

# CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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## NATO COUNTRIES TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

### 7th Report by the Economic Committee

The present report(1) briefly analyses the statistical data on trade in 1969(2) between NATO member countries on the one hand, and Eastern Europe(3), the Soviet Union and Communist China on the other. It sets out the main features of this trade, gives some indications on the performances of the European and North American members of the Alliance and attempts to look at possible short term developments. However, as statistics on the commodity composition of East/West trade in 1969 are not yet available(4), it is not possible in this paper to relate changes in export and import figures to modifications in the trade pattern.

#### I. MAIN FEATURES

2. In 1969, NATO countries exports to the above Communist countries increased by 9.4% to \$4,980 million. While this percentage growth is higher than that recorded for 1968 (6.2%), it remains well below the rate of expansion of total NATO countries exports which was 15.1%. In 1969, as in the two previous years, NATO European countries sales to the USSR have represented the main growth factor in East/West trade(5).

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- (1) For previous report see C-M(69)35 dated 18th July, 1969
  - (2) The main figures are given in the attached tables and illustrated in the graphs. More comprehensive data, drawn from OECD publication "Foreign Trade, Series A, Overall Trade by countries" have been circulated as document AC/127-D/293 dated 3rd July, 1970
  - (3) Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania
  - (4) This set of statistics becomes usually available in the last quarter of the year
  - (5) See table in AC/127-D/293, page 4

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3. In 1969, NATO countries imports from Communist countries (\$4,739 million) rose 11.4% over their 1968 level, as against a 15.4% increase in total NATO countries imports. Purchases from Eastern Europe and Communist China grew at more than average rates: 12.6% and 16.7% respectively(1).

4. The share of Communist countries in NATO countries external trade in 1969 declined for the second year running and stood at 3.3% of total exports and 3.1% of total imports. For NATO-Europe alone, the percentages, though showing the same declining trend, are somewhat higher: 4.5% and 4.2% respectively. Among NATO countries, Turkey, Greece and Iceland carry on trade with the European Communist countries on a significant scale. Sales to the latter equalled respectively 16.9%, 16.2% and 11.4% of their total exports, while purchases represented 13.2%, 6.1% and 12.4% of their total imports(2).

5. For the fourth year in succession NATO countries balance of trade with Communist countries has been positive. However, in 1969 the surplus (\$242 million) was about 19% smaller than in the previous year. Nevertheless this result is in contrast with NATO countries total trade deficit with the world which stood at \$2.9 billion in 1969 (i.e. about 31% rise). The overall trade surplus with the Communist countries stems from favourable trade returns with Eastern Europe and Communist China. The deficit with the USSR persisted but stood at \$68 million only, i.e. a decrease of 60% in one year. The contraction in the overall deficit with the Soviet Union, evident since 1967, is mainly due to that country's growing imports of manufactured goods from NATO European member countries(3).

6. The USSR share of NATO countries exports to Communist countries has been steadily growing over the last few years. In 1969 it reached 30.4%, against 23.2% in 1966. On the other hand, as a supplier, the USSR rôle has hardly changed, its share in total NATO imports from the East has declined slightly from an average of about 34% between 1965 and 1968 to 33.4% in 1969(4).

7. Both as importers and exporters the East European countries together continue to be the main Communist trading partners of NATO countries as a whole. In 1969 these countries sales to Eastern Europe, at \$2,918 million, were almost 93% higher than their exports to the USSR (\$1,514 million). Purchases from Eastern Europe, at \$2,756 million were some 74% higher than those from the USSR. In terms of trade growth over

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(1) See table in AC/127-D/293, page 7

(2) See annexed tables I and II

(3) See table in AC/127-D/293, page 10

(4) See tables in AC/127-D/293, pages 17 and 18

the 'sixties', East Europe also comes first. Taking 1960 results as 100, NATO countries exports to that area reached 234 in 1969 and imports from that area stood at 227. The respective figures for the USSR were 225 and 202(1).

II. TRADE OF EUROPEAN NATO COUNTRIES

(a) Exports to Communist countries

(i) East Europe

8. After the practical stagnation in exports to Eastern Europe recorded in 1968, deliveries picked up in 1969 and, at \$2,759 million, showed a sharp rise of 12.5%(2).

9. Sales to the Soviet Zone experienced a very substantial growth from \$532 million in 1968 to \$748 million in 1969, i.e. + 40.6%. Most of this increase resulted from expanding sales by the Federal Republic of Germany, and to a small degree from larger exports by the Netherlands and Italy; those by other NATO European countries remained practically at their 1968 level.

10. In 1969, NATO-Europe exports to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland grew respectively by 14%, 12.3% and 10.3%. Last years expansion of deliveries to Czechoslovakia, follows the sharp increase (+ 21%) recorded in 1968; it confirms the trend noticeable since 1964, which has persisted despite the events of August 1968. Exports to Rumania registered a slight downturn (-1%), while those to Bulgaria fell sharply by 15.2%. These two countries are heavily indebted to the West(3) following the expansion of their imports, relating largely to industrial equipment, between 1964 and 1967. The continuing deficits incurred by them in their trade with NATO European countries may have acted as a brake on their procurements in the West(4).

11. Among NATO European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany is far and away the main exporter to each of the East European countries: 46% of NATO-Europe exports to this whole area in 1969 (as against 42% in 1968). It is followed by Italy (13.4%), the United Kingdom (11.6%), and France (10.5%)(5).

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(1) See table in AC/127-D/293, page 13

(2) See table IV at Annex

(3) See C-M(70)27

(4) See table in AC/127-D/293, pages 5 and 6

(5) See table XIII at Annex

C-M(70)36(ii) Soviet Union

12. In 1969, for the third consecutive year NATO European countries exports to the Soviet Union (\$1,400 million) increased significantly (+ 21.3%). This percentage was higher than that of the growth of NATO-Europe exports to the whole world: + 17.2%.

13. Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany have been the main beneficiaries of this expansion. In 1969 their exports to the USSR increased respectively by 60% and 48%. The Soviet Union procured in these two countries almost 50% of its purchases in NATO Europe. Neither France, nor the United Kingdom - respectively the third and fourth main suppliers of the USSR - have been able to achieve in 1969 the steep increase in their sales recorded in 1968. French exports grew by a modest 3% while British deliveries actually declined by some 6.5%. These four countries together amounted for about 85% of total deliveries from NATO European countries to the USSR(1).

(iii) Communist China

14. Exports by European countries of the Alliance to Communist China at \$435 million were 3.7% lower than in 1968. Most NATO countries and France in particular recorded significant reductions in exports. These, however, were offset to a considerable extent by an 87% increase in United Kingdom exports, which reached \$131 million(2).

(b) Imports by NATO Europe and its balance of trade with Communist countries(i) East Europe

15. In 1969 imports by NATO Europe from East European countries increased by 13.2%; this figure, while substantial, was smaller than the percentage increase of NATO Europe imports from the whole world which reached 17.7%. All East European countries with the exception of Bulgaria, increased their sales. The largest rises were recorded in the case of Hungary (+ 30%) and Czechoslovakia (+ 21.8%). The Soviet Zone, Rumania and Poland increased their sales by 11%, 10% and about 9% respectively. Bulgaria's exports, on the other hand, practically stagnated at their 1968 level(3).

