

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Nº

3

Economic Research Aid

INTRA-BLOC TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITES
1961



CIA/RR A.ERA 63-2

February 1963

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Economic Research Aid

INTRA-BLOC TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITES
1961

CIA/RR A.ERA 63-2

WARNING

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREWORD

This compilation of statistical information on foreign trade is designed as a guide to the trade of the individual European Satellites with one another, with the USSR, and with Communist China and the other members of the Asian Bloc. Short analytical summaries highlighting recent trends and the most important characteristics of this trade, by country, have been included as well as a series of summary tables for the Sino-Soviet Bloc as a whole. Some data on trade with non-Bloc countries also have been included.

The data in this research aid have been compiled from official yearbooks and monthly statistical bulletins published in the various European Satellites and in the USSR. The most frequently used sources of statistical data on the foreign trade of the Soviet Bloc are listed in detail in the Appendix. The commodity tables included herein (Tables 5 through 9) are of special interest, as they represent a consolidation of official data that are customarily available only in fragmentary form.

The USSR and most of the European Satellites report both import and export data on an f.o.b. basis. The exception is Hungary, which reports imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b. Hungarian border. In all cases, reexports are included in the trade statistics. Because of differences in handling of trade data as well as delays in reporting, statistics as reported by an exporting country are not identical with those reported by the importing country. For example, exports to Hungary in 1961, as reported by East Germany, were equal to \$99 million; however, Hungary reported that its imports from East Germany in 1961 amounted to \$104 million. (National currencies are converted into current US dollars by official commercial exchange rates of the respective countries.)

Footnotes are used for exceptions to data in the tables and should be noted carefully. The abbreviation N.A. (not available) is used when information as to the existence of the data or the magnitude of the data is not available. Within each table, data for the individual countries have been rounded to permit maximum use of available information. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Figures in parentheses are for 1960. Trade data for Yugoslavia, wherever presented, have been included with data for the non-Bloc countries.

In the absence of uniform statistical reporting within the Soviet Bloc, the USSR Commodity Code numbers have been included in Tables 5 through 8 to provide a definition of the commodities included in the various categories. Steps are being taken currently under the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) to improve and standardize statistical reporting in the Bloc.

The over-all classification of this research aid is CONFIDENTIAL. The analytical summaries contained in the text are CONFIDENTIAL, but the data appearing in the statistical tables are UNCLASSIFIED unless otherwise indicated.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Albania	33
Bulgaria	39
Czechoslovakia	45
East Germany	53
Hungary	61
Poland	69
Rumania	75

Appendix

Sources for Statistical Data on the Foreign Trade of the Soviet Bloc . . .	81
--	----

Summary Tables

1. Sino-Soviet Bloc: Total Trade, by Country, 1955, 1960-61, and 1965 Plan	5
2. Sino-Soviet Bloc: Balance of Trade and Share of Bloc Trade in the Total Trade, by Country, 1961	6
3. Sino-Soviet Bloc: Summary of Exports to Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1961	7
4. European Satellites: Trade with the USSR, 1961	8
5. Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment to Countries of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China, 1961	9

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

	<u>Page</u>
6. Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities, 1961	15
7. Communist China: Exports of Selected Commodities to the Soviet Bloc, by Country, 1961	27
8. Communist China: Imports of Selected Commodities from the Soviet Bloc, by Country, 1961	28
9. Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities, by Country, 1961	29
10. Soviet Bloc: Foreign Exchange Rates as of 1 November 1962	32

Tables for Individual Countries

11. Albania: Foreign Trade, 1950 and 1955-61	35
12. Albania: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1950, 1955, and 1960-61	36
13. Albania: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1950, 1955, and 1959	37
14. Bulgaria: Foreign Trade, 1948 and 1955-61	41
15. Bulgaria: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1948, 1955, and 1960-61	42
16. Bulgaria: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1948, 1955, and 1960	43
17. Czechoslovakia: Foreign Trade, 1948 and 1955-61	49
18. Czechoslovakia: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1948, 1955, and 1960-61	50
19. Czechoslovakia: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1948, 1955, and 1960-61	51
20. East Germany: Foreign Trade, 1948 and 1955-61	57
21. East Germany: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1948, 1955, and 1960-61	58

	<u>Page</u>
22. East Germany: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1950, 1955, 1958, and 1960	59
23. Hungary: Foreign Trade, 1949 and 1955-61	65
24. Hungary: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1949, 1955, and 1960-61	66
25. Hungary: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1949, 1955, and 1960-61	67
26. Poland: Foreign Trade, 1949 and 1955-61	71
27. Poland: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1949, 1955, and 1960-61	72
28. Poland: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1949, 1955, and 1960-61	73
29. Rumania: Foreign Trade, 1950, 1955, and 1958-61	77
30. Rumania: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1950, 1955, and 1960-61	78
31. Rumania: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, 1950, 1956, and 1960	79

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

INTRA-BLOC TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITES*

1961

Introduction

The increasing interdependence of the countries of the Soviet Bloc** and the implied greater efficiency with which over-all Bloc resources are being exploited are regarded as evidence of the growing maturity and potential capability of the Communist countries to compete in the world market. The growth and character of intra-Bloc trade are a significant barometer of Bloc progress toward developing economic unity and a higher level of industrial output that is more competitive with Western performance.

Intra - Soviet Bloc trade increased from about \$4,800 million*** in 1955 to a level estimated at \$8,990 million in 1961, a rise of 87 percent. Over the same period, intra-Satellite trade grew from about \$1,330 million to about \$2,420 million, an increase of 82 percent. These figures illustrate the very rapid growth of all intra - Soviet Bloc trade as well as the continuing significance of trade with the USSR for each Satellite.

The European Satellites play an important supporting role in their contribution to the total economic capability of the Soviet Bloc. Imports from the Satellite countries fill a number of priority needs and supply a substantial share of the total Soviet requirements for plan goals in certain sectors. Satellite industry has been the principal supplier of Soviet imports of capital goods, and in 1960 deliveries valued in excess of \$1,200 million provided more than 70 percent of Soviet imports in this category. In view of current Soviet difficulties in generating additional exports to countries of the Free World to pay for increased imports of industrial equipment from the West, the contribution of Satellite output is of special importance in meeting the goals of the Soviet Seven Year Plan (1959-65).

Soviet raw materials are essential to maintaining a high level of industrial production in the Satellite countries, and Soviet exports of machinery and equipment have played an increasingly large part in the recent development of Satellite industry. Shipments of ferrous and nonferrous ores, metals, and semimanufactures and of petroleum and petroleum products to Eastern Europe by the USSR have increased rapidly with the growing demands of Satellite industrial expansion. The USSR is

* The estimates and conclusions in this research aid represent the best judgment of this Office as of 15 January 1963.

** The term Soviet Bloc as used in this research aid refers to the USSR and the European Satellites.

*** Dollar values in this research aid are given in terms of current US dollars.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

committed to supply significantly increased quantities of machinery and equipment by 1965, particularly for the extractive and metallurgical industries. Total Soviet exports of machinery and equipment to the Satellites, which are generally keyed to major industrial development projects, reportedly are scheduled to increase from \$460 million in 1961 to nearly \$1,400 million in 1965.

The USSR and the European Satellites are jointly evolving a pattern of production and intra-Bloc trade that strives for greater efficiency in the utilization of area-wide resources. Joint participation in projects for exploitation and development of raw material resources, linking of power facilities, and construction of the "Friendship" pipeline to facilitate the distribution and processing of crude petroleum are manifestations of the gradual integration process that is taking place in the Bloc. To an increasing extent the continued development of the Satellite countries is tied to the growth and development of the entire Soviet Bloc as determined in its broader outlines by the policy objectives of the USSR. Satellite economic plans, generally scheduled to run concurrently during 1961-65, have been geared extensively into the Soviet Seven Year Plan. The long-term economic plans include provisions to assure that the most important mutual import requirements during the plan period will be met.

The concept that each Satellite country should concentrate on supplying specialized products to its Bloc trading partners rather than developing a wide assortment of competitive lines has now been accepted in principle by the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). Therefore, some of the trading patterns of the past 15 years that have emerged as the result of a combination of the natural endowment of raw material resources and the drive toward self-sufficiency by individual Bloc countries will be gradually broken down. Many of the plans for specialization are in the initial stage, but there is evidence that export product lines in some cases are being streamlined in accordance with CEMA recommendations. Considerable specialization is already apparent in the intra-Bloc flow of products from the industrial consumer goods industries, and increased specialization is planned in the agricultural sector. A larger degree of interdependence among Satellite economies implies a more rapid rate of growth of inter-Satellite trade than has prevailed in the past.

Although the industrial sector provides the major contribution in terms of goods exchanged in intra-Bloc foreign trade, a major problem facing the Satellites from the current point of view, which also has a direct bearing on foreign trade, is the persistent stagnation of agriculture since the forced collectivization program. The winter's food supply in Eastern Europe in 1962/63 is expected to be even worse than in 1961/62, requiring additional imports of essential foods. Rationing of certain foods by price, consumer lists, or coupons was introduced during the first half of 1962 in East Germany, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Other Satellites may introduce similar measures before the next harvest in order to distribute limited food supplies more equitably.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

The European Satellite area will remain a large importer of grain in 1962/63. The grain harvest completed in October 1962, the smallest in 5 years, is estimated at 7 percent below the average of 1956-60. Unsatisfactory grain harvests in the rest of the Bloc and limited Satellite holdings of foreign exchange for purchases from the West will make it difficult to fulfill grain requirements, and imports from all sources are unlikely to be sufficient to satisfy demands for both food and livestock feed in most Satellites.

The intra-Bloc trade agreements negotiated between the Bloc countries are a key factor in the over-all economic development planned through 1965. All of these agreements are now on a long-term basis (with the exception of Albania's) and thus set up a program for an exchange of goods designed to guarantee the major share of import requirements of the Bloc countries and provide export markets for the output of key industries. The analysis of foreign trade flows thus provides an indication of the success of the Bloc in meeting its internal requirements and achieving a unity of purpose within the Bloc.

Tables 1 through 9* are summary tables. The foreign exchange rates for the countries of the Soviet Bloc are given in Table 10.** Data on the trade of the individual Satellite countries are presented in Tables 11 through 31 and accompanying charts, which are included with the discussion of these countries in the text.

* Pp. 5 through 31, below.

** P. 32, below.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

Table 1

Sino-Soviet Bloc: Total Trade, by Country
1955, 1960-61, and 1965 Plan

Country	Million Current US \$				Percent Increase 1965 Above 1960
	Actual			1965 Plan	
	1955	1960	1961		
USSR	6,487.2	11,190.6	11,830.4	16,500 a/	47
European Satellites					
Albania	55.8	127.8 b/	143.1 a/	210	64
Bulgaria	486.5	1,204.7	1,328.5	2,170	80
Czechoslovakia	2,228.8	3,745.3	4,070.2	5,500	47
East Germany	2,450.9	4,384.3	4,507.6	5,970	36
Hungary	1,155.2	1,849.7	2,054.5	2,700	46
Poland	1,851.5	2,820.5	3,190.3	4,000	42
Rumania	884.1	1,365.2	1,607.5	2,050	50
Asian Bloc					
Communist China	3,065 a/	3,925 a/	2,875 a/	N.A.	N.A.
Mongolia	N.A.	194.3	213.3	N.A.	N.A.
North Korea	105	290 a/	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Vietnam	80.4	208	223.8	N.A.	N.A.

a. Estimated.

b. Preliminary data.

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 2

Sino-Soviet Bloc: Balance of Trade and Share of Bloc Trade
in the Total Trade, by Country
1961

Country	Million Current US \$						Bloc Trade as a Percent of Total Trade
	Total Trade			Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	
USSR	5,998.2	5,832.3	+165.9	3,998.2	3,780.3	+217.9	65.7
European Satellites							
Albania <u>a/</u>	58.2	84.9	-26.7	54.2	76.9	-22.7	91.6
Bulgaria <u>b/</u>	662.6	666.0	-3.4	553.9 <u>c/</u>	556.1 <u>c/</u>	-2.2	83.6 <u>c/</u>
Czechoslovakia	2,046.4	2,023.8	+22.6	1,395.3	1,349.4	+45.9	67.4
East Germany	2,275.2	2,232.4	+42.8	1,663.7	1,667.4	-3.7	73.9
Hungary	1,028.9	1,025.5	+3.4	714.1	691.2	+22.9	68.4
Poland	1,503.6	1,686.7	-183.1	890.3	990.7	-100.4	58.9
Rumania	792.6	814.8	-22.2	536.0	535.3	+0.7	66.6
Asian Bloc							
Communist China <u>a/</u>	1,460	1,420	+40	820	550	+270	47.7
Mongolia	76.6	136.8	-60.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Korea	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(150) <u>a/</u>	(140) <u>a/</u>	(+10)	96 <u>a/</u>
North Vietnam	79.9	143.9	-64.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	86 <u>a/</u>

NOTE: Figures in parentheses () are for 1960.

a. Estimated.

b. Preliminary data.

c. Including data for Yugoslavia.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 3

Sino-Soviet Bloc: Summary of Exports to Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc a/
1961

Exporting Country	Importing Country												Total Exports to Bloc Countries
	USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Communist China	Mongolia	North Korea	North Vietnam	
USSR		20	356	653	1,209	359	531	292	367	92	77	41	3,998
Albania	22*		1 <u>b/</u>	11*	6*	N.A.	4*	Neg1.	6 <u>b/</u>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	54 <u>b/</u>
Bulgaria	337 <u>c/</u>	2 <u>b/</u>		66 <u>c/</u>	76 <u>c/</u>	13*	21*	14*	5 <u>b/</u>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	554 <u>d/</u>
Czechoslovakia	713	11	57		220	104	164	77	34	4	6	4	1,395
East Germany	911	4	84	229		99	208	59	55	3	4	8	1,664
Hungary <u>c/</u>	332	N.A.	13	138	110		60	29	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	714
Poland	485	4	22	147	110	55		33	27	3	1	4	890
Rumania	351	1	9	57	53	25	25		9	1	1	4	536
Communist China	551*	33* <u>b/</u>	5* <u>b/</u>	42*	40*	17*	21*	20*		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mongolia	58*	N.A.	N.A.	6*	4*	N.A.	2*	1*	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Korea	79*	N.A.	N.A.	5*	3*	N.A.	3*	3*	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.
North Vietnam	26*	N.A.	N.A.	3*	4*	N.A.	2*	3*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.

NOTE: An asterisk (*) indicates data as reported by the importing country.

- a. Data are as reported by the exporting country unless otherwise indicated.
- b. Estimated.
- c. Preliminary data.
- d. Preliminary data, including data for Yugoslavia.

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

Table 4

European Satellites: Trade with the USSR
1961

Country	Million Current US \$			Trade with the USSR as a Percent of Total Trade	
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports
Albania	21.8 a/	20.3 a/	+1.5	37.5 b/	23.9 b/
Bulgaria c/	336.6	355.6	-19.0	50.8	53.4
Czechoslovakia	713.4	656.0	+57.4	34.9	32.4
East Germany	911.3	1,069.9	-158.6	40.1	47.9
Hungary c/	332.3	357.9	-25.6	32.3	34.9
Poland	485.0	489.8	-4.8	32.3	29.0
Rumania	351.3	298.9	+52.4	44.3	36.7

a. As reported by the USSR.

b. Estimated.

c. Preliminary data.

