

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL



N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E D

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ACTION SHEET
C-M(73)31

NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN 1971

Action Sheet

At its meeting on 10th/11th May, 1973, the Council took note of the report by the Economic Committee in document C-M(73)31.

2. See C-R(73)29, Item V, paragraphs 49 to 52.

(Signed) K.W. ANDREAE
Executive Secretary

Note: This Action Sheet is part of, and shall be attached to, document C-M(73)31 as the top sheet

N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E D

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E D

corr. 8/5/73 follows

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DOCUMENT
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NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN 1971

9th Report by the Economic Committee

The present report which is based on statistics prepared by the International Staff(1) comprises:

- a summary of trends in NATO countries' trade with the Communist countries in 1971 and an indication of the outlook for future East/West trade;
- three Annexes(2) constituting an analytical study, on the one hand of East/West trade from the standpoint of its development in value terms and, on the other hand, of the commodity composition of such trade;
- a series of statistical tables and graphs, (Annex IV).

I. SUMMARY OF TRENDS IN 1971

A. Exports

1. For NATO member countries as a whole, 1971 was a year when the growth of exports to Communist countries(3) slackened off. These exports totalled \$6,295 million which is 8% more

(1) AC/127-D/405, AC/127-D/406, AC/127-D/409

(2) Annex I: Analysis of NATO countries' trade with the Communist countries in 1971

Annex II: Trade of 7 non-NATO member countries of OECD with the Communist countries

Annex III: Itemized study of the structure of NATO countries' trade with Communist countries in 1970. This study could only be completed after the publication by the OECD of the statistical data, i.e. 18 to 24 months after the period considered in this Annex

(3) Communist countries:

Eastern Europe: Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and GDR

USSR

China

Other Communist countries: Albania, Korea, North Vietnam

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than in 1970 but the rise in itself is well below the 1971 figure (14%) or indeed of the percentage increase in NATO sales to the world as a whole in 1971 (10.4%). In addition, there was a sharp contrast between exports of the European NATO countries which rose by only 6.5% and those of the North American NATO countries which rose by 22%.

2. Deliveries by European NATO countries to Eastern Europe (\$3,633 million) rose by 12.8% as compared with 14% in 1970 while deliveries to the USSR (\$1,451 million) and to China (\$417 million) dropped by 1.5% and 11.8% respectively. The value of sales to the other Communist countries (\$31 million) was virtually static.

3. By comparison with 1970, North American exports to Eastern Europe (\$263 million) fell by 2.5%. In contrast, exports to the USSR (\$287 million), China (\$202 million) and the other Communist countries (\$11 million) rose by 32.2%, 49.2% and 179% respectively.

B. Imports

4. NATO country imports from the Communist countries in 1971 - \$6,008 million - rose by 12.1% (as compared with 11% in 1970). This is about equal to the increase in world imports by NATO countries.

5. The growth of NATO Europe imports (\$3,465 million) from the European countries though below the 1970 level (15.7%) was none the less high - 14.9%. The increase (8.9%) in purchases from the Soviet Union (\$1,790 million) was slightly greater than in 1970. Purchases in China (\$378 million) - which rose by 7% - were on a par with the level of 1969. Purchases from the other Communist countries (\$45 million) rose by 15%.

6. North American purchases in Eastern Europe (\$232 million) went up by 11% and in China (\$28 million) by 53%. In contrast, imports from the USSR dropped by about 14% to \$70 million.

C. Balance of trade

7. The sharp fall in the NATO countries' trade surplus on transactions with the Communist countries in 1971 (\$286 million as compared with \$462 million in 1970) is due to the lower level of NATO Europe exports to the USSR and China matched by substantially higher European imports from the East. This led to a deficit and a corresponding reduction in the large North American balance of payments surplus with the Communist countries (\$433 million).

D. Degree of dependence on East/West trade

8. The Communist countries' share of NATO countries' international trade continued to be small in 1971 - 3.2% of overall exports and 3% of overall imports. As regards NATO Europe in particular, there were signs of a gradual decline both in overall Eastern exports (4.2% in 1971 as compared with 5.1% in 1967) and in overall imports (4.1% in 1971 as compared with 5.6% in 1967). These figures should not however be allowed to obscure the fact that for some Allied countries - Greece, Turkey and Iceland - or in the case of certain types of transaction (sales of grain or capital equipment) trade with the East is of some consequence.

9. For the Eastern countries, on the other hand, trade (imports and exports) with the NATO countries is of considerable importance. In 1971 the Allied nations accounted for 14% of Soviet foreign trade, 18% of GDR foreign trade, 22% of Polish and nearly 30% of Rumanian foreign trade. As for Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria for which no 1970 figures are available, the respective percentages were 20%, 16% and 14%.

II. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

10. One of the features of 1971 seems to have been the determination of the Eastern countries to keep their commercial indebtedness towards the West within limits compatible with their reserves and their current foreign currency receipts. This led to a pronounced slowdown in the growth of NATO Europe exports to the East, which was in fairly sharp contrast with the continuing high rate of growth of imports from the countries of that area.

11. The part played by North America in the development of trade in 1970 remained a small one. The upward trend stemmed primarily from Canadian sales of grains but the increase in United States deliveries to the USSR which jumped from \$118 million to \$162 million in a year must also be mentioned.

12. To sum up, trade results for 1971, though satisfactory, did not, particularly in the case of the USSR, live up to the hopes prompted by the ambitious plans for East/West economic co-operation which even if they do materialize will take some years to implement.

13. This being said, the provisional and partial figures for East/West trade in 1972 indicate a sharp increase in transactions. Heightened efforts to reduce the sources of tension between East/West, the visits by the President of the United States to China and USSR, the United States/Soviet

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trade agreement signed in the Autumn of 1972, the acceleration of economic growth in several Western countries in search of new outlets, have all contributed to the trend which became apparent at the start of 1972.

14. Other even more significant factors can explain the growth of East/West trade expected for 1972 and thereafter:

- Soviet purchases of wheat and fodder grains in the West, particularly in the United States and in Canada, estimated at 34 million tons at a cost of some \$2 milliard(1).
- The various reverses suffered by the Soviet economy which, inter alia, have adversely affected the - very modest - portion of the national product earmarked for the consumer and which could henceforward compel the leadership to make regular purchases in the West of grains, foodstuffs and other consumer goods for the Soviet population.
- The disappointing harvests elsewhere in the COMECON countries could force Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary to step up procurement of foodstuffs in the West.
- The 1972 wheat harvest in China seems to have been poorer than in 1971 and the Chinese Authorities want to build up their stocks. According to recent information, China may therefore be in the market for an amount of wheat in excess of previous average yearly purchases which have varied between 3 and 6 million tons. In addition, the improvement in political relations with Washington has already sparked off trade with the United States (purchases of wheat and four-engine aircraft for civil aviation). There are certain signs, too, that China may be willing to accept a greater volume of export credits to finance its purchases in the West.
- The growing interest shown by the Soviet Union and the other COMECON countries in agreements on industrial co-operation with the West which would enable them to modernize large sectors of their industry with the help of Western plant and technology.

(1) See C-M(72)74

- The negotiations between the USSR on the one hand and United States and Japanese groupings on the other hand for the harnessing of Siberian natural gas and oil (hydrocarbons in exchange for plant).
 - Greater use - at present on a modest scale - of new methods of financing economic and financial co-operation between East and West. Arrangements would be made on Western financial markets to supplement the export credits which already cover a large part of Western sales to Communist countries.
 - According to incomplete and unofficial figures, Soviet orders for Western capital equipment in 1972 are over the \$2.1 milliard mark and Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Rumanian orders together total \$500 million. The scale of these purchases which are to be spread over a number of years give an indication of the scope for the development of medium term East/West trade.
15. The Council is invited to take note of this report.

(Signed) Y. LAULAN
Chairman

NATO,
1110 Brussels.

ANALYSIS OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE WITH THE
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN 1972

A. NATO EUROPE TRADE WITH THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

(a) Exports

(i) Eastern Europe

1. Although slightly below the 1970 level, the rate of growth - 12.8% - of NATO Europe exports to the East European countries remained high. Sales totalled \$3,633 million. The sharpest increases were in trade with Poland (up by \$120 million or 20%); Czechoslovakia (up by \$104 million or 18%) and Hungary (up by \$103 million or 24%). Next came trade with the GDR (up by \$67 million or 7.5%), Rumania (up by \$12 million or 2.5%) and Bulgaria (up by \$5 million or 2.2%). It will be seen that sales to Rumania and Bulgaria were more or less static as a result of the limited currency reserves of those countries and their current efforts to limit the deficit in their trade balance with the West.

2. Of all the NATO countries, the Federal Republic of Germany is the leading supplier of goods to Eastern Europe and it accounts for 45% of total sales. It is followed by France and Italy with sales well up in 1971. The growth of German sales to Czechoslovakia (28%) and Hungary (43%) in 1971 deserves special mention. On the other hand, Germany's share of NATO Europe sales to the GDR fell slightly - from almost 77% in 1969 to just over 71% in 1971.

(ii) Soviet Union

3. The tendency for NATO Europe exports to the USSR to level off, first noted in 1970 (see C-M(71)38), was confirmed in 1971. Sales dropped 1.5% to a value of only \$1,451 million. Two NATO Europe countries alone were able to make any substantial advance on their sales figures: Germany with an increase of \$38 million and Belgium with an increase of \$9 million. In contrast sales by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Greece fell significantly. Given the recovery of exports which began in 1972, it is possible that the lull was the consequence of an attempt to adjust Soviet foreign trade plans (Soviet imports grew by only 6.4% in 1971 as compared with 14% in 1970), to take account of the slowdown of Soviet economic growth on the one hand and to reduce the adverse balance of payments on the other hand. It is also possible that the delay in the approval of the Ninth 5-year plan may have prompted the foreign trade authorities to act cautiously.

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(iii) China

4. NATO Europe sales to China in 1971, down 12%, totalled \$417 million which is less than in 1966. France and Italy alone were able to increase their exports. China, even more so than the USSR, does its buying abroad on a piecemeal basis and purchases fringe on the amount of currency available and on the priorities given to the various economic projects.

(b) Imports from the Communist countries and balance of trade

(i) Eastern Europe

5. The upward trend in NATO Europe imports from Eastern Europe which began in 1968 was still rising in 1971. The value of purchases totalled \$3,465 million or 4.9% more than in 1970. Germany alone accounted for over half the increase in imports, i.e. \$230 million out of a total of \$430 million. The growth of imports by France, Norway, Italy and the Netherlands was also substantial: \$223 million in all.

6. Sales by the GDR and Poland rose steeply in the year under review reaching a total of \$919 million (+16.7%) and \$827 million (+17.6%) respectively. In addition to stepping up its sales to the Federal Republic of Germany by \$88 million, the GDR also increased its exports to other member countries particularly France and Norway. Poland did best in its sales to the Common Market "Six", Norway and Denmark. The rise in Czech sales (up by 16%) to a total of \$570 million was mainly the consequence of increased buying by Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France. The growth of Hungarian sales (12%) was the same as in 1970 while the increase in Rumanian sales (12%) slipped back to half the previous year's level. The rate of growth of Bulgarian sales (9%) is the lowest for Eastern Europe.

7. The combined effect of a slight drop in the rate of increase of purchases from NATO Europe and the steady rise in sales to that area has meant that Eastern Europe was able to reduce its trade deficit (\$167 million) with the NATO Europe countries by 18% in relation to 1970. Poland had a surplus balance for the second year running (\$102 million) and Rumania crowned the efforts it has been making for some years to reduce its trade deficit by earning a modest surplus of \$7.6 million. The GDR and Bulgaria reduced their trade deficits from \$101 million to \$37 million in the first case and from \$39 million to \$27 million in the second case. In contrast, the deficits of Czechoslovakia and Hungary rose again, as in 1970, to \$108 million and \$105 million respectively. The

Federal Republic of Germany was in surplus in its transactions with all its Eastern European partners other than Rumania. France was in a similar position except as regards Poland. The results for the other NATO Europe countries are more varied.

(ii) Soviet Union

8. In 1971, NATO Europe bought goods to the value of \$1,780 million from the USSR, an increase of 8.9% over 1970. This increase is below the rate for total imports by NATO Europe which was 11.5%. In this connection, there has been an increasing gap since 1968 between the rate of increase of overall imports and the rate of increase of imports from the USSR. In 1971, the former increased by 189% by comparison with 1960 while the latter only increased by 136%. This trend illustrates the desire of the Soviet Authorities to establish forms of industrial co-operation with the West, which for them would be a practical means of obtaining the plant they need while securing outlets for some of their own goods.

9. Of all NATO member countries, the United Kingdom is still the Soviet Union's best client. Its purchases in 1971 (\$501 million) dropped however by about 5%. In contrast, the Soviet Union's other leading partners, Germany, Italy and France, together increased their imports by nearly 12%. There was likewise a steep increase in purchases by Belgium which totalled \$103 million, Turkey which shot up from \$39 million in 1970 to \$64 million in 1971 and Norway whose purchases of \$54 million were 74% higher than in 1970.

10. Under the combined effect of the cut in its 1971 purchases from the NATO Europe countries and the increase in its sales to those countries, the Soviet Union doubled its trade surplus with those areas to \$339 million as compared with \$170 million in 1970. Of all the NATO Europe countries, the Federal Republic is alone in having a surplus in its trade with the USSR.

(iii) China

11. Chinese sales to NATO Europe totalled \$378 million in 1971 which represents an increase of 7% over the previous year and is equal to the level of 1969. This trend, together with a marked drop in its purchases, enabled China to reduce its trade deficit with NATO Europe by two-thirds to only \$39 million.

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B. NATO NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES' TRADE

12. In 1971, North America's share of NATO country exports to the Communist countries rose to 12.1% as compared with 10.7% in 1970. In contrast, its share of imports dropped slightly and was only 5.5% of the total, the lowest figure recorded since 1967.

(a) Exports to Communist countries

13. United States sales to Eastern Europe fell from \$235 million in 1970 to \$220 million in 1971. On the other hand, Canadian exports rose slightly, to \$41 million. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania were the best customers for Canadian and United States products. There was a fairly sharp drop in United States sales to the GDR (\$25 million as compared with \$32 million in 1970), to Rumania (\$53 million as compared with \$66 million) and to Bulgaria (\$4 million as compared with \$15 million).

14. Canadian sales to the USSR continued on the upward trend which first appeared in 1970 and totalled \$125 million. They consist mainly of grains. The same is true of United States sales which rose by 37% in a single year to a total of some \$162 million. Since 1969, United States sales have been mounting steadily; the 1971 figure is the highest since 1959 the year for which the International Staff started keeping East/West trade statistics.

15. Exports to China originating solely in Canada soared from \$135 million in 1970 to \$202 million in 1971. The future trend of these sales will continue to depend primarily on Chinese grain requirements.

(b) Imports from the Communist countries and balance of trade

16. Canadian imports from the Communist countries in 1971 totalled \$102 million, which is some 23% more than in the previous year. Almost two-thirds of the purchases were from Eastern Europe, particularly Czechoslovakia (\$30 million) and Poland (\$15 million). Purchases from the USSR also went up sharply but are still on a modest scale (\$12 million). Purchases from China (\$23 million) are still at their 1967 level.

17. United States imports from the East (\$228 million) in 1971 were substantially on the same level as in 1970. There was, however, a slight increase in purchases from Eastern Europe which totalled \$165 million, of which \$107 million are accounted

for by purchases in Poland and \$24 million by purchases in Czechoslovakia. Imports from the Soviet Union dwindled and remained small in value - \$58 million. On the other hand, and for the first time in many years, the United States bought goods from China for the very small but not entirely insignificant amount of about \$5 million.

18. North America continued to be in surplus in its dealings with the Communist countries. It had a balance of \$433 million or 37% more than in 1970. The USSR is the principal source of this surplus - \$217 million - and is followed by China - \$174 million - and Eastern Europe as a whole - only \$31 million.

TRADE OF SEVEN NON-NATO OECD COUNTRIES
WITH THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN 1971

1. Following a procedure first established during the examination of East/West trade in 1970, a brief study has been made of trends during 1971 in the trade of seven non-NATO members of the OECD with the East(1).

(a) Exports

2. In 1971, the East's share of total exports by "the Seven" fell from 6.2% to 5.4%. This last figure is none the less higher than the figure recorded for the fifteen NATO countries which was only 3.2% or even for NATO Europe which was 4.2%. In value terms, these exports totalled \$2,527 million which is a bare 2.4% higher than in 1970. Thus the loss of momentum in the rate of expansion of NATO countries' exports to the Communist countries is even more marked in the case of "the Seven". This is due to a drop of 5.4% in sales to the USSR and a slight increase of 2.0% in sales to China which were only partially offset by an increase of 10% in sales to Eastern Europe. In the year under review, the fifteen NATO countries had more success with their exports to the East than did "the Seven".

3. As regards the relative positions of the NATO fifteen and "the Seven" on the different Eastern markets, it will be seen that exports by "the Seven" to Eastern Europe in 1971 were equal to only 26% of NATO countries' exports but that deliveries to the USSR accounted for 49% while deliveries to China were 4% higher than the exports of the NATO countries.

4. The value of sales by "the Seven" to Eastern Europe was \$998 million. Austria did best with exports to the value of \$315 million, which is 10% above its 1970 figure, but the most rapid progress was made by Japan whose sales, totalling \$159 million, rose by 50% in a single year. Poland provided the best market in Eastern Europe for "the Seven" (sales of \$221 million) followed by the GDR (\$190 million), Czechoslovakia (\$188 million), Hungary (\$175 million), Rumania (\$142 million) and Bulgaria (\$82 million).

