,865	131,343
Egypt	457,673	39,841
Fezzan	3,168	136
India	85,664	...
Italy	3,133	5,012
Kenya	2,109	...
Malta	1,984	171,534
Nigeria	360	...
Palestine	45,209	6,346
South Africa	281,403	...
Sudan	53	95
Syria ... ..	...	1,841
Tunisia	60,785	339,728
Turkey ... ..	...	5,485
United Kingdom	221,309	1,397
U.S.A.	348,291	5,033
Total	1,784,711	881,527

Trade Deficit=£903,184

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1946 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports £ sterling</i>
Aden	1,140	...
Algeria ... ..	...	43,279
Canada	60,114	...
Ceylon	61,286	...
Cyprus ... ..	...	11,867
Cyrenaica	186,947	140,100
Egypt	445,164	65,388
Eritrea	124	...
Fezzan	1,232	12,325
French Somaliland ... ..	...	4,717
Greece ... ..	...	8,675
India	184,315	...
Italy	149,566	207,171
Kenya	3,531	...
Lebanon ... ..	...	6
Malta	34,057	211,198
The Netherlands ... ..	...	1,588
Nigeria	15,225	...
Palestine	11,700	757,503
Rhodes	9,063	60,729
Rhodesia	5,000	...
South Africa	216,246	118
Sudan	23	...
Sweden	5	...
Syria	20,175	5,570
Tunisia	59,375	60,096
Turkey ... ..	...	1,757
United Kingdom	150,280	13,114
U.S.A.	16,322	13,155
Zanzibar	1,164	...
Total	1,632,954	1,618,356

Trade Deficit=£13,698

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1947 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Argentina	73	...
Australia	5,689	1,641
Belgium	...	41,150
Brazil	2,324	...
Canada	75,904	...
China	59,705	...
Cyprus	14,376	168
Cyrenaica	448,776	347,295
East Africa	6,000	...
Egypt	716,010	17,466
Eritrea	119	...
Fezzan	500	15,108
France	...	21,464
Greece	...	4,826
India	284,390	...
Italy	307,286	223,370
Malta	26,273	211,956
Nigeria	2,604	...
Palestine	66,113	42,136
Rhodesia	10,000	...
Somaliland Protectorate	...	75
Somaliland under Italian Trusteeship	56	233
South Africa	32,898	...
Spain	199	...
Sudan	153	...
Switzerland	...	316
Syria	307	5,863
Tunisia	324,575	14,878
Turkey	11,964	10
United Kingdom	403,926	213,614
U.S.A.	389,385	43,648
Total	3,189,605	1,205,217

Trade Deficit = £1,984,388

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1948 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Aden	646	...
Australia	102,774	355
Belgium	1,144	4,431
Ceylon	8	...
China	556	...
Cyprus	444	3,533
Cyrenaica	1,173,218	442,137
Egypt	299,782	18,670
Eritrea	196	...
Fezzan	17,632	12,467
France	6,120	3,350
Germany	14	...
Greece	...	28,451
India	17,286	...
Italy	593,182	424,472
Kenya	18,330	598
Malta	50,224	153,172
The Netherlands	104	6,697
Nigeria	1,784	388
Palestine	20,770	...
Portugal	...	148
Saudi Arabia	766	...
Somaliland Protectorate	194	464
South Africa	9,352	...
Spain	...	13,685
Sudan	48	...
Switzerland	54	315
Syria	666	...
Tunisia	173,524	54,501
United Kingdom	1,087,700	377,176
U.S.A.	242,260	43,842
Total	3,818,778	1,588,852

Trade Deficit = £2,229,926

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1945 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Algeria	...	170,886
Australia	99,733	...
Canada	70,900	...
Cyprus	72	2,850
Cyrenaica	102,865	131,343
Egypt	457,673	39,841
Fezzan	3,168	136
India	85,664	...
Italy	3,133	5,012
Kenya	2,109	...
Malta	1,984	171,534
Nigeria	360	...
Palestine	45,209	6,346
South Africa	281,403	...
Sudan	53	95
Syria	...	1,841
Tunisia	60,785	339,728
Turkey	...	5,485
United Kingdom	221,309	1,397
U.S.A.	348,291	5,033
Total	1,784,711	881,527