16. Among NATO European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany remains the main client of Eastern Europe with purchases amounting in 1969 to \$990 million, i.e. about 39% of total NATO Europe imports from that area. It is followed in that order by

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- (1) See table VII at Annex  
(2) See table X at Annex  
(3) See tables in AC/127-D/293, pages 8 and 9

Italy, the United Kingdom and France. But whereas Italy and France increased their purchases in East Europe respectively by 22.7% and 28.3%, the United Kingdom procurements dropped by some 7%(1).

17. In 1969 for the fourth year running, the trade balance between NATO-Europe and Eastern Europe showed a surplus in favour of the former amounting to \$205 million. The positive results achieved by the Federal Republic of Germany (+ \$279 million), France (+ \$46 million) and the Benelux countries (+ \$8 million) more than offset the deficit of the other European countries of the Alliance. Hungary was the only East European country which had a trade surplus with NATO Europe (+ \$42 million). The largest deficits were recorded in the case of Rumania (- \$109 million). Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia managed to reduce their trade deficit substantially the former by cutting down its purchases in the West and the latter by increasing its sales to NATO Europe(2).

(ii) Soviet Union

18. In 1969 Soviet sales (\$1,519 million) to NATO-Europe increased by 9.4%. While this figure almost equals the growth recorded in 1968, it is still considerably less than the rate at which the Soviet Union has been increasing its purchases in the West during the last few years. In NATO-Europe the United Kingdom continues to be the main importer of Soviet goods (\$473 million in 1969, i.e. 31% of total NATO-Europe purchases in the USSR), followed by the Federal Republic of Germany (22%), Italy (16%), France (14%) and the Benelux (8%). The Common Market represents the largest outlet in the West for Soviet goods, in 1969 it took some 60% of Soviet deliveries to NATO-Europe(3).

19. In 1969 the balance of trade between the Soviet Union and NATO-Europe was again in favour of the former, but the total surplus was reduced to a relatively minor figure (\$119 million) as a result of growing Soviet purchases in Western Europe. Three NATO European countries had a trade surplus with the USSR: the Federal Republic of Germany (\$71 million), France (\$59 million) and Italy (\$40 million); it was not, however, sufficient to offset the large United Kingdom deficit (\$240 million)(4).

(iii) Communist China

20. In 1969 NATO-Europe imports from Communist China increased by about 17% over their previous year level to reach \$376 million. Despite this development, Communist China's trade balance continued to be negative (\$59 million), but the deficit was smaller than in any of the three previous years(5).

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- (1) See table XIII at Annex  
 (2) See table VI at Annex and tables in AC/127-D/293, pages 11 and 12  
 (3) See table XIII at Annex  
 (4) See table IX at Annex  
 (5) See tables XI and XII at Annex

C-M(70)36II. TRADE OF NORTH AMERICAN NATO COUNTRIES

21. The contribution of North America to NATO countries trade with the Communist countries is a minor one and has been declining over the last three years. In 1969 the share of Canada and the United States, together, in trade was 7.8% for exports and 6.1% for imports(1).

(a) Exports to Communist countries

(i) Eastern Europe

22. Exports to Eastern Europe in 1969 decreased by 21% to \$159 million, the lowest figure recorded since 1963. The fall was particularly great in the case of Canadian deliveries which declined by some 65% from \$4 million to \$16 million; this reflected the reduced needs of East European countries for grain imports(2).

(ii) Soviet Union

23. The decrease of 18% in North American exports to the Soviet Union which in 1969 amounted to \$115 million, was entirely due to a very steep drop in Canada's sales (- 89%) of wheat to that country. On the other hand, United States deliveries almost doubled to reach \$105 million; this increase, however, is insignificant when compared to United States exports to the world of \$37,988 million in 1969(3).

(iii) Communist China

24. Only Canada has trade relations with Communist China. Exports in 1969 dropped by 25% and amounted to \$113 million; this development indicates the relative improvement in the food situation in Communist China(4).

(b) Imports by NATO North America and balance of trade with Communist countries

(i) Eastern Europe

25. As in each of the previous ten years, in 1969 North American imports from East Europe continued to rise this time by 6.0% and reached \$202 million. The main beneficiary of this development has been Rumania whose sales doubled in one year and reached some \$15 million. For the first time in recent years, the balance of trade was in favour of Eastern Europe (\$43 million). The trade deficit was entirely attributable to Canada(5).

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- (1) See tables in AC/127-D/293, pages 19 and 20  
(2) See table IV at Annex  
(3) See table VII at Annex  
(4) See table X at Annex  
(5) See table V and VI at Annex

(ii) The Soviet Union

26. North American purchases in the USSR, in 1969, dropped by 18%. Their amount, \$63 million, is a very minute fraction of United States and Canada imports from the whole world (\$49,188 million). The balance of trade (\$52 million) continued to be in favour of North America(1).

(iii) Communist China

27. Canadian purchases in Communist China in 1969 amounted to \$25 million, having risen by 17% relative to the previous year. The balance of trade remained in favour of Canada (+ \$88 million)(2).

IV. FUTURE SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENTS

28. In the case of Eastern Europe, as a whole, the year 1969 was marked by the resumption of the rapid growth of its trade with the European members of the Alliance: a phenomenon which, except in 1963 and in 1968, has characterized commerce between the two groups of countries during the sixties. This evolution reflects: (i) the needs of East European countries for industrial equipment and new technology, which cannot always be met within the COMECON and, (ii) the satisfactory economic growth in West European countries which furthered the latter's import trade. There is reason to believe that in 1970 the West European countries will, in general, continue to enjoy substantial economic growth and that their purchases abroad will increase. However, in view of the inflationary pressures now prevalent in the West, a number of Western governments are trying to slow down economic expansion. This might in due course impinge on purchases abroad, in particular of investment goods and raw materials. In this case, imports from the East European countries may be negatively affected.

29. As regards trade with the Soviet Union, there is reason to believe that the growth in exports to that country recorded over the last three years will not be interrupted in 1970 or in the next few years. In 1969, the Soviet Union appears to have been able to obtain substantial new credits from the West, in particular credits of over five years(3); this - together with current efforts to promote "detente" - should act as a stimulant on future Western exports of equipment and engineering products to that country. As already indicated in reports to the Council on credits granted to Communist countries, one of the consequences

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- (1) See table VIII at Annex  
(2) See table XI and XII at Annex  
(3) See C-M(70)27, paragraph 5



of a massive extension of credits may be an increase in purchases by NATO European countries in the Soviet Union to allow that country to earn sufficient hard currency to reimburse its debts. The USSR is making great efforts to develop its sales of manufactured goods to the West; on the basis of the fragmentary information available it would seem that this effort has met with some success in 1969. As in the case of Western imports from the East European countries, there may be some reduction in purchases from the Soviet Union should the rate of growth of the West European economies slacken in the not too distant future.

30. Trade with Communist China is marginal. In view of the small amounts involved it is impossible to make any forecast about future developments. It is probable that the scarcity of foreign exchange will continue to remain one of the main obstacles to the expansion of imports by Communist China from the West.