5. Sales to the USSR representing \$845 million overall were dominated by Japanese exports which totalled \$377 million, an increase of 10% over 1970 figures. Japan is second only to the Federal Republic of Germany among Western suppliers of the USSR. In contrast performances by the traditional suppliers

(1) Austria, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland which will be collectively referred to as "the Seven"

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within the group tailed off. Austrian exports totalled only \$69 million (-16%), Finnish exports \$254 million (-10%), Swedish exports \$87 million (-34%). These figures show that the cut-back in Soviet purchases mainly affected the Western European countries as a whole, whereas imports from Japan and North America continued on their upward course in 1971.

6. Exports by "the Seven" to China were likewise dominated by Japanese sales which totalled \$578 million in 1971 or about 90% of total deliveries (\$644 million). In that same year, Japan sold as much to China (\$578 million) as all the Western European countries put together (\$583 million).

(b) Imports and the balance of trade

7. Purchases by "the Seven" from the Communist countries (\$2,464 million) rose by 8.7% in 1971 which, in percentage terms, is considerably less than the increase recorded for the NATO countries (12%). They accounted for 5.4% of overall imports as compared with 3.2% for the NATO fifteen.

8. This difference between the two growth rates is due mainly to the virtual standstill in purchases by "the Seven" from the East European countries which totalled \$330 million as against \$823 million during 1970. Austria is still the main customer with imports (\$271 million) up by 7%. Purchases by Japan on the other hand fell by 25% and came to only \$83 million. Poland is strongly in the lead as supplier of "the Seven" (\$257 million) and is followed by Czechoslovakia (\$196 million). The 19% drop in sales by the GDR (\$122 million) is mainly a consequence of the smaller deliveries to Japan. All in all, "the Seven" as customers of Eastern Europe, rank far behind the NATO countries whose purchases are 4.45 times as great.

9. Imports from the USSR in 1971 rose by 11% in comparison with 1970 to \$1,205 million or 65% of the value of NATO country imports. Japan and Finland topped the list of "the Seven" buyers, their share of imports being respectively 41% (\$496 million) and 33% (\$393 million). Japan ranks second to the United Kingdom and is ahead of Finland as a customer.

10. China sold goods to the value of \$384 million to "the Seven" in 1971. This is 23% more than in 1970 and represents some 95% of the value of deliveries to the NATO countries. Japan whose imports of \$323 million were up by 27% is China's chief Western customer.

11. "The Seven" had a surplus of \$62 million in their 1971 trade with the Communist countries as compared with \$200 million in 1970. This difference derives mainly from the increase in the trade deficit with the USSR which has gone up from \$195 million to \$360 million. On the other hand, "the Seven" doubled their trade surplus with Eastern Europe to \$168 million(1) and moreover had a large surplus (\$260 million) in transactions with China. This is none the less smaller than the surplus for 1970 (\$318 million). Trade with the other Communist countries showed a deficit of \$6 million.

(1) None the less, Poland and Czechoslovakia had a balance of \$36 million and \$8 million respectively

ITEMIZED STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE OF NATO COUNTRIES'
TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN 1970(1)

I. TRADE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN NATO COUNTRIES AND THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

A. EXPORTS

1. In 1970, the European NATO countries' sales to the European Communist countries totalled \$4,684 million. These included manufactures to the value of \$3,854 million(2), representing an increase of 9.7% over 1969 figures. This is far lower than the increase in 1969 which was 16.6%. The proportion of total exports made up by "manufactures" (82.3%) though predominant, dwindled slightly in relation to the percentages for the preceding two years.

2. Sales of manufactured goods, totalling \$1,284 million, rose the most sharply - by 19% as compared with 18% for miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$260 million), 8% for chemicals (\$616 million) and 2.8% for machinery and transport equipment (\$1,662 million).

3. Deliveries of "non-manufactures"(3), totalling \$830 million, rose by 26% in relation to 1969 following the sharp increase in sales of European foodstuffs to the East. As a result, the proportion of these goods in the composition of total exports rose slightly, from 15.8% to 17.7%.

(1) For full statistics see AC/127-D/409, dated 6th December, 1972. The figures used therein are taken from the OECD abstract of statistics for trade by commodity in 1970, Volume I (Imports), Volume I (Exports) (Foreign Trade Statistics, Series C), published late in 1972

(2) For the purpose of the present report, the term "manufactures" covers all items falling into the following sections of the SITC: Section 5 - chemicals, Section 6 - manufactured goods, Section 7 - machinery and transport equipment, Section 8 - miscellaneous manufactured articles, Section 9 - non-classified items

(3) For the purposes of the present report, the term "non-manufactures" covers all the items listed in the following sections of the SITC: Section 0 - food, Section 1 - beverages, Section 2 - crude materials, Section 3 - mineral fuels and Section 4 - oil and fats

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(i) Exports to the USSR

4. NATO Europe exports to the USSR totalled \$1,462 million in 1970. In this connection, two comments are called for. On the one hand - and for the first time in several years - the value of sales of machinery and transport equipment fell: \$615 million, as compared with \$675 million in 1969 (-8.9%). Sales by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were particularly affected. On the other hand, sales of manufactured goods rose from \$325 million worth to \$414 million (+27%) and those of miscellaneous manufactured articles from \$104 million to \$123 million (18%). All in all, sales in these three major categories (totalling \$1,152 million) accounted for about 79% of exports.

5. Sales of chemicals fell slightly - \$161 million as compared with \$169 million in 1969. Performances by Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands weakened noticeably while the United Kingdom and Germany were more successful.

6. The fraction of sales to the USSR represented by "non-manufactures" - 9.7% - rose slightly in relation to 1969 (\$142 million as compared with \$125 million) - particularly as a result of higher sales of foodstuffs and beverages.

(ii) Exports to the East European countries

7. NATO Europe exports to Eastern Europe totalled \$3,222 million in 1970. "Manufactures" accounted for about 79% of sales as compared with 90% in the case of the USSR. Their value - \$2,534 million - was 92% higher than the value of sales to the USSR. (\$1,320 million). A point to be noted is the rising percentage of chemicals and machinery and transport equipment exported to Communist Europe which is going to the East European countries (74% as compared with 70% in 1969 in the first case and 63% as compared with 58% in 1969 in the second case). On the other hand, the proportion of manufactured goods sent to those countries dwindled slightly, 68% in 1970 as compared with 70% in 1969 while the proportion of miscellaneous manufactured articles remained unchanged at 53%.

8. Sales of "non-manufactures" represented 21% of total exports. They totalled \$687 million as compared with \$536 million in 1969, mainly as a consequence of the increase in deliveries of foodstuffs (\$327 million as compared with \$237 million) and mineral fuels (\$66 million as compared with \$34 million in 1969).

9. The GDR is the principal East European customer for "non-manufactures" (\$236 million or 34% of sales), as well as "manufactures" (\$653 million or 26% of sales). A notable feature in this respect was the remarkable increase in purchases of machinery and transport equipment, the value of which rose in a single year from \$167 million to \$246 million as a consequence of larger deliveries from the Federal Republic, France and the United Kingdom.

10. In 1970, Poland doubled its purchases of foodstuffs to \$74 million as compared with \$37 million in 1969. On the other hand, its purchases of "manufactures" were smaller mainly because of more limited procurement of machinery and transport equipment. Other features of trade with the East European countries were the increases in Czech purchases of machinery (\$205 million as compared with \$167 million) and the continuing priority being given by Rumania to purchases of "manufactures" (\$438 million) which represented 89% of its total purchases from NATO Europe.

(iii) Exports to European Communist countries in relation to total exports by European NATO countries

11. As indicated in the first part of this document, exports to the European Communist countries accounted for only a very modest percentage of total world exports by NATO Europe: 4% in 1970. For certain types of goods, however, and for certain NATO countries, the East European countries are important customers. For example they bought 19% of foodstuffs exported by Greece, 21% of beverages, 32% of raw materials, 29% of oils and fats and 18% of chemicals. In the case of Turkey, these percentages are a little lower but are still of some considerable significance. This is likewise true of Icelandic sales of foodstuffs, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured articles (52% of which went to Communist countries). In addition a significant fraction of German exports of "non-manufactures" other than mineral fuels, between 9 and 15%, went to the European Communist countries.

12. As regards "manufactures", percentages are generally below 5.5% of total world sales. In the case of machinery and transport equipment this level was bettered only by Denmark and Italy (6.6%); in the case of manufactured goods by Italy (6.6%), Germany (8%), and Turkey (6.1%) and in the case of chemicals by Germany (7.1%) and Italy (8.5%).

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B. IMPORTS

13. In 1970, imports by the European NATO countries from Eastern Europe and the USSR totalled \$4,659 million (see AC/127-D/406). However, the statistics set out in document AC/127-D/409, taken from OECD figures for trade by commodities published in their "C" series, give a substantially lower total, \$4,402 million. The difference, \$257 million, applies only to imports from the USSR.