Trade Deficit = £903,184

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1946 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Aden	1,140	...
Algeria	...	43,279
Canada	60,114	...
Ceylon	61,286	...
Cyprus	...	11,867
Cyrenaica	186,947	140,100
Egypt	445,164	65,388
Eritrea	124	...
Fezzan	1,232	12,325
French Somaliland	...	4,717
Greece	...	8,675
India	184,315	...
Italy	149,566	207,171
Kenya	3,531	...
Lebanon	...	6
Malta	34,057	211,198
The Netherlands	...	1,588
Nigeria	15,225	...
Palestine	11,700	757,503
Rhodes	9,063	60,729
Rhodesia	5,000	...
South Africa	216,246	118
Sudan	23	...
Sweden	5	...
Syria	20,175	5,570
Tunisia	59,375	60,096
Turkey	...	1,757
United Kingdom	150,280	13,114
U.S.A.	16,322	13,155
Zanzibar	1,164	...
Total	1,632,954	1,618,356

Trade Deficit = £13,698

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1947 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Argentina	73	...
Australia	5,689	1,641
Belgium	...	41,150
Brazil	2,324	...
Canada	75,904	...
China	59,705	...
Cyprus	14,376	168
Cyrenaica	448,776	347,295
East Africa	6,000	...
Egypt	716,010	17,466
Eritrea	119	...
Fezzan	500	15,108
France	...	21,464
Greece	...	4,826
India	284,390	...
Italy	307,286	223,370
Malta	26,273	211,956
Nigeria	2,604	...
Palestine	66,113	42,136
Rhodesia	10,000	...
Somaliland Protectorate	...	75
Somaliland under Italian Trusteeship	56	233
South Africa	32,898	...
Spain	199	...
Sudan	153	...
Switzerland	...	316
Syria	307	5,863
Tunisia	324,575	14,878
Turkey	11,964	10
United Kingdom	403,926	213,614
U.S.A.	389,385	43,648
Total	3,189,605	1,205,217

Trade Deficit=£1,984,388

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1948 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Aden	646	...
Australia	102,774	355
Belgium	1,144	4,431
Ceylon	8	...
China	556	...
Cyprus	444	3,533
Cyrenaica	1,173,218	442,137
Egypt	299,782	18,670
Eritrea	196	...
Fezzan	17,632	12,467
France	6,120	3,350
Germany	14	...
Greece	...	28,451
India	17,286	...
Italy	593,182	424,472
Kenya	18,330	598
Malta	50,224	153,172
The Netherlands	104	6,697
Nigeria	1,784	388
Palestine	20,770	...
Portugal	...	148
Saudi Arabia	766	...
Somaliland Protectorate	194	464
South Africa	9,352	...
Spain	...	13,685
Sudan	48	...
Switzerland	54	315
Syria	666	...
Tunisia	173,524	54,501
United Kingdom	1,087,700	377,176
U.S.A.	242,260	43,842
Total	3,818,778	1,588,852

Trade Deficit=£2,229,926

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1949 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports £ sterling</i>
Australia ...	376,727	...
Belgium ...	...	1,450
Ceylon ...	120,787	...
China ...	724	...
Cyprus ...	345	1,232
Cyrenaica ...	353,025	316,248
Egypt ...	207,143	30,706
Eritrea ...	...	996
Ethiopia ...	1,535	...
Fezzan ...	7,222	5,776
France ...	20,759	...
Germany ...	224	1,239
India ...	45,345	7,198
Iran ...	241,938	...
Iraq ...	...	33,994
Italy ...	506,797	323,622
Japan ...	9,608	...
Kenya ...	14,531	...
Malaya ...	833	...
Malta ...	15,872	79,683
The Netherlands ...	6,630	...
New Zealand ...	48	...
Nigeria ...	1,395	697
Nyasaland ...	1,910	...
Palestine ...	6,472	40,957
Portugal ...	3	...
Rhodesia ...	15,618	...
Saudi Arabia ...	187	...
South Africa ...	3	...
Spain ...	...	8,484
Syria ...	...	8,631
Sudan ...	3,697	...
Tunisia ...	128,334	108,862
Turkey ...	12,974	...
Uganda ...	22,185	...
United Kingdom ...	1,438,111	191,890
U.S.A. ...	31,534	9,021
Total ...	3,592,516	1,170,686

Trade Deficit = £2,421,830

EXTERNAL TRADE—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1950 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports and Re-exports £ sterling</i>
Aden ...	32,000	...
Australia ...	150,371	292
Austria ...	1,900	...
Belgium ...	...	4,727
Canada ...	161,050	...
Ceylon ...	108,504	...
China ...	192	...
Cyprus ...	5,672	1,673
Cyrenaica ...	256,401	321,014
Czechoslovakia ...	7,440	...
East Africa ...	241	...
Egypt ...	47,826	88,955
Eritrea ...	51	...
Fezzan ...	3,600	781
France ...	16,542	11,496
Germany ...	1,136	3,373
Greece ...	57	11,649
India ...	196,308	...
Iran ...	372,901	...
Italy ...	736,288	773,207
Lebanon ...	...	4,926

