

24%:	petroleum and petrochemicals	
	(incl. well drilling	15.3%
	refineries & petro-chemical plants	5.1%
	pipe systems	1.9%
	storage & distribution	1.1%)
16%:	transportation	
	(incl. roads	9.0%
	urban street systems	3.4%
	railroads	2.9%
	marine works	0.7%
	subway	0.4%)
14%:	electricity and communications	
	(incl. thermoelectrical plants	4.8%
	telephone & telegraph	3.5%
	distribution & transmission lines	1.8%
	electrical substations	1.7%
	hydroelectrical plants	0.1%)
8%:	water, irrigation and sanitary instalation	
	(incl. drinking water systems	3.5%
	urban sewage	2.5%
	irrigation	1.7%
	dams	0.4%)
3% :	other construction	
	(incl. mining	0.1%
	other	3.3%)

The overall trend in public investment has been positive during the past few years, increasing from \$3 billion in 1986, to the \$4.4 billion reached in 1990. The 1991 budget called for a major increase in public investment in the area of social development, which includes education (with a 25% growth), health (10%), drinking water and urban development (54%) and the new Solidarity program (40%), which corresponds to a joint effort to be made by the Government, which provides material support to a particular area and project, and the beneficiaries of that project, which provide the necessary labor.

4.2 PRIVATE SECTOR

According to the above mentioned source, private investment in construction has increased from \$11.9 billion in 1988 to \$15.4 in 1990 and another 8.5% in 1991, to \$16.7 million. This figure can further be divided as follows during 1990 and 1991: