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RECENT TRENDS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE USSR

by

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### XIII. Foreign Trade

#### Recent Trends in the Foreign Trade of the USSR

##### A. TRENDS IN TRADE

1. Soviet foreign trade almost doubled in the period 1960-69 -- from \$11.2 billion to an estimated \$21.6 billion. The average annual rate of 7.6 percent during the period was comparable to that of world trade. Performance, however, has been uneven over the period with a sharp decline in the growth rate in 1956-66 and a growth in 1967-69 in excess of the longer term average. Trade in 1968 was up \$1.9 billion or 10.2 percent over the 1967 level, the largest percentage increase since 1962. Growth in 1969 was almost as large as in 1968 in absolute terms -- \$1.6 billion -- but was only 8 percent above the previous year's level.

	In Millions of US \$									
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 1/
Exports	5,564	5,998	7,030	7,272	7,683	8,175	8,841	9,652	10,634	N.A.
Imports	5,628	5,828	6,455	7,059	7,736	8,058	7,913	8,537	9,410	N.A.
Turnover	11,192	11,826	13,486	14,331	15,420	16,233	16,754	18,189	20,044	21,650
Percentage increase over preceding year	6.4	5.7	14.0	6.3	7.6	5.3	3.2	8.6	10.2	8.0

1. Preliminary.

2. Among the principal causes of the fluctuations in the growth rate of Soviet foreign trade in the 1960's were the changes in intra-CEMA foreign trade prices in 1965-66 which reduced the value of Soviet traded goods. Soviet trade with Eastern Europe hardly increased as a result of the price

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Table 1

USSR: Geographic Distribution of Trade  
1960, 1963, 1966-69

Area	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1966		1967		1968		1969 2/	
Total 1/	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Communist Countries	11,192	100.0	14,331	100.0	16,754	100.0	18,189	100.0	20,044	100.0	21,650	100.0
Eastern Europe	8,190	73.2	10,086	70.4	11,137	66.5	12,322	67.8	13,502	67.4	14,440	66.7
China	5,869	52.4	8,310	58.0	9,154	54.6	10,131	55.7	11,280	56.3	12,200	56.4
Other 3/	1,665	14.9	600	4.2	318	1.9	107	0.6	96	0.5	60	0.3
Free World	655	5.9	1,175	8.2	1,664	9.9	2,084	11.5	2,125	10.6	2,180	10.1
Industrial West	3,002	26.8	4,245	29.6	5,617	33.5	5,866	32.2	6,543	32.6	7,210	33.3
LDC's	2,063	18.5	2,618	18.3	3,453	20.6	3,667	20.2	4,195	20.9	4,710	21.8
Hong Kong	903	8.1	1,416	9.9	1,790	10.7	1,768	9.7	1,831	9.1	(	(
Unspecified 4/	37	0.3	212	1.5	371	2.2	429	2.4	513	2.6	(	(
					3	Negl.	3	Negl.	4	Negl.	(	(
											(	(
											(	(

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Includes Cuba.

4. Composed primarily of trade with the Less Developed Countries.

they occupied only a slightly greater share in 1968, when they were valued at \$1.3 billion, than in 1960. The growth in exports of oil during 1965-68 resulted largely from substantially increased exports to the industrial West. In 1969, however, Soviet exports of oil apparently increased negligibly, with the industrial West importing less than in 1968. Food exports have now regained their former importance after grain exports fell sharply in 1964-66. Annual grain exports averaged more than \$400 million in 1967-68 compared with \$250 million in 1965-66. The USSR is again a net exporter of grain, achieving a net surplus of 3.8 million tons in 1968 following a 1966 import surplus of 4.2 millions tons.\*

5. Soviet imports since 1960 have featured machinery and equipment as well as consumer goods. (See Table 3 in Appendix) Imports of machinery and equipment -- almost three-fourths of which originate in Eastern Europe and most of the remainder in the industrial West -- increased from \$1.7 billion in 1960 to almost \$3.5 billion in 1968. Imports of consumer goods, valued at \$3 billion in 1968, have grown little in recent years because of a decline in food imports, particularly wheat in 1967-68. Manufactured consumer goods have figured more importantly in Soviet imports in the last few years, rising from \$1.1 billion in 1965 to more than \$1.8 billion in 1968. Most of these products originate in Eastern Europe, but the industrial West has provided substantial quantities since 1966.

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\* Excluding wheat flour.