Country	Imports £ sterling	Exports and Re-exports £ sterling
Kenya	1,671	100
Malaya	5	29
Malta	41,502	123,658
Mozambique	100	...
The Netherlands	21,116	...
New Zealand	48	...
Nigeria	96	1,080
Palestine ... ..	...	49,671
Somaliland under Italian Trusteeship ... ..	...	1,209
South Africa ... ..	...	1,044
Sudan	2,298	147
Syria ... ..	...	14,600
Sweden ... ..	...	1,341
Switzerland ... ..	...	1,229
Tunisia	74,301	53,364
Turkey	25,829	...
Uganda	99,064	...
United Kingdom	2,078,875	710,327
U.S.A.	54,622	6,008
West Africa ... ..	...	500
Yugoslavia	20,538	...
Total	4,518,545	2,196,400

Trade Deficit=£2,322,145

APPENDIX 5

CYRENAICA

EXTERNAL TRADE—TOTAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

	1945 £	1946 £	1947 £
Total Imports	1,028,316	857,985	1,098,337
Total Exports and Re-exports	426,386	532,724	648,337
Trade Deficit	601,930	325,261	450,000
	1948 £	1949 £	1950 £
Total Imports	1,718,835	1,894,417	2,438,974
Total Exports and Re-exports	1,268,835	1,533,360	1,373,055
Trade Deficit	450,000	341,057	1,065,919

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1945 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

	Imports £ sterling	Exports £ sterling
Aden	3,249	...
Australia	24,973	...
Egypt	272,613	108,831
Eritrea	201	...
Greece ... ..	...	1,323
India	146,221	...
The Lebanon... ..	...	951
Palestine	2,596	9,354
South Africa	15,267	...
Sudan	270	...
Syria ... ..	...	356
Tripolitania	173,098	100,051
United Kingdom	318,167	...
U.S.A.	71,661	458
Other countries ... ..	...	205,062
Total	1,028,316	426,386

Trade Deficit=£601,930

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1946 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>						<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports and re-exports £ sterling</i>
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,457	...
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	316,292	171,804
India ...	...	...	...	...	...	48,165	...
Malta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,769
Palestine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,133
Tripolitania ...	...	...	...	...	...	217,166	158,660
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	141,904	9,344
U.S.A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,650	...
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	115,351	101,014
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	857,985	532,724

Trade Deficit = £325,261

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1947 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>						<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports £ sterling</i>
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	308,737	153,081
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,600	360
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,300	86,413
Malta ...	...	...	...	...	...	162	13,584
Palestine ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083	22,400
Tripolitania ...	...	...	...	...	...	330,314	215,163
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	167,548	121,172
U.S.A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,272	7,571
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	233,321	28,585
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098,337	648,337

Trade Deficit = £450,000

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1948 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>						<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports and re-exports £ sterling</i>
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	616,086	67,344
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,264	109,579
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	48,655	241,382
Malta ...	...	...	...	...	...	358	207,089
Tripolitania ...	...	...	...	...	...	456,450	523,865
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	429,189	24,372
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	140,833	95,204
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718,835	1,268,835

Trade Deficit = £450,000

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1949 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

<i>Country</i>						<i>Imports £ sterling</i>	<i>Exports and re-exports £ sterling</i>
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	480,570	402,145
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	199,147
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	207,000	458,402
Malta ...	...	...	...	...	...	150	153,220
Tripolitania ...	...	...	...	...	...	276,370	270,196
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	651,120	57,300
U.S.A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,460	...
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	275,107	12,950
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894,417	1,533,360

Trade Deficit = £341,057

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE DURING 1950 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country	Imports	Exports and re-exports
	£ sterling	£ sterling
Egypt	489,573	343,919
Tripolitania	306,102	244,001
United Kingdom	582,128	...
Other countries	1,061,171	785,135
Total	2,438,974	1,373,055

Trade Deficit=£1,065,919

APPENDIX 6 (A)