31. As far as North American trade with the East is concerned, theoretically the prospects for United States industrial firms are promising, as indicated by recent feelers put out by the Soviet Government to Ford. However, for various reasons it is not at all certain that North American businessmen would be in a position, in the near future, to avail themselves of new trade opportunities and substantially to develop outlets in the markets of Communist European countries. As regards Canada in particular, most of its trade with the East is geared to sales of grain - a rather erratic type of transaction. While the 1970 crop in East Europe appears to be below average, there are as yet no indications that substantial deals for grain have been concluded with the main exporting countries of the West.

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TABLE I

NATO COUNTRIES' EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AS A  
 PERCENTAGE OF THEIR WORLD TRADE

	1960	1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.6
Denmark	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.5
France	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.0
Federal Republic of Germany(1)	6.6	6.6	5.9	6.2
Greece	22.0	18.1	15.3	16.2
Iceland	23.1	17.2	15.0	11.4
Italy	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Netherlands	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.3
Norway	4.8	3.3	3.1	2.8
Portugal	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Turkey	12.2	16.8	18.3	16.9
United Kingdom	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.9
Total NATO Europe	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.5
Canada	0.8	2.4	2.2	1.0
United States	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total NATO North America	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
TOTAL NATO	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3

(1) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany - figures comprise both exports and interzonal trade deliveries to the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

Source: AC/127-D/293

TABLE II

NATO COUNTRIES' IMPORTS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AS A  
PERCENTAGE OF THEIR WORLD TRADE

	1960	1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7
Denmark	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.7
France	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.0
Federal Republic of Germany(1)	7.1	6.0	5.9	5.6
Greece	7.9	7.7	8.0	6.1
Iceland	22.7	11.6	11.9	12.4
Italy	6.1	7.7	6.9	6.1
Netherlands	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Norway	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6
Portugal	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Turkey	9.1	13.2	12.8	13.2
United Kingdom	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.4
Total NATO Europe	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2
Canada (f.o.b.)	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7
United States (f.o.b.)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total NATO North America	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
TOTAL NATO	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1

(1) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, figures comprise both imports and interzonal trade deliveries from the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

Source: AC/127-D/293.

TABLE IIINATO COUNTRIES' BALANCE OF TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES(1)

(in million US \$)

	1960 to 1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	- 38.16	+ 2.04	- 3.12
Denmark	- 191.76	- 35.76	- 37.32
France	+ 533.28	+ 218.16	+ 72.96
Federal Republic of Germany(2)	+ 599.60	+ 269.74	+ 420.62
Greece	- 70.80	- 40.08	- 7.17
Iceland	- 32.46	- 4.07	- 3.06
Italy	- 966.20	- 93.36	- 51.60
Netherlands	- 332.40	+ 5.40	- 9.72
Norway	- 92.16	- 22.80	- 14.52
Portugal	- 19.71	- 8.16	- 10.00
Turkey	- 44.77	- 7.87	- 9.19
United Kingdom	-1,431.20	- 190.80	- 202.98
Total NATO Europe	-2,086.16	+ 92.44	+ 144.96
Canada (f.o.b.)	+2,128.66	+ 185.16	+ 42.48
United States (f.o.b.)	+ 588.84	+ 19.44	+ 54.24
Total NATO North America	+2,717.50	+ 204.60	+ 96.72
TOTAL NATO	+ 631.34	+ 297.04	+ 241.68

Source: AC/127-D/293

- (1) Eastern Europe, the USSR and Communist China.
- (2) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, figures comprise interzonal trade deliveries to the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

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TABLE IV  
Yearly totals f.o.b. NATO COUNTRIES' EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE(1) (in million US \$)

	1960	1967	1968	1969	Percentage change between 1969 and 1968
Belgium/Luxembourg	75.48	115.20	98.28	97.08	- 1.2
Denmark	39.24	82.44	70.32	83.52	+ 18.8
France	105.00	282.72	300.72	290.40	- 3.4
Fed. Rep. of Germany(2)	484.05	1,055.95	1,030.74	1,269.41	+ 23.2
Greece	26.04	59.06	47.09	59.68	+ 26.7
Iceland	5.40	5.01	3.42	2.74	- 19.9
Italy	93.96	325.40	370.32	370.56	+ 0.1
Netherlands	50.76	113.16	132.24	154.68	+ 17.0
Norway	25.56	30.48	33.84	42.36	+ 25.2
Portugal	4.68	7.75	6.70	7.23	+ 7.9
Turkey	34.32	58.87	60.17	60.62	+ 0.7
United Kingdom	121.20	302.76	313.20	320.40	+ 7.2
Total NATO Europe	1,065.69	2,438.80	2,467.04	2,758.68	+ 12.5
Canada	28.20	48.36	44.16	15.60	- 64.7
United States	153.60	132.64	158.76	143.88	- 9.4
Total NATO North America	181.80	183.00	202.92	159.48	- 21.4
Total NATO	1,247.49	2,621.80	2,669.96	2,918.16	+ 9.9

(1) Comprising Poland, the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.

(2) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, figures comprise interzonal trade deliveries.  
Source: AC/127-D/293.

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TABLE V  
NATO COUNTRIES' IMPORTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE(1)

	(in million US \$)				Percentage change between 1969 and 1968
	1960	1967	1968	1969	
Belgium/Luxembourg	48.36	76.80	85.80	96.12	+ 12.0
Denmark	48.96	85.68	89.76	95.16	+ 6.0
France	59.88	173.64	190.68	244.56	+ 28.3
Fed. Rep. of Germany	511.56	717.38	830.84	990.03	+ 19.2
Greece	27.12	53.15	84.35	66.15	- 21.6
Iceland	7.92	8.30	4.81	5.31	+ 10.4
Italy	140.28	411.72	370.32	454.20	+ 22.7
Netherlands	52.92	107.28	121.44	147.36	+ 21.3
Norway	26.64	46.56	49.80	48.48	- 2.7
Portugal	5.52	10.74	12.11	16.21	+ 33.9
Turkey	36.60	63.42	68.25	66.11	- 3.1
United Kingdom	179.52	359.40	347.16	323.52	- 6.8
Total NATO Europe	1,145.28	2,114.07	2,255.32	2,553.21	+ 13.2
Canada (f.o.b.)	10.20	51.48	51.00	58.80	+ 15.3
United States (f.o.b.)	56.40	130.44	139.92	143.64	+ 2.7
Total NATO North America	66.60	181.92	190.92	202.44	+ 6.0
Total NATO	1,211.88	2,295.99	2,446.24	2,755.65	+ 12.6

(1) Comprising Poland, the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.

(2) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, figures include interzonal trade deliveries

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TABLE VI

## NATO COUNTRIES BALANCE OF TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

(in million US \$)

	1960 to 1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	- 10.68	+ 12.48	+ 0.96
Denmark	- 87.00	- 19.44	- 11.64
France	+594.96	+110.04	+ 45.84
Federal Republic of Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	+588.20	+199.90	+279.38
Greece	- 21.45	- 37.26	- 6.47
Iceland	- 17.48	- 1.39	- 2.57
Italy	-406.84	± 0	- 83.64
Netherlands	-110.40	+ 10.80	+ 7.32
Norway	- 20.88	- 15.96	- 6.12
Portugal	- 16.08	- 5.41	- 8.98
Turkey	- 35.69	- 8.08	- 5.49
United Kingdom	-377.88	- 33.96	- 3.12
Total NATO Europe	+176.94	+211.72	+205.47
Canada (f.o.b.)	+351.60	- 6.84	- 43.20
United States (f.o.b.)	+407.88	+ 18.84	+ 0.24
Total NATO North America	+759.48	+ 12.00	- 42.96
TOTAL NATO	+936.42	+233.72	+162.51

Source: AC/127-D/293

(1) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, figures comprise interzonal trade deliveries to the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

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TABLE VII  
NATO COUNTRIES' EXPORTS TO THE USSR

Yearly totals f.o.b.