14. According to information obtained from the OECD, it would appear that while the "A" series of statistics on overall foreign trade - not broken down - gives the complete figures for trade with each country, the "C" series include aggregate figures for certain commodities which are not broken down by the reporting country. These appear under the heading "SECRET". The following paragraphs take account of this difficulty as far as possible.

15. In 1970, NATO Europe imports from the European Communist countries consisted of 43% of "manufactures" and 57% of "non-manufactures". These percentages show that there was a slight increase in the percentage for manufactures by comparison with 1969 (a rise of 1½ points). The unadjusted value of the "manufactures" purchased by NATO Europe, i.e. \$1,904 million, is equal to nearly half the value of the same type of goods sold by NATO Europe to the European Communist countries(1). On the other hand, these countries supplied three times as many "non-manufactures" as they bought (\$2,498 million as compared with \$829 million). These figures while showing that trade between the two parties is to some extent complementary none the less highlight the sharp imbalance in the structure of such trade. This factor inevitably affects the capacity of certain East European countries to balance their trade with the West and, even more so, to achieve a surplus trade balance other than episodically.

16. In 1970, European NATO countries' purchases of machinery and transport equipment from the European Communist countries totalled \$405 million, which was 46% more than in 1969. Imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, to the value of \$358 million were up by 25% and imports of chemicals, to the value of \$232 million, were 15% above their 1969 level. In contrast, imports of manufactured goods, the value of which has been reduced (for the reasons given in paragraph 13 above) and which total \$868 million dropped by 6% in comparison with the previous year.

(1) The adjusted value, about \$2,161 million, equals 56% of NATO Europe purchases from the European Communist countries

17. The drop in the value of purchases of "manufactured goods" however, is simply a statistical adjustment and has no relation with the true situation. It is clear, from the figures for preceding years and from a perusal of the items making up Section 6 of the SITC, that the value of European NATO country imports under this head could be estimated very approximately at \$1,134 million, i.e. 23% more than in 1969.

18. A point to be noted is the very substantial headway made by European Communist countries in 1970 in their sales of manufactured goods, some of which come up against heavy competition on the European markets.

(i) Imports from the USSR

19. For the above-mentioned reasons, the value of NATO Europe imports from the USSR in 1970 is given as \$1,382 million whereas in fact it should total \$1,643 million. Among "non-manufactures", imports of mineral fuels rose sharply from \$366 million in 1969 to \$436 million in 1970 (+19%)(1). In contrast, purchases of other goods either rose far more slowly or dropped slightly, as in the case of crude materials (\$445 million as compared with \$452 million) or else plummeted as in the case of food and beverages, sales of which were down by 38% (\$89.3 million as compared with \$143 million in 1969). The proportion of Soviet sales made up of "non-manufactures", (\$1,007 million), while still high, was down slightly by comparison with 1969: 61% against 63%.

20. In 1970, Soviet sales of manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment rose appreciably, while sales of miscellaneous manufactured articles stagnated below the \$10 million mark.

21. As regards manufactured goods, the figure of \$242.5 million given in document AC/127-D/409 did not include the value of United Kingdom imports of diamonds, pearls and semi-precious stones from the USSR. Most United Kingdom purchases of these items are now grouped together under the "SECRET" heading. This was also true to certain ferro-alloys, purchases of which are only given in aggregate. By comparing certain data, however, it has been possible to put a figure of about \$508 million on NATO Europe purchases of manufactured goods from the USSR in 1970 making an increase of 18% over 1969. It should be remembered in this connection that manufactured

(1) Soviet sales of crude oil and petroleum products rose from 20.6 million tons in 1969 to 22.1 million tons in 1970. This 10% increase does not fully explain the increase in the value of sales which can be attributed in part to price changes or to changes in the composition of the goods purchased and to variations in freight rates (imports are calculated on a C.I.F. basis)

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goods sold by the USSR are in fact mainly semi-manufactures: industrial diamonds, wood veneers and worked wood, nickel, silver, steel lingots, pig iron and ferro-alloys, copper, aluminium and certain other non-ferrous metals.

22. Soviet sales of machinery and transport equipment to NATO Europe went up by 87% in a single year though still on the small scale - \$66.4 million. This is well below the figure for East European countries' sales (five times as high). The expansion of Soviet exports to Germany was particularly remarkable: \$17.3 million as compared with only \$4.4 million in 1969. This increase is mainly the consequence of the sale of ships to the value of just over \$10 million. Sales to Norway rose from \$1.4 million to \$5.7 million for the same reasons. Another point to be noted is the twofold increase in purchases by Turkey which totalled \$12.5 million. Almost 60% of Soviet sales entered under "machinery and transport equipment" consisted of shipping, machine tools for metal working and non-electrical machinery and appliances such as heating equipment pumps and centrifuges and mechanical handling equipment.

(ii) Imports from Eastern Europe

23. Apart from purchases of foodstuffs as well as oils and fats which dropped slightly, NATO Europe imports from Eastern Europe, particularly of "manufactures", were well up in 1970. The proportion of NATO Europe purchases accounted for by "manufactures" was 51% as compared with 45% in 1969. It should be noted in this connection that purchases of chemicals rose by 15% to a value of \$184.5 million, manufactured goods by 27% to a value of \$625.7 million, machinery and transport equipment by 40% to a value of \$339 million and miscellaneous manufactured articles (including consumer durables) by 26%.

24. The Federal Republic of Germany was the best customer. Its purchases of manufactured goods, machinery, equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles accounted for some 47% of total NATO Europe imports of this type of product from Eastern Europe. The GDR leads in sales to NATO Europe, and particularly to the Federal Republic. It is followed by Czechoslovakia, and some way behind, by Poland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. A point of interest is the fact that Rumania, although less industrialized than Hungary, did better than the latter in its sales of "manufactures" to NATO Europe (\$186.6 million as compared with \$157.4 million).

25. Sales of "non-manufactures" which are losing ground (49%) within the context of total East European exports to NATO Europe came to \$1,491 million in 1970, which is 3.6% more than in the previous year. This slight gain was due exclusively to higher sales of mineral fuels by the GDR and Poland (lignite and coal) to the Federal Republic of Germany and by Rumanian sales of crude materials to Italy and the Federal Republic.

(iii) Part played by imports from European Communist countries in total imports by NATO Europe

26. Few European members of the Alliance depend to any great extent on imports of certain categories of products from the European Communist countries. Turkey buys from them 20.5% of its total imports of manufactured goods, both semi-finished and finished, 14.5% of its machinery and transport equipment and 11% of its crude materials. Iceland buys 62% and 14.5% respectively of its total imports of mineral fuels and crude materials. Eighteen per cent of Greek imports of mineral fuels come from the East. Germany buys 18% of its foreign purchases of oils and fats and almost 12% of Italian imports of foodstuffs come from that part of the world.

II. TRADE BETWEEN NORTH AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

A. EXPORTS

27. In 1970, North American exports of "non-manufactures" to European Communist countries rose sharply (\$338.5 million as compared with \$137.7 million in 1969) and accounted for 69% of total exports as compared with 31% in the case of "manufactures". In percentage terms, the latter fell in comparison with 1969 (50%) but their sales value rose slightly (\$153.9 million as compared with \$138.5 million).

28. Canadian sales of foodstuffs advanced strongly, rising from \$8.8 million to \$105.3 million (6.6% of Canada's aggregate world sales). This last figure can be divided mainly between the USSR (\$85.6 million), Poland (\$10.4 million) Bulgaria (\$3.3 million) and Albania (\$4 million). Canadian sales of crude materials (\$21.2 million) and manufactured goods (\$6.4 million) were also higher with just over one-third in the first category and two-thirds of the second category going to the USSR. These transactions were on a relatively modest scale but, given the trend of East-West trade, there is a likelihood of more pronounced expansion in the future.

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29. As with Canada, United States sales of "non-manufactures" (\$210.5 million as compared with \$115 million) did particularly well. There was little change however as regards "manufactures" - \$142 million as compared with \$133 million in 1969. Two-thirds of the manufactured goods were sold to the USSR but only some 17% of "non-manufactures". Most of the latter went to the East European countries particularly Poland and Rumania. In relation to United States world exports, sales to the European Communist countries whatever the category were frequently below 1% and only reached 2% and 3% in the case of raw materials, oils and fats.

B. IMPORTS

30. North American imports from the European Communist countries in 1970 (\$290.4 million) were about 9% higher than in 1969. The increase may be attributed to larger purchases by the United States which rose by about \$30 million to \$226 million while Canadian purchases (\$65 million) fell by \$5.5 million. "Manufactures" accounted for 65% of total imports which was practically the same as in 1969.