TRIPOLITANIA

REVENUE—ESTIMATED

Budget heading	1950-51 £,000	1951-52 £,000	Remarks
I.—Customs, Excise, Monopoly, &c.	1,052	1,209	
II.—Port and Light	59	74	
III.—Licences, Taxes, &c.	549	640	
IV.—Fees of Court or Office, &c.	53	61	
V.—Posts and Telegraphs	40	87	
VI.—Receipts for Specific Services	136	119	
VII.—Miscellaneous	288	95	
VIII.—Railways ... ..	...	37	
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,177	2,322	
IX.—Reimbursements	2,369	2,724	
XI.—Agriculture and Colonisation	1	1	
XII.—Public Utilities ... ..	...	51	
Total Extraordinary Revenue	2,370	2,776	
Total Revenue	4,547	5,098	
Expenditure in excess of Revenue	219	459	
Total	4,766	5,557	

APPENDIX 6 (B)

TRIPOLITANIA

EXPENDITURE—ESTIMATED

Budget heading	1950-51 £,000	1951-52 £,000	Remarks
I.—Chief Administrator	5	5	
II.—Administration—Secretariat	40	49	
III.—" —Provinces	125	127	
IV.—Agriculture	111	145	
V.—Antiquities	9	10	
VI.—Custodian of Property	11	11	
VII.—Customs and Excise	23	22	
VIII.—Education Department	265	360	
IX.—Finance, Accounts and Revenue	58	64	
X.—Government Press	35	23	
XI.—Grants and Subsidies	86	85	
XII.—Labour	3	3	
XIII.—Legal Department and Judicial	69	74	
XIV.—(Health) Medical	211	228	
XV.—Miscellaneous	83	68	
XVI.—Monopolies	15	15	
XVII.—Police and Prisons	435	422	

EXPENDITURE—ESTIMATED (*continued*)

<i>Budget Heading</i>	1950-51 £,000	1951-52 £,000	<i>Remarks</i>
XVIII.—Port and Light	81	108	
XIX.—Posts and Telegraphs	20	58	
XX.—Public Works Department	56	55	
XXI.—Public Works Recurrent	156	185	
XXIII.—Relief and Settlement	51	45	
XXIV.—Supplies and Trade Department	21	20	
XXV.—Transport Department	257	224	
XXVI.—Veterinary Department	10	10	
XXII.—Railways ... ..	...	65	
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,236	2,501	
XXVII.—Public Works Extraordinary	65	102	
XXVIII.—Recoverable Expenditure	2,369	2,724	
XXIX.—Agriculture and Colonisation	90	127	
XXX.—Public Utilities	6	1	
XXXI.—Libyanisation Scheme ... ..	...	102	
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	2,530	3,056	
Total Expenditure	4,766	5,557	

APPENDIX 6 (C)

CYRENAICA

REVENUE—ESTIMATED

<i>Budget heading</i>	1950-51 £,000	1951-52 £E.000
Customs Excise and Monopolies	921	789
General Revenue	118	139
Miscellaneous	15	21
Port and Marine	46	68
Posts and Telecommunications	90	62
Railways and Transport	58	49
Agriculture, Forest and Veterinary	94	13
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,342	1,141
Public Works	364	294
Reimbursements	454	10
Total Extraordinary Revenue	818	304
Total Revenue	2,160	1,445
Expenditure in excess of Revenue... ..	1,606	2,051
Total	3,766	3,496

APPENDIX 6 (D)

CYRENAICA

EXPENDITURE—ESTIMATED

<i>Budget heading</i>	1950-51 £,000	1951-52 £E.000
Civil List	79	55
Financial Adviser	3	2
Legal Adviser	4	3
Prime Minister	4	6
Prime Minister's Principal Adviser	17	7
Ministry of Finance	3	3
Finance	8	8
Accounts	10	13
Customs and Trade	21	19
Government Press	24	15

Budget Heading	1950-51	1951-52
	£,000	£,000
Monopolies	206	1
Miscellaneous	21	24
Stores	3	34
Ministry of Justice	3	2
Legal	39	37
Ministry of Interior	9	11
District Administration	50	58
Municipalities	19	4
Police	134	139
Prisons	26	32
Immigration Passports	7	7
Relief	3	2
Press and Publications ... ..	...	3
Ministry Works and Communications	2	3
Public Works Department	130	137
Public Works Recurrent	635	676
Transport	290	284
Railways	52	52
Ports and Lights	158	183
Posts and Telegraphs	110	151
Airport ... ..	...	30
Ministry of Agriculture	2	2
Agriculture	189	113
Forestry	9	11
Veterinary	20	16
Ministry of Education	5	4
Education	146	158
Antiquities	7	7
Ministry of Health	2	2
Medical	143	153
Medical Supplementary ... ..	...	49
Custodian of Property	13	15
Auditor-General	7	7
Assembly of Representatives ... ..	...	18
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,613	2,556
Recoverable Expenditure	496	10
Public Works	557	668
Cyrenaican Army	100	173
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	1,153	851
Total Expenditure	3,766	3,407