(in million US \$)

	1960	1967	1968	1969	Percentage change between 1969 and 1968
Belgium/Luxembourg	18.84	40.20	47.16	51.00	+ 8.1
Denmark	16.20	17.88	18.96	17.88	- 5.7
France	115.56	155.28	256.64	264.12	+ 3.0
Fed. Rep. of Germany	185.28	198.00	273.36	405.72	+ 48.4
Greece	18.83	30.50	24.43	30.02	+ 22.9
Iceland	9.96	11.65	8.89	9.54	+ 7.3
Italy	78.96	124.92	179.52	287.04	+ 59.9
Netherlands	11.76	66.48	46.80	55.80	+ 19.2
Norway	12.84	18.72	19.08	15.36	- 19.5
Portugal	2.40	-	-	29.96	-
Turkey	4.80	28.42	29.87	29.96	+ 0.3
United Kingdom	148.92	178.20	249.48	233.16	- 6.5
Total NATO EUROPE	624.35	870.25	1,153.99	1,399.60	+ 21.3
Canada	8.40	119.16	82.80	9.12	- 89.0
United States	39.60	60.12	57.36	105.48	+ 83.9
Total NATO North America	48.00	179.28	140.16	114.60	- 18.2
Total NATO	672.35	1,049.53	1,294.15	1,514.20	+ 17.0

Source: AC/127-D/293

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TABLE VIII

## NATO COUNTRIES IMPORTS FROM THE USSR

(in million US \$)

	1960	1967	1968	1969	Percentage change between 1969 and 1968
Belgium/Luxembourg	27.12	59.40	65.64	58.80	-10.4
Denmark	28.80	35.28	29.16	35.76	+22.6
France	94.68	187.08	182.76	204.72	+12.0
Federal Republic of Germany	158.52	264.84	292.32	334.20	+14.3
Greece	28.33	37.49	27.12	30.34	+11.9
Iceland	12.24	10.44	11.39	9.89	-13.2
Italy	126.48	274.56	285.96	247.08	-13.6
Netherlands	44.40	51.48	54.00	68.04	+26.0
Norway	19.32	35.40	27.00	22.56	-16.4
Portugal	2.28	0.49	2.63	0.77	-70.7
Turkey	5.88	27.74	30.46	33.54	+10.1
United Kingdom	209.76	338.28	379.44	473.16	+24.7
Total NATO Europe	757.81	1,322.48	1,387.88	1,518.86	+ 9.4
Canada (f.o.b.)	3.24	21.24	20.04	11.40	-43.1
United States (f.o.b.)	22.80	40.80	56.76	51.48	- 9.3
Total NATO North America	26.04	62.04	76.80	62.88	-16.1
TOTAL NATO	783.85	1,384.52	1,464.68	1,581.74	+ 8.0

Source: AC/127-D/293

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TABLE IXNATO COUNTRIES' BALANCE OF TRADE WITH THE USSR

(in million US \$)

	1960 to 1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	- 181.80	- 18.48	- 7.80
Denmark	- 62.76	- 10.20	- 17.88
France	- 294.72	+ 73.68	+ 59.40
Federal Republic of Germany	- 118.80	- 18.96	+ 71.52
Greece	- 47.25	- 2.69	- 0.32
Iceland	- 14.66	- 2.50	- 0.35
Italy	- 632.56	-106.44	+ 39.96
Netherlands	- 132.96	- 7.20	- 12.24
Norway	- 82.08	- 7.92	- 7.20
Portugal	- 2.95	- 2.63	- 0.77
Turkey	- 11.76	- 0.59	- 3.58
United Kingdom	- 964.16	-129.89	-240.00
Total NATO Europe	-2,546.46	-233.89	-119.26
Canada (f.o.b.)	+1,012.84	+ 62.76	- 2.28
United States (f.o.b.)	+ 183.12	+ 0.60	+ 54.00
Total NATO North America	+1,195.96	+ 63.36	+ 51.72
TOTAL NATO	-1,350.50	-170.53	- 67.54

Source: AC/127-D/293

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TABLE X

## NATO COUNTRIES EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

(in million US \$)

	1960	1967	1968	1969	Percentage change between 1969 and 1968
Belgium/Luxembourg	44.04	22.68	19.92	16.08	-19.3
Denmark	2.04	6.00	2.16	1.32	-38.9
France	52.68	93.24	87.72	44.40	-49.4
Federal Republic of Germany	95.40	206.52	174.12	157.92	-9.3
Greece	-	-	-	0.02	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	39.96	73.56	61.08	56.28	-7.9
Netherlands	6.84	12.24	28.92	23.04	-20.3
Norway	4.08	7.56	6.48	4.80	-26.0
Portugal	0.24	-	-	0.01	-
Turkey	-	0.61	1.04	0.08	-92.3
United Kingdom	89.76	108.12	69.84	130.80	+87.3
Total NATO Europe	335.04	530.53	451.28	434.75	-3.7
Canada	9.12	84.48	150.96	113.28	-25.0
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Total NATO North America	9.12	84.48	150.96	113.28	-25.0
TOTAL NATO	344.16	615.01	602.24	548.03	-9.0

Source: AC/127-D/293

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TABLE XI

## NATO COUNTRIES' IMPORTS FROM COMMUNIST CHINA

Yearly totals f.o.b. (in million US \$)

	1960	1967	1968	1969	Percentage change between 1969 and 1968
Belgium/Luxembourg	9.72	13.08	11.88	12.36	+ 4.0
Denmark	10.20	8.88	8.28	9.12	+ 10.1
France	22.68	48.12	53.28	76.68	+ 43.9
Fed. Rep. of Germany	69.36	76.56	85.32	88.20	+ 3.4
Greece	-	1.07	0.13	0.40	+ 207.7
Iceland	-	0.11	0.18	0.14	- 22.2
Ireland	24.12	57.72	48.00	64.20	+ 33.8
Italy	21.36	27.84	27.12	27.84	+ 2.7
Netherlands	3.12	5.16	5.40	6.00	+ 11.1
Norway	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.26	+ 116.7
Portugal	-	0.14	0.24	0.20	- 16.7
Turkey	69.72	81.24	82.32	90.60	+ 10.1
United Kingdom					
Total NATO Europe	230.52	320.11	322.27	376.00	+ 16.7
Canada (f.o.b.)	5.76	23.16	21.72	25.32	+ 16.6
United States (f.o.b.)	-	-	-	-	-
Total NATO North America	5.76	23.40	21.72	25.32	+ 16.6
Total NATO	236.28	343.51	343.99	401.32	+ 16.7