31. Soviet sales to North America consisted mainly of crude materials - \$20.3 million - and manufactured goods - \$50 million - which together accounted for 88% of total Soviet exports to that part of the world. Manufactured goods did particularly well with sales rising by 35% above their 1969 level following increased purchases by the United States which consisted almost entirely of non-ferrous metals and precious and semi-precious stones.

32. East European sales to North America (\$209.4 million) cover a far wider range of goods than Soviet sales; 60% of deliveries comprised foodstuffs and manufactured goods in equal parts; to these were added exports of machinery, equipment, consumer durables and miscellaneous domestic appliances making up a further 30%; the balance of 10% consisted of chemicals, crude materials and mineral fuels.

33. North American imports of goods from the European Communist countries in all categories were in any case insignificant in relation to the total (between 0.1% and 1.1%).

C. NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE WITH CHINA

34. The increase in NATO Europe's exports to China (\$467 million in 1970 as compared with \$428 million in 1969) was mainly due to a sharp rise in sales of machinery and transport equipment which totalled \$97.4 million as compared

with \$42.5 million in the previous year. This is a new and noteworthy development. North American sales were restricted to sales by Canada (\$139 million in 1970 as compared with \$113 million previously) which, in addition to the usual grains, was able to sell manufactured goods to the value of \$17.5 million.

35. NATO country imports from China showed a definite downturn in 1970 (\$362 million against \$400 million). Apart from chemicals, all categories of goods were affected. The proportion of "non-manufactures" in NATO country imports (\$343.5 million) remained high at 63% (about the same as for imports from the USSR). In contrast, 75% of North American imports (\$18.2 million) consisted of manufactured goods.

TABLE I
NATO COUNTRY EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AS
A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR TOTAL EXPORTS

	1960	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg	3.7	1.6	1.7	1.5
Denmark	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0
France	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Federal Republic of Germany(1)	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9
Greece	22.0	16.2	16.6	13.0
Iceland	23.1	11.4	10.1	10.9
Italy	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4
Netherlands	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0
Norway	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Portugal	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.6
Turkey	12.2	16.9	14.4	12.3
United Kingdom	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.1
Total NATO Europe	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2
Canada	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.1
United States	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total NATO North America	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2
Total NATO	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2

(1) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany the figures cover both exports to the Communist countries and deliveries to the GDR. Source: AC/127-D/406

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TABLE II

NATO COUNTRY IMPORTS FROM THE COMMUNIST
COUNTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR TOTAL IMPORTS

	1960	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9
Denmark	4.9	3.7	3.6	3.3
France	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1
Federal Republic of Germany(1)	7.1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Greece	7.9	6.1	5.2	5.0
Iceland	22.7	12.4	10.8	10.2
Italy	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1
Netherlands	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.9
Norway	3.4	2.6	2.4	4.2
Portugal	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.2
Turkey	9.1	13.2	13.0	10.4
United Kingdom	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.9
Total NATO Europe	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
Canada (f.o.b.)	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
United States (f.o.b.)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total NATO North America	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total NATO	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0

(1) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany the figures cover both imports from the Communist countries and deliveries by the GDR. Source: AC/127-D/406

TABLE III
NATO COUNTRIES' BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH
THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
($\$$ US millions)

	1960	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg	+ 53.16	- 6.00	+ 4.44	- 46.68
Denmark	- 30.48	- 36.36	- 40.32	- 6.36
France	+ 96.00	+ 65.88	+199.32	+148.92
Federal Republic of Germany(1)	+ 25.29	+452.45	+384.84	+349.14
Greece	- 10.56	- 7.20	+ 5.05	- 18.83
Iceland	- 4.80	- 3.05	- 2.24	- 5.04
Italy	- 78.00	- 45.36	-126.12	-156.48
Netherlands	- 49.32	+ 2.04	- 7.20	- 22.44
Norway	- 6.60	- 14.52	- 16.32	- 98.88
Portugal	- 0.72	- 10.01	- 1.36	- 15.49
Turkey	- 3.36	- 9.22	- 30.16	- 29.89
Unuted Kingdom	- 99.12	-203.28	-228.24	-244.20
Total NATO Europe	-108.51	+185.37	+141.69	-146.23
Canada (f.o.b.)	+ 26.52	+ 45.96	+188.28	+276.84
United States (f.o.b.)	+114.00	+ 53.76	+127.80	+155.76
Total NATO North America	+140.52	+ 99.72	+316.08	+432.60
Total NATO	+ 32.01	+285.09	+457.77	+286.37

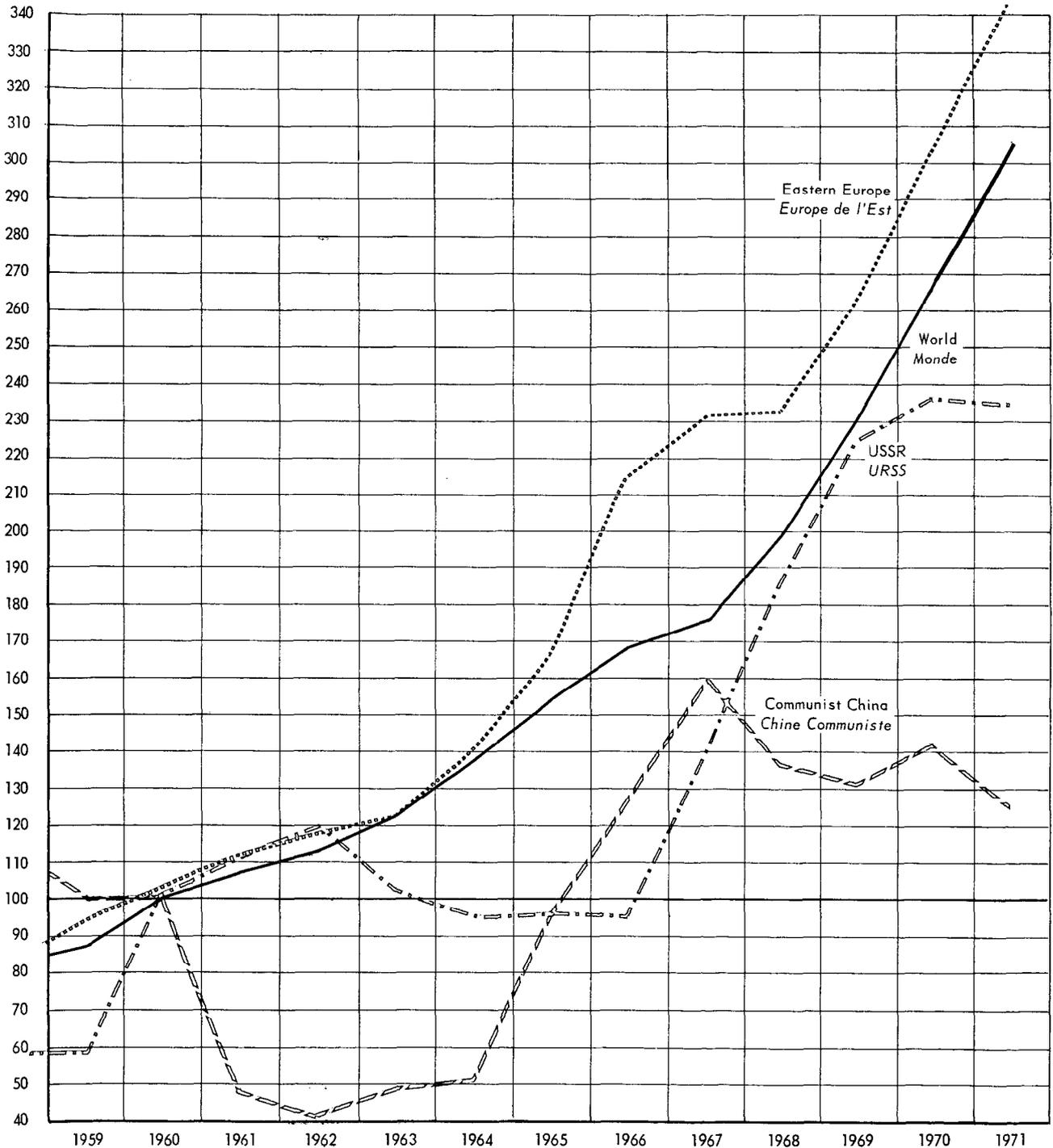
(1) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany the figures cover trade with the GDR. Source: AC/127-D/406

GRAPH 1 - GRAPHIQUE 1

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO EUROPE'S EXPORTS
TO THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1959-1971**

**LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES EXPORTATIONS DES PAYS EUROPEENS DE L'OTAN
DESTINEES AU MONDE ET AUX PAYS COMMUNISTES 1959-1971**

1960 = 100(*)



(*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1971 would read as follows :
USSR = 1,451 ; Eastern Europe = 3,633 ; Communist China = 417 ; World = 132,556