APPENDIX 7

SUMMARY OF BUDGET REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
from the date of occupation by British Administration

Financial year	CYRENAICA			TRIPOLITANIA			
	Total Revenue £000	Total Expenditure £000	Deficit £000	Total Revenue £000	Total Expenditure £000	Deficit £000	Surplus £000
To June 1941	-1	9.9	9.8	...	...	...	...
1941-42	7.8	53.4	45	...	...	...	...
1942-43	233	606	373	230	780	550	...
1943-44	816	1,174	358	2,350	2,727	377	...
1944-45	1,259	1,658	399	3,557	3,550	...	8
1945-46	1,440	1,560	120	3,037	3,059	22	...
1946-47	1,306	1,751	445	3,828	3,636	...	192
1947-48	1,733	2,146	413	4,291	5,378	1,087(b)	...
1948-49(a)	1,263	1,841	578	3,263	3,741	478(b)	...
1949-50	2,204	3,217	1,013	4,714	5,220	506	...
Total ...	10,262	14,016	3,754	25,270	28,091	3,020	200

Total grants made by His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom to meet deficits of the two territories up to 31st March, 1950, amounts to £m 6,574. This figure excludes the adverse balance of payments.

(a) Nine months only 1st July, 1948 to 31st March, 1949.

(b) Two successive years of major drought.

APPENDIX 8 (A)

TRIPOLITANIA

REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

	<i>Service</i>			<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
1.	Customs and Excise	...	...	19.89	24.03
2.	Government Trading	...	...	28.44	28.06
3.	Communications	...	...	4.53	8.52
4.	Taxation	...	...	25.20	27.58
5.	Fees of Court or Office	...	...	2.45	2.61

EXPENDITURE AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

	<i>Service</i>			<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
1.	Administration	...	...	5.49	5.02
2.	Agriculture	...	...	4.44	5.09
3.	Customs and Excise	...	...	0.48	0.40
4.	Education	...	...	5.75	6.65
5.	Government Press	...	...	0.73	0.42
6.	Grants and Subsidies to Municipalities	...	...	1.80	1.52
7.	Legal and Judicial	...	...	1.44	1.34
8.	Public Health	...	...	4.44	4.10
9.	Administration Monopolies	...	...	0.32	0.27
10.	Public Security	...	...	9.13	7.59
11.	Communications	...	...	7.51	8.55
12.	Public Works	...	...	5.81	6.15
13.	Libyanisation Training Scheme	...	...	...	1.83

APPENDIX 8 (B)

CYRENAICA

REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

	<i>Service</i>			<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Customs and Excise	...	...	22.50	39.86	
2.	Government Trading	...	...	20.15	11.11	
3.	Licences, Taxes and Fees	...	...	5.48	9.55	
4.	Communications	...	...	8.98	12.58	
5.	Public Works and Utilities	...	...	16.86	20.12	
6.	Agriculture	...	...	4.32	9.95	

EXPENDITURE AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

	<i>Service</i>			<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Government Trading	...	...	5.47	-0.03	
2.	Administration	...	...	1.97	2.47	
3.	Customs and Trade	...	...	0.56	0.56	
4.	Government Press	...	...	0.64	0.54	
5.	Ministry of Justice	...	...	1.20	1.20	
6.	Ministry of Interior	...	...	5.26	5.68	
7.	Public Works	...	...	35.18	43.55	
8.	Communications	...	...	16.19	20.54	Includes 0.88% Civil Aviation
9.	Agriculture	...	...	5.82	4.18	
10.	Education	...	...	4.19	4.97	
11.	Public Health	...	...	3.86	6.00	