Source: AC/127-D/293

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TABLE XII

NATO COUNTRIES' BALANCE OF TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA

(in million US \$)

	1960 to 1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	+ 56.76	+ 8.04	+ 3.72
Denmark	- 42.00	- 6.12	- 7.80
France	+ 233.04	+ 34.44	- 32.28
Federal Republic of Germany	+ 130.20	+ 88.80	+ 69.72
Greece	- 2.12	- 0.13	- 0.38
Iceland	- 0.32	- 0.18	- 0.14
Italy	+ 73.20	+ 13.08	+ 7.92
Netherlands	- 89.04	+ 1.80	- 4.80
Norway	+ 10.80	+ 1.08	- 1.20
Portugal	- 0.68	- 0.12	- 0.25
Turkey	+ 2.68	+ 0.80	- 0.12
United Kingdom	- 89.16	- 12.48	+ 40.20
Total NATO Europe	+ 283.36	+129.01	+ 58.75
Canada (f.o.b.)	+ 764.22	+129.24	+ 87.96
United States (f.o.b.)	- 2.16	-	-
Total NATO North America	+ 762.06	+129.24	+ 87.96
TOTAL NATO	+1,045.42	+258.25	+146.71

Source: AC/127-D/293



TABLE XIII

SHARE OF NATO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE OF  
 NATO EUROPE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES  
 IN 1969

(Total NATO Europe = 100)

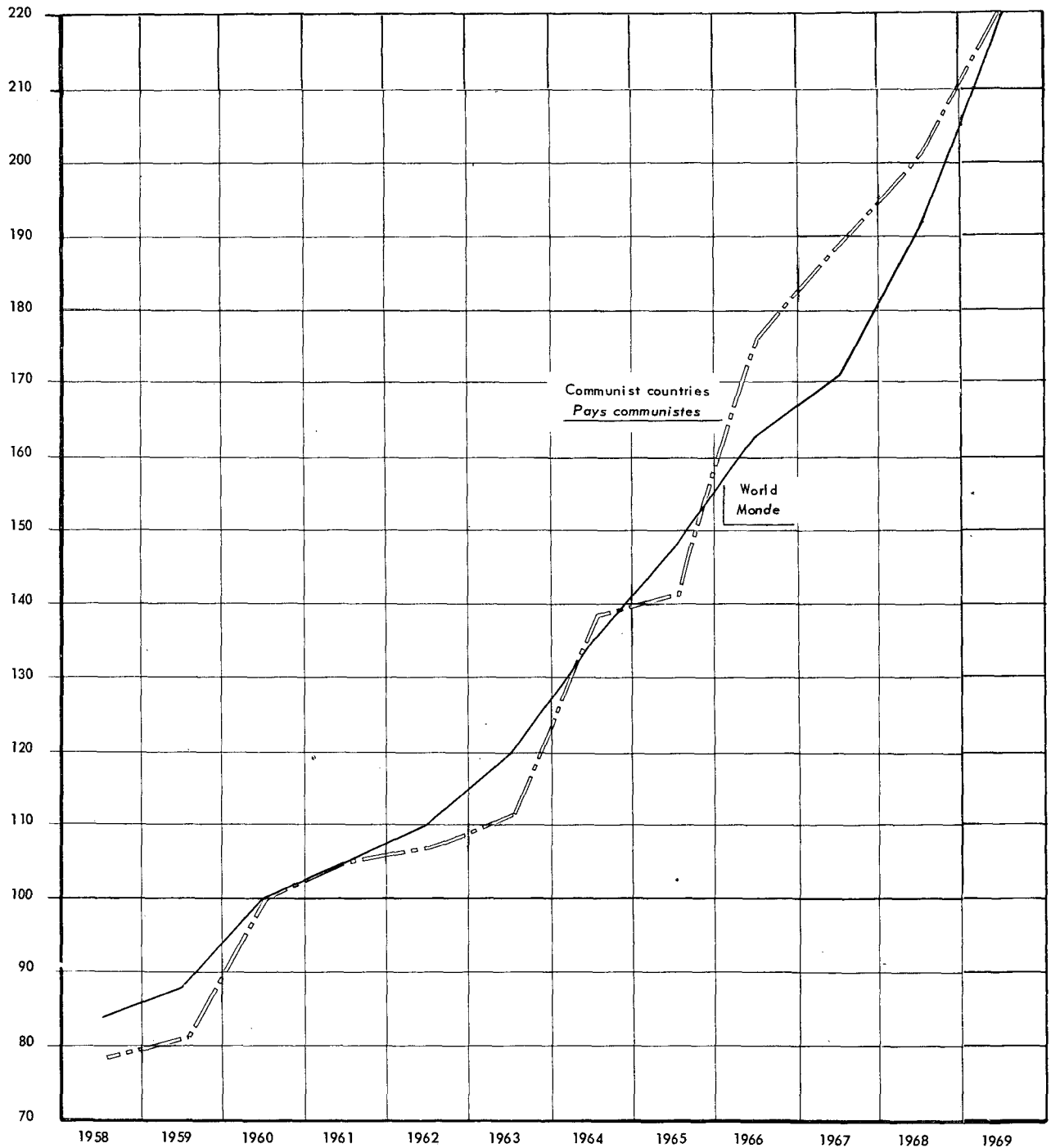
	East Europe		USSR		Communist China	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Belgium/ Luxembourg	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.3
Denmark	3.0	3.7	1.3	2.3	0.3	2.4
France	10.5	9.6	18.9	13.5	10.2	20.4
Fed.Rep.	46.0	38.8	29.0	22.0	36.3	23.5
Greece	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.1
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	-	0.0
Italy	13.4	17.8	20.5	16.3	13.0	17.0
Nether- lands	5.6	5.8	4.0	4.5	5.3	7.4
Norway	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.6
Portugal	0.3	0.6	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Turkey	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
United Kingdom	11.6	12.7	16.7	31.1	30.1	24.1

GRAPH I - GRAPHIQUE I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE  
WITH THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1958-1969

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN  
AVEC LE MONDE ET LES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1958-1969

TOTAL NATO COUNTRIES' EXPORTS 1960 = 100 (\*)  
TOTAL DES EXPORTATIONS DES PAYS DE L'OTAN 1960 = 100 (\*)



(\*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1969 would read as follows :  
Communist Countries = 4,980 ; World = 152,835 (see Annex, page 31)

Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des exportations pour 1969 s'établissent comme suit :  
Pays communistes = 4.980 ; Monde = 152.835 (voir Annexe, page 31)