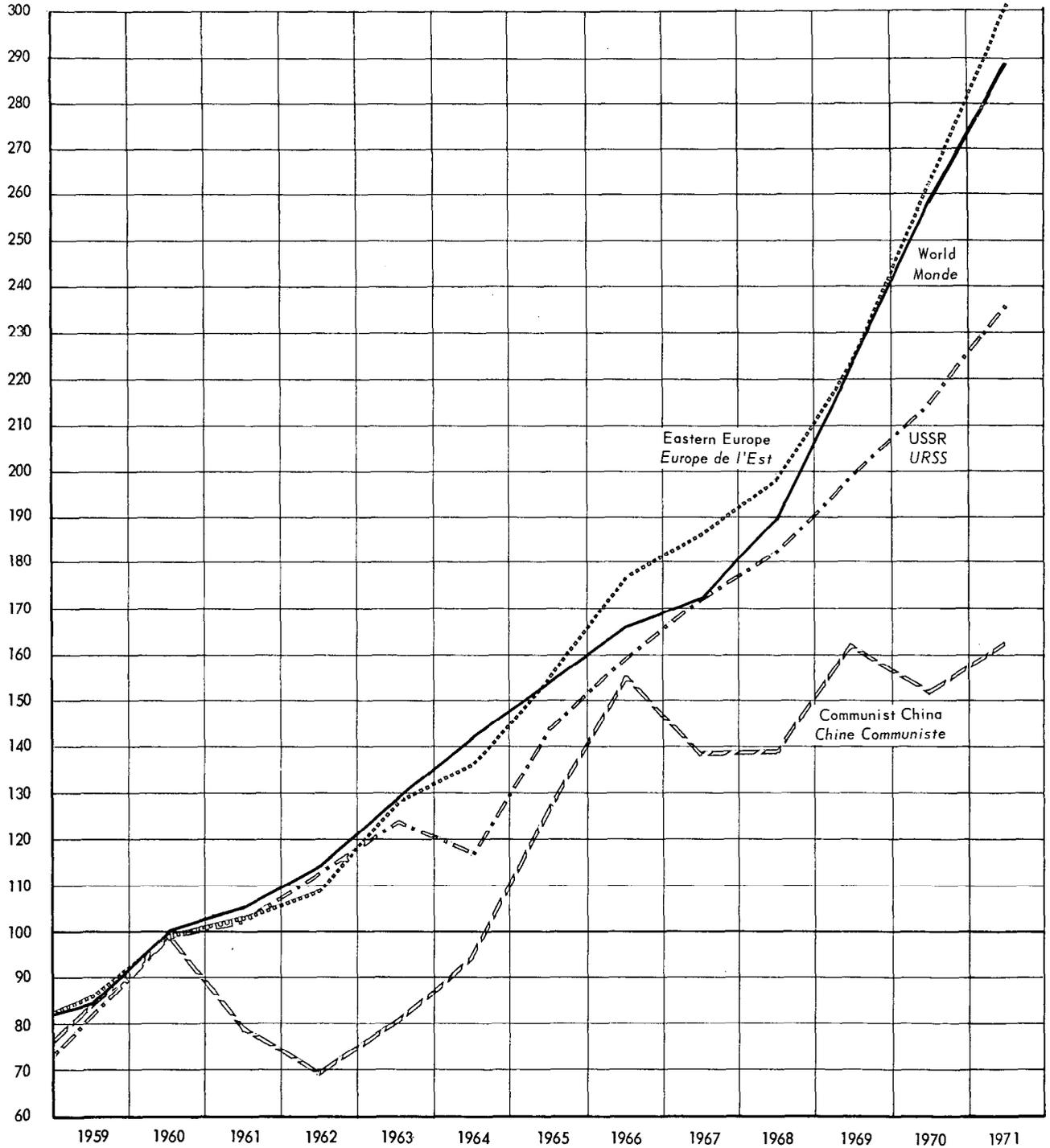
Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des exportations pour 1971 s'établissent comme suit :
URSS = 1.451 ; Europe de l'Est = 3.633 ; Chine Communiste = 417 ; Monde = 132.556

GRAPH II - GRAPHIQUE II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO EUROPE'S IMPORTS
FROM THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1959-1971

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES IMPORTATIONS DES PAYS EUROPEENS DE L'OTAN EN
PROVENANCE DU MONDE ET DES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1959-1971

1960 = 100 (*)



(*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1971 would read as follows :
USSR = 1,790 ; Eastern Europe = 3,465 ; Communist China = 378 ; World = 137,773

Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des importations pour 1971 s'établissent comme suit :
URSS = 1.790 ; Europe de l'Est = 3.465 ; Chine Communiste = 378 ; Monde = 137.773

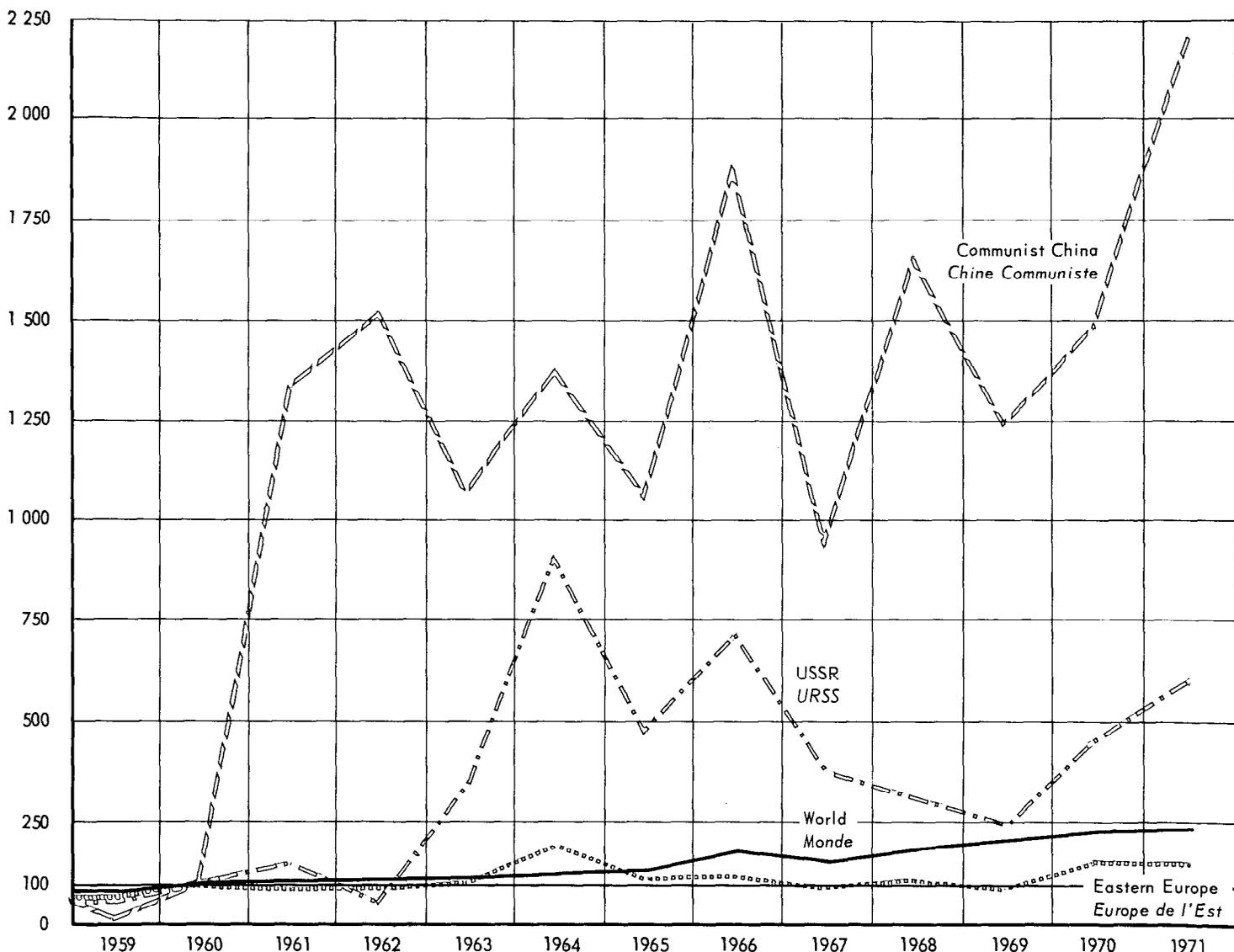
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GRAPH III - GRAPHIQUE III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO NORTH AMERICA EXPORTS
TO THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1959-1971

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES EXPORTATIONS DES PAYS DE L'OTAN - AMERIQUE DU NORD
DESTINEES AU MONDE ET AUX PAYS COMMUNISTES 1959 - 1971

1960 = 100.(*)



(*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1971 would read as follows :
USSR = 287 ; Eastern Europe = 263 ; Communist China = 202 ; World = 61,813

Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des exportations pour 1971 s'établissent comme suit :
URSS = 287 ; Europe de l'Est = 263 ; Chine Communiste = 202 ; Monde = 61.813

