

Notes on Foreign Trade Data Obtained
from the USSR

General Comments

1. The materials recently acquired from the USSR contain a substantial amount of detailed information on Soviet foreign trade developments during the first half of 1975. This type of information has never been available before and should prove to be useful. Soviet statements on trade development during the first half of the year are generally always limited to one sentence, as for example in the plan fulfillment report for the first half of 1975: "Foreign trade turnover increased 26 percent and totaled 23.8 billion rubles."

2. The Soviet reports would have been much more useful, however, if they could have been obtained a few months earlier. As it is, they will soon be overtaken by events as the USSR is expected to soon start publishing plan fulfillment reports for the whole of 1975 and articles on foreign trade development.

Highlights of Soviet Reports

Direction of Trade

3. Trade turnover during the first half of 1975 increased by 26% and totaled 23.8 billion rubles (worth about \$33.8 billion at 1 ruble = \$1.42, the average rate for the first six months of 1975; the dollar value also increased 26%). Trade with other Communist countries increased at an overall faster rate so that their share of total Soviet trade rose. This probably reflects

the higher CEMA foreign trade prices which went into effect at the beginning of the year. The table below shows the distribution of trade by major country grouping. No further breakdown by country or area is possible.

Soviet Foreign Trade Turnover by Major Area*
for the First Half of 1975 and a Comparison
of the Distribution of Trade with 1974

in billions of rubles

	<u>First Half 1975</u>		<u>Full Year 1974</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
TOTAL	<u>23.8</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>39.6</u>	<u>100</u>
Socialist	14	58	21.4	54
of which CEMA	12	50	19.4	49
Developed West	7	29	12.4	31
Developing Countries	3	13	5.8	15

* Soviet definition, which includes Greece, Spain, Portugal, and Malta in the Developed Western category.

Trade Balance

4. During the first half of 1975 Soviet exports increased by 9% and amounted to some 11.0 billion rubles (about \$15.6 billion). Imports on the other hand grew by about 45% and were worth some 12.8 billion rubles (about \$18.2 billion), resulting in an overall trade deficit of 1.8 billion rubles (about \$2.6 billion). This contrasts with the 1.2 billion ruble (about \$1.6

billion) overall surplus during the first half of 1974. For 1974 as a whole, the USSR was in overall surplus, but nevertheless suffered a \$911 million hard currency trade deficit.

No further breakdown on the trade balance is possible, but the data released by the Soviets supports our estimate for a record trade deficit in 1975 of about \$5 billion.

Commodity Trade

5. Oil. Soviet oil exports increased some 11% in volume during the first half of 1975 and totaled 59 million metric tons. In value, these exports increased 27%, reflecting higher CEMA prices, and amounted to 2,542 million rubles (about \$3,610 million). Soviet crude oil imports increased 157% to 3.0 million metric tons, but at an apparently significantly reduced average price: \$82 per metric ton in 1975 compared to \$98 in the first half of 1974. Crude oil imports nevertheless cost the Soviet some \$250 million in the first half of 1975, compared to some \$100 million in the first half of 1974. Imports of oil products, including jet fuel, fell 8% in volume but cost nearly two and one-half times more -- some \$80 million.

6. Pipe imports, presumably largely from the West, increased 30% in volume but increased more than two and one-half times in value to more than \$900 million.

7. Rolled ferrous metals increased some 4% in volume but 21% in value to \$670 million.

8. Machinery and equipment imports increased in value by 52%, amounting to some \$6.2 billion. This should reflect the growing volume of imports from the West.

9. Grain imports were not included in the commodity data for total Soviet imports during the first half of 1975, but were included in a statistical summary on trade with the US during the first half of 1975.