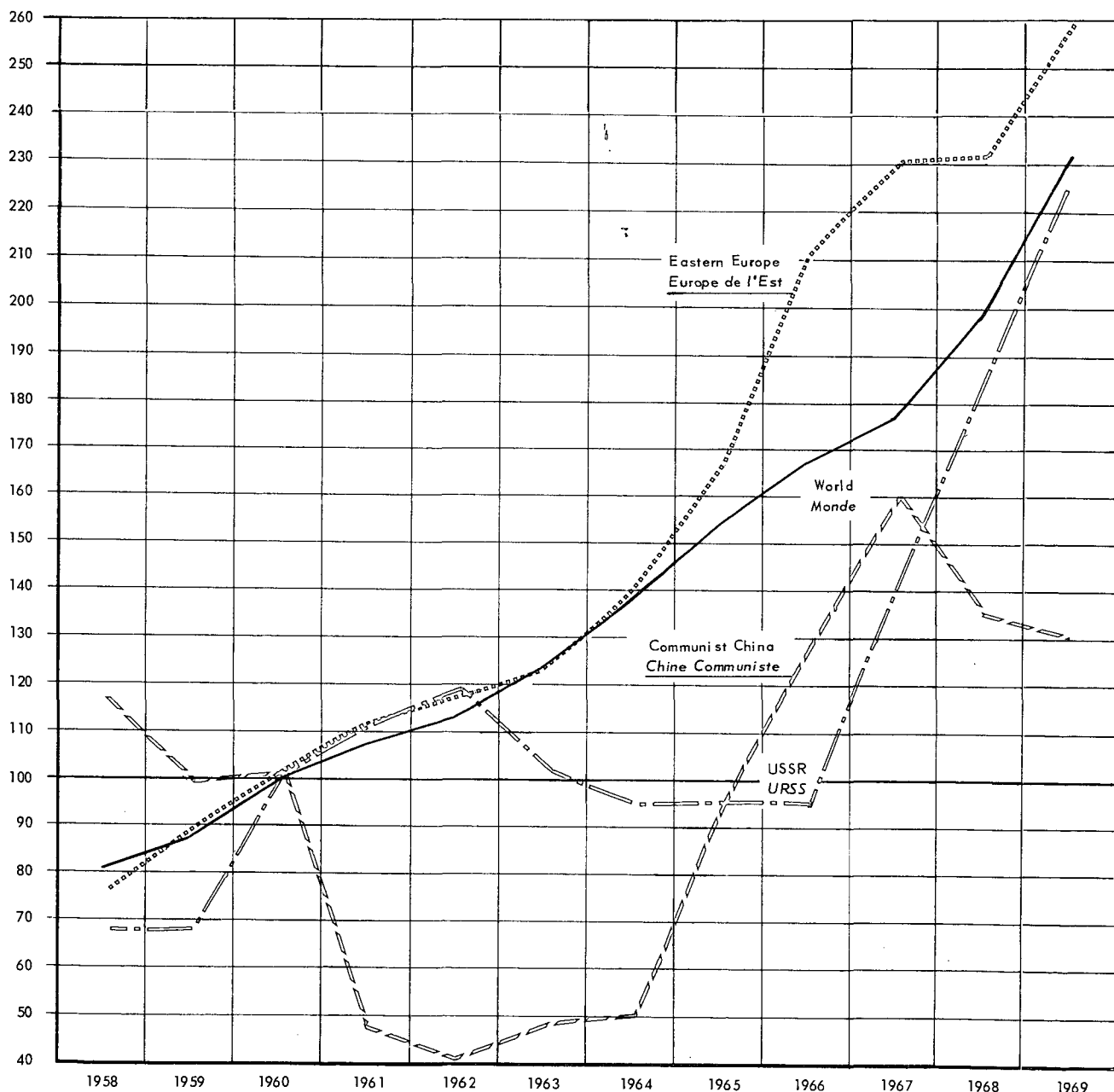
DECLASSIFIED/DECLASSIFIEE - PUBLIC DISCLOSED/MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

GRAPH II - GRAPHIQUE II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE  
WITH THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1958-1969

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN  
AVEC LE MONDE ET LES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1958-1969

NATO EUROPE EXPORTS 1960 = 100 (\*)  
EXPORTATIONS OTAN EUROPE 1960 = 100 (\*)



(\*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1969 would read as follows :  
USSR = 1,399 ; Eastern Europe = 2,759 ; Communist China = 435 ; World = 101,093 (see Annex, page 31)

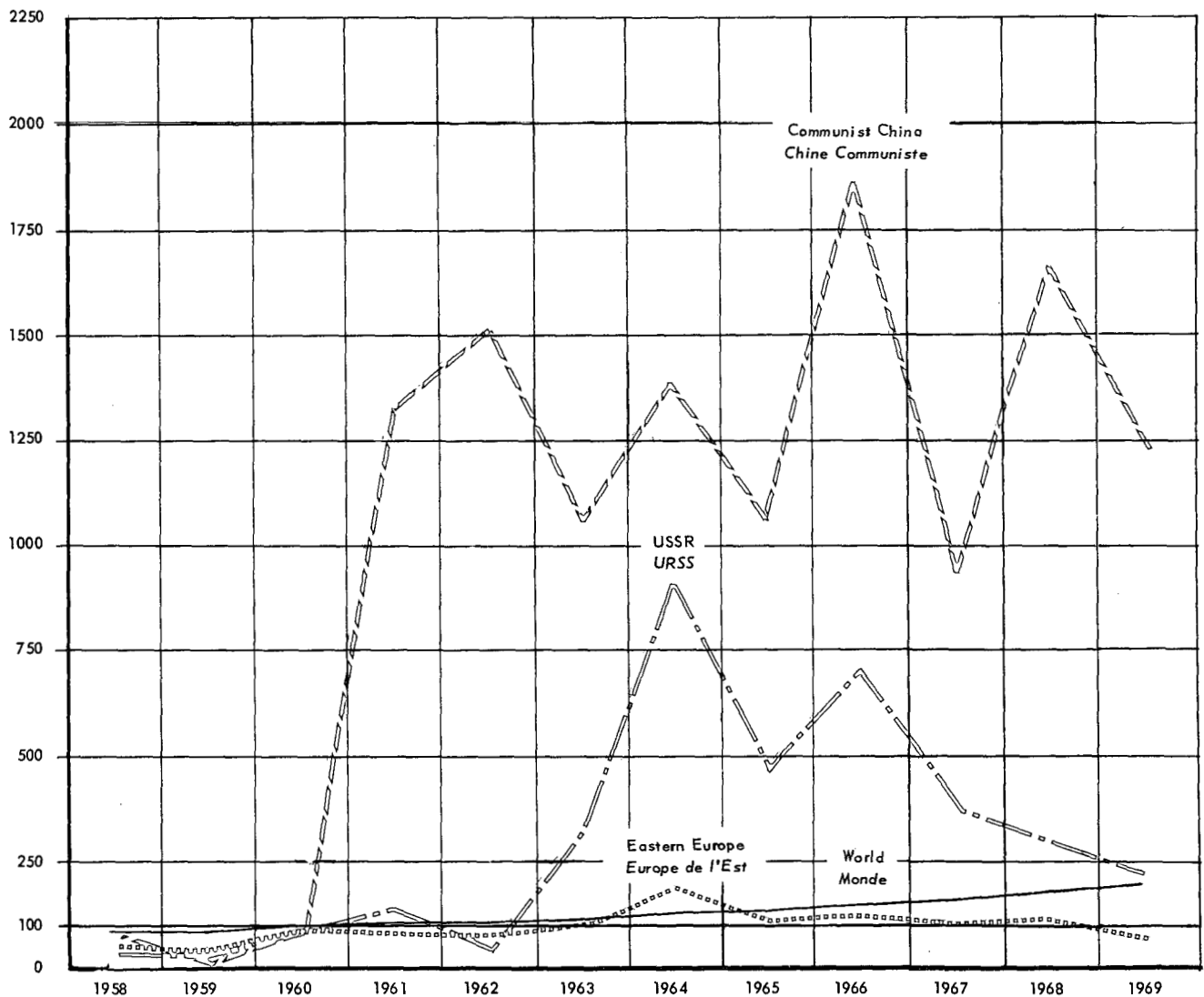
Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des exportations pour 1969 s'établissent comme suit :  
URSS = 1.399 ; Europe de l'Est = 2.759 ; Chine Communiste = 435 ; Monde = 101.093 (voir Annexe, page 31)