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 5

Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment
to Countries of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China
1961

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination								Communist China	
			USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania		
100 and 101	Metalworking equipment											
	USSR	24,529		19	1,088	2,701		2,206	418	1,936	5,978	2,296
	Bulgaria a/	(1,618)				(692)*				121*		
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.		(41)	(1,187)* b/		(5,449)	(7,657)		4,973*	(4,327)	
	East Germany	46,383*			(983)* b/	(11,341)*				6,695*		
	Hungary	N.A.			(32)* b/	(1,473)*				220*		
	Poland	14,380			157	2,019		474	325		2,111	774
	Rumania	N.A.				(520)*				46*		
110 and 111	Power and electrical equipment											
	USSR	39,642		489	5,471	1,567		1,588	2,984	3,603	3,564	8,629
	Bulgaria	(15,734)	14,241*			(2,776)*				68*		
	Czechoslovakia	(54,754)	40,206*	(333)	(1,036)		(2,369)	(2,941)		10,288*	(779)	
	East Germany	N.A.	35,982*			(4,492)*				3,675*		
	Hungary	N.A.	1,522*			(884)*				2,359*		
	Poland	24,950	5,431		510	3,953		1,195	749		5,244	4,472
	Rumania	3,534	4,482*			(1,612)*				85*		
120-129	Metallurgical equipment c/											
	USSR	43,388		1,139	4,014	4,651		4,529	2,993	3,963	5,630	750
	Czechoslovakia	(6,863)	23,314*							1,109*		
	East Germany	N.A.	29,076*							1,485*		
	Poland	5,987	848	27	276	2,372		130	346		438	23
	Rumania	37,291 d/	24,523*							1,234*		

NOTE: Footnotes for Table 5 follow on p. 13.
Symbols used in Table 5 have the following meanings: data in parentheses () are for 1960, and an asterisk (*) indicates data as reported by the importing country.
Trade data for Communist China are from official Soviet Bloc statistics.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

Table 5

Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment
to Countries of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination								Communist China
			USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	
13 (130-133)	Hoisting and conveying equipment <i>e/</i>										
	USSR	11,921		2	1,184	1,428	1,151	186	1,018	919	1,457
	Bulgaria	(7,794)	5,923*			(2,795)*			14*		
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	4,099*				(1,526)		571*	(1,947)	
	East Germany	N.A.	20,691*			(2,204)*			5,052*		
	Hungary	N.A.	12,995*			(753)*			650*		
	Poland	7,719		4	729	4,691	488	388		827	25
140	Equipment for the food industry										
	USSR	1,498		Negl.	80				81		
	Czechoslovakia	(7,883)	22,451*		(203)		(411)		1,212*	(2,605)	
	East Germany	N.A.	25,192*			(1,654)*			3,502*		
	Hungary	N.A.	29,287*								
	Poland	1,269	1,110	12	3	20	22				
144	Equipment for light industry										
	USSR	10,741		222	424	3,016	1,076	862			227
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	16,683*		(1,360)		(1,883)	(1,539)	3,622*	(1,360)	
	East Germany	N.A.	18,481*			(4,357)*			9,605*		
	Poland <i>f/</i>	4,410	2,545		44	553	6	206		70	
150	Chemical equipment										
	USSR	4,184			1,562	570		70	432	716	542
	Czechoslovakia	(7,160)	29,059* <i>g/</i>						422*		
	East Germany	N.A.	17,918*						2,514*		
	Hungary	N.A.	5,684*						443*		
	Poland	1,248	589			85	14			372	40
	Rumania	6,685	5,921*								

- 10 -

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 5
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination								Communist China
			USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	
153	Equipment for the construction industry										
	USSR	2,031		20	514	229			83	143	
	Czechoslovakia	(689)	2,236*					(169)	45*		
	East Germany	N.A.	42,193*			(1,691)*			1,390*		
	Hungary	N.A.				(514)*			106*		
	Poland	3,059	1,483*		243	510	864	223		485	
	Rumania	7,451	201*			(1,210)*			4*		
154	Excavators and roadbuilding equipment										
	USSR	34,976		43	2,399	7,535	3,749	1,301	1,098	2,321	466
	Czechoslovakia	(16,138) <u>h/</u>	2,846*		(2,171)		(1,483)	(1,285)	2,403*		
	East Germany	N.A.	2,604*			(2,191)*			12,520*		
	Poland	6,259	1,302		118		130	132		197	469
	Rumania	N.A.				(1,170)* <u>h/</u>					
155	Pumps and compressors										
	USSR	9,033		59	1,403	126		418	1,340	1,646	1,158
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	5,123*	(58)	(308)				1,824*	(198)	
	East Germany	N.A.	3,636*						1,514*		
	Poland <u>i/</u>	999	508	4	49		78	66		8	31
	Rumania	N.A.	572*								
16	Equipment for complete plants										
	USSR	355,754		3,289	47,846	2,528	8,168	12,807	14,315	22,318	78,908
	Bulgaria	(4,264)									
	Czechoslovakia	(190,988)	(70,509) <u>j/</u>	(1,550)	(1,664)		(2,876)	(409)	6*	(5,362)	
	East Germany	N.A.				(914)*			232*		
	Hungary	N.A.									
	Poland	61,489	25,175	320	409	7,527	694	788		86	15,667

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

Table 5

Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment
to Countries of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination								Communist China	
			USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania		
17 (170-177)	Laboratory and medical equipment, bearings, instruments, and grinding tools (abrasives)											
	USSR	48,512		539	7,521	5,524	2,763	3,839	7,821	6,301	3,337	
	Czechoslovakia	(38,463)	15,797*	(268)	(3,302)		(3,531)	(1,874)	6,885*	(2,148)		
	East Germany	N.A.	31,130*			(9,829)*			10,947*			
	Hungary	N.A.	16,598*			(896)*			1,378*			
	Poland	15,286	3,360	48	1,653	1,705	2,233	791			431	270
	Rumania	N.A.				(1,200)*			103*			
18 (180-181)	Tractors and agricultural machinery											
	USSR	127,769		2,048	23,884	35,829	7,831	18,699	9,742	2,939	1,811	
	Bulgaria	(7,353)	7,248*			(707)*			7*			
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	1,166*	(187)	(1,390)		(5,704)	(9,259)	12,563*			
	East Germany	N.A.	6,190*		(1) k/	(9,916)*			3,480*			
	Hungary	N.A.				(14,387)*			2,730*			
	Poland	11,155	36		24	4,337	14	1,856		30	1,534	
	Rumania	15,436							43*			
190	Railroad rolling stock											
	USSR	6,574		1,269					803*		352	
	Bulgaria	N.A.										
	Czechoslovakia	(54,849) 1/	43,440*		(2,191)	(3,618)*	(4,899)	(3,628)	1,252*			
	East Germany	N.A.	89,801*			(8,678)*			7,830*			
	Hungary	N.A.	23,608*			(219)*			5,274*			
	Poland	63,892	52,054	46		2,144	587	4,672		50	1,080	
	Rumania	N.A.				(3,273)*			2,036*			

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 5
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination								Communist China	
			USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania		
192	Ships and ship equipment											
	USSR	18,740		23	1,429			8,737	466	2,633	1,289	424
	Bulgaria	N.A.	8,811*									
	Czechoslovakia	(18,486)	21,225*							116*		
	East Germany	N.A.	64,269*							76*		
	Hungary	N.A.	20,905*				(260)*					
	Poland	44,490	19,325	1,638	10		35	20			74	364
	Rumania	8,718	8,289*									

- a. Metalcutting equipment.
- b. Lathes, milling machines, and grinding machines.
- c. Machinery and equipment for mining, metallurgy, and the petroleum industry.
- d. Equipment for the extractive petroleum industry and for petroleum refineries.
- e. Including floating cranes and railroad cranes.
- f. Equipment for various light industries, including industrial refrigeration equipment, tobacco-processing equipment, and textile equipment.
- g. Probably included in Czechoslovak exports of complete plant equipment, reported separately.
- h. Excavators.
- i. Including pumps, compressors, blowing machines, exhausters, suction machines, and spare parts for pumps and compressors.
- j. Probably including chemical equipment.
- k. Tractors only.
- l. Railroad transportation units.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
200	Hard coal a/											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	518,500									
	Of which:											
	USSR		377,019	15,117			505.0	1,786.0	5,453.0 b/	434.0	872.0 c/	149.0 d/
	Poland		106,600	17,053	4,506.7 e/			1,369.9	1,558.0	707.2		
	Czechoslovakia		26,200	2,447					(834)	541*		(290)
201	High-temperature, hard- coal coke											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	84,100									
	Of which:											
	USSR		58,600	3,016.0			105.0	92.0 f/	732.1 g/	543.0		239.0
	Poland		12,567	2,138.6		6.0	25.7		1,491 h/	245.1		109.8
	Czechoslovakia		8,536	1,370			(187.4)*		(490)	230*	53*	(147)
	East Germany		3,084									
21	Crude petroleum											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	180,500									
	Of which:											
	USSR		166,068	23,388.3				2,845.1	2,077.4	1,376.8	730.0	
	Rumania		11,582	200.0†								
	Hungary		2,455									

NOTE: Footnotes for Table 6 follow on p. 25.
Symbols used in Table 6 have the following meanings: data in parentheses () are for 1960, a dagger (†) indicates that the data are classified, and an asterisk (*) indicates data as reported by the importing country.
Production data are from official yearbooks and monthly statistical bulletins or are estimates accepted by this Office as of 1 November 1962, excluding countries of the Soviet Bloc in which little or no production takes place or for which data are not available.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUMMARY

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination								
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	
21	Crude petroleum (continued)												
	Albania		800		115.0* 1/								
	Bulgaria		207	126.0						(21.2)		19.5*	
	Poland		203					(0.5)					
24102	Bauxite												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	6,500†										
	USSR		5,000† 1/										
	Hungary		1,400	700.6						(200.0)			
	Rumania		98	33.0				(262.6)				60.1*	
24000	Iron ore												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	128,100										
	Of which:												
	USSR		117,600	16,283.0									
	Czechoslovakia		3,290				40.0	5,078.0	2,046.0	1,725.0	5,993.0	1,068.0	
	Poland		2,390	7.8									
	Rumania		1,737					1.1		6.7			
	East Germany		1,660										
26000	Pig iron												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	64,900 1/2										
	Of which:												
	USSR		50,893 1/2	1,814.0									
	Czechoslovakia		4,971 1/2					99.1	90.9	556.4	35.8	3.0	9.8
	Poland		4,437 1/2	6.5			2.1	(2.5)*				10.0*	
	East Germany		2,029 1/2					0.1					0.9
	Hungary		1,306 1/2	(77.3)					(22)*				
	Rumania		1,099 1/2									9.3*	

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
264 and 265	Rolled steel 1/											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	71,900									
	Of which:											
	USSR		55,265	3,112.8		12.0	199.1	86.6 m/	1,300.6	89.7	27.9 m/	594.6
	Czechoslovakia		5,426	829	73.6* m/					(131)	216*	
	Poland		5,108	716	116	4.9	37	191.1	16.7	23.1		41
	East Germany		2,604									
	Hungary		1,690	360.0	1.5* m/		(6.4)	(51.5)				7.7*
	Rumania		1,520	381.6	81.6*							23.2* 0.8*
266	Steel pipes and tubing											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.									
	USSR		6,357	230.9		6.4	16.5	1.8	99.7	6.0	1.5	30.7
	Czechoslovakia		N.A.	187	113.6*						6.7*	(14)
	Poland		N.A.	65.8	40.8*	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.5	1.3		5.0
	Rumania		N.A.	198.2	189.3*							0.5*
	Hungary		N.A.	(32.9)				(1.8)	(4.4)			1.5*
	East Germany		N.A.									24.2*
24001	Manganese ore											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.									
	USSR		6,175	896.0				90.0	179.0			192.0
	Hungary		180									
	Rumania		160	74.8								
	Czechoslovakia		103									

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination								
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	
24003	Chrome ore												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.										
	USSR		1,415 [†]	438.0				48.0		12.0		64.0	
	Albania		315									56.2*	
27000	Refined copper												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	561 [†]										
	Of which:												
	USSR		465.3 [†]	60.4				15.5	25.3	7.8		7.0	4.6
	East Germany		39.0 [†]										
	Poland		22.2										
	Bulgaria		14.4										
	Czechoslovakia		11.2										
27004	Primary lead												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	452										
	Of which:												
	USSR		326.5	102.3				17.6	27.2			2.5	
	Bulgaria		42.7			2.6*				8.0		5.0*	
	Poland		39.8							(0.9)*			
	Czechoslovakia		15.8										0.1*
	Rumania		15.5			1.5*							
27003	Refined zinc												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	604										
	Of which:												
	USSR		376.8	116.2				10.9	24.0				
	Poland n/		182.0	91		40		14	6	8			
	Bulgaria		22.1										0.1*
	Rumania		16.0										

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
27007	Primary aluminum											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	990									
	USSR		800.0	86.0			1.5	6.5	45.6		3.9	8.8
	Czechoslovakia		56.0									
	Hungary		51.1	7.7							1.8*	
	Poland		47.6									
	East Germany		35.0									
35001	Synthetic rubber											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	522 [†]									
	USSR		400 [†]	38.0		0.1				(1.1)*	1.2*	6.0
	East Germany		89.9	43.3	26.5*					(2.8)*	5.3*	
	Poland		31.0	9.8			1.1	2.5		0.2		3.5
351091	Rubber tires											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand units	26,000 [†]									
	Of which:											
	USSR		19,000	382.2 ^{o/}		6.7	33.6	1.5	27.3	27.0	10.9	115.1
	East Germany		2,450 [†]	117.6 ^{o/}							49.4* ^{o/}	
	Poland		1,926	52.3 ^{o/}								
	Czechoslovakia		1,441	148	12.4*	(12)			(10)		6.9* ^{o/}	

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
25005	Sulfur											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.									
	USSR		2,192	218.1				28.8		22.2		0.4
	East Germany		589.7	33.6				(7)*				
	Poland		310 [†]	41.5				29.2				
	Czechoslovakia		N.A.									
30101	Soda ash (sodium car- bonate, calcined soda)											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	3,440									
	USSR		1,879 g/	64.1						18.8		
	East Germany		599	147.6				(65)*				
	Poland		526	202.1	98.8			22.1		2.0		
	Rumania		235	135.9	79.6*							
	Bulgaria		123	(63.5)	18.5*			(7.9)		(21.0)		
	Czechoslovakia		74 [†]									
30100	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	1,620									
	USSR		830	27.1						7.1		
	East Germany		335	25.4								
	Poland		178	17.8								
	Rumania		129	74.2	35.9*	0.3						
	Czechoslovakia		134	(14.5)								
	Hungary		19		63.1*							
	Bulgaria		18	(7.8)	5.4*	(0.3)				(3.7)		

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
340 (34000, 340002, 34004); 34100; and 342 (34200, 34205)	Mineral fertilizers r/ Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	18,700									
	USSR		15,300	3,558.7		11.6 g/	144.8 t/ (36.3)*	212.7 t/ (231)* z/	604.3 u/	211.2 u/ (87.3)* z/	317.6 u/ 835.3* y/	94.8 v/
	East Germany		2,177	1,152.9 w/								
	Poland		517	50.8								
	Czechoslovakia		312							(17.9)* z/		
	Bulgaria		144	(26.0) z/								(5.2) z/
	Hungary		127									
	Rumania		86									
40000	Cement											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	75,600									
	USSR		50,900	408.1								
	Poland		7,359	660.6	98.7	10.0						
	Czechoslovakia		5,343	(2.6)								
	East Germany		5,275	239.1								
	Rumania		3,308	1,109.1	583.0*						101.0*	
	Bulgaria		1,749	(45.8)	89.0*							
	Hungary		1,601	(20.1)							0.1*	
	Main-line freight cars											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	61,600									
	USSR		35,000									
	Poland		13,500									
	Czechoslovakia		(5,150)	4,169 aa/	2,999			120	50	1,000		
	Rumania		6,041		1,570			(76)*				405*
	East Germany		1,897	986				(10)*				
	Bulgaria		N.A.					(281)*				