Soviet Trade with the US

10. Statistics on trade with the US do not compare with comparable US statistics for the first half of 1975. For example, the USSR reports exports to the US valued at \$109 million, compared to US statistics reporting \$134 million. The Soviet statistics do not report oil or platinum group metal exports (worth \$45 and \$40 million respectively, according to US statistics), although some of this could be included in its unidentified residual of \$53 million. On the other hand, the Soviets report exports of \$31 million worth of urea to the US, while US statistics show no such imports from the USSR. On the other side of the trade ledger, the Soviets report imports from the US totaling \$630 million, compared to US statistics which show only some \$520 million for the first half of 1975. The Soviets report imports of machinery and equipment worth some \$216 million, compared to US reported exports of \$171 million. The comparisons on imports of grain are fairly close, however, with the Soviets reporting some \$260 million, while the US shows some \$245 million.

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ANALYTICAL NOTE

on Total Foreign Trade of the USSR for the First
Half of 1975 and on Trade and Economic
Cooperation with Industrially Developed
Capitalist Countries

In the first half of 1975 the foreign trade of the USSR -- together with the successful, overall growth of the Soviet economy -- progressed considerably. Foreign trade turnover amounted to 23.8 billion rubles, an increase of 26 percent compared with the same period in 1974.

It should be noted that the data on trade for the first half year does not give an exact presentation of the potential total trade turnover and the ratio of exports and imports for all of 1975, in so far as the delivery of goods in the first and second half of the year are carried out unevenly.

The main share of trade in the period under review as usual falls to the socialist countries, with whom the trade turnover amounted to 14 billion rubles. Moreover, trade with these countries continued to develop faster than with the capitalist countries.

In the group of the Socialist countries, the dominant position in the Soviet Union's trade is occupied by the CEMA countries. The trade turnover with the CEMA countries amounted to more than 12 billion rubles. Among these countries

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the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria were the Soviet Union's leading trading partners.

At present definite conditions are being created for the further widening and planning of the development of trade and economic relations of the Soviet Union with CEMA members.

Aiming for the practical realization of their earlier adopted Complex Program for Socialist Economic Integration, the CEMA member countries are actively working on coordinating their mutual national economic plans for 1976-1980, -coordinating these plans with the Complex Program, and -- on this basis -- preparing new trade relations for the whole period. At the 29th CEMA Session in July 1975 the CEMA members adopted an agreed upon plan of multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980. Included in this plan are most of the large measures for constructing industrial projects by the joint efforts of interested countries at a total estimated cost of around 9 billion transferable rubles. The interested CEMA members already have started building a series of these projects. The planned projects will allow the necessary increase in production of products essential for the national economy of the CEMA members, such as natural gas, cellulose, asbestos, ferrous metals, nickel, ferrous raw materials, feed additives, and others. As a result of all these measures, according to preliminary data, the volume of mutual trade turnover of the CEMA member for 1976-1980 can increase one and a half times

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compared with the past five-year period, and by a greater measure between some individual countries.

The developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have an important place in the system of foreign economic relations of the Soviet Union.

The trade turnover with this group of countries in the first half of 1975 amounted to 3 billion rubles.

The UAR, Iraq, India, Iran, Syria, and Argentina occupied the most prominent places among these countries.

The deepening economic relations with the developing countries are tied with the further perfection of the form of economic and technical cooperation, which is seen as an efficient method for this group of countries to enter into a system of development and mutually profitable international division of labor. One example of this type of cooperation with the developing countries is the rendering of Soviet assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises and projects, which are founded on agreements on economic and technical cooperation. At present the construction of several types of projects are being carried out in the UAR (the Khelunskiy* metallurgical combine), India (the metallurgical factory in Kokaro), Turkey (the metallurgical factory in Iskandura), Iraq (the dam and hydro-electric power station on the Evfrat (Euphrates River), Guinea (a bauxite and mining complex) and others.

* Russian spelling.

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The USSR's trade and economic relations with the industrially developed capitalist countries were marred by unfavorable conditions on the markets of these countries, evoked by the crises apparent in the capitalist economy. To a definite degree these circumstances are reflected in the composition of trade with these countries, although on the whole the trade turnover with these countries increased and amounted to 7 billion rubles during the first half year. In a better trade and political situation, and under better market conditions for Soviet exports, the size of the trade turnover could have been considerably larger.