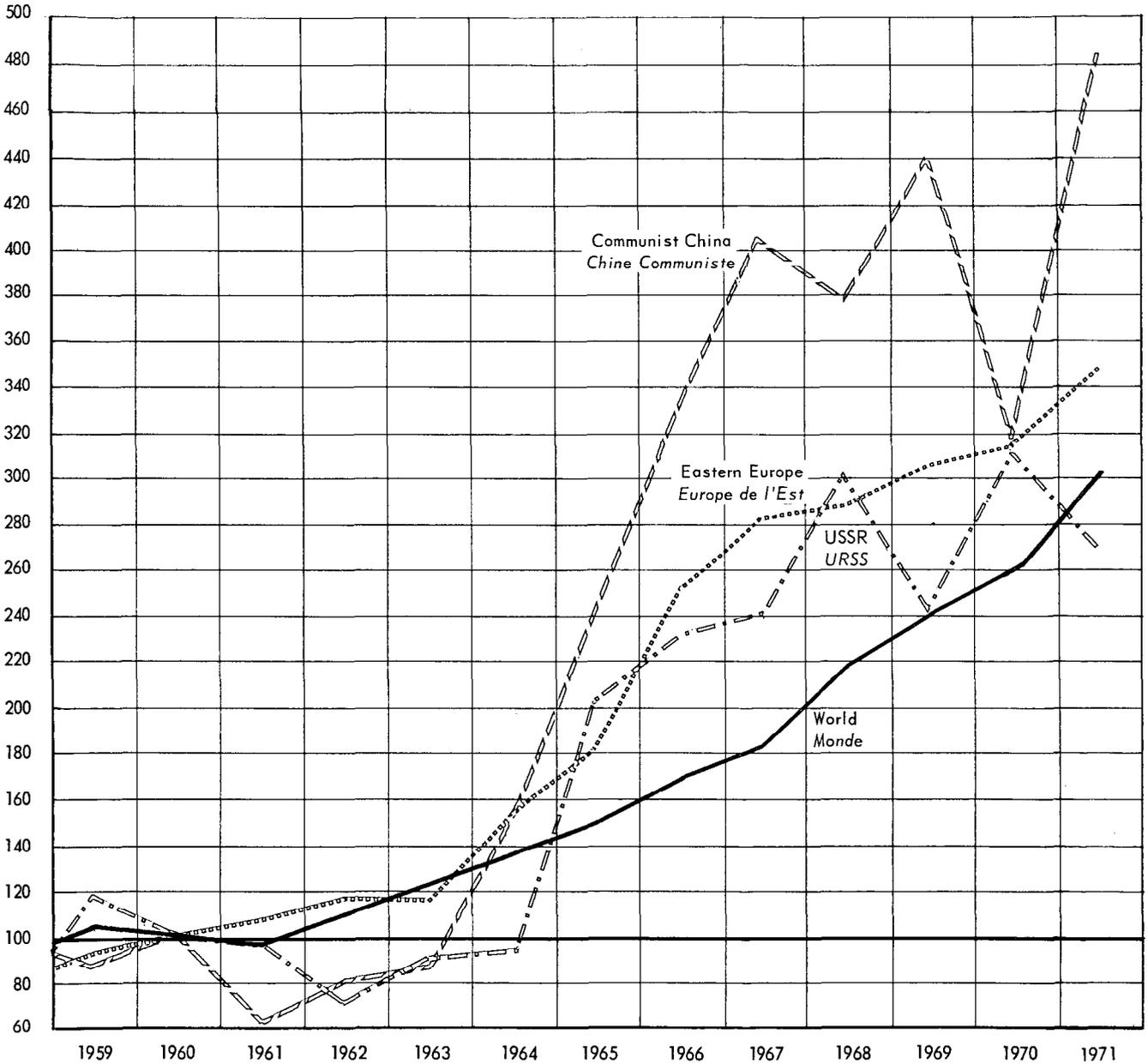
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GRAPH IV - GRAPHIQUE IV

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO NORTH AMERICA IMPORTS
FROM THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1959-1971

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES IMPORTATIONS DES PAYS DE L'OTAN - AMERIQUE DU NORD
EN PROVENANCE DU MONDE ET DES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1959-1971

1960 = 100 (*)



(*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1971 would read as follows :
USSR = 70 ; Eastern Europe = 232 ; Communist China = 28 ; World = 61,062

Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des importations pour 1971 s'établissent comme suit :
URSS = 70 ; Europe de l'Est = 232 ; Chine Communiste = 28 ; Monde = 61.062

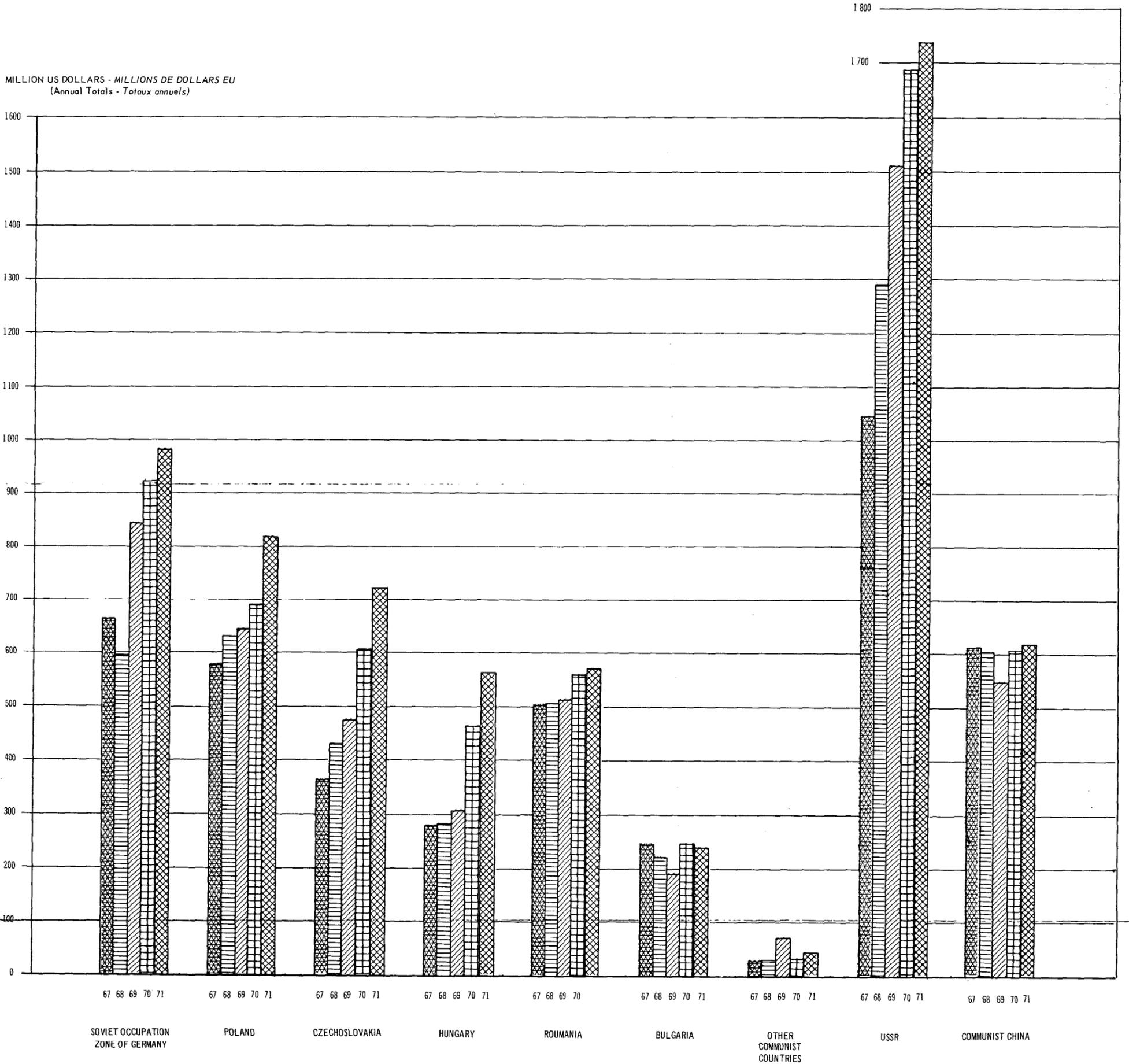
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GRAPH V - GRAPHIQUE V

NATO COUNTRIES TRADE WITH EACH OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1967 - 1971

COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN AVEC CHACUN DES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1967 - 1971