### C. TRADE BY REGION

#### (i) Communist World -- Eastern Europe

6. Soviet foreign trade with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe grew at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent in the period 1960-69, increasing from \$5.9 billion in 1960 to an estimated \$12.2 billion in 1969. The 8-percent increase in 1969 was a drop from the 11 percent growth rate in 1967-68 but the decline was insignificant compared with 1965-66 when intra-CEMA foreign trade prices were revised. Soviet-Eastern European trade increased only 3 percent in 1965 and declined by 1 percent in 1966 -- the first decline in this trade since 1955.\* Despite the slower growth in 1969, Eastern Europe continues to account for well over half of Soviet total foreign trade and more than four-fifths of Soviet trade with the Communist countries.

7. East Germany has been the USSR's largest trading partner in Eastern Europe and in the world during the period 1960-69 and now accounts for more than 15 percent of total Soviet trade. When viewed in terms of growth, however, Soviet trade with Bulgaria and Poland has been more dynamic; trade with Romania has been the most sluggish. (See tabulation below)

\* The price revisions took effect in late 1965, but had their greatest effect in 1966. According to official Soviet data, the volume of Soviet trade with Eastern Europe increased 4 percent in 1966. Soviet export prices declined more than import prices in both 1965 and 1966 so that the Soviet terms of trade worsened in those years.

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Europe and more than the USSR bought from the entire West. Another \$500 million worth of machinery and equipment was imported from Czechoslovakia.

12. Consumer goods have become increasingly important in Soviet imports from Eastern Europe. In 1968, they totaled more than \$1.6 billion, up by about \$1 billion since 1960. The largest and the fastest growing share of consumer goods imported is made up of manufactured goods, growing from about \$475 million in 1960 to almost \$1.3 billion in 1968. More than half of the 1968 total consisted of clothing and footwear.

(ii) CEMA

13. The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (commonly known as CEMA or COMECON) behind its indispensable facade of unanimity is as far as ever from adopting a program for the "economic integration" of Eastern Europe. There is no evidence that CEMA in its 20 years has contributed much to the economic integration of its members. Trade among them has been bilaterally planned and for the most part bilaterally balanced, as is their trade with nearly all countries. Trade between CEMA countries has grown rapidly but not more rapidly than their trade with the rest of the world or with Western Europe.

14. The increase in trade between EEC countries since the initiation of the Common Market has been nearly twice the increase in intra-CEMA trade over the same period. Eastern Europeans have been impressed with the rapid technological development and the high level of



efficiency in Western Europe -- especially in the Common Market -- which they attribute in good part to "economic integration." Various proposals for cooperation in CEMA to emulate these achievements have been under consideration for months. None, however, has much prospect of adoption, which under CEMA rules can be done only by unanimous consent.

15. The Soviet leadership favors "economic integration" in Eastern Europe through closer coordination of plans largely as a means of binding the smaller states closer to Moscow. The USSR has not been pushing any specific proposal and has put aside the idea of "supranational planning," an approach suggested by Khrushchev in 1962 but quickly rejected by the Eastern Europeans. There has been little enthusiasm in Eastern Europe for closer plan coordination for fear of more outside interference in national economic policy. Only Poland has supported this approach.

16. The USSR would like to see further cooperation among CEMA members, and apparently would back "selective integration" in relatively new and expanding industries -- such as chemicals and electronics -- that require heavy investment for development. Such joint ventures can help to surmount the problems of the limited resources and small markets of the Eastern European countries and can be arranged within the present framework of bilateralism. These joint ventures would also contribute to the economic cohesion of the Eastern European countries --- politically desirable to the USSR -- without infringing on their economic sovereignty.

In any event the USSR will not accept any formula which effectively diminishes its economic and political control over Eastern Europe or significantly increases the costs of maintaining such control.

(iii) Communist China

17. Soviet trade with China grew rapidly in the 1950's and had featured a large Soviet surplus each year through 1955 as the result of Soviet aid in building the Chinese economy. Trade continued to increase after 1955, reaching a peak in 1959 of more than \$2 billion, but the USSR had a deficit each year as China started paying off its huge aid bill (estimated at roughly \$1.8 billion). Repayments were completed in 1965. The Sino-Soviet split in 1960 brought a precipitous decline in trade throughout the 1960's, climaxed in 1969 when trade turnover was reduced to about \$60 million. Neither the USSR nor China, however, has indicated a desire to terminate trade entirely, despite the intensity of the ideological conflict.

18. The principal Soviet exports to China have been machinery and metals and Soviet imports have been primarily manufactured consumer goods. The value of such imports and exports had declined steadily since 1959.