In the period under review there was no serious change in the structure of exports and imports in trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries. Big items in the Soviet exports to these countries were hard coal, coke, oil and oil products, manganese and chrome ore, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, cotton, fabrics, fertilizer, and wood and cellulose-paper products; Soviet deliveries of machinery, equipment, and other industrial goods also increased. The USSR imported metal cutting machine tools, foundry equipment, and other types of machinery and equipment, necessary types of raw and other materials, including rolled ferrous metals, pipe, calcinated soda, chemical raw materials and semimanufactures, wool, and raw leather; fabrics, clothing, shoes, medicines, and

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foods also occupy an important place in Soviet imports from industrially developed capitalist countries.

Among the industrially developed capitalist countries, the FRG, Japan, Finland, Italy, France, Great Britain, and the USA were the biggest trading partners of the Soviet Union in the first half of the year; they accounted for about three-fourths of Soviet commodity turnover with that group of countries. During this time, trade turnover grew with the majority of the industrially developed capitalist countries. However, with Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and a few other countries there was a reduction in the volume of trade.

Side by side with the strengthening and widening of traditional forms of trade, in this current year the Soviet Union continued to seek out and develop with foreign countries complex, long-term, and large-scale economic collaboration, including those on a compensation basis.

In relations with CEMA member countries, such collaboration, as mentioned above, is carried out according to plans-embodied in the life of the Complex Program for Socialist Economic Integration.

Trade and economic relations of the Soviet Union with the countries of Western Europe -- at first with France, the FRG, and Italy -- and also with the USA and Japan, have entered into a new stage, characterized in past years by the transition to large-scale cooperation on a long-term basis.

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The long-term agreements and programs for the development of trade and economic relations, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, which were signed between the government of the USSR with governments of a series of Western countries, served to provide the trade and economic foundation for such a transition.

The most dynamic thing to develop out of the new forms of cooperation are the compensation deals.

Several tens of agreements and contracts have already been concluded that call for delivery of equipment and materials to the USSR on a compensation basis. These deliveries, worth several billion rubles, are for more than 50 industrial projects of the chemical and petrochemical industries, oil, gas, forestry, cellulose-paper, ferrous metallurgical, and coal industries. The export of products of the same value is foreseen.

All of the signed agreements and contracts are being successfully realized.

Wide-ranging cooperation on large-scale projects were achieved with firms of France. The most important projects, being carried out mainly through government and private bank credits, are:

- deliveries from France to the USSR of equipment, pipe, and materials for gas pipelines and the purchase on a long-term basis of Soviet natural gas;

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- delivery to the USSR of plant and equipment for the production of ammonia and equipment for an ammonia pipeline;
- agreement on delivery to the USSR of equipment for the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose-paper combine with a capacity of 500 thousand tons of cellulose in the USSR;
- delivery to the USSR of equipment for the production of high impact polystyrene foam and styrene and delivery to France of polystyrene;
- delivery of equipment for the construction of phase III of the Orenburg gas fields, including installations for desulfurizing gas and for drying gas.

Negotiations are being conducted with French firms for the purchase of equipment of large-scale enterprises for chemical, food, metallurgical and other branches of industry for the total sum of a few hundred million rubles.

In 1974 French exports of machinery and equipment to the USSR totaled 270 million rubles and they have the tendency for further increases.

In past years by means of large deliveries to the Soviet Union of machinery and equipment (550 million rubles in 1974) the Federal Republic of Germany had a share in an significant number of large-scale projects.

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Noteworthy among the largest cooperation projects was the agreement on cooperation in the construction in the USSR of an electrometallurgical combine for the production on the basis of direct reduction of iron of 5 million tons of metal products and about 2.7 million tons of high quality sheet steel and assorted rolled products per year.

Besides this, different West German firms had orders for equipment and plants for the production of polyvinyl chloride resins, chlorine, and two plants for the production of high pressure polyethylene.

The realization of projects with Italy are being successfully developed.