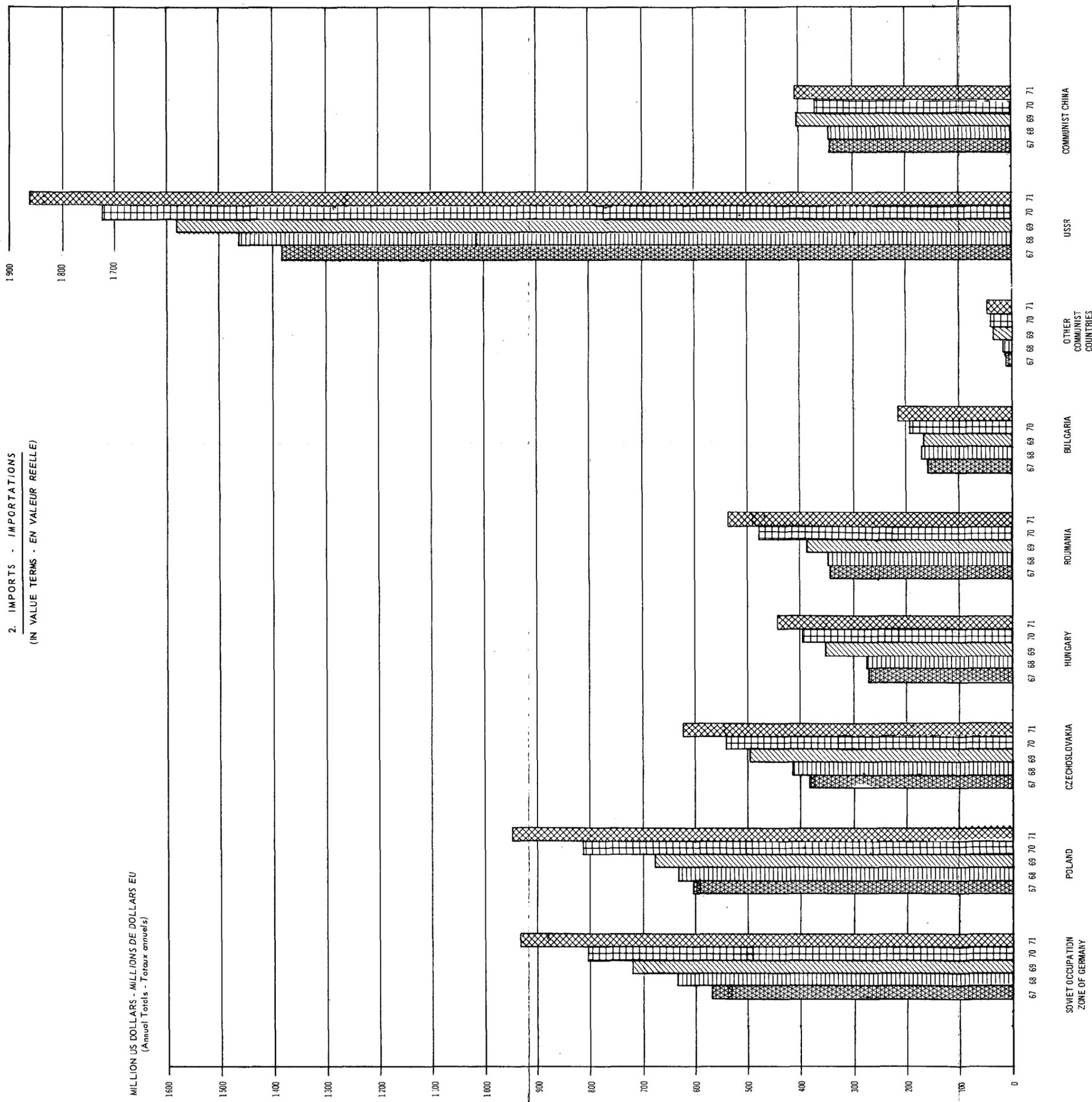
1. EXPORTS - EXPORTATIONS
(IN VALUE TERMS - EN VALEUR REELLE)



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GRAPH VI - GRAPHIQUE VI

NATO COUNTRIES TRADE WITH EACH OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1967 - 1971
COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN AVEC CHACUN DES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1967 - 1971



RECAPITULATION OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENT 1959-1971 FOR NATO EUROPE, NATO NORTH AMERICA AND TOTAL NATO

RECAPITULATION DU DEVELOPPEMENT GLOBAL 1959-1971 POUR OTAN EUROPE, OTAN AMERIQUE DU NORD ET TOTAL OTAN

1. EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE, THE U.S.S.R., COMMUNIST CHINA AND THE WORLD
 1. EXPORTATIONS VERS L'EUROPE DE L'EST, L'U.R.S.S., LA CHINE COMMUNISTE ET LE MONDE
 Millions US Dollars (Annual Totals) - Millions de Dollars EU (Totaux annuels)

		EASTERN EUROPE EUROPE DE L'EST			U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.			COMMUNIST CHINA CHINE COMMUNISTE			TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TOTAL DES PAYS COMMUNISTES			WORLD MONDE		
		NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1	1959	963	107	1,070	403	20	423	330	2	332	1,696	129	1,825	38,282	22,778	61,060
2	1960	1,066	182	1,248	624	48	672	335	9	344	2,025	239	2,264	45,512	25,861	69,373
3	1961	1,187	159	1,346	691	70	761	156	121	277	2,034	350	2,384	46,724	26,448	73,172
4	1962	1,237	147	1,384	733	23	756	134	138	272	2,104	308	2,412	49,205	27,293	76,498
5	1963	1,282	184	1,466	630	162	792	157	97	254	2,069	443	2,512	53,767	29,393	83,160
6	1964	1,470	342	1,812	585	439	1,024	164	126	290	2,219	907	3,126	59,927	33,785	93,712
7	1965	1,760	194	1,954	590	227	817	313	97	410	2,663	519	3,182	67,118	35,111	102,229
8	1966	2,283	218	2,501	587	338	925	423	171	594	3,322	734	4,056	73,407	39,871	113,278
9	1967	2,461	178	2,639	870	180	1,050	531	84	615	3,887	447	4,334	76,938	42,082	119,020
10	1968	2,469	201	2,670	1,154	140	1,294	451	151	602	4,102	495	4,597	86,266	46,963	133,229
11	1969	2,818	159	2,977	1,399	115	1,514	435	113	548	4,720	391	5,111	101,153	51,742	152,895
12	1970	3,220	270	3,490	1,474	215	1,689	473	135	608	5,197	625	5,822	116,757	59,361	176,118
13	1971	3,633	263	3,896	1,451	287	1,738	417	202	619	5,532	763	6,295	132,556	61,813	194,369

N A T O S A N S C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

APPENDIX to
ANNEX IV to
C-M(73)31

RECAPITULATION OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENT 1959-1971 FOR NATO EUROPE, NATO NORTH AMERICA AND TOTAL NATO
RECAPITULATION DU DEVELOPPEMENT GLOBAL 1959-1971 POUR OTAN EUROPE, OTAN AMERIQUE DU NORD ET TOTAL OTAN

1. IMPORTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE, THE U.S.S.R., COMMUNIST CHINA AND THE WORLD
1. IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'EUROPE DE L'EST, L'U.R.S.S., LA CHINE COMMUNISTE ET LE MONDE

Millions US Dollars (Annual Totals) - Millions de Dollars EU (Totaux annuels)

		EASTERN EUROPE EUROPE DE L'EST			U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.			COMMUNIST CHINA CHINE COMMUNISTE			TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TOTAL DES PAYS COMMUNISTES			WORLD MONDE		
		NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO	NATO EUROPE	NATO NORTH AMERICA	TOTAL NATO
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1	1959	957	62	1.019	642	30	672	191	5	196	1.790	97	1.887	40.080	20.885	60.965
2	1960	1.145	67	1.212	758	26	784	231	6	237	2.134	99	2.233	47.494	20.515	68.009
3	1961	1.202	71	1.273	790	25	815	181	4	185	2.173	100	2.273	50.131	20.054	70.185
4	1962	1.256	76	1.332	858	18	876	159	4	163	2.273	98	2.371	54.295	22.101	76.396
5	1963	1.450	76	1.526	930	24	954	163	5	168	2.543	105	2.648	60.354	23.113	83.467
6	1964	1.554	101	1.655	896	24	920	220	9	229	2.670	134	2.804	67.504	25.652	93.156
7	1965	1.781	123	1.904	1.098	52	1.150	293	14	307	3.172	189	3.361	73.213	29.268	102.481
8	1966	2.037	168	2.205	1.216	60	1.276	361	19	380	3.623	248	3.871	79.219	34.669	113.888
9	1967	2.143	187	2.330	1.323	63	1.386	320	24	344	3.796	273	4.069	82.085	37.066	119.151
10	1968	2.283	191	2.474	1.388	78	1.466	322	22	344	4.010	291	4.301	90.592	44.553	135.145
11	1969	2.606	203	2.809	1.519	63	1.582	376	25	401	4.538	291	4.829	106.596	49.188	155.784
12	1970	3.016	209	3.225	1.643	81	1.724	353	18	371	5.050	309	5.359	123.526	53.271	176.797
13	1971	3.465	232	3.697	1.790	70	1.860	378	28	406	5.678	331	6.009	137.773	61.062	198.835