Soviet Trade with Communist China  
Selected Years

	Million US \$									
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1/</u>
Exports	634	955	817	187	192	175	50	59	N.A.	
Imports	881	1,100	848	413	226	143	57	37	N.A.	
Turnover	1,515	2,055	1,665	600	417	318	107	96	60	

1. Estimated.

(iv) Other Communist Countries

Soviet Trade with Other  
Communist Countries

	Million US \$				
<u>Country</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Yugoslavia	108	183	407	513	506
Cuba	178	564	766	936	902
North Vietnam	48	92	94	169	177
North Korea	114	170	178	218	293
Mongolia	139	166	220	249	247
Albania	68	0	0	0	0

19. Trade with Yugoslavia has increased steadily in the 1960's, seemingly unaffected by political and ideological differences as was the case in the previous decade. The slight decline in 1968 probably was a function of supply and demand rather than political differences, but the latter may be a factor in the current development of Soviet-Yugoslav trade. Cuba has continued as the leading Soviet trade partner in this group of countries. This trade is sustained to a significant degree by Soviet economic assistance. The 1968 total of \$902 million was a decline from the all-time high of \$936 million in 1967 and reflected a decrease in Soviet imports of sugar of about \$100 million. Increased Soviet aid apparently offset this decline to a large degree. Soviet trade with Cuba may have declined further in 1969.

20. Soviet trade with North Vietnam increased steadily in the early 1960's but as the conflict in Vietnam expanded, Soviet trade and aid

became the major prop to the North Vietnam economy and war efforts. The sharp increases in trade in 1967-68 reflect Soviet exports -- largely aid goods -- while imports from North Vietnam have declined. In 1968 Soviet exports totaled \$159 million and imports \$18 million. Trade with North Korea has increased substantially in recent years. These increases, after a number of years of stagnation, reflect a slight thaw in political relations as North Korean relations with Communist China have worsened. Soviet exports, in part reflecting economic aid, increased \$62 million in 1968 to a level of \$172 million. Soviet trade with Mongolia to a considerable extent has been generated by an extensive Soviet aid program, with exports typically exceeding imports two to three times. Soviet exports approached the \$200 million mark in 1968.

(v) Free World

Hard Currency Trade

21. Well over half of the USSR's trade with the Free World and more than 80 percent of its trade with the industrial West is conducted in hard currencies. The USSR attaches special importance to this trade because of its need for Western equipment and technology and other materials which are in short supply in the USSR. Until recently the failure of the USSR to generate sufficient hard currency earnings through exports led to disequilibrium in Soviet hard currency trade, characterized by substantial annual deficits and sizable sales of gold to finance these deficits.

22. The Soviet gold reserve had been husbanded carefully during Stalin's time, but Khrushchev did not believe in "sitting on sacks of gold" and used it freely to help finance growing imports of Western equipment and technology. Gold sales averaged well over \$200 million during this period 1959-62, and increased to more than \$500 million annually during 1963-65 to help pay for about \$1.7 billion in wheat imported from hard currency countries during 1963-66. Annual gold production -- about \$160 million in 1963 and increasing to roughly \$200 million in 1968\* -- was considerably less than sales and the Soviet gold reserve was consequently reduced.

23. The deficits\*\* were considerably less than might have been expected, however, averaging about \$335 million annually during 1963-66 despite wheat imports of about \$400 million annually (see tabulation below). This result was realized by reducing imports of industrial goods, including machinery and equipment from Western Europe and Japan, and expanding exports after 1964, particularly oil, cotton, logs, and food. In addition, short-term credit facilities were employed more extensively to finance the deficit, especially in 1966 when the USSR sold little, if any, gold. In 1967 the USSR achieved a hard currency surplus for the first time in about a decade, resulting from both expansion of exports and a reduction of imports of wheat rather than industrial goods. The return to

\* Based on Bureau of Mines estimates.

\*\* Merchandise trade is one -- albeit the largest -- element in the current account of a country's balance of payments. In most cases the Soviet hard currency payments deficit has been larger than the trade deficit, as was the surplus in 1967. Other current account elements include freight, insurance, interest, tourism, and others.

a deficit position in 1968 resulted from a large increase in imports, particularly machinery and equipment from Western Europe, but the deficit was small relative to those incurred in earlier years. A deficit of similar proportions probably was incurred in 1969; exports apparently kept pace with imports which featured increased quantities of steel and machinery and reduced amounts of wheat and rubber.

Soviet Hard Currency Trade, Imports of Wheat,  
and Sales of Gold  
1960-1969

Million US \$					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Imports of Wheat 1/</u>	<u>Sales of Gold 2/</u>
1960	745	1,015	-270	N.A.	200
1961	865	1,060	-195	31	300
1962	915	1,180	-265	N.A.	215
1963	960	1,280	-320	187	550
1964	1,010	1,545	-535	570	450
1965	1,325	1,545	-220	409	550
1966	1,480	1,745	-265	495	N.A.
1967	1,690	1,600	+90	147	15
1968	1,895	1,990	-95	110	12
1969 2/	2,100	2,200	-100	30	N.A.