Compensation projects with a total value of about \$1.0 billion are being successfully realized by credits given by leading state and private Italian banks. An additional credit for the sum of \$900 million, given not long ago to the Soviet side, will promote the development of large-scale deals with Italy for chemical and cellulose-paper industries, non-ferrous metallurgy, and ore-mining industries, which are being negotiated with Italian firms.

Our cooperation on large-scale projects with Japan is developing at a highly active rate.

The General Agreement on Japanese deliveries to the USSR of equipment, machinery, and other goods (financed by firms' credits) for working forest resources of the Soviet Far East

and on the delivery of forest materials from the USSR to Japan was successfully fulfilled. This agreement was signed between 10 Soviet foreign trade organizations and 14 Japanese trade and industrial firms.

Based on the positive experience of cooperation under this agreement, another two general agreements were signed with Japanese firms, the value of mutual deliveries to exceed by almost five times the total deliveries according to the first agreement. Moreover, one of them -- the so-called Second General Agreement which was signed -- had a special credit agreement for financing Japanese exports to the USSR.

Another large cooperation project with Japan allows for the exploitation of the South Yukutian coal basin. The general agreement which was signed foresees the purchase in Japan of a large batch of machinery and equipment and deliveries of coking coal to Japan on a long-term basis.

Also deserving of attention is a new form of cooperation such as joint agreements with Japanese firms for geological work on oil and gas on the shelf of Sakhalin Island.

Recently our trade relations with Canada have become more active. For instance, in May 1975 a Protocol was signed with the Canadian State Corporation for Export Development on the provision to the Soviet Union of a long-term credit for a sum of 500 million Canadian dollars.

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Touching on our business cooperation with US firms, it is worth noting that all the signed agreements and contracts, which foresaw delivery to the USSR, were successfully executed mainly because of the earlier lines of credit given by the US Eximbank. Both the Soviet and the American sides accurately execute their obligations.

This is in regard to the contract for delivery of equipment and technical documentation for the Kama truck plant; equipment for four ammonia plants with a total capacity of 1.8 million tons per year; equipment for handling and transporting chemical products at Odessa and Ventspils; equipment for an ammonia pipeline; equipment for the production of ferrous products with a capacity of 6 million tons per year, in the city of Kremenchug (recently an agreement was signed for a second similar plant); equipment for the production of acetic acid with a capacity of 150 thousand tons per year at Severodonetsk; equipment for the production of tableware at Kiev and in Vladimir Oblast; and equipment for a series of other industrial projects. Recently in Moscow the first stone was laid for the construction of the International Trade Center.

Contracts are being executed to carry out the work on the Center.

Having constructed and put into operation a department for the production of the beverage "Pepsi-Cola" at Novorossiia, the question of building one more facility is being considered.

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At present, negotiations are continuing with American firms on the possibility of constructing in the USSR a series of industrial projects, including on a compensation basis, for the production of fiber glass, methane, butalene, silicon crystals, graphite electrodes, chisels, equipment for the cellulose-paper industries, and other branches.

The successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has opened new possibilities for further development and activization of multilateral cooperation of the European states, the USA, and Canada in the spheres of economics, science, technology, environmental protection, and in other spheres of economic activity, as well as in reducing international tension. One of the main necessary conditions for this is the abolishment of all discriminatory practices that the capitalist countries still apply, in one or another form, in trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

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USSR Exports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975

(value in millions of rubles)

	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
TOTAL:	-	10,054.4	-	11,000.0
Including:				
Machinery, equipment and transportation means of which:	-	2,051.2	-	2,251.8
Metal cutting machine tools (without accessories and spare parts)	8,350	61.8	8,967	70.3
Forging and pressing equipment	-	7.5	-	7.8
Power equipment	-	181.7	-	160.0
Electrotechnical equipment	-	32.2	-	35.5
Cable and wire	-	15.9	-	14.8
Equipment for underground and open exploitation of useful minerals	-	66.7	-	93.5
Metallurgical equipment	-	181.8	-	170.2
Equipment for geological prospecting, engineering geology, and extraction of oil and natural gas	-	57.6	-	70.2
Hoisting and transporting equipment	-	33.0	-	45.2