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUMMARY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
19101	Automobiles											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	291,700									
	Of which:											
	USSR		148,900	32,800			3,279	3,873	4,849	1,702	2,275	1,134
	East Germany		69,600	14,795			(178)*	(4,834)*			1,504*	
	Czechoslovakia		58,800	33,954	1,508*		(518)*		(4,198)	(886)	3,165*	
19100; 19102; and 19104- 19112	Commercial vehicles <u>bb/</u>											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	480,500									
	USSR		406,200	22,246			311	28				
	Poland		24,000	12,946 <u>ee/</u>		138 <u>cc/</u>	4,111 <u>cc/</u>	7,797 <u>ee/</u>	13 <u>dd/</u>	652 <u>cc/</u>	99 <u>cc/</u>	69 <u>cc/</u>
	Czechoslovakia		18,200	6,910 <u>ff/</u>	1,712*		(299) <u>cc/</u>			2,201 <u>ee/</u>		24 <u>ee/</u>
	East Germany		11,900	3,964				(2,822)* <u>cc/</u>	76 <u>ee/</u>		2,097*	
	Rumania		14,858								851*	
	Hungary		5,300	4,367 <u>hh/</u>	1,033*		(411)	(548)	(1,055)		219*	
18000- 18005	Tractors <u>ii/</u>											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	337,200									
	Of which:											
	USSR		263,600	16,100								
	Czechoslovakia		27,800	13,888		155	2,326	2,809	1,679	2,008	948	208
	Rumania		20,000	6,687			(502)*		(1,002) <u>jj/</u>	(2,790)*	4,050*	
	East Germany		12,400	2,995 <u>jj/</u>						(1,128)*	50*	
	Poland		10,500	1,902			600 <u>kk/</u>			(735)*		
	Hungary		2,500	1,403			(12)				261*	
100 and 101	Metalworking machine tools											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	N.A.									
	USSR		164,000 <u>ll/</u>	3,311					278 <u>ll/</u>	30 <u>ll/</u>	152	418 <u>ll/</u>
	Czechoslovakia		24,790 <u>ll/</u>	11,101 <u>ll/</u>	2,173* <u>ll/</u>	5 <u>ll/</u>	161 <u>ll/</u> (198)* <u>mm/</u>	279 <u>ll/</u>	(610)	(887)	421*	

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Eloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
	Metalworking machine tools (continued)											
	East Germany		20,700 <u>ll</u> /	9,831 <u>nn</u> /	4,697*		(76)* <u>mm</u> /	(1,024)*				
	Poland		22,200 <u>ll</u> /	1,936	276* <u>oo</u> /		19	274			483*	
	Hungary		7,300 <u>ll</u> /	3,409 <u>ll</u> /	1,561* <u>ll</u> /		(7) <u>pp</u> /	(179) <u>qq</u> /	50	30		169
11100- 11105	Electric motors								(47) <u>qq</u> /		29*	(255) <u>rr</u> /
	Total Soviet Eloc	Units	N.A.									
	USSR		3,324,000 <u>ss</u> /	12,441								
	Czechoslovakia		(1,223,352) <u>ss</u> /	31,000	4,194	27	1,446			470	3,947	188
	Poland		1,230,000	10,359			(38)*				3,589*	
	Bulgaria		301,000	(96,943)	92,800*	(165)	114	427		333		28
	Rumania		N.A.	39,609	28,736* <u>tt</u> /			(31,916)			(13)	
	East Germany		306,100 <u>ss</u> /	34,916			(358)*				4,373*	20,331*
97014	Radio receivers											
	Total Soviet Eloc	Units	6,549,000									
	Of which:											
	USSR		4,229,000	27,700								
	East Germany		800,000	187,536		1,000	(2,185)*					8,900
	Poland		640,000	30,306		2,250	(2,350)*					
	Czechoslovakia		260,000							27		2,000
	Hungary		245,000	84,892		(3,000)	(1,502)	(41)	(26)		1,016*	(850)
	Rumania		215,000									
97016	Television receivers											
	Total Soviet Eloc	Units	3,279,000									
	USSR		1,949,000	78,500								
	East Germany		560,000				2,885	28,100			34,800	12,600
	Czechoslovakia		334,000								9,863*	
	Poland		230,000	10,962							6,500*	
	Hungary		178,000	88,835							14,154*	10,637

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUMMARY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination								
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	
700	Grain <u>uu/</u>												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	159,000 [†]										
	USSR		115,000 [†]	7,480.9		53.7	4.7	1,175.7	1,787.3	415.9 <u>vy/</u>		603.8	
	Poland		14,800 [†]	103.4									
	Rumania		9,320 [†]	1,208.4	162.0* <u>wv/</u>			(82)* <u>xx/</u>				(5.9) <u>aaa/</u>	
	Hungary		6,200 [†]	147.1 <u>yy/</u>				(30.9) <u>zz/</u>	(12.0) <u>aaa/</u>				
	Czechoslovakia		5,600 [†]	(80.4)									
	East Germany		4,800 [†]	2.5 <u>bbb/</u>					(16.2) <u>aaa/</u>			0.8* <u>wv/</u>	
	Bulgaria		3,550 [†]	177.7 <u>ccc/</u>		(8.6) <u>yy/</u>							(1.6) <u>ddd/</u>
84000	Sugar <u>eee/</u>												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	12,800 <u>fff/</u>										
	USSR		8,424	413.7		1.0				2.1			
	Poland		1,639 <u>fff/</u>	661.0 <u>ggg/</u>	117.0								
	Czechoslovakia		1,011 <u>fff/</u>	662 <u>hhh/</u>	119.3*								
	East Germany		650 <u>fff/</u>	377.5									
	Rumania		422 <u>fff/</u>	147.4									
	Hungary		420 <u>fff/</u>	(135.5) <u>ggg/</u>	(10.0)								
	Bulgaria		254 <u>fff/</u>										
800	Meat and meat products <u>iii/</u>												
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.										
	USSR		N.A.	66.0				10.8	40.2	5.9		3.1	
	Poland		N.A.	170.1	29.4			0.6	5.1	3.8			
	East Germany		N.A.					(5)* <u>jjj/</u>				0.9*	
	Czechoslovakia		N.A.	(11.0) <u>jjj/</u>									
	Rumania		N.A.									1.2*	
	Hungary		N.A.	21.8	4.6*			(7.6)	(4.9)				
	Bulgaria		N.A.	22.4	9.6*			(1.8)	(4.8)			0.7*	(3.3)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Bloc Destination							
					USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
51000	Cotton (ginned)											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	1,532									
	USSR		1,507 <u>kkk/</u>	382.6		0.4	18.4	59.4	83.2	35.2	74.8	29.1
	Bulgaria		17.6									
	Albania		6.9								0.2*	
	Rumania		N.A.									
511	Washed wool											
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	265 <u>lll/</u>									
	Of which:											
	USSR		220.2 <u>lll/</u>	28.1								
	Rumania		14.1 <u>lll/</u>	1.0								
	Bulgaria		13.3 <u>lll/</u>				0.6	4.3	20.1		1.0	
	Poland		5.3 <u>lll/</u>									
	Hungary		5.0 <u>lll/</u>									
	East Germany		4.6 <u>lll/</u>									

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. Anthracite and bituminous coal unless otherwise indicated.</p> <p>b. Including Polish coal reexported by the USSR.</p> <p>c. Including coal shipped on East German account.</p> <p>d. Bituminous coal only.</p> <p>e. Reexported to East Germany.</p> <p>f. Specified under USSR Commodity Code No. 20100.</p> <p>g. Excluding Polish coke shipped to East Germany on Soviet account.</p> <p>h. Including Polish coke shipped on Soviet account.</p> <p>i. Presumably reexported by the USSR.</p> <p>j. Including nonbauxite aluminum-bearing ores.</p> <p>k. Including blast furnace ferroalloys.</p> <p>l. Trade data do not include pipes and tubes. Production data include finished pipes and tubes or the semifinished steel from which pipes and tubes are made.</p> | <p>m. Excluding products of further processing of rolled metal (category 265 of the USSR Commodity Code).</p> <p>n. Including rolled zinc.</p> <p>o. Tire sets -- probably complete tire assemblies, including tubes.</p> <p>p. Motor vehicle tire casings.</p> <p>q. Production in terms of 100 percent Na₂CO₃.</p> <p>r. Including nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash fertilizers unless otherwise indicated.</p> <p>s. Superphosphate only.</p> <p>t. Apatite concentrate and ammonium nitrate only.</p> <p>u. Apatite concentrate and superphosphate only.</p> <p>v. Apatite concentrate only.</p> <p>w. Including nitrogen fertilizer and potash salts only.</p> <p>x. Potash and nitrogen fertilizers only.</p> |
|---|--|

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUMMARY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1961
(Continued)

y. Potash salts only.	tt. Electric motors of from 1 to 100 kw.
z. Nitrogen fertilizer only.	uu. Including barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, and miscellaneous grains unless otherwise indicated.
aa. Including hopper cars.	vv. Wheat (386,200 tons) and barley (29,700 tons).
bb. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to light and heavy trucks, tractors for road haulage, special vehicles, and buses.	ww. Wheat only.
cc. Trucks only.	xx. Corn only.
dd. Trailers for cars and trucks only.	yy. Wheat and corn, including seed grain only.
ee. Including trailers for motor cars and tractors.	zz. Including seed grain; 23,515 tons of fodder wheat and 7,364 tons of corn only.
ff. Trucks and buses only.	aaa. Corn, together with seed corn only.
gg. Buses only.	bbb. Wheat (seed grain) only.
hh. Trucks (including dumpers) and buses only.	ccc. Wheat, corn, and rice only.
ii. Including wheeled and caterpillar tractors unless otherwise indicated.	ddd. Rice only.
jj. Wheeled tractors only.	eee. Refined sugar unless otherwise indicated.
kk. Flanned.	fff. In terms of raw sugar. Refined sugar is equal to approximately 90 percent of raw sugar by weight.
ll. Metalcutting machine tools.	ggg. Raw and refined sugar.
mm. Lathes, milling machines, and grinding machines.	hhh. Exports in 1960 equaled 293,000 tons.
nn. Including 743 units estimated for 1961 on the basis of 1960 data.	iii. Excluding trade in live animals for slaughter unless otherwise indicated.
oo. Including 135 hydraulic presses. Polish statistics do not show this export to the USSR.	jjj. Including slaughter animals.
pp. Milling and drilling machines.	kkk. Ginned cotton is assumed to equal one-third of state procurements of raw (seed) cotton.
qq. Lathes.	lll. Production in terms of raw wool (grease basis) has been converted to washed wool (60 percent of raw wool equals washed wool).
rr. Lathes and drilling machines.	
ss. Figures for the USSR include only alternating current (AC) motors of more than 0.25 kilowatts (kw). Figures for East Germany include only AC motors of more than 1 kw. The addition of direct current (DC) motors to the totals for these two countries would raise substantially the unit production totals. In the case of Czechoslovakia, more than half of the total in the table above represents DC motors and AC motors of less than 0.25 kw.	

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 7

Communist China: Exports of Selected Commodities
to the Soviet Bloc, by Country
1961

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity	Unit	USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
200	Hard coal <u>a/</u>	Thousand metric tons	186.0							
24000	Iron ore	Thousand metric tons				(187)			35.7	
26000	Pig iron	Thousand metric tons	107.0			(40)				
27004	Primary lead	Thousand metric tons	8.1					(0.7)		
351091	Rubber tires	Thousand units	41.1						0.2 <u>b/</u>	
25005	Sulfur	Thousand metric tons	44.5			(12)			11.0	
30100	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	Thousand metric tons	7.9							
40000	Cement	Thousand metric tons	595.0							
700	Grain <u>c/</u>	Thousand metric tons				(67)		(1.0) <u>d/</u>		
800	Meat and meat products <u>e/</u>	Thousand metric tons	3.3			(38)			3.2	
51000	Cotton (ginned)	Thousand metric tons	11.3		(1)	(7)		(1.5)		
511	Washed wool	Thousand metric tons	5.8					(0.8)		

NOTE: Data in parentheses () are for 1960.

Data are as reported by the importing country. All available data have been reported in this table. No information is available from official Chinese Communist sources on trade with the Soviet Bloc. East Germany and Rumania do not publish commodity-by-country statistics, and Albania and Bulgaria publish only limited data.

- a. Anthracite and bituminous coal.
- b. Tire sets -- probably complete tire assemblies, including tubes.
- c. Including barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, and miscellaneous grains.
- d. Barley, with seed grains.
- e. Excluding trade in live animals for slaughter.

SUMMARY

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 8

Communist China: Imports of Selected Commodities
from the Soviet Bloc, by Country
1961

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity	Unit	USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
26000	Pig iron	Thousand metric tons							0.9	
264 and 265	Rolled steel <u>a/</u>	Thousand metric tons	74.2					(3.1)	2	
266	Steel pipes and tubing	Thousand metric tons	31.5			(12)		(4.1)	1.0	
27007	Primary aluminum	Thousand metric tons	1.5							
35001	Synthetic rubber	Thousand metric tons	0.1							
340, 34100, and 342	Mineral fertilizer	Thousand metric tons	0.8 <u>b/</u>		(14.3) <u>c/</u>			(4.2) <u>c/</u>		
19101	Automobiles	Units	30							
19100; 19102; and 19104- 19112	Commercial vehicles <u>d/</u>	Units	932 <u>e/</u>			(350) <u>f/</u>		(309)	2	
18000- 18005	Tractors <u>g/</u>	Units	33			(1,776) <u>h/</u>		500 <u>i/</u>	492	
100 and 101	Metalworking machine tools	Units	79		(1) <u>j/</u>	(542)		(7) <u>j/</u>	29	
11100- 11105	Electric motors	Units	1,521		(1,002)				8	
700	Grain	Thousand metric tons	200.9 <u>k/</u>							

NOTE: Data in parentheses () are for 1960.

Data are as reported by the exporting country. All available data have been reported in this table. No information is available from official Chinese Communist sources on trade with the Soviet Bloc. East Germany and Rumania do not publish commodity-by-country statistics, and Albania and Bulgaria publish only limited data.

a. Trade data do not include pipes and tubes.

b. Superphosphate.

c. Nitrogen fertilizer.

d. Light and heavy trucks, tractors for road haulage, special vehicles, and buses.

e. Including 710 trucks.

f. Trucks and buses only.

g. Including wheeled and caterpillar tractors.

h. Wheeled tractors only.

i. Flanned.

j. Lathes.

k. Wheat (100,800 tons) and rye (100,100 tons).

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

Table 9

Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials
and Industrial Commodities, by Country
1961

Commodity	Unit	USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
Hard coal <u>a/</u>	Thousand metric tons	4,700 <u>b/</u>			3,355	7,936	1,735	928.5	441.1 <u>c/</u>
Brown coal and lignite	Thousand metric tons				(775) <u>d/</u>	5,952		592.3	
High-temperature, hard-coal coke	Thousand metric tons	648.0		(343.5) <u>e/</u>		2,843	881	53	479.3 <u>e/</u>
Crude petroleum	Thousand metric tons	887.6			(2,255)	2,270	1,412	739.6	
Bauxite	Thousand metric tons				(7,211)	262.9		60.1	
Iron ore	Thousand metric tons				7,970	1,096.1	2,034	7,669.5	1,266.7
Pig iron	Thousand metric tons	134.2		(116.8)	178	563.1	(42.4)	83.7	
Rolled steel <u>f/</u>	Thousand metric tons	928.0			819	1,511.9	221.2	423.4	860.8
Steel pipes and tubing	Thousand metric tons	631.0				174.0	(13.6)	68.4	112.1
Manganese ore	Thousand metric tons				218	79.0		265.9	
Chrome ore	Thousand metric tons					26.2	(25.7)	125	
Refined copper	Thousand metric tons	82.2					18.9	32.9 <u>g/</u>	
Primary lead	Thousand metric tons	39.5					11.2	15.0	
Refined zinc	Thousand metric tons	70.4					(10.8) <u>h/</u>	1.6	
Primary aluminum	Thousand metric tons	4.2 <u>i/</u>					(0.5) <u>j/</u>	6.0	
Synthetic rubber	Thousand metric tons	55.9					7.6	9.0	12.2

NOTE: Footnotes for Table 9 follow on p. 31.
Data in parentheses () are for 1960.

For additional information on imports as reported by Bloc exporting countries, see Table 6, p. 15, above.