1. Including wheat flour; excluding transportation costs.
2. Based on value of \$35 per troy ounce.
3. Preliminary estimates.

24. The Soviet response in 1964-66 to what is considered a threat to its financial position seems sensible. The major cost of the retrenchment was in the imports of Western capital goods foregone and, as a consequence, perhaps some slowdown in the growth of domestic output. It seems fairly evident that Soviet gold stocks were rapidly dwindling; otherwise it would

be difficult to explain why the USSR felt it necessary to curb imports of high priority goods and to pay high interest charges for the use of Western funds to help finance its deficits.

(vi) Industrial West

25. Soviet trade with the industrial West in the period 1960-68 grew at a rate of 9.3 percent and in 1969 increased an estimated 12 percent. Trade in 1969 is estimated at \$4.7 billion as compared to \$4.2 billion in 1968. This trade with the West is conducted largely with Western European countries, which have accounted for the major share of this trade throughout this period. They now account for more than three-fourths of Soviet trade with the West. This pattern had been altered somewhat during the period 1964-66, when the USSR imported large quantities of wheat from Canada, the United States, and Australia, but by 1967 it was restored when wheat imports declined sharply.

26. Soviet trade with the industrial West is typically an exchange of Soviet fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures for Western machinery and other manufactures. (See Tables 6 and 7 in Appendix) Soviet exports have continued to feature oil, coal, wood, cotton, metals and food despite Soviet efforts to diversify the range of products and increase the sale of manufactured goods. Thus the most notable successes in expanding exports in recent years have still been among the old Soviet standbys -- oil, sawn logs, vegetable oils, cotton, diamonds, and other goods of the raw or

semiprocessed variety. Oil alone represents nearly one-fourth of all Soviet exports to the West, totaling more than \$500 million in 1968. Wood and wood products -- chiefly lumber and logs -- account for about one-sixth of total, providing the USSR with almost \$340 million in export earnings in the West.

27. Machinery and equipment have made up a large part of Soviet imports from the West, typically accounting for roughly one-third to two-fifths the total. The substantial imports of wheat in 1964-66 brought a decline in imports of machinery -- from an average of about \$600 million in 1962-64 to about \$500 million in 1965. Machinery again assumed greater importance when wheat imports declined in 1967. In 1968 Soviet imports of machinery and equipment reached an all-time high of almost \$900 million. Imports of metals from the West also declined during the period of large wheat imports; they may have regained their former importance in 1969 when the USSR imported substantial quantities of Western steel.\* Wheat imports from the West, which had risen from nothing in 1962 to almost one-fourth of total Soviet imports from the West in 1966, declined to less than 6 percent of these imports in 1968 and to one or two-percent in 1969.

28. Meanwhile, a new element in Soviet imports from the West has appeared in the form of manufactured consumer goods, mostly clothing and

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\* Imports of metals fell from about \$300 million in 1962 to less than \$100 million in 1964; they were valued at \$157 million in 1968.



footwear. As a result, the pattern of imports from the West now strongly resembles that of Soviet imports from Eastern Europe. The increased attention to consumer welfare in the USSR, reflected in the expanded imports of consumer goods in the last year or two, is also shown in the increased imports from the West of consumer-oriented plants and machinery such as textile- and shoe-manufacturing equipment. This pattern may continue because the USSR is continuing to place orders in the West for substantial quantities of clothing and footwear.

(Vii) Less Developed Countries

29. Soviet trade with the less developed countries rose slightly in 1968 and 1969 to between \$1.8 and \$1.9 billion, following a decline in 1967. This trade has remained at about the same level since 1965, and this failure to grow in recent years is attributable in part to the reduced level of Soviet economic aid deliveries.

30. The commodity composition of Soviet trade with the less developed countries has not undergone any fundamental changes in the last few years. (See Tables 8 and 9 in Appendix) The dominant element of developmental aid is reflected in exports of machinery and equipment which account for roughly one-half of all Soviet exports to the area, and about three-fifths of that category is composed of complete plants. Exports of food, normally an unimportant element in Soviet exports to these countries, rose sharply in 1967, largely as a result of large wheat sales to the United Arab Republic, but fell off somewhat in 1968.