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USSR Exports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
(Continued)

	(value in millions of rubles)			
	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Equipment for the food processing industry	-	15.9	-	31.8
Equipment for the textile industry	-	20.0	-	26.0
Equipment for the chemical industry	-	40.7	-	42.4
Equipment and road machinery for road construction	-	67.5	-	73.0
Tractors, agricultural machinery and implements	-	184.2	-	218.0
Railroad rolling stock	-	61.7	-	81.4
Trucks, including trucks, on automobile frames and special purpose automobiles	Units	19,120	18,771	112.5
Passenger cars, motorcycles and motor scooters	-	219.5	-	244.7
Coal (including charge) and anthracite	1,000 tons	13,061	13,234	402.8
Coke, coal tar	1,000 tons	2,343	2,160	106.1
Oil and oil products	1,000 tons	53,126	59,196	2,542.2
Pig iron	1,000 tons	2,556.2	2,105.0	146.6

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USSR Exports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
(Continued)

(value in millions of rubles)

	Unit of Measurement	1st. Half 1974		1st. Half 1975	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Rolled Ferrous metals	1,000 tons	2,961.7	350.1	2,948.6	529.6
Pipes	1,000 tons	169.7	33.6	168.3	51.7
Rolled nonferrous metals	1,000 tons	75.9	53.7	66.1	54.7
Paint and lacquer materials	1,000 tons	50.9	9.4	49.1	9.1
Phosphoric fertilizers	1,000 tons	58.3	7.0	63.8	13.0
Potassium fertilizers	1,000 tons	1,219.6	63.1	1,328.0	100.8
Nitrogen fertilizers	1,000 tons	111.3	20.2	101.4	26.5
Preparations for agricultural pesticides	Ton	7,701	3.8	8,066	6.2
Synthetic rubber	1,000 tons	42.8	15.3	58.2	24.4
Tires, tubes, and flaps	-	-	27.2	-	31.6
Cement	1,000 tons	2,255	38.9	1,899	42.2
Forest materials and manufactures	-	-	466.8	-	442.6
Paper	1,000 tons	328.0	55.1	315.4	59.2
Cotton fiber	1,000 tons	375.6	335.1	364.0	309.2

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USSR Exports of Individual Goods
 First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
 (Continued)

	(value in millions of rubles)			
	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Grain (including groats)	5,811.4	517.7	3,094.2	313.3
Meat and meat products	37.6	27.0	19.3	15.6
Animal fats, edible (including butter)	53.0	22.5	61.1	29.1
Vegetable oils, edible	220.3	101.2	236.1	141.8
Fabrics, cotton and cotton type	113.4	27.1	111.6	23.8
Clothing and linens	-	12.7	-	13.1
Machines, instruments and metallic manufactured consumer goods	-	90.4	-	128.9
Medicines	-	32.7	-	34.8

USSR Exports of Individual Goods

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USSR Imports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975

(value in millions of rubles)

	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
TOTAL: including:	-	8,831.9	-	12,800
Machinery, equipment and transportation means of which:	-	3,109.7	-	4,371.2
Metal cutting machine tools (without accessories and spare parts)	6,190	120.0	6,011	119.9
Forging and pressing equipment	-	56.3	-	46.5
Power equipment	-	50.5	-	47.0
Electrotechnical equipment	-	103.9	-	145.2
Cable and wire	-	58.9	-	88.0
Metallurgical equipment	22.8	74.8	44.4	187.3
Equipment for the oil refinery industry	10.7	19.4	18.5	44.6
Hoisting and transporting equipment	-	159.3	-	214.3
Cranes (without accessories and spare parts)	595	47.9	886	80.7
Equipment for the food processing industry	-	112.1	-	125.6

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USSR Imports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
(Continued)

(value in millions of rubles)