- 29 -

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 9

Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials
and Industrial Commodities, by Country
1961
(Continued)

Commodity	Unit	USSR	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
Rubber tires	Thousand units					32.7	(113.3)	108.8	301.8 <u>k/</u>
Sulfur	Thousand metric tons	44.5			109		(30.8)	11.1	
Soda ash (calcined soda)	Thousand metric tons	211.3			121				
Caustic soda	Thousand metric tons	149.7			(11.4)		114.3		
Mineral fertilizers <u>l/</u>	Thousand metric tons			323.2	(251) <u>m/</u>	59.2 <u>n/</u>	264.4 <u>m/</u>	1,690.3	16.5 <u>m/</u>
Cement	Thousand metric tons	1.7			(248)		(63.2)	101.1	
Main-line freight cars	Units	2,277			(367)		(4,630) <u>o/</u>	405	
Automobiles	Units	1,523		(3,286)	10,889	9,377	7,870	7,146	1,308
Trucks, buses, and special vehicles <u>p/</u>	Units	2,682			(3,339)	1,736 <u>g/</u>	(4,151) <u>r/</u>	3,339	111 <u>s/</u>
Tractors <u>t/</u>	Units			2,676	3,125		4,308	5,346	
Metalworking machine tools	Units	12,559		(522) <u>u/</u>	2,182 <u>v/</u>		324 <u>w/</u>	1,492	2,238 <u>v/</u>
Electric motors	Units	130,190		(1,606)	96,000			64,121	1,535
Radio receivers	Units			(6,135)				1,746	23,200
Television receivers	Units			(5,258)	(68,283)	91,716		70,932	28,100
Grain <u>x/</u>	Thousand metric tons	678.7			1,371 <u>y/</u>	1,954.3	402.6 <u>z/</u>	2,528.3 <u>aa/</u>	
Sugar <u>bb/</u>	Thousand metric tons	231.7					(27.8) <u>cc/</u>	261.4 <u>dd/</u>	30.4
Meat and meat products	Thousand metric tons	59.7			83	107.5	(24.8) <u>ee/</u>	9.8	
Cotton	Thousand metric tons	141.6		30.3	122	92.5	68	140.1	60.8
Washed wool	Thousand metric tons	55.3		(2.1)	22	23.0	2.6 <u>ff/</u>	17.6	2.9

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

Table 9

Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials
and Industrial Commodities, by Country
1961
(Continued)

a. Anthracite and bituminous coal unless otherwise indicated.	q. Trucks and buses only.
b. Bituminous coal.	r. Trucks and chassis only.
c. Coking coal.	s. Buses only.
d. Derived figure: the total coal imports in 1960 equaled 3,177,000 tons, and imports of black coal were 2,402,000 tons.	t. Including wheeled and caterpillar tractors.
e. Type of coke not specified.	u. Lathes, milling machines, and grinding machines.
f. Excluding pipes and tubes.	v. Metalcutting machine tools.
g. Copper and copper wire.	w. Center lathes, milling machines, and drilling machines.
h. Including foundry and refined zinc.	x. Including barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, and miscellaneous grains unless otherwise indicated.
i. Rolled aluminum and duraluminum.	y. Including consumer wheat, barley, and corn only.
j. Foundry aluminum.	z. Wheat, including seed grains only.
k. Tire sets -- probably complete tire assemblies, including tubes.	aa. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, and sorghum only.
l. Including nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash fertilizers unless otherwise indicated.	bb. Refined sugar unless otherwise indicated.
m. Potash and nitrogen fertilizers only.	cc. Raw and refined sugar.
n. Phosphorous fertilizer only.	dd. Raw sugar only.
o. Including tank cars and refrigerator cars.	ee. Beef and pork only.
p. Light and heavy trucks, tractors for road haulage, special vehicles, and buses unless otherwise indicated.	ff. Including raw wool.

UNCLASSIFIED

EXCHANGE RATES

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 10

Soviet Bloc: Foreign Exchange Rates
as of 1 November 1962

Country	Currency	Present Gold Content (Grams)	In Terms of US \$1 ^{a/}		In Terms of 1 Ruble	
			Commercial Rate	Non- commercial Rate	Commercial Rate (De Facto) ^{b/}	Non- commercial Rate
USSR	Ruble	0.987412	0.9	0.9		
Albania	Lek	0.017773	50	150	55.56	100
Bulgaria	Lev	0.759548	1.17	1.17	1.3	0.89
Czecho- slovakia	Koruna	0.123426	7.2	14.34	8.0	11.6
East Germany	Mark (DME)	0.399902 ^{c/}	4.2 ^{d/}	4.2	4.67 ^{d/}	3.9
Hungary	Forint	0.075696	11.74	23.48	13.04	14.0
Poland	Zloty	0.222168	4	24	4.44	15.0
Rumania	Leu	0.148112	6	15	6.67	9.7

a. The gold content of US \$1 is 0.8886705 gram.

b. The gold content of 1 new ruble effective 1 January 1961 divided by the present gold content of 1 unit of European Satellite currency gives the de facto rate.

c. The gold content would be 0.211588 gram at an exchange rate of 4.2 Deutsche Mark East (DME) to US \$1.

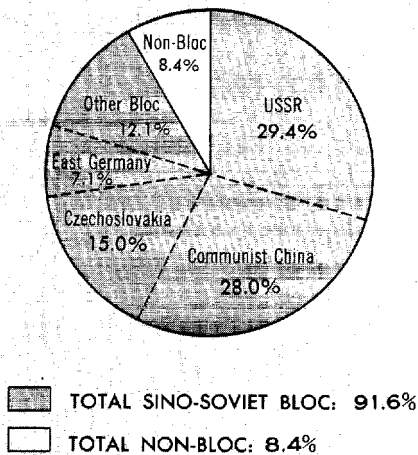
d. The unofficial rate actually used in East German accounting of foreign trade transactions. Official rates still listed, but not used, are 2.22 DME to US \$1 and 2.47 DME to 1 ruble.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

ALBANIA

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961**



36908 1-63

Foreign trade has long been an important source of supply for Albania, the smallest and most backward of the European Satellites. Virtually the entire supply of manufactured industrial and consumer goods has, until recently, come from abroad, and the Albanian investment program still depends almost solely on imported machinery and equipment. Domestic production continues to be inadequate to generate sufficient exports to pay for required imports. Albania's chronic import surplus has been financed largely through credits and grants extended by Albania's patron country of the moment. Immediately following World War II, Albania shifted its economic dependence from Italy (its conqueror and guardian of the 1930's) to Yugoslavia. After Yugoslavia's expulsion from the Cominform in 1948 the USSR became Albania's chief benefactor, providing on credit the capital goods and technical assist-

ance required for long-term Albanian economic development. Since the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR and the sharpening of the Soviet-Albanian dispute late in 1961, Albania again has acquired a new patron, this time turning to Communist China.

The geographic pattern of Albanian trade is currently undergoing a drastic change. Trade with Communist countries will continue to account for at least 90 percent of the total Albanian trade, as it has for many years, but the Albanians anticipated that the pattern of trade in 1960, wherein the USSR accounted for 53 percent of the total trade and China 9 percent, would be completely reversed by the end of 1962, at which time China would account for 59 percent of the total trade and the USSR would not be a significant trading partner. Through this period, trade with the European Satellites would consistently account for approximately one-third of the total trade.

Under the Communist regime, foreign trade has been an important tool in fashioning a new economic structure in Albania. This situation is particularly reflected in the commodity composition of Albanian imports, which shows that Albania's most important imports are (1) machinery and equipment; (2) wheat; (3) steel, coke, and cement; and (4) chemical fertilizers. Except for wheat and cement, imports provide all or nearly all of the domestic supply of these products.

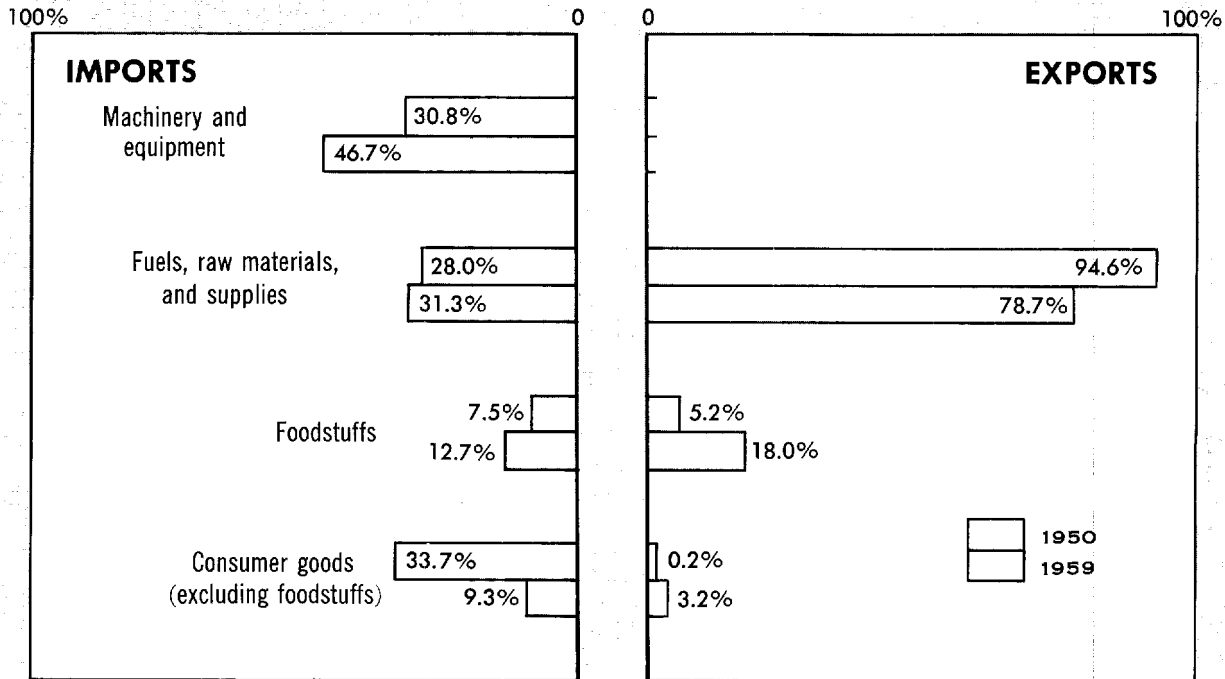
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Albania's major exports are chrome ore, iron-nickel ore, blister copper, petroleum and petroleum products, and tobacco and tobacco products. The ore and copper exports are important to Czechoslovakia, and it is significant that, in spite of Soviet-Albanian quarrels, Albanian-Czechoslovak trade relations are planned to expand, and Czechoslovakia remains an important lifeline for Albania through which spare parts for equipment originally obtained in the USSR can flow.

It is to be expected that the future course of Albania's foreign economic relations will be largely dependent on the future course of the Sino-Soviet dispute. There are indications that, as a result of the continuing economic isolation of Albania from the USSR, Albania is attempting through expansion of trade with Western Europe to acquire materials, equipment, and technology that Communist China is unable or unwilling to supply. The combined shortages of commercial competence and marketable exports, however, will sustain Albania's need for a Bloc or Western patron for some time to come.

ALBANIA COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36909 1-63

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

ALBANIA

Table 11

Albania: Foreign Trade
1950 and 1955-61

Million Current US \$

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc</u>			<u>Trade with Non-Bloc Countries</u>			<u>Total Trade</u>		
	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Total</u>
1950	6.5	22.1	28.5	0	0	0	6.5	22.1	28.5
1955	12.6	41.5	54.1	0.4	1.3	1.7	13.0	42.8	55.8
1956	17.9	37.7	55.6	1.1	1.2	2.2	19.0	38.8	57.8
1957	27.8	50.4	78.2	1.2	3.0	4.2	29.0	53.3	82.3
1958	27.7	76.1	103.8	1.5	2.5	4.0	29.2	78.6	107.8
1959	33.0	81.7	114.7	1.1	3.6	4.6	34.0	85.3	119.3
1960 <u>a/</u>	47.5	74.2	121.7	1.3	4.8	6.1	48.8	79.0	127.8
1961 <u>b/</u>	54.2	76.9	131.1	4.0	8.0	12.0	58.2	84.9	143.1

a. Preliminary data.

b. Estimated.

UNCLASSIFIED

ALBANIA

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 12

Albania: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc
1950, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1950	1955	1960 ^{a/}	1961 ^{b/}	1950	1955	1960 ^{a/}	1961 ^{b/}
Million Current US \$								
USSR	4.1	5.4	24.2	21.8	8.2	15.7	43.6	20.3
Bulgaria	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.4	2.6	2.0
Czechoslovakia	0.6	2.2	6.9	10.7	3.7	6.2	7.9	10.7
East Germany		1.3	4.3	6.3		6.1	5.0	3.9
Hungary	0.7	1.7	2.6	N.A.	3.7	4.3	3.3	N.A.
Poland	0.5	1.2	3.1	4.0	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
Rumania	0.4	Negl.	0.7	0.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.3
Communist China			4.4	6.0		1.3	6.5	33.0
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>6.5</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>41.5</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>76.9</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	100.0	96.9	97.3	93.1	100.0	97.0	93.9	90.6

a. Preliminary data.

b. Estimated, using the trading partner's trade data where available.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

ALBANIA

Table 13

Albania: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade
1950, 1955, and 1959

Commodity Group	Percent		
	1950	1955	1959
Exports			
Machinery and equipment		<u>0.5</u>	
Fuels, raw materials, and supplies	<u>94.6</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>78.7</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	62.2	70.6	57.2
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber			0.4
Building materials			0.3
Raw materials of plant and animal origin <u>a/</u>	32.4	26.3	20.8
Foodstuffs	<u>5.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>18.0</u>
Consumer goods	<u>0.2</u>		<u>3.2</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Imports			
Machinery and equipment	<u>30.8</u>	<u>41.5</u>	<u>46.7</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and supplies	<u>28.0</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>31.3</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	16.0	13.9	17.0
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	5.3	9.8	7.6
Building materials	1.0	1.2	1.6
Raw materials of plant and animal origin <u>a/</u>	5.8	8.9	5.0
Foodstuffs	<u>7.5</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Consumer goods	<u>33.7</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

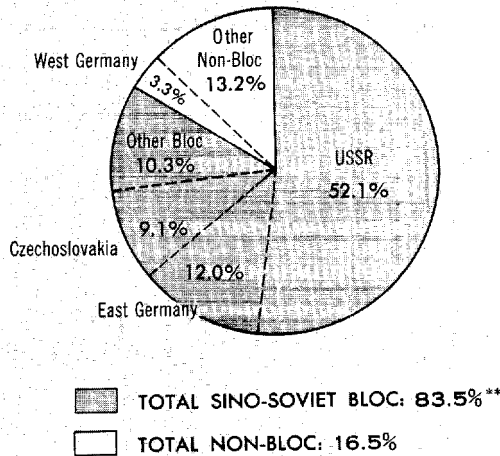
a. Including animals for breeding.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

BULGARIA

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961***



36910 1-63

*Preliminary data
**Including Yugoslavia

Bulgaria, one of the least advanced European Communist countries, during the past decade has been one of the poor relations of the Soviet Bloc. The great disparity between frequently grandiose plans for rapid industrial growth (including the "great leap forward" program in 1959-60) and internal economic capabilities has necessitated extensive economic assistance from other Bloc countries, primarily the USSR. In addition, the rapid expansion of Bulgarian imports from Western Europe in 1959 and 1960 in support of the "leap forward" program has resulted in a very large hard currency debt that the Bulgarians will find difficult to repay without a drastic improvement in their export capabilities. This foreign exchange shortage is the most serious current problem in Bulgaria's foreign economic relations.

Bulgaria's trade is heavily oriented toward the Soviet Bloc. Between 80 and 90 percent of Bulgaria's annual trade is conducted with other Communist economies, with particular reliance being placed on the USSR, which accounted for more than 50 percent of Bulgarian trade in 1961. The USSR has been the major supplier of the machinery and equipment promoting the industrialization of the past decade. Large amounts of this industrial underpinning have been supplied on long-term credit arrangements providing for repayments in Bulgarian commodity exports.

The most significant contribution made by Bulgaria to the economies of the Soviet Bloc is as a supplier of agricultural raw materials and food products. Fruits, vegetables, fabrics, and tobacco are Bulgaria's principal exports, although exports of some types of electrical equipment such as carts and motors are being promoted fairly rapidly and publicized by the Bulgarians as signs of successful industrialization. In return for these products, Bulgaria imports primarily capital equipment and industrial raw materials.