GRAPH III - GRAPHIQUE III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE  
 WITH THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1958-1969

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN  
 AVEC LE MONDE ET LES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1958-1969

NATO NORTH AMERICA EXPORTS 1960 = 100 (\*)  
 EXPORTATIONS OTAN AMERIQUE DU NORD 1960 = 100 (\*)



(\*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1969 would read as follows :  
 USSR = 115 ; Eastern Europe = 159 ; Communist China = 113 ; World = 51,742 (see Annex, page 31)

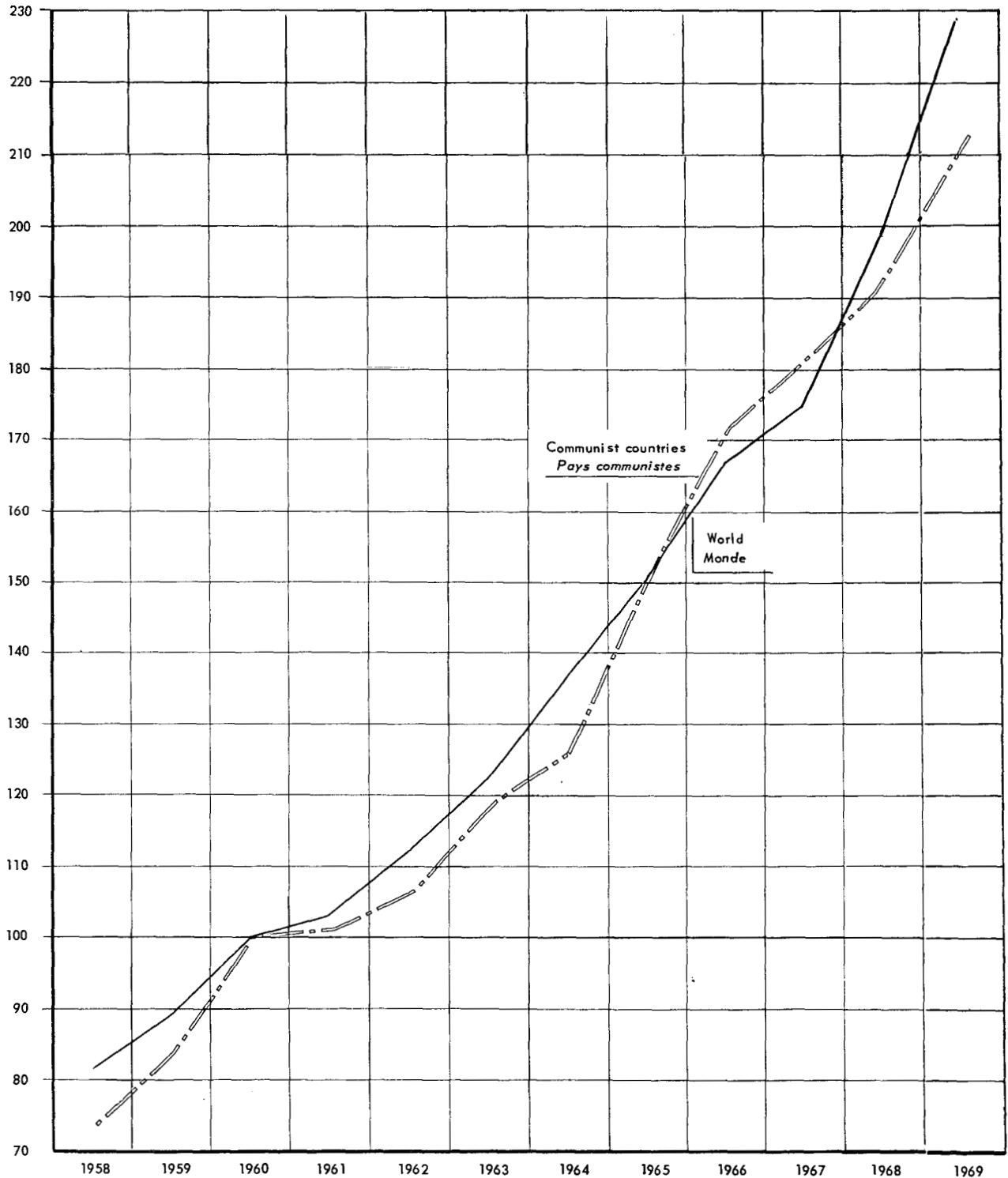
Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des exportations pour 1969 s'établissent comme suit :  
 URSS = 115 ; Europe de l'Est = 159 ; Chine Communiste = 113 ; Monde = 51.742 (voir Annexe, page 31)

GRAPH IV - GRAPHIQUE IV

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE  
WITH THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1958-1969

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN  
AVEC LE MONDE ET LES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1958-1969

TOTAL NATO COUNTRIES' IMPORTS 1960 = 100 (\*)  
IMPORTATIONS DES PAYS DE L'OTAN 1960 = 100 (\*)



(\*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1969 would read as follows :  
Communist Countries = 4,739 ; World = 155,731 (see Annex, page 32)