	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Equipment for the textile industry	-	82.9	-	119.9
Equipment for the chemical industry	-	260.3	-	344.5
Equipment for forest, cellulose, paper, and wood processing industries, except wood working machine tools	-	89.5	-	61.8
Equipment for the building materials industry	-	28.1	-	35.9
Equipment and road machinery for road construction	-	47.5	-	73.5
Equipment for the printing industry	-	23.5	-	22.3
Equipment for the sewing industry	-	11.3	-	14.8
Tractors, agricultural machinery and implements	-	147.8	-	182.1
Railroad rolling stock and auxiliary equipment for them	-	184.7	-	255.3
Trucks, including trucks on automobile frames and special purpose automobiles	Units	5,460	5,246	66.6
Buses	Units	4,158	5,514	101.8

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USSR Imports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
(Continued)

	Unit of Measurement	(value in millions of rubles)			
		1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Vessels, ship, shipraising, and diving equipment and port equipment	-	-	286.3	-	513.5
Passengers cars, motorcycles, and motor scooters	-	-	57.2	-	63.0
Coal (including charge) and anthracite	1,000 tons	5,107	76.4	5,663	179.5
Coke, coal tar	1,000 tons	342	8.7	370	18.0
Crude oil	1,000 tons	1,176	87.7	3,024	175.4
Oil products, synthetic jet fuel	1,000 tons	564.1	25.2	520.2	57.2
Rolled ferrous metals	1,000 tons	2,009.3	423.0	2,095.1	472.2
Pipes	1,000 tons	970.4	245.1	1,261.3	638.1
Rolled non-ferrous metals	Ton	12,928	18.3	27,165	30.0
Organic and synthetic dyes and natural indigo	1,000 tons	5.9	26.1	10.1	42.7
Paint and lacquer materials	1,000 tons	113.8	62.6	141.4	84.9
Phosphoric fertilizers	1,000 tons	34.2	13.2	25.6	19.2
Preparations for agricultural pesticides	Ton	25,458	43.8	30,637	70.0

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USSR Imports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
(Continued)

(value in millions of rubles)

	Unit of Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Natural rubber	Ton	151,344	99.7	149,337	66.0
Synthetic rubber	Ton	13,798	8.9	33,203	26.9
Tires, tubes, and flaps	-	-	9.1	-	17.1
Forest materials and manufactures	-	-	32.4	-	39.5
Paper	1,000 tons	149.6	51.6	295.7	142.4
Cotton fiber	1,000 tons	89.3	163.3	87.4	119.1
Wool (washed)	1,000 tons	61.8	188.9	68.4	119.4
Oil seeds and fruit for industrial use	Ton	42,314	16.7	52,927	22.7
Tobacco (raw)	Ton	38,796	54.7	42,357	84.5
Dried fruit and berries	1,000 tons	57.4	19.5	91.4	37.7
Edible vegetable oil	1,000 tons	10.9	11.0	42.1	29.3
Fabrics, cotton and cotton type	Million meters	71.3	35.2	91.6	46.9
Fabrics, wool and wool type	Million meters	7.0	25.9	9.9	42.2
Fabrics, silk an silk type, including those from synthetic fibers	Million meters	50.2	52.4	72.8	85.4

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USSR Imports of Individual Goods
First Half Year of 1974 and 1975
(Continued)

(value in millions of rubles)

	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clothing and linens of which	-	435.6	-	531.8
Knitted outer and underwear	-	133.1	-	159.1
Shoes, leather	1,000 pairs	157.7	35,395	226.3
Furniture	-	114.9	-	148.5
Medicines	-	119.6	-	144.8

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Rate of Growth of Foreign Trade of the USSR
With Individual Countries for the First Half
of 1975 Compared with the First Half of 1974
and the Share of Machinery and Equipment in
the Imports of the USSR from these Countries
In the First Half of 1975

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Rate of Growth</u>	<u>Share of Machinery and Equipment</u>
West Germany	34.2	47.1
Japan	32.2	31.2
Italy	39.7	29.9
France	50.9	55.8
Finland	20.9	36.5
U S A	32.2	34.3