With the exception of the spurt in imports in 1959-60, Bulgaria's trade with the West has had a rather lethargic development. Bulgaria has not been a very dynamic participant in the Bloc program of aid to underdeveloped countries. Small amounts of assistance, however, have recently been extended to a few Near East and African states, and Bulgaria's low level of trade with the underdeveloped West can be expected to rise at a moderate rate in future years. Trade with industrialized

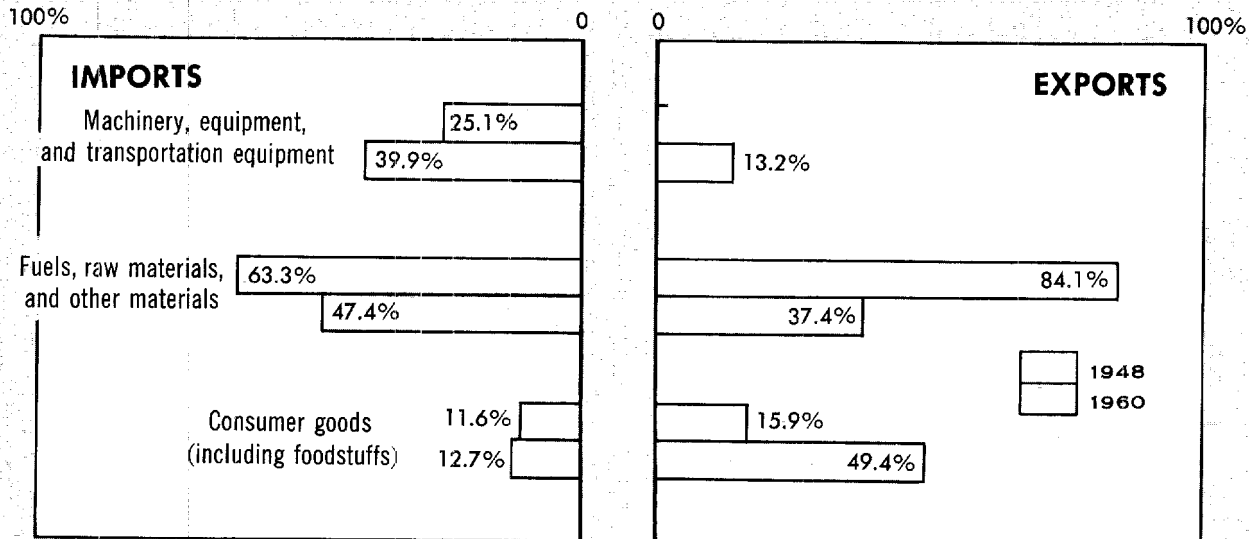
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

European countries is a source of necessary industrial imports and technology. This trade will be difficult to expand, however, because of the payments problems mentioned earlier.

Future Bulgarian trade patterns will be shaped largely by the developing CEMA plans for increased coordination and cooperation between Bloc countries. The officially indicated priority development of "truck farming," tobacco growing, non-ferrous metallurgy, agricultural chemistry, and some specialized machine building foretells a growing importance of these items in Bulgarian trade and in Bloc requirements from Bulgaria in years to come.

BULGARIA COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36911 1-63

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

BULGARIA

Table 14

Bulgaria: Foreign Trade
1948 and 1955-61

Million Current US \$

Year	Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			Trade with Non-Bloc Countries			Total Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
1948	94.1	107.5	201.6	33.1	24.6	57.7	127.2	132.1	259.3
1955	210.7	222.8	433.5	25.7	27.2	52.9	236.5	250.0	486.5
1956	260.3	204.1	464.4	41.9	47.2	89.1	302.2	251.3	553.5
1957	312.4	271.6	584.0	57.9	60.7	118.7	370.3	332.4	702.6
1958	317.1	310.6	627.6	56.3	56.2	112.5	373.4	366.8	740.1
1959	399.9	449.4	849.3	67.5	130.3	197.8	467.4	579.7	1,047.1
1960	471.8	522.6	994.4	100.0	110.3	210.3	571.8	632.9	1,204.7
1961 a/	553.9 b/	556.1 b/	1,110.0 b/	108.7	109.9	218.5	662.6	666.0	1,328.5

a. Preliminary data.

b. Including data for Yugoslavia.

UNCLASSIFIED

BULGARIA

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 15

Bulgaria: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc
1948, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1948	1955	1960	1961	1948	1955	1960	1961
Million Current US \$								
USSR	66.2	119.4	307.5	336.6 a/	77.2	118.7	332.5	355.6 a/
Albania	0.1	2.2	2.6	2.0 b/	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.0 b/
Czechoslovakia	13.3	25.4	54.7	66.3 a/	16.0	41.6	61.9	55.3 a/
East Germany	6.3	32.5	56.2	75.5 a/	2.2	23.1	70.3	84.6 a/
Hungary	1.7	10.1	11.6	13.3 c/	1.8	13.2	11.5	13.4 c/
Poland	5.8	6.9	20.3	20.8 c/	8.2	10.4	21.6	21.6 c/
Rumania	0.7	9.4	8.4	14.1 c/	2.0	10.7	9.1	9.1 c/
Communist China		4.6	7.5	5.0 b/		4.3	9.6	5.0 b/
Mongolia			N.A.	N.A.			N.A.	N.A.
North Korea			0	N.A.			1.8	N.A.
North Vietnam			1.8	N.A.			2.4	N.A.
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>94.1</u>	<u>210.7</u>	<u>471.8</u>	<u>553.9 d/</u>	<u>107.5</u>	<u>222.8</u>	<u>522.6</u>	<u>556.1 d/</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	74.0	91.4	82.5	83.6 d/	81.4	89.1	82.6	83.5 d/

a. Preliminary data.

b. Estimated.

c. As reported by the trading partner.

d. Preliminary data, including data for Yugoslavia.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

BULGARIA

Table 16

Bulgaria: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade
1948, 1955, and 1960

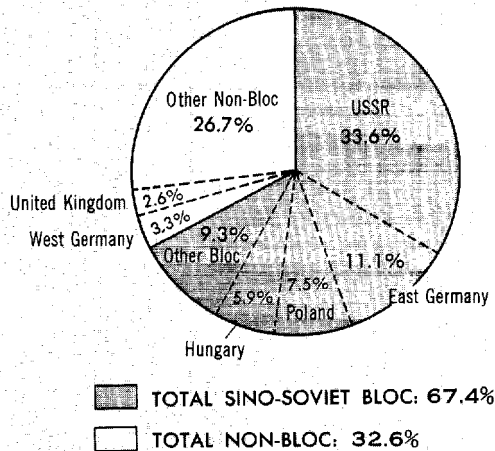
Commodity Group	Percent		
	1948	1955	1960
Exports			
Machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>84.1</u>	<u>58.9</u>	<u>37.4</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	23.9	11.1
Raw materials of plant and animal origin	N.A.	35.0	26.3
Consumer goods (including foodstuffs)	<u>15.9</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>49.4</u>
Of plant derivation	N.A.	22.6	37.0
Of animal derivation	N.A.	15.7	11.0
Of industrial derivation	N.A.	0.3	1.4
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Imports			
Machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment	<u>25.1</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>39.9</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>63.3</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>47.4</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	30.7	32.4
Raw materials of plant and animal origin	N.A.	13.1	15.0
Consumer goods (including foodstuffs)	<u>11.6</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Of plant derivation	N.A.	1.3	5.6
Of animal derivation	N.A.	0.4	2.0
Of industrial derivation	N.A.	3.7	5.1
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961**



36912 1-63

With a highly diversified and relatively large engineering industry, Czechoslovakia is a major supplier of specialized machinery and equipment for the rest of the Soviet Bloc. Ranking second among the European Satellites (after East Germany) in the value of its foreign trade, Czechoslovakia makes a significant contribution toward the total economic strength of the Bloc.

The commodity composition of Czechoslovak foreign trade reflects the country's deficiencies in natural resources on the one hand and its industrialized economic structure on the other. Machinery and equipment make up about 45 percent of total exports and are scheduled to rise to 55 percent by 1965 according to the national plan. Exports of manufactured consumer goods rose as a share of total exports from about 11 percent in 1955 to 20 percent in 1961, mainly in response to increased demand by the USSR and other Satellites.

On the import side, Czechoslovakia has found it necessary to import increasing quantities of machinery and equipment to serve the complex requirements of the broad domestic investment program. The greatest strategic vulnerability of an economic nature, however, is still the country's dependence on imports of fuels and raw materials. If cut off from major sources of industrial raw materials, which amounted to 54 percent of imports in 1961, the Czechoslovak economy would be critically affected. Since World War II the country also has been dependent on imports of foodstuffs as a supplement to inadequate domestic supplies.

Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc accounted for approximately 67 percent of Czechoslovak trade in 1961. Plan goals call for a still further concentration of trade within the Bloc, the share of Czechoslovak trade with Bloc countries to increase to 75 percent by 1965. The USSR is the main supplier of both basic raw materials and foods to Czechoslovakia. More than half of the total Czechoslovak imports of a number of important commodities come from the USSR, including crude oil, nickel, manganese ore, iron ore, pig iron, aluminum, asbestos, and ferroalloys. Czechoslovakia receives large quantities of bread grains, meat and meat products, butter, and fish products from the USSR. As a result, the country ranks second in Soviet trade after East Germany. Close to half of Czechoslovakia's exports of machinery

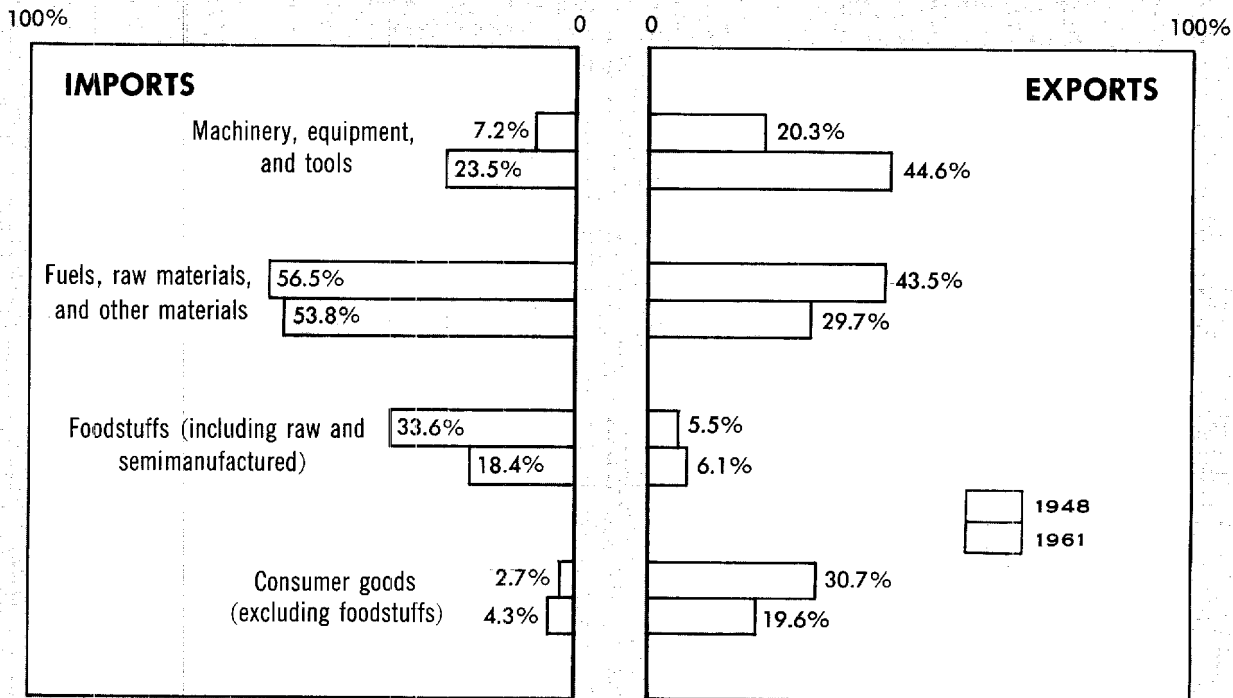
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

and equipment are purchased by the USSR, and the Soviet market exerts an important influence on the structure of output in the Czechoslovak engineering industry.

The current outlook for Czechoslovak foreign trade is clouded by domestic production and transport difficulties that have been present in the economy since mid-1961. Certain key sectors -- including the steel, cement, and machine building industries -- have failed to meet production goals, and the regime has abandoned the original plan for 1961-65. A new interim plan for 1963 is being drafted to be followed by a Seven Year Plan for 1964-70.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36913 1-63

The pattern of trade between Czechoslovakia and other countries of the Bloc is being influenced to an increasing extent by the implementation of the long-term cooperation agreements which Czechoslovakia has signed with the USSR and each of the European Satellites under CEMA auspices. Czechoslovakia now plans to concentrate on a smaller number of high-quality items and to engage in an increased intra-Bloc exchange of specialized goods. Specialization and development plans are now

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

being formulated to cover the period up to 1980. The Third Five Year Plan (1961-65) called for an increase of 47 percent in the foreign trade turnover by 1965 -- an annual rate of growth of 8 percent compared with an average increase of 11 percent during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-60).

Trade policies favor continuing contacts with the Western industrialized countries and special attention to economic relations with the underdeveloped countries of the West. The latter now account for about 14 percent of the total trade. One of the notable features of Czechoslovak trade in 1961 was the large increase in trade with the non-Bloc countries, which was attributable in part to exceptionally large purchases of Egyptian cotton, Canadian wheat, rolled steel and coking coal from Western Europe, and raw cane sugar from Cuba to be further refined and exported. For the first time since the Communist takeover, Czechoslovakia showed a deficit in its trade with non-Bloc countries, amounting to \$23 million and requiring the drawing down of foreign exchange balances.

One result of the economic difficulties that Czechoslovakia is now experiencing in its machine building industry may be a temporary slowing down of deliveries to the underdeveloped countries. Nevertheless, Czechoslovakia was continuing to extend new credits to these countries in 1962 and apparently intends to continue its programs for development of raw materials in these areas on mutually beneficial terms.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Table 17

Czechoslovakia: Foreign Trade a/
1948 and 1955-61

Million Current US \$

Year	Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			Trade with Non-Bloc Countries			Total Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
1948	246.0	223.0	469.0	507.1	458.6	965.7	753.1	681.4	1,434.6
1955	802.4	745.3	1,547.8	373.6	307.4	681.0	1,176.1	1,052.7	2,228.8
1956	886.3	785.3	1,671.7	501.0	400.4	901.5	1,387.3	1,185.8	2,573.1
1957	865.5	966.3	1,831.8	492.4	420.6	913.0	1,357.9	1,386.9	2,744.8
1958	1,040.1	942.3	1,982.4	473.2	415.0	888.3	1,513.3	1,357.3	2,870.6
1959	1,226.2	1,143.8	2,369.9	501.0	458.8	959.8	1,727.2	1,602.5	3,329.7
1960	1,360.4	1,268.2	2,628.5	569.2	547.5	1,116.8	1,929.6	1,815.7	3,745.3
1961	1,395.3	1,349.4	2,744.7	651.2	674.4	1,325.5	2,046.4	2,023.8	4,070.2

a. Including reexports. Imports and exports f.o.b. border of the exporting country.