31. Textile fibers -- especially cotton -- natural rubber, and food make up the bulk of Soviet imports from the less developed countries. Imports of cotton, however, have been declining since 1965, particularly from the United Arab Republic. Natural rubber imports fell in 1967 and 1968. Food imports also fell in 1967 but increased again in 1968, reflecting larger Soviet imports of various food products, particularly cocoa from Nigeria. The year 1968 also marked the import of \$9 million in natural gas from Afghanistan -- the first major Soviet purchase of energy resources from a less developed country.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 2

USSR: Commodity Composition of Exports, 1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total exports 1/	5,564	100.0	7,272	100.0	8,175	100.0	8,841	100.0	9,652	100.0	10,634	100.0
Machinery and equipment	1,141	20.5	1,435	19.7	1,636	20.0	1,838	20.8	2,036	21.1	2,302	21.6
Complete plants	569	10.2	555	7.6	614	7.5	641	7.3	721	7.5	819	7.7
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	902	16.2	1,289	17.7	1,386	17.0	1,430	16.2	1,527	15.8	1,675	15.8
Coal and coke	242	4.4	377	5.2	384	4.7	359	4.1	351	3.6	341	3.2
Petroleum and petroleum products	658	11.8	910	12.5	999	12.2	1,064	12.0	1,156	12.0	1,307	12.3
Ores and concentrates	243	4.4	291	4.0	310	3.8	302	3.4	326	3.4	351	3.3
Iron ore	175	3.1	236	3.2	251	3.1	242	2.7	262	2.7	290	2.7
Base metals and manufactures	838	15.1	1,013	13.9	1,330	16.3	1,346	15.2	1,339	13.9	1,449	13.6
Ferrous metals	643	11.6	794	10.9	998	12.2	965	10.9	975	10.1	1,013	9.5
Rolled ferrous metals	429	7.7	551	7.6	659	8.1	633	7.2	644	6.7	663	6.2
Nonferrous metals	195	3.5	219	3.0	332	4.1	380	4.3	365	3.8	436	4.1
Aluminum	45	0.8	80	1.1	111	1.4	119	1.3	121	1.3	138	1.3
Chemicals	150	2.7	193	2.7	245	3.0	278	3.1	325	3.4	372	3.5
Wood and wood products	305	5.5	414	5.7	594	7.3	622	7.0	626	6.5	680	6.4
Lumber	183	3.3	235	3.2	312	3.8	308	3.5	283	2.9	292	2.7
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures	259	4.7	338	4.6	421	5.2	460	5.2	451	4.7	476	4.5
Cotton fiber	289	5.2	244	3.3	335	4.1	368	4.2	373	3.9	404	3.8

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table 2

USSR: Commodity Composition of Exports, 1960, 1963, 1965-68  
(continued)

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Consumer goods	892	16.2	1,156	15.9	904	11.1	1,046	11.8	1,358	14.1	1,334	12.5
Food	693	12.5	908	12.5	664	8.1	786	8.9	1,081	11.2	1,030	9.7
Grain	468	8.4	424	5.8	270	3.3	232	2.6	450	4.7	383	3.6
Other consumer goods	206	3.7	248	3.4	240	2.9	260	2.9	277	2.9	304	2.9
Other merchandise	210	3.8	226	3.1	240	2.9	310	3.5	266	2.8	279	2.6
Unspecified	516	9.3	917	12.6	1,108	13.6	1,210	13.7	1,297	13.4	1,617	15.2

Table 3

USSR: Commodity Composition of Imports  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports 1/	5,628	100.0	7,052	100.0	8,058	100.0	7,913	100.0	8,537	100.0	9,410	100.0
Machinery and equipment	1,675	29.8	2,466	34.9	2,692	33.4	2,565	32.4	2,917	34.2	3,474	36.9
Transportation equipment	660	11.7	847	12.0	990	12.3	944	11.9	927	10.9	1,031	11.0
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	237	4.2	202	2.9	192	2.5	184	2.3	186	2.2	178	1.9
Coal and coke	94	1.7	97	1.4	123	1.5	127	1.6	135	1.6	122	1.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	144	2.6	105	1.5	75	0.9	57	0.7	51	0.6	47	0.5
Ores and concentrates	214	5.6	292	4.1	316	3.9	300	3.8	314	3.7	187	2.0
Base metals and manufactures	546	9.7	465	6.6	393	4.9	308	3.9	255	4.2	452	4.8
Ferrous metals	374	6.6	340	4.8	317	3.9	249	3.2	295	3.5	375	4.0
Rolled ferrous metals	179	3.2	169	2.4	136	1.7	99	1.3	145	1.7	203	2.2
Pipe	159	2.8	137	1.9	155	1.9	125	1.6	118	1.4	154	1.6
Nonferrous metals	172	3.1	125	1.8	75	0.9	58	0.7	60	0.7	77	0.8
Copper	72	1.3	62	0.9	Negl.	Negl.	8	0.1	1	Negl.	11	0.1
Tin	35	0.6	17	0.2	21	0.3	16	0.2	18	0.2	22	0.2
Chemicals	142	2.7	285	4.0	375	4.7	298	5.0	467	5.5	536	5.7
Rubber and rubber products	196	3.5	213	3.0	199	2.5	207	2.6	183	2.1	172	1.8
Wood and wood products	105	1.9	112	1.7	150	1.9	152	1.9	187	2.2	201	2.1