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Soviet Exports to the US

(value in thousands of rubles)

Unit of Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
TOTAL:	-	84.9	-	76.5
of which:				
Machinery, equipment and transportation means	-	559	-	2,113
Chrome ore	188	5,770	113	9,315
Urea	7,540	1,422	97,813	21,786
Potassium fertilizers	101,207	2,045	77,595	3,361
Sheet glass, window	880	282	655	157
Plywood	4,589	537	6,497	552
Furs and raw furs (excluding prepared fur articles)	-	1,238	-	515
Bristles	28	142	3	10
Caviar	16	1	2,045	96
Vodka	7,050	48	18,635	108
Watches, including mechanisms	512,765	913	249,314	454
Printed materials	-	464	-	352

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Soviet Exports to the US
(Continued)

(value in thousands of rubles)

Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Philatelia (stamps)	-	147	-	239
Phonograph records	-	75	-	52
Sporting guns	7,540	252	2,020	56
Handicraft and art items	-	135	-	84
Movie films	-	-	-	159

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Soviet Imports from the US

(value in thousands of rubles)

	Unit of Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
TOTAL:	Million rubles	-	308.6	-	443.7
of which:					
Machinery equipment, and transportation means including:	-	-	91,212	-	152,012
Metalcutting machine tools	Units	157	6,382	82	1,920
Lines of metalcutting machine tools	-	-	6,998	-	10,355
Equipment for factories for automotive production	-	-	13,981	-	10,341
Equipment for underground and open exploitation of useful minerals	-	-	346	-	2,806
Industrial electrical furnaces	Units	26	4,973	47	11,249
Rolling mill equipment	-	-	-	-	97
Foundry equipment	-	-	813	-	24,932
Equipment for geological prospecting, engineering geology, and extraction of oil and natural gas	-	-	365	-	2,205
Loading machines, except machines for underground work	Units	2	15	56	4,361

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Soviet Imports from the US
(Continued)

(value in thousands of rubles)

	Unit of Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Equipment for the textile industry	-	-	3,236	-	2,112
Equipment for the chemical industry	-	-	1,821	-	5,417
Bulldozers	Unit	-	-	124	14,904
Accessories and spare parts for road machinery and road-building equipment	-	-	2,952	-	8,963
Electronic calculating machines	-	-	2,486	-	3,211
Instruments and laboratory equipment	-	-	2,295	-	3,952
Medical equipment and instruments, except equipment for the chemical-pharmaceutical industry	-	-	361	-	272
Agricultural machinery	-	-	619	-	807
Pumps	Unit	96	4,918	6	1,091
Oil products, synthetic jet fuel	Ton	540	223	4,405	2,600
Fluorspar	Ton	13,700	314	10,804	767

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Soviet Imports from the US
(Continued)

(value in thousands of rubles)

	Unit of Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Plastic materials and materials for their production	-	-	7,705	-	11,214
Artificial resins	Ton	700	506	4,650	3,083
Monocethanolamine	Ton	1,425	710	2,370	1,748
Solvents	Ton	6,733	1,292	17,760	4,065
Preparations for agricultural pesticides	Ton	2,145	2,816	1,853	5,955
Cellulose	Ton	4,000	826	21,793	7,196
Synthetic cotton fiber	Ton	502	663	1,449	2,118
Artificial silk	Ton	3,221	3,751	2,747	3,500
Raw cow hides	1,000 units	239	3,104	472	2,643
Leather substitutes	1,000 square decimeters	2,800	175	5,000	255
Artificial intestines	1,000 meters	142,000	1,424	33,900	456
Grain (excluding groats)	1,000 tons	2,831	167,690	1,348	183,497
Almonds	Ton	610	1,653	1,752	2,736

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Soviet Imports from the US
(Continued)

(value in thousands of rubles)

Unit of Measurement	1st Half 1974		1st Half 1975	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cigarettes	53	215	15	72
Medicines	-	306	-	225
Printed materials	-	1,160	-	1,530
Philatelia (stamps)	-	-	-	88
Movie films	-	168	-	170

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