UNCLASSIFIED

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 18

Czechoslovakia: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc
1948, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports <u>a/</u>				Imports			
	1948 <u>b/</u>	1955	1960	1961	1948 <u>c/</u>	1955 <u>d/</u>	1960 <u>d/</u>	1961 <u>d/</u>
	Million Current US \$							
USSR	120.1	402.8	658.7	713.4	117.8	365.4	630.5	656.0
Albania	0.1	5.7	7.9	11.0	0	1.9	6.9	10.7
Bulgaria	15.5	43.3	61.5	57.1	11.9	24.3	57.1	65.7
East Germany	9.8	79.7	195.6	219.9	10.7	97.9	198.2	230.0
Hungary	22.2	64.0	111.7	104.2	20.7	77.1	93.9	135.8
Poland	52.9	102.8	128.3	164.0	40.5	76.1	110.6	141.1
Rumania	23.8	37.5	63.6	77.0	29.4	41.7	64.3	54.0
Communist China	1.4	57.6	109.3	34.0	0.2	60.7	93.3	41.9
Mongolia	0	Negl.	6.5	4.4	0	0	5.6	6.0
North Korea	0.1	4.7	11.7	6.4	0	0	3.6	5.0
North Vietnam	0	4.2	5.6	4.0	0	Negl.	4.2	3.2
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>246.0</u>	<u>802.4</u>	<u>1,360.4</u>	<u>1,395.3</u>	<u>231.2 <u>e/</u></u>	<u>745.3</u>	<u>1,268.2</u>	<u>1,349.4</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	32.7	68.2	70.5	68.2	30.6	70.8	69.8	66.7

a. Exports f.o.b.

b. Provisional data.

c. Provisional data. Imports c.i.f.

d. Imports f.o.b. border of the exporting country.

e. The final figure on an f.o.b. basis is \$223.0 million.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Table 19

Czechoslovakia: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade
1948, 1955, and 1960-61

Commodity Group	Percent			
	1948	1955	1960	1961
Exports				
Machinery, equipment, and tools	<u>20.3</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>45.1</u>	<u>44.6</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>43.5</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>29.7</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	28.6	19.7	19.7
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	N.A.	2.9	2.8	2.9
Construction materials	N.A.	2.1	1.5	1.4
Raw materials of plant and animal origin <u>a/</u>	N.A.	5.7	5.3	5.8
Foodstuffs (including raw and semimanufactured)	<u>5.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>30.7</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>19.6</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Imports				
Machines, equipment, and tools	<u>7.2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>23.5</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>56.5</u>	<u>53.6</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>53.8</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	24.2	27.7	29.4
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	N.A.	8.5	9.2	8.8
Construction materials	N.A.	0.9	0.9	0.9
Raw materials of plant and animal origin <u>a/</u>	N.A.	20.0	15.3	14.7
Foodstuffs (including raw and semimanufactured)	<u>33.6</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>18.4</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>2.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

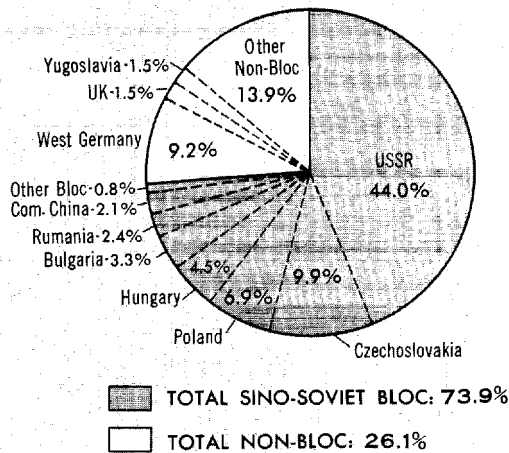
a. Including animals for breeding.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

EAST GERMANY

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961**



36914 1-63

Political as well as economic realities have dictated a continuing orientation of East German trade toward the Bloc to a far greater extent than has been the case in the other industrialized Satellites. Trade statistics covering 1961 reveal a fairly typical distribution of trade, with 73 percent of exports and 75 percent of imports deriving from Bloc trade. Among the factors that explain the continuation of a relatively low level of trade with the Free World is East Germany's unique political position, which has posed problems in establishing normal trade relationships with Western countries. Moreover, East Germany's primary export products -- machinery and engineering goods -- often have not met the high standards and requirements of the industrialized countries of Western Europe. Interzonal trade, which for West Germany is more a function of political than economic forces, has continued to account

for more than 50 percent of East Germany's trade with the industrial West in spite of persistent threats to its continuation and the efforts of East Germany to reduce its dependence on supplies from this source.

Perhaps the most important factor determining the orientation of East Germany's trade, however, has been the necessity for close ties with the USSR -- during earlier years because of the heavy requirements of the reparations program and more recently as a result of the position of the Soviet economy as a ready market for East German manufactures and the primary source for required import supplies and financial aid. Because of domestic economic failures and unanticipated requirements for Soviet aid, earlier plans to shift some part of East German trade with the USSR (currently accounting for 44 percent of the total trade) to other Bloc partners (currently accounting for 30 percent of the total trade) have not been successful. Recent efforts to effect greater specialization among the European Satellites under CEMA will be reflected only gradually in the over-all structure of East German trade.

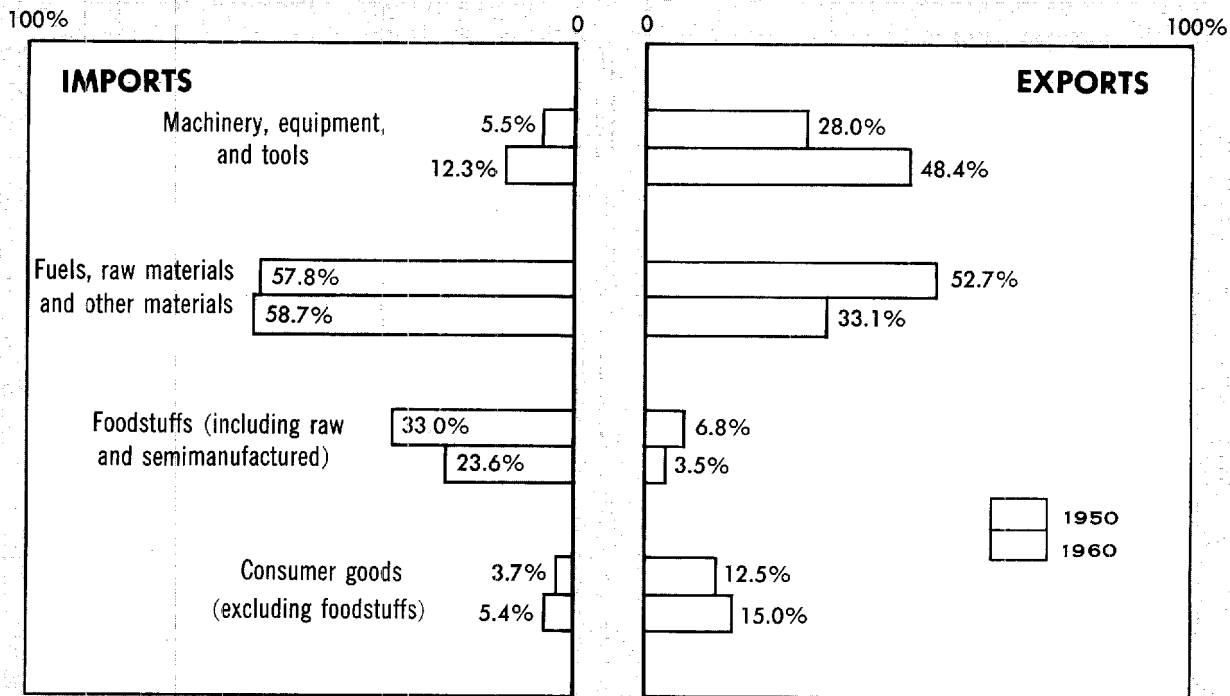
The unrealistic goals and inconsistencies in the East German Seven Year Plan, coupled with the myriad of difficulties deriving from the forced collectivization of agriculture, the decline in the labor force, and the uncertainties attending continued trade with the West, have all contributed to below-plan performance in both production and investment. As a result, portions of the over-all economic plan for 1959-65 as well as the role of foreign trade in this plan are being revamped. Trade

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

with the USSR has taken on new importance as a major means of salvaging important parts of the investment program. East German official sources admit to an import surplus of approximately \$160 million in trade with the USSR in 1961 and probably even larger amounts of unrequited imports in 1962 as a result of the extension of \$310 million in new credits from the USSR. East German plans to offer increased credits to the less developed countries, both within and outside the Bloc, apparently also have had to be postponed. Although it is possible that East Germany's total trade turnover will continue to grow at approximately the planned rate (7.6 percent), there is every reason to doubt that the East German economy will be able to generate the substantial export surpluses originally scheduled for the current long-term planning period.

EAST GERMANY COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36915 1-63

No important changes are planned in the broad categories of the commodity structure of East Germany's foreign trade, which has remained fairly stable since the mid-1950's. Almost half the value of East Germany's exports consists of machinery and equipment and one-third of industrial materials (almost exclusively chemicals and uranium), while consumer manufactures account for about 15 percent. East Germany

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

is second only to the USSR as a Bloc exporter of machinery and equipment, providing one-third of all Bloc imports in this field, and is the largest single exporter of chemicals within the Bloc. Because of the inadequate resource base, almost 60 percent of East German imports consist of industrial materials and nearly one-fourth of foodstuffs. Consumer manufactures, on the other hand, constitute only about 5 percent of imports, while purchases of machinery and equipment have multiplied almost 7 times since 1955 to reach 12 percent of the total imports in 1960.

The rapid rise in East German imports of machinery and equipment is mainly a product of improved coordination of Bloc foreign trade, and the trend can be expected to continue -- although perhaps at a somewhat reduced rate -- as a result of the current intention to convert East German industry increasingly to large-scale production of limited groups of products. Emphasis on the development of traditional industries in which East German efficiency and reputation have already been established and, insofar as possible, on the manufacture of highly processed, "labor-intensive" products also is reflected in the composition of exports in the machinery and equipment field. While phasing out production and export of some heavier types of equipment, East Germany is increasing its role as an exporter of equipment for the chemical, electrotechnical, and precision and optical industries as well as machine tools and refrigeration units. An increased emphasis on more highly processed products of the chemical industry and specialty items from the consumer goods industry also is being reflected in the commodity composition of East German exports.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

EAST GERMANY

Table 20

East Germany: Foreign Trade a/
1948 and 1955-61

Million Current US \$

Year	Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			Trade with Non-Bloc Countries			Total Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
1948 b/	105.0	117.0	222.0	37.0	37.0	74.0	142.0	154.0	296.0
1955	938.3	826.4	1,764.8	339.9	346.3	686.1	1,278.2	1,172.7	2,450.9
1956	1,039.3	959.8	1,999.2	367.9	373.9	741.8	1,407.2	1,333.7	2,740.9
1957	1,350.8	1,150.4	2,501.3	460.0	465.1	924.9	1,810.8	1,615.5	3,426.3
1958	1,445.4	1,182.1	2,627.5	464.6	512.6	977.1	1,910.0	1,694.7	3,604.6
1959	1,623.2	1,482.7	3,105.9	512.6	524.3	1,036.9	2,135.8	2,007.0	4,142.7
1960	1,635.1	1,571.9	3,207.0	567.3	610.0	1,177.3	2,202.4	2,181.9	4,384.3
1961	1,663.7	1,667.4	3,331.1	611.5	565.0	1,176.5	2,275.2	2,232.4	4,507.6

a. Exports and imports f.o.b. unless otherwise indicated.

b. Estimated. Exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f.

UNCLASSIFIED

EAST GERMANY

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 21

East Germany: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc a/
1948, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1948 ^{b/}	1955	1960	1961	1948 ^{b/}	1955	1960	1961
Million Current US \$								
USSR	N.A.	515.7	924.7	911.3	N.A.	422.1	958.1	1,069.9
Albania	N.A.	6.2	5.0	3.9	N.A.	1.3	4.3	6.3
Bulgaria	N.A.	21.3	69.0	83.6	N.A.	31.0	54.7	65.8
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	93.8	192.1	228.9	N.A.	70.7	187.0	217.9
Hungary	N.A.	46.1	94.2	99.3	N.A.	62.1	93.4	103.8
Poland	N.A.	123.7	184.0	208.1	N.A.	114.6	108.8	102.2
Rumania	N.A.	24.8	48.3	58.8	N.A.	37.9	51.9	50.3
Communist China	N.A.	97.4	97.1	55.1	N.A.	86.6	100.2	40.1
Mongolia	N.A.	0	4.7	3.1	N.A.	0	2.0	3.5
North Korea	N.A.	7.6	4.7	4.0	N.A.	0.1	4.6	3.3
North Vietnam	N.A.	1.7	11.2	7.5	N.A.	0	6.8	4.5
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>105.0</u>	<u>938.3</u>	<u>1,635.1</u>	<u>1,663.7</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>826.4</u>	<u>1,571.9</u>	<u>1,667.4</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	73.9	73.4	74.2	73.1	76.0	70.5	72.0	74.7

a. Exports and imports f.o.b. unless otherwise indicated.

b. Exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f. Trade turnover figures are available as follows: USSR, \$105 million; Czechoslovakia, \$25 million; Poland, \$70 million; Bulgaria, \$10 million; and Communist China, \$10 million.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EAST GERMANY

Table 22

East Germany: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade
1950, 1955, 1958, and 1960

Commodity Group	Percent							
	Exports				Imports			
	1950	1955	1958	1960	1950	1955	1958	1960
Machinery, equipment, and tools	<u>28.0</u>	<u>55.7</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>52.7</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>57.8 a/</u>	<u>59.1 a/</u>	<u>57.9 a/</u>	<u>58.7 a/</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38.2
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.4
Construction materials	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.2
Raw materials of plant and animal origin	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.9 a/
Foodstuffs (including raw and semi-manufactured)	<u>6.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>12.5</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

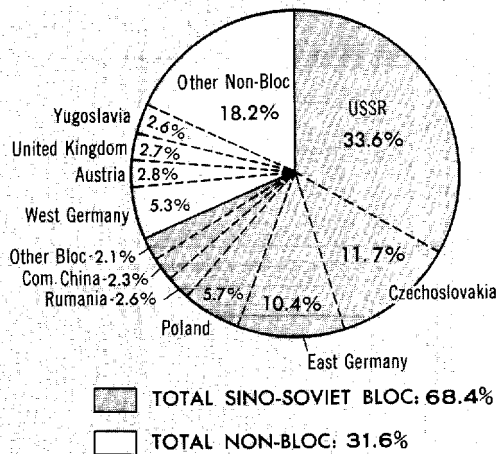
a. Including animals for breeding.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HUNGARY

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961***



36916 1-63

*Preliminary data

A notable feature of Hungarian foreign trade in recent years has been the changing composition of trade -- an increase in exports of machinery, equipment, and tools and a decline in the share of foodstuffs exported. With the exception of the period immediately following the revolt in 1956, when all production was disorganized, Hungary has been able to register gains in most sectors of its machine industry. On the other hand, the depressed state of agriculture under the pressures of collectivization has handicapped the country in maintaining its traditional position as a supplier of agricultural produce. Whereas Hungary was formerly nearly self-sufficient in foodstuffs, about 10 percent of its imports now comprise foods, and the share of foods in exports has been reduced by more than one-half since 1949. Exports of foodstuffs have increased gradually from the low post-revolt level, but the value of these exports in 1961 still had not regained that of 1955.

Fuels and raw materials are by far the most important category of Hungarian imports. Nevertheless, with the improvement in material supplies in the last few years that followed completion of certain investment projects, the share of this category in total imports was reduced from 70 percent in 1958 to 59 percent in 1961. In contrast, imports of machinery and equipment for the current investment program have more than doubled since 1958 and now constitute about one-fourth of total imports.

Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc comprises nearly 70 percent of Hungarian foreign trade. Specialized machine tools, precision instruments, and telecommunications and electronic equipment are among the important exports to Bloc destinations. Hungary is a major supplier of bauxite and alumina to Czechoslovakia and East Germany and has been able to export increasing amounts of rolled steel to Bloc trading partners as construction of new facilities and modernization of the metallurgical industry has progressed.