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table 3

USSR: Commodity Composition of Imports  
1960, 1965, 1965-68  
(continued)

		In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
		1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
		Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures													
Cotton fiber		265	6.5	329	4.8	358	4.4	375	4.7	343	4.0	368	2.9
Wool fiber		180	3.2	170	2.4	162	2.0	140	1.8	113	1.3	119	1.3
		118	2.1	89	1.3	100	1.2	118	1.5	89	1.0	109	1.2
Consumer goods													
Food		1,572	27.9	2,113	29.9	2,657	33.0	2,725	34.4	2,859	33.5	2,004	31.9
Wheat and wheat flour		612	10.9	873	12.4	1,511	18.8	1,444	18.2	1,238	14.5	1,165	12.4
Other consumer goods		10	0.2	237	3.4	425	5.3	515	6.5	151	1.8	125	1.3
		960	17.1	1,240	17.6	1,146	14.2	1,281	16.2	1,621	19.0	1,839	19.5
Other merchandise		376	6.7	409	5.8	480	6.0	472	6.1	480	5.6	467	5.0
Unspecified		92	1.7	156	2.2	239	3.0	220	2.8	240	2.9	371	3.9

Table 4

USSR: Commodity Composition of Exports to Eastern European Communist Countries  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports 1/	3,074	100.0	4,163	100.0	4,553	100.0	4,692	100.0	5,039	100.0	5,636	100.0
Machinery and equipment	389	12.7	735	17.7	787	17.3	960	20.5	1,102	21.9	1,230	21.8
Complete plants	96	3.1	184	4.4	213	4.7	246	5.2	276	5.5	301	5.3
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	413	13.4	655	15.7	738	16.2	715	15.2	735	14.6	796	14.1
Coal and coke	171	5.6	265	6.4	265	5.8	243	5.2	226	4.5	204	3.6
Petroleum and petroleum products	240	7.8	388	9.3	470	10.3	466	9.9	489	9.7	567	10.1
Ores and concentrates	207	6.7	264	6.4	271	6.0	254	5.4	273	5.4	296	5.3
Iron ore	171	5.6	230	5.5	243	5.3	231	4.9	248	4.9	274	4.9
Base metals and manufactures	579	18.8	755	18.1	928	20.4	917	19.5	952	18.9	1,042	18.5
Ferrous metals	448	14.6	598	14.4	718	15.8	700	14.9	723	14.4	766	13.6
Rolled ferrous metals	326	10.6	448	10.8	524	11.5	512	10.9	525	10.4	536	9.5
Nonferrous metals	132	4.3	156	3.7	210	4.6	217	4.6	229	4.5	276	4.9
Aluminum	31	1.0	51	1.2	72	1.6	66	1.4	75	1.5	97	1.7
Chemicals	64	2.1	92	2.2	123	2.7	135	2.9	144	2.9	171	3.0

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.



Table 4

USSR: Commodity Composition of Exports to Eastern European Communist Countries  
1960, 1963, 1965-68  
(continued)

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Wood and wood products												
Lumber	92	3.2	139	3.3	186	4.1	200	4.3	220	4.4	249	4.4
	59	1.9	83	2.0	101	2.2	100	2.1	102	2.0	113	2.0
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures												
Cotton fiber	282	9.2	274	6.6	322	7.1	332	7.1	290	5.8	306	5.4
	234	7.6	201	4.8	255	5.6	266	5.7	235	4.7	258	4.6
Consumer goods												
Food	564	18.3	607	14.6	424	9.3	465	9.9	584	11.6	574	10.2
Grain	490	15.9	520	12.5	353	7.8	390	8.3	500	9.9	471	8.4
Other consumer goods	346	11.3	297	7.1	200	4.4	188	4.0	271	5.4	277	4.9
	75	2.4	86	2.1	71	1.6	75	1.6	84	1.7	103	1.8
Other merchandise	94	3.1	121	2.9	129	2.8	152	3.2	172	3.4	182	3.2
Unspecified	383	12.5	522	12.5	645	14.2	562	12.0	563	11.2	789	14.0