APPENDIX 9

CYRENAICA ESTIMATES 1950-51

Head	Ministry	Sub-Head	Department	Revenue	Expenditure	Per cent. of Revenue	Net cost of Department	PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS, &C.				
								British and European supervisory staff	Per cent.	Local labour	Per cent.	Other projects
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	£000 (v)	£000 (vi)	(vii)	£000 (viii)	£000 (ix)	(x)	£000 (xi)	(xii)	£000 (xiii)
I			Civil List ... ..	...	78.5		78.5	...	...	24	100	
I		(a)	Financial Adviser ... ..	...	3		3	3	100	...	...
II			Prime Minister's Office ... ..	...	4		4	...	...	4	100	
II		(a)	Prime Minister's Principal Adviser ... ..	...	17		17	11.5	70	5	30	
III	Finance			...	3		3	...	...	3	100	
III		(a)	Finance	108.5	8	6.38	+100.5 Cr.	7	87½	1	12½	
III		(b)	Accounts ... ..	...	10.5		10.5	7	70	3	30	
III		(c)	Customs and Trade Department	486	21	28.60	+465 Cr.	5.5	27	15	73	
III		(d)	Government Press	5	24	.29	19	1	20	4	80	
III		(e)	Monopolies	435	206	25.60	+229 Cr.	1	20	4	80	
III		(h)	Stores Section ... ..	...	3		3	2	67	1	33	
IV	Justice			...	3		3	...	...	3	100	
IV		(a)	Legal Department and Judicial	5	42	.29	37	17	41	25	59	
V	Interior			...	8.5		8.5	4	50	4	50	
V		(a)	District Administration ... ..	...	49.5		49.5	6.5	16	35	84	
V		(c)	Police ... ..	...	134		134	12	11	93	89	
V		(d)	Prisons Service	1	25.5	.06	24.5	2	13	13.5	87	
V		(e)	Passports and Immigration ... ..	...	7		7	2	33	4	67	
VI	Works and Communitations			...	2.5		2.5	...	...	2	100	
VI		(a)	Public Works Department ... ..	...	130	21.42	401	99	76½	30	23½	
VI		(b)	Public Works Recurrent	364	635		...	...	...	...	...
VI		(d)	Transport	21	290	1.23	269	19	24	60	76	
VI		(e)	Railways	36.5	52	2.15	15.5	3	50	3	50	
VI		(f)	Ports and Lights	46	158	2.71	112	6	19	27	81	
VI		(g)	Posts and Telecommunications	90	109	5.30	19	10	19	44	81	
VII	Agriculture			...	2		2	...	...	2	100	12.5
VII		(a)	Agriculture	90	189	5.30	99	24	36	49	64	Experimental farms and livestock
VII		(b)	Forestry ... ..	...	9		9	1	18	5.5	82	
VII		(c)	Veterinary	3	19	.17	16	12.5	83	3.5	17	

CYRENAICA ESTIMATES 1950-51—(continued)

Head	Ministry	Sub-Head	Department	Revenue	Expenditure	Per cent. of Revenue	Net cost of Department	PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS, &C.				
								British and European supervisory staff	Per cent.	Local labour	Per cent.	Other projects
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	£000 (v)	£000 (vi)	(vii)	£000 (viii)	£000 (ix)	(x)	£000 (xi)	(xii)	£000 (xiii)
VIII	Education			...	5		5	2.5	56	2	44	
VIII	"	(a)	Education ... ..	...	146		146	9	10½	75	89½	10 new schools
VIII	"	(b)	Antiquities Department ... ..	...	7	7		1.5	25	4.5	75	
IX	Health			...	2		2	...	...	2	100	
IX	"	(a)	Medical Services ... ..	...	4.5	.26	138.5	45.5	56	36.5	44	
X	Custodian of Property			...	13	.24	9	5.5	42	7.5	58	
XI	Auditor-General			...	7		7	5.5	85	1	15	
					<u>1,699.5</u>		<u>2,566</u>		<u>35.89</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>64.11</u>	<u>22.5</u>

NOTE.—The following have not been included in the above:—

- (a) Revenue under Revenue Head I, Ministry of Finance
 (1b) Reimbursements, § and
 (1c) Item 7, Repayment of loans, £5,000†

- (b) Expenditure under:—
 Head III, Ministry of Finance (f) Miscellaneous £21,000* and (g) Recoverable Expenditure §
 Head V, Ministry of Interior (b) Municipalities £19,000* and (f) Relief and Settlement £3,000*
 Head VI, Ministry of Works and Communications (c) P.W.E., excepting Item 24, Repairs and Reconstruction of Schools and Boarding Houses, £10,000

	£000
Net cost of Department	866
Public Works	557
Amirial Guard	100
	<u>38†</u>
	1,561

	£
* Total Expenditure	43,000
† Revenue	<u>5,000</u>

Difference between:—

§ Recoverable Expenditure	...
Reimbursements ... ..	...

	£
	496,000
	<u>453,000</u>
	43

‡ Net additional Expenditure 38,000

1,604