Trade with the USSR, which accounts for 34 percent of the total trade, is of vital importance to Hungary. Among the key products that Hungary obtains from the USSR are crude oil, iron ore, pig iron, metallurgical coke, timber, cotton, and wheat as well as industrial equipment, agricultural machinery, excavators, and

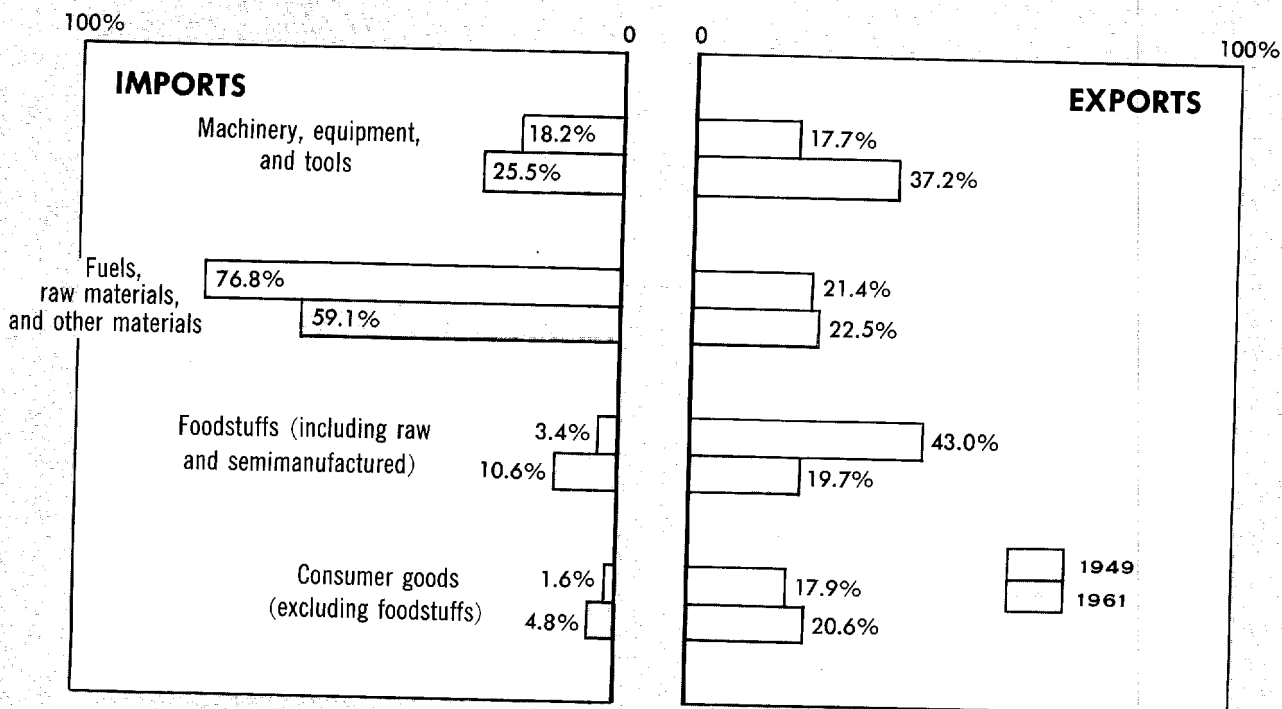
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

road-building equipment. In return, Hungary exports machine tools, control and measuring instruments, food-processing and refrigeration equipment, diesel locomotives, communications equipment, and various other machinery and consumer industry products. The USSR is estimated to have supplied \$202.5 million in credits in support of the Hungarian economy in the period 1957 through 1961. (Additional investment credits extended but not yet drawn as of 1961 amounted to about \$95 million).

Although the major part of Hungarian requirements are met from Bloc sources, about one-third of its imports are obtained in non-Bloc countries, showing a substantial dependence on trade with the West. In spite of its growing steel industry, Hungary imported in 1960 from Western Europe 156,000 tons of rolled steel out of the total imports of 229,000 tons. About 17 percent of Hungary's imports of machinery and equipment came from the West in 1960 as well as 16 percent of its industrial consumer goods and 37 percent of its foodstuffs.

HUNGARY COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36917 1-63

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

As a result of Hungary's continued dependence on its traditional Western European sources, sizable foreign trade deficits with the industrialized countries and a chronic foreign exchange shortage generally have been the rule. Import surpluses of \$50 million and \$40 million, respectively, were shown in Hungary's trade with the industrialized Western countries in 1960 and 1961. To provide a better balance of trade, the foreign trade plan for 1962 called for cutbacks in imports (particularly of raw materials from the developed West) and specified large-scale increases in marketable commodities for export. Because foreign exchange earnings depend largely on exports of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to the Western European area, the possible impact of the Common Market is of special concern to Hungarian trade officials, who are exploring ways of circumventing the Common Market trade discrimination.

In spite of problems in meeting foreign exchange commitments, a noteworthy improvement in the over-all balance of Hungarian trade occurred in 1961. Hungary was able to achieve a surplus of \$3.4 million in its total trade compared with a large deficit of \$101.9 million in 1960. A major factor in the growth of Hungary's exports in 1961 was the rapid expansion of exports of manufactured consumer goods.

Hungary is currently working on its long-range plan through 1980, which is to be coordinated with the plans of other European Satellites and the USSR in accordance with CEMA directives. Coordination of planning for the 1966-70 period will begin in 1963 and must be essentially completed by 1964.

The Second Five Year Plan (1961-65) calls for an increase of 46.2 percent in the foreign trade turnover by 1965 above the 1960 level, an annual rate of increase of 7.9 percent. Raw material imports are to rise to 63 percent of the total imports by 1965, and it is planned that a slightly higher proportion of these commodities will be provided by the Bloc. Imports of agricultural products are to decline markedly, in line with what appear to be ambitious targets set for agriculture. Exports of machinery and equipment and of food and agricultural products are to increase as a percentage of the total exports, with a relatively larger increase to non-Bloc than to Bloc countries.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

HUNGARY

Table 23

Hungary: Foreign Trade a/
1949 and 1955-61

Million Current US \$

Year	Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			Trade with Non-Bloc Countries			Total Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
1949	137.6	126.5	264.1	142.9	161.6	304.6	280.5	288.1	568.6
1955	400.8	299.5	700.3	200.2	254.7	454.9	601.0	554.2	1,155.2
1956	300.3	291.5	591.8	186.6	189.7	376.3	486.9	481.2	968.1
1957	308.5	486.6	795.1	179.4	195.8	375.2	487.9	682.4	1,170.3
1958	453.0	434.6	887.5	230.6	196.3	426.9	683.5	630.9	1,314.5
1959	509.1	556.6	1,065.7	260.5	236.3	496.8	769.6	792.9	1,562.5
1960	586.1	667.0	1,253.1	287.8	308.8	596.6	873.9	975.8	1,849.7
1961 b/	714.1	691.2	1,405.2	314.8	334.3	649.3	1,028.9	1,025.5	2,054.5

a. Including reexports. Imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b. Hungarian border.

b. For methodology, see Table 24, p. 66, below.

UNCLASSIFIED

HUNGARY

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 24

Hungary: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc a/
1949, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1949	1955	1960	1961 <u>b/</u>	1949	1955	1960	1961 <u>b/</u>
Million Current US \$								
USSR	69.9	152.9	256.5	332.3	61.8	100.3	302.9	357.9
Albania	1.6	3.9	2.4	N.A.	Negl.	1.6	3.8	N.A.
Bulgaria	5.4	8.7	11.9	13.4	4.1	12.2	13.1	13.3
Czechoslovakia	28.4	79.1	93.9	137.9	29.7	56.4	111.8	103.6
East Germany	5.2	64.9	100.7	110.1	2.2	51.3	100.9	103.6
Poland	11.5	31.9	45.5	59.7	15.2	28.6	49.6	57.4
Rumania	15.7	19.4	25.9	28.8	13.4	18.7	41.5	24.6
Communist China	0	35.9	40.2	28.8	0	30.5	36.3	17.4
Mongolia	0	0	1.6	N.A.	0	0	1.6	N.A.
North Korea	0	3.4	4.6	N.A.	0	Negl.	3.3	N.A.
North Vietnam	0	0.6	2.9	N.A.	0	0	2.2	N.A.
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>137.6</u>	<u>400.8</u>	<u>586.1</u>	<u>714.1</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>299.5</u>	<u>667.0</u>	<u>691.2</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	49.1	66.7	67.1	69.4	43.9	54.0	68.4	67.4

a. Imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b. Hungarian border.

b. Computed on the basis of percentages published in the Statistical Pocket Book of Hungary, 1962, and Kulkereskedelem, No. 3, 1962, adjusted to exclude Yugoslavia from the Bloc.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

HUNGARY

Table 25

Hungary: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade
1949, 1955, and 1960-61

Commodity Group	Percent			
	1949	1955	1960	1961
Exports				
Machinery, equipment, and tools	<u>17.7</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>37.2</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>21.4</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>22.5</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	10.4	14.0	13.4	N.A.
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	1.9	1.8	2.7	N.A.
Construction materials	1.2	1.1	0.6	N.A.
Raw materials of plant and animal origin a/	7.9	6.8	6.9	N.A.
Foodstuffs (including raw and semimanufactured)	<u>43.0</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>19.7</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>17.9</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>20.6</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Imports				
Machines, equipment, and tools	<u>18.2</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>25.5</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>76.8</u>	<u>67.7</u>	<u>58.9</u>	<u>59.1</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	28.0	25.5	28.1	N.A.
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	8.1	7.8	8.8	N.A.
Construction materials	0.7	0.4	0.9	N.A.
Raw materials of plant and animal origin a/	40.0	34.0	21.1	N.A.
Foodstuffs (including raw and semimanufactured)	<u>3.4</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>10.6</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

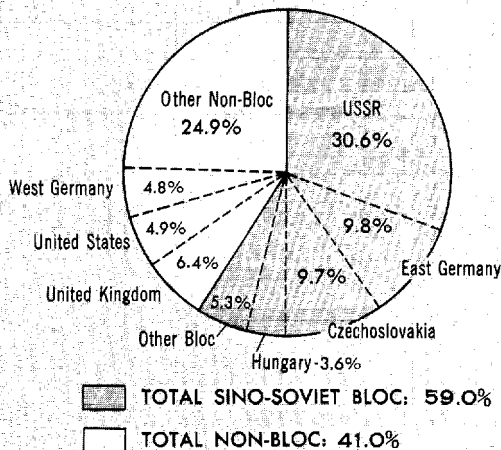
a. Including animals for breeding.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

POLAND

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961**



36918 1-63

Foreign trade is a troublesome necessity for Poland. The third largest trader in the European Satellite area, Poland is perennially plagued by balance of payments difficulties as import demands for industrial raw materials and modern technology outrace the supply of traditional exports such as coal and agricultural products and, more recently, machinery and equipment. Although 40 percent of Poland's trade is with non-Bloc countries, Poland is an important supplier of coal and coke, transportation equipment, and metal products to other Bloc countries.

The commodity composition of Poland's exports has shown a persistent and significant trend during the postwar years. As a product of Poland's increasing industrialization and its growing trade with the Bloc, Polish exports of machinery and equipment have grown from 2.4 percent of exports in 1949 to 28.0 percent in

1961, with further growth planned for the future. Simultaneously, exports of fuels, raw materials, and other materials have fallen from 68.7 percent of exports in 1949 to 39.2 percent in 1961. In part this decline reflects a rapid displacement of Poland's export markets for solid fuels through increasing use of petroleum. Exports of processed food products and nonfood consumer goods have gained a slightly increased share of the total Polish exports during the same period.

The Polish industrialization program is dependent on imports. Deficient in raw materials, Poland must import large quantities of crude oil, petroleum products, high-quality coking coal, and metallic ores. Poland also is dependent on imports for more than 1 million metric tons of grain annually and is always anxious to acquire advanced design machinery and equipment from the West -- when means of payment are available.

As do all other countries of the Soviet Bloc, Poland trades primarily with the Communist community. This intra-Bloc trade provides a less demanding market for Polish exports than does the developed West while at the same time supplying Poland with a large share of its industrial raw material needs. The USSR is Poland's most important trading partner (accounting for 31 percent of the total Polish trade), with East Germany and Czechoslovakia ranking next. Polish-Czechoslovak commercial relations are expanding dynamically.

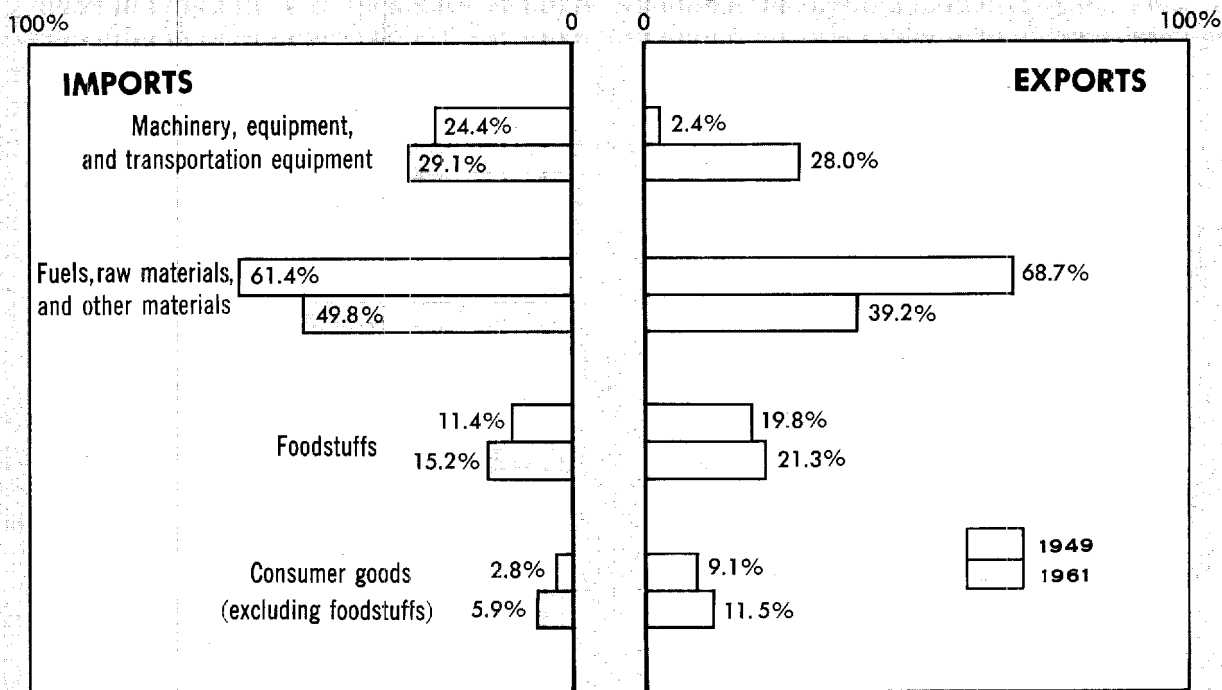
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Trade with the developed West is becoming increasingly difficult for Poland. World market prices for traditional Polish exports to this area (coal and agricultural products) have been dropping for some time, and Polish attempts to diversify exports and increase sales of machinery, equipment, and manufactured consumer goods in Western Europe have met little success. Polish officials also fear the adverse impact that Common Market economic policies may have on their agricultural exports in the future. (In 1961 the countries of the Common Market together with the UK accounted for more than 15 percent of the total Polish trade.)

Trade with the underdeveloped countries accounts annually for more than 10 percent of the total trade, and, according to official statements, this share will increase in the future. This trade provides a market for Polish industrial plants and equipment, a source of necessary raw materials, and an opportunity to participate in the Bloc-wide program of economic penetration of the uncommitted countries. Polish extensions of aid to underdeveloped countries amounted to almost \$200 million from 1956 to mid-1962.