Table 5

USSR: Commodity Composition of Imports from Eastern European Communist Countries  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports 1/	2,795	100.0	4,147	100.0	4,673	100.0	4,462	100.0	5,092	100.0	5,644	100.0
Machinery and equipment	1,209	43.2	1,859	44.8	2,114	45.2	1,926	43.2	2,185	42.9	2,509	44.5
Transportation equipment	531	19.0	670	16.2	729	15.6	678	15.2	755	14.8	848	15.0
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	208	7.4	182	4.4	189	4.1	175	3.9	176	3.5	160	2.8
Coal and coke	91	3.3	94	2.3	119	2.6	127	2.8	134	2.6	122	2.2
Petroleum and petroleum products	117	4.2	88	2.1	70	1.5	48	1.1	42	0.8	38	0.7
Ores, concentrates, base metals, and manufactures	197	7.0	249	6.0	274	5.9	217	4.9	212	4.2	238	4.2
Ores and concentrates 2/	26	0.9	32	0.8	14	0.3	14	0.3	8	0.2	14	0.2
Base metals and manufactures 2/	95	3.4	155	3.7	129	2.8	96	2.2	78	1.5	113	2.0
Ferrous metals	80	2.9	145	3.5	107 2/	2.3	89 2/	2.0	77	1.5	102 2/	1.8
Rolled ferrous metals	21	0.8	50	1.2	30	0.6	25	0.6	17	0.3	53	0.9
Nonferrous metals 2/	14	0.5	10	0.2	22	0.5	7	0.2	1	Negl.	11	0.2
Chemicals	73	2.6	171	4.1	198	4.2	213	4.8	256	5.0	292	5.2
Rubber and rubber products	22	0.8	25	0.6	28	0.6	31	0.7	40	0.8	39	0.7
Wood and wood products	44	1.6	45	1.1	39	0.8	37	0.8	42	0.8	41	0.7

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

2. Excluding Soviet imports of ores and metals from Czechoslovakia, which amounted to \$75.6 million, \$714.7 million, \$130.9 million, \$106.7 million, and \$105.2 million, \$110.4 million in 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, and 1967-68 respectively.

Table 5

USSR: Commodity Composition of Imports from Eastern European Communist Countries  
1960, 1963, 1965-68  
(continued)

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Consumer goods	646	23.1	1,075	25.9	1,189	25.4	1,276	28.6	1,532	30.1	1,636	29.0
Food	170	6.1	262	6.3	305	6.5	290	6.5	353	6.9	364	6.4
Other consumer goods	476	17.0	812	19.6	884	18.9	986	22.1	1,180	23.2	1,272	22.5
Other merchandise	120	4.3	184	4.4	171	3.7	162	3.6	181	3.6	187	3.3
Unspecified	275	9.8	356	8.6	472	10.1	425	9.5	468	9.2	541	9.6

Table 6

USSR: Commodity Composition of Exports to the Industrial West  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports 1/	983	100.0	1,218	100.0	1,438	100.0	1,711	100.0	1,886	100.0	2,051	100.0
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	253	25.7	371	30.5	391	27.2	466	27.2	549	29.1	609	29.7
Coal and coke	57	5.8	98	8.1	100	7.0	100	5.8	104	5.5	100	4.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	196	19.9	273	22.4	291	20.2	366	21.4	445	23.6	506	24.7
Ores and concentrates	33	3.4	26	2.1	27	2.6	47	2.7	49	2.6	-	2.5
Manganese ore	15	1.5	8	0.6	8	0.6	10	0.6	8	0.4	6	0.3
Base metals and manufactures	112	11.4	113	9.3	203	14.1	246	14.4	204	10.8	210	10.2
Ferrous metals	72	7.3	81	6.6	120	8.3	125	7.3	110	5.8	92	4.5
Pig iron	35	3.5	42	3.4	51	3.5	61	3.6	55	2.9	40	2.0
Rolled ferrous metals	21	2.2	28	2.3	29	2.0	25	1.5	22	1.2	22	1.1
Nonferrous metals	40	4.1	33	2.7	83	5.8	122	7.1	94	5.0	117	5.7
Aluminum	7	0.7	15	1.2	30	2.1	40	2.3	34	1.8	32	1.6
Wood and wood products	158	16.1	211	17.3	297	20.7	298	17.4	322	17.1	338	16.5
Lumber	100	10.2	125	10.3	165	11.5	155	9.1	141	7.5	138	6.7
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures	70	7.2	48	4.0	75	5.2	102	6.0	126	6.7	113	5.5
Cotton fiber	50	5.1	30	2.4	59	4.1	80	4.7	108	5.7	102	5.0
Consumer goods	169	17.1	216	17.8	169	11.8	204	11.9	237	12.6	229	11.2
Food	118	12.0	138	11.3	91	6.3	115	6.7	144	7.6	139	6.8
Grain	85	8.7	70	5.8	20	1.4	3	0.2	31	1.6	37	1.8
Other consumer goods	51	5.2	78	6.4	78	5.4	89	5.2	93	4.9	90	4.4
Furs and pelts	44	4.5	67	5.5	54	3.8	63	3.7	55	2.9	54	2.6
Other merchandise	148	15.1	133	10.9	121	8.4	166	9.7	195	10.3	210	10.2
Unspecified	39	3.9	99	8.1	144	10.0	183	10.7	203	10.8	290	14.1