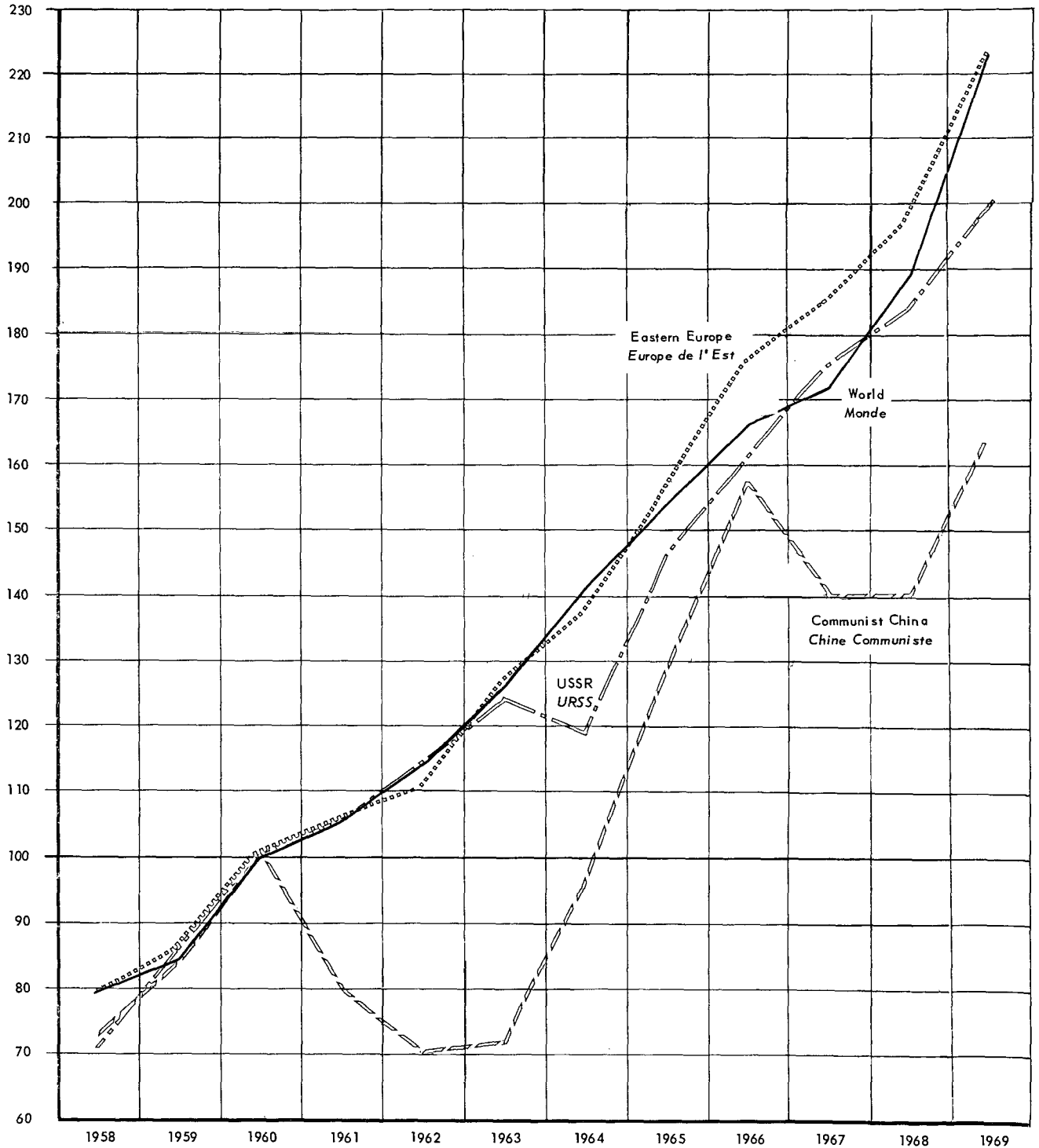
Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des importations pour 1969 s'établissent comme suit :  
Pays communistes = 4.739 ; Monde = 155.731 (voir Annexe, page 32)

GRAPH V - GRAPHIQUE V

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE  
WITH THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1958-1969

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN  
AVEC LE MONDE ET LES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1958-1969

NATO EUROPE IMPORT 1960 = 100 (\*)  
IMPORTATIONS OTAN EUROPE 1960 = 100 (\*)



(\*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1969 would read as follows :  
USSR = 1,519 ; Eastern Europe = 2,553 ; Communist China = 376 ; World = 106,542 (see Annex, page 32)

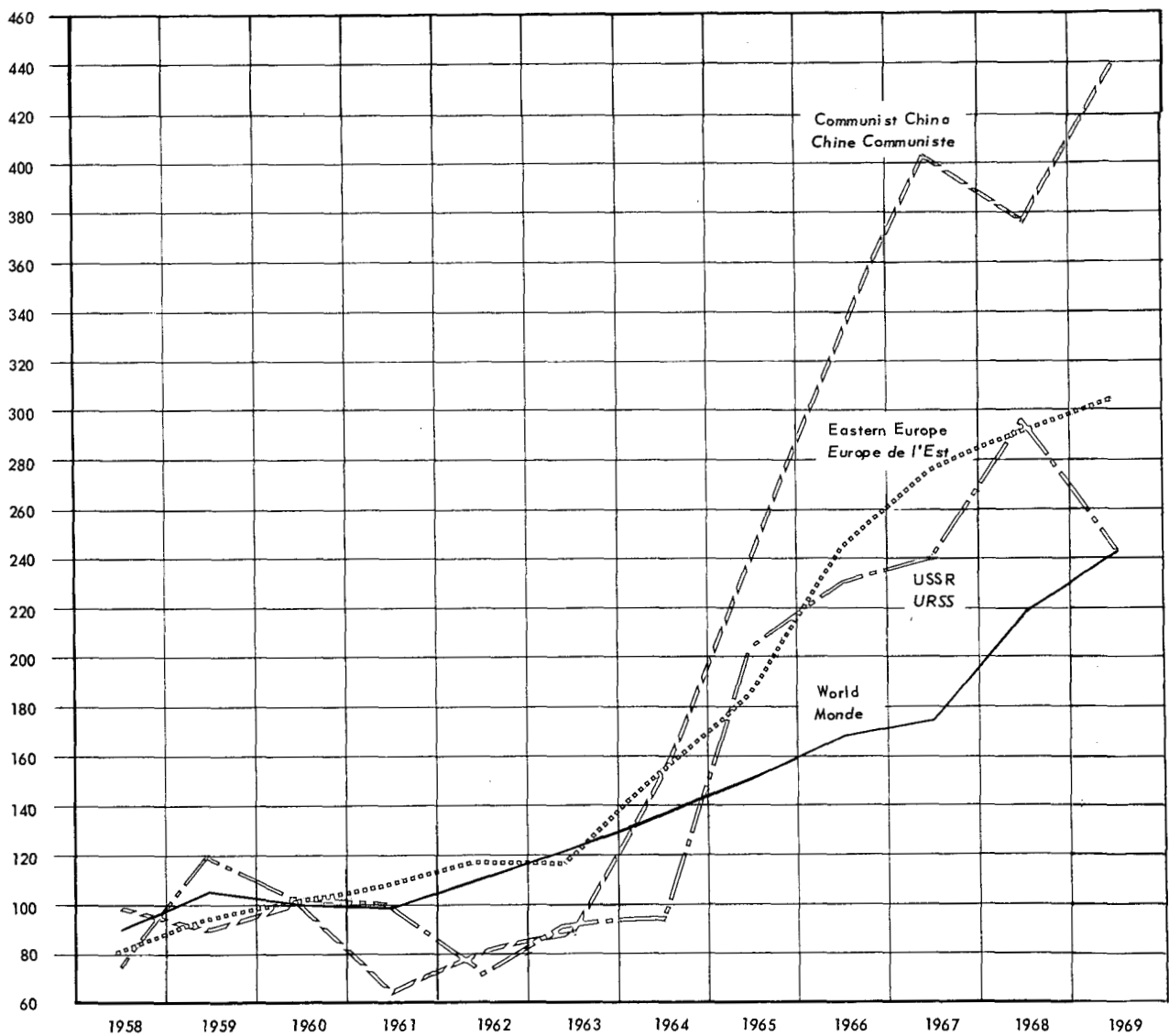
Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des importations pour 1969 s'établissent comme suit :  
URSS = 1.519 ; Europe de l'Est = 2.553 ; Chine Communiste = 376 ; Monde = 106.542 (voir Annexe, page 32)

GRAPH VI - GRAPHIQUE VI

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATO COUNTRIES' TRADE  
WITH THE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 1958-1969

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'OTAN  
AVEC LE MONDE ET LES PAYS COMMUNISTES 1958-1969

NATO NORTH AMERICA IMPORTS 1