POLAND COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36919 1-63

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

POLAND

Table 26

Poland: Foreign Trade
1949 and 1955-61

Million Current US \$

Year	Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			Trade with Non-Bloc Countries			Total Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
1949	276.1	265.1	541.2	342.7	367.3	710.0	618.8	632.4	1,251.3
1955	574.6	601.2	1,175.8	345.0	330.6	675.7	919.7	931.8	1,851.5
1956	573.0	668.5	1,241.5	411.7	353.4	765.1	984.8	1,021.8	2,006.6
1957	559.8	760.2	1,320.0	415.3	491.3	906.5	975.0	1,251.5	2,226.5
1958	586.4	692.0	1,278.4	473.1	534.8	1,007.8	1,059.4	1,226.8	2,286.2
1959	661.3	897.0	1,559.3	483.8	521.6	1,005.4	1,145.1	1,419.6	2,564.7
1960	789.4	924.4	1,713.8	536.1	570.6	1,106.7	1,325.5	1,495.0	2,820.5
1961	890.3	990.7	1,881.0	613.2	696.0	1,309.2	1,503.6	1,686.7	3,190.3

UNCLASSIFIED

POLAND

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 27

Poland: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc
1949, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1949	1955	1960	1961	1949	1955	1960	1961
Million Current US \$								
USSR	120.3	280.5	390.2	485.0	118.6	313.6	465.3	489.8
Albania	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	0.4	1.2	3.0	4.0
Bulgaria	13.7	9.6	27.6	21.6	8.6	7.0	20.2	20.8
Czechoslovakia	53.2	75.3	113.1	146.8	69.6	79.7	127.1	162.8
East Germany	64.8	125.1	124.6	109.7	47.3	121.8	186.4	202.8
Hungary	13.5	26.4	46.5	55.1	11.6	30.6	46.1	59.0
Rumania	9.4	12.6	23.2	32.5	9.0	11.9	20.5	24.0
Communist China		34.9	50.0	26.7		35.2	46.4	20.7
Mongolia			3.1	3.1			2.0	2.2
North Korea		7.8	1.4	1.4			1.9	2.8
North Vietnam			6.5	4.3		0.2	5.6	1.6
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>276.1</u>	<u>574.6</u>	<u>789.4</u>	<u>890.3</u>	<u>265.1</u>	<u>601.2</u>	<u>924.4</u>	<u>990.7</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	44.6	62.5	59.6	59.2	41.9	64.5	61.8	58.7

UNCLASSIFIED

POLAND

Table 28

Poland: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade
1949, 1955, and 1960-61

Commodity Group	Percent			
	1949	1955	1960	1961
Exports				
Machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment	<u>2.4</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>28.0</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>68.7</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>39.2</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	55.6	34.2	29.8
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	N.A.	2.7	3.8	3.4
Building materials	N.A.	1.3	0.7	1.0
Raw materials of plant and animal origin <u>a/</u>	N.A.	5.3	5.2	5.0
Foodstuffs	<u>19.8</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>21.3</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>9.1</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>11.5</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Imports				
Machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment	<u>24.4</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Fuels, raw materials, and other materials	<u>61.4</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>51.5</u>	<u>49.8</u>
Fuels, minerals, and metals	N.A.	19.6	25.1	26.7
Chemical products, fertilizer, and rubber	N.A.	8.9	7.9	6.6
Building materials	N.A.	1.0	0.5	0.5
Raw materials of plant and animal origin <u>a/</u>	N.A.	22.3	18.1	16.0
Foodstuffs	<u>11.4</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>
Consumer goods (excluding foodstuffs)	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

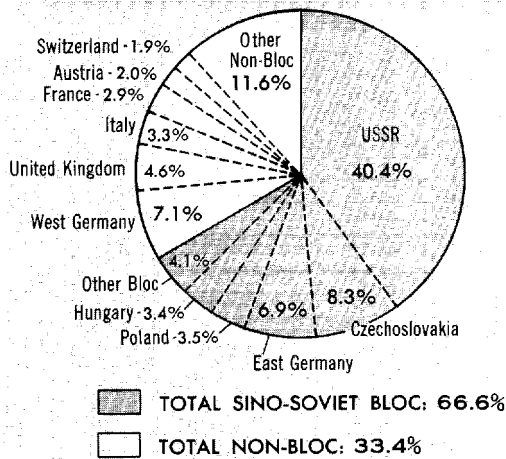
a. Including animals for breeding.

UNCLASSIFIED

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

RUMANIA

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE
1961**



36920 1-63

Rumania has the fastest growing economy in the Bloc today, although it is one of the less developed Sino-Soviet countries. To acquire the machinery and equipment necessary to keep its economy growing at a fast pace, Rumania has had to expand its foreign trade rapidly. Its chief exports consist of agricultural and petroleum products.

According to the Six Year Plan (1960-65), Rumanian trade by 1965 is to be double that of 1959. In only 2 years, Rumania has already reached almost 80 percent of this goal. Trade with the Bloc now accounts for about 67 percent of the total Rumanian trade and is planned to remain at 65 to 70 percent of total trade through 1965. This is a sizable decline, however, in the share of Bloc trade from the level in 1959, when it was 79 percent. The relative increase in importance of trade with the Free World since 1959 reflects Rumania's need to broaden its trade contacts to meet the requirements of its industrial program.

Fuels and raw materials accounted for 57 percent of Rumanian exports in 1960. The most important items in this category were petroleum and petroleum products, produced by Rumania's major industry. With the opening of the "Friendship" pipeline, a direct supply of crude oil will flow from the USSR to Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland for new oil refineries in these countries. The oil products produced by these refineries will lessen the demand for Rumanian oil products, allowing larger shipments of these products to Western Europe. Rumania also exports large quantities of lumber and food products.

Although Rumania has an ample supply of petroleum, it lacks many other raw materials. In 1960, raw materials and semimanufactures, such as rolled steel, iron ore, and coke, made up 57 percent of its total imports. Machinery and equipment also are large import items. Because much of the machinery that Rumania needs to fulfill its plans cannot be obtained within the Bloc large amounts of machinery and equipment have been purchased and will continue to be purchased from the Free World, especially Western Europe, in return for sales of agricultural and petroleum products. The high tariffs on agricultural products planned by the Common Market will hinder Rumanian sales of agricultural products in the future, and these may well be diverted to Bloc markets.

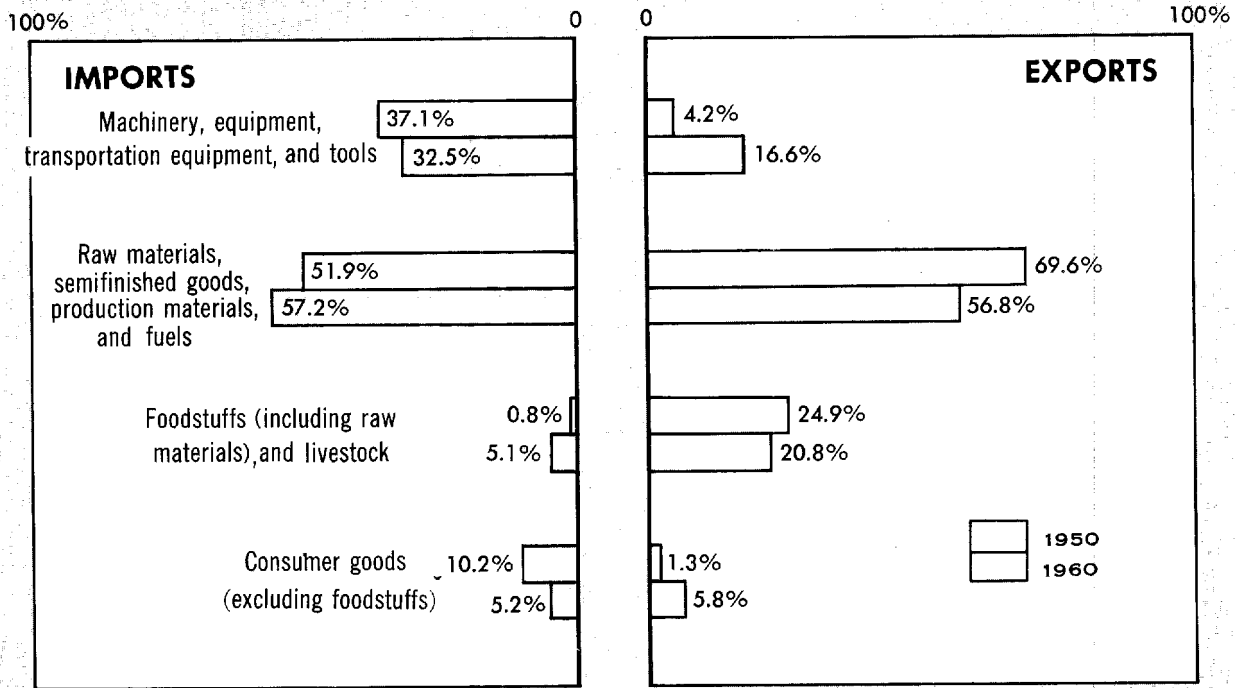
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

The USSR is the largest trading partner of Rumania, accounting for about 40 percent of the total Rumanian trade. Rumania supplies the USSR with petroleum and chemical products, ships, lumber, some industrial equipment, and other goods in return for pig iron, iron ore, rolled steel, coke, industrial equipment, and agricultural products.

Even though Rumania has successfully achieved the pattern of trade called for in the Six Year Plan, this may be altered in the next few years. The closer cooperation of the CEMA countries in the future may lead to a larger proportionate share of intra-Bloc trade in the total trade of each of the Bloc countries. In that case, Rumanian trade with the Free World could be expected to grow much more slowly than in the past.

RUMANIA COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN TRADE



36921 1-63

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

UNCLASSIFIED

RUMANIA

Table 29

Rumania: Foreign Trade
1950, 1955, and 1958-61

Million Current US \$

Year	Trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc			Trade with Non-Bloc Countries			Total Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
1950 <u>a/</u>	188.7	192.2	380.9	23.3	51.1	74.4	212.0	243.3	455.3
1955 <u>a/</u>	340.3	385.5	725.8	81.5	76.8	158.3	421.8	462.3	884.1
1958	352.0	378.3	730.3	116.4	103.5	219.9	468.4	481.8	950.2
1959	409.7	402.3	812.0	112.8	99.8	212.6	522.5	502.1	1,024.6
1960	515.4	468.9	984.3	201.8	179.1	380.9	717.2	648.0	1,365.2
1961	536.0	535.3	1,071.2	256.6	279.5	536.3	792.6	814.8	1,607.5

a. Estimated.

UNCLASSIFIED

RUMANIA

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 30

Rumania: Trade with Countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc
1950, 1955, and 1960-61

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1950 ^{a/}	1955 ^{a/}	1960	1961	1950 ^{a/}	1955 ^{a/}	1960	1961
Million Current US \$								
USSR	139	209.8	281.5	351.3	114.0	267.8	266.0	298.9
Albania	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.4	Negl.	0.7	0.4
Bulgaria	N.A.	10.7	9.2	9.1	N.A.	9.4	8.6	14.1
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	41.7	62.6	56.8	N.A.	37.5	63.9	76.3
East Germany	N.A.	37.9	53.9	53.0	N.A.	24.8	51.9	58.6
Hungary	13.4 ^{b/}	18.7	42.0	25.0	15.7 ^{b/}	19.4	25.8	29.4
Poland	11.6	11.9	20.9	24.6	13.0	12.6	23.1	32.0
Communist China	Negl.	6	33.3	9.3	Negl.	14	23.6	19.7
Mongolia	N.A.	N.A.	0.2	0.5	N.A.	N.A.	0.2	0.5
North Korea	N.A.	1	5.3	0.9	N.A.	0	3.0	2.8
North Vietnam	N.A.	N.A.	4.5	4.3	N.A.	N.A.	2.2	2.6
Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	<u>188.7</u>	<u>340.3</u>	<u>515.4</u>	<u>536.0</u>	<u>192.2</u>	<u>385.5</u>	<u>468.9</u>	<u>535.3</u>
Sino-Soviet Bloc as a percent of total exports or imports	89.0	80.7	71.9	67.6	79.0	83.4	72.4	65.7

a. Data by individual country for 1950 and 1955 are from official statistics of the partner countries.

b. 1949 data.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

RUMANIA

Table 31

Rumania: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade a/
1950, 1956, and 1960

Commodity Group	Percent		
	1950	1956	1960
Exports			
Machinery, equipment, transportation equipment, and tools	4.2	10.1	16.6
Raw materials, semifinished goods, production materials, and fuels	69.6	62.6	56.8
Foodstuffs, including raw materials, and livestock	24.9	23.8	20.8
Industrial consumer goods	1.3	3.5	5.8
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Imports			
Machinery, equipment, transportation equipment, and tools	37.1	20.5	32.5
Raw materials, semifinished goods, production materials, and fuels	51.9	68.2	57.2
Foodstuffs, including raw materials, and livestock	0.8	6.9	5.1
Industrial consumer goods	10.2	4.4	5.2
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

a. Percentage data for 1961, by commodity category, are not available.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX

SOURCES FOR STATISTICAL DATA ON THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE SOVIET BLOC

USSR	<u>The Foreign Trade of the USSR in 1961: A Statistical Survey.</u>
Albania	<u>Statistical Yearbook for Albania, 1960.</u>
Bulgaria	<u>Statisticheski spravochnik na N.R. Bulgariya</u> (Statistical Handbook of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria), 1961. <u>Statisticheski godishnik</u> (Statistical Yearbook), 1961.
Czechoslovakia	<u>Statisticka rocenka, CSSR</u> (Statistical Yearbook, Czechoslovakia), 1961. <u>Statisticke zpravy</u> (Statistical Reports), No. 1 and No. 2, 1962. Enclosure to <u>Statisticke zpravy</u> , Nos. 5-6, 1961.
East Germany	<u>Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik</u> (Statistical Yearbook, East Germany), 1962.
Hungary	<u>Statisztikai evkonyv</u> (Statistical Yearbook), 1960. <u>Statisztikai havi kozlemenyek</u> (Monthly Statistical Bulletins), No. 7, 1960, and Nos. 2 and 12, 1962. <u>Kulkereskedelem</u> , No. 3, 1962. <u>Statistical Pocket Book of Hungary</u> , 1962. <u>Voprosy ekonomiki</u> , August 1962. <u>Nepszabadsag</u> , 19 January 1962.
Poland	<u>Rocznik statystyczny</u> (Statistical Yearbook), 1961. <u>Statystyka handlu zagranicznego</u> (Statistics of Foreign Trade), 1961.
Rumania	<u>Anuarul statistic al R.P.R.</u> (Statistical Yearbook of Rumania), 1961. <u>Breviar statistic al R.P.R.</u> (Statistical Summary of Rumania), 1962.
Communist China	Statistics are based on data reported by Soviet Bloc trading partners.

UNCLASSIFIED

Approved For Release 1999/09/27 : CIA-RDP79S01046A000900060001-6
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved For Release 1999/09/27 : CIA-RDP79S01046A000900060001-6

Control Staff

Control Sheet

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Series Number CIA/RR A. ERA 63-2

Classification

Date of Document February 1963

Number of Copies 425

<u>Copy No.</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Returned</u>
1	AD/RR	26 Mar 63	
2	DDI	"	
3	SA/RR	2 Apr 63	19 Apr 63
90 - 124	Rec'd in St/P/C	2 Apr 63	
90	[REDACTED]	3 Apr 63	
91	[REDACTED]	"	
92	[REDACTED]	"	
93	25X1A	"	
94, 95	[REDACTED]	"	
96	[REDACTED]	"	
97	[REDACTED]	"	
98	[REDACTED]	"	
99	[REDACTED]	"	
100	[REDACTED]	30 Apr 63	
101 - 104	[REDACTED]	3 Apr 63	
105	25X1X7	"	
106 - 108	[REDACTED]	"	
109	[REDACTED]	"	
110, 111	[REDACTED]	"	
112	[REDACTED]	"	
113	[REDACTED]	"	
114	[REDACTED]	"	
115 - 117	[REDACTED]	30 Apr 63	
118 - 124	Filed in St/P/C	3 Apr 63	
73	Received in St/P/C	8 Apr 63	
119	25X1A9a [REDACTED] R/MM	11 Apr 63	
79	Received in St/P/C	12 Apr 63	
118	Don. ST/P/A	30 April 63	25 June 63
120	25X1A9a [REDACTED] I/PO	6 May 63	
25X1A 121	[REDACTED]	15 May 63	
73	25X1A9a [REDACTED] SA/RR	23 May 63	28 May 63
125-126	Received from Records Center	28 May 63	
124	25X1A9a [REDACTED]	31 May 63	
73	25X1A9a [REDACTED] ST/P/A	5 Jul 63	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25X1X8
25X1A9a 118	[REDACTED] A/P	12 Aug 63	
122	25X1A6a [REDACTED] 25X1X7	27 May 63	
123	Sanitized for [REDACTED] min [REDACTED]	27 May 63	25X1A6a
25X1A9a 125	Approved [REDACTED] CIA-RDP79S01046A000900060001-6	28 May 63	
127	Received from Records Center	11 Oct 63	
25X1A9a 127	[REDACTED] C/E	14 Oct 63	16 Oct 63

25X1A9a 128 [redacted] ST/P 15 Oct 63 31 Dec 63
 129 [redacted] ST/P 17 Oct 63
 Approved For Release 1999/09/27 : CIA-RDP79S01046A000900060001-6
 25X1A 127, 129 & 130 [redacted] ST/P 30 Oct 63
 129 & 130 Returned 21 Nov 63
 129 Records Center 16 Dec 63
 128 Records Center 4 Aug 64
 130 ST/P- [redacted] 25X1A 22 Oct 64
 126 ST/P- [redacted] 30 Dec 64 30 Dec 64
 129 RC 18 Feb 65 25X1A9a
 126 RC 3 Aug 65