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown

Table 7

USSR: Commodity Composition of Imports from the Industrial West  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
Total Imports 1/	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
	1,082	100.0	1,400	100.0	1,601	100.0	1,742	100.0	1,782	100.0	2,144	100.0
Machinery and equipment	465	42.9	582	42.0	510	21.9	560	32.1	670	37.6	896	41.8
Chemical equipment	135	12.5	124	8.9	110	6.9	147	8.4	177	9.9	204	9.5
Transportation equipment	119	11.0	163	11.7	196	12.2	194	11.1	130	7.3	136	6.3
Base metals and manufactures	202	27.9	188	13.4	116	7.2	91	5.2	130	7.3	157	7.3
Ferrous metals	251	23.2	137	9.8	105	6.6	81	4.6	112	6.3	124	5.8
Rolled ferrous metals	134	12.4	76	5.4	25	1.6	21	1.2	63	3.5	73	3.4
Pipes	102	9.4	49	3.5	71	4.4	50	2.9	37	2.1	44	2.1
Nonferrous metals	51	4.7	50	3.6	10	0.6	11	0.6	18	1.0	33	1.5
Wood and wood products	52	4.8	67	4.8	100	6.2	104	6.0	133	7.5	136	6.2
Chemicals	44	4.0	87	6.2	140	8.7	142	8.2	166	9.3	191	8.9
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures	73	6.8	88	6.3	89	5.6	103	5.9	125	7.0	129	6.0
Wool fiber	48	4.4	42	3.0	38	2.4	47	2.7	34	1.9	50	2.3
Staple fiber, artificial and synthetic	13	1.2	45	3.2	30	1.9	24	1.4	28	1.6	23	1.1
Consumer goods	45	4.2	242	17.8	487	30.4	571	32.8	400	22.4	413	19.3
Wheat and wheat flour	--	--	187	13.4	366	22.9	413	23.7	147	8.2	121	5.6
Other merchandise	84	7.8	93	6.7	125	7.8	126	7.2	110	6.2	98	4.6
Unspecified	17	1.5	38	2.7	23	2.1	43	2.5	46	2.6	124	5.8

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table 8

USSR: Commodity Composition of Exports to the Less Developed Countries  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
Total Exports 1/	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
	338	100.0	752	100.0	911	100.0	886	100.0	960	100.0	947	100.0
Machinery and equipment	125	37.1	257	47.5	472	51.8	426	48.1	448	46.7	479	50.6
Complete plants	69	20.3	221	29.4	284	31.2	245	27.7	274	28.5	293	30.9
Transportation equipment	22	6.5	72	9.6	103	11.3	100	11.3	104	10.8	117	12.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	53	15.7	74	9.8	132	14.5	121	13.7	93	9.7	80	8.4
Rolled ferrous metals	24	7.1	23	3.1	40	4.4	43	4.9	39	4.1	47	5.0
Wood and wood products	25	10.4	34	4.5	54	5.9	62	7.0	49	5.1	51	5.4
Food	41	12.2	97	12.9	65	7.1	74	8.4	185	19.3	115	12.1
Other merchandise	53	15.7	70	9.3	94	10.3	98	11.1	102	10.6	105	11.1
Unspecified	6	1.8	96	12.8	54	5.9	63	7.1	43	4.5	69	7.3

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table 9

USSR: Commodity Composition of Imports from the Less Developed Countries  
1960, 1963, 1965-68

Commodity	In Millions of US Dollars and Percent of Total											
	1960		1963		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports 1/	<u>564</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Cotton fiber	<u>139</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>13.5</u>
Natural rubber	<u>152</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Food	<u>113</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>36.5</u>
Nonferrous metals	<u>33</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Other merchandise	<u>126</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>34.5</u>
Unspecified	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1.9</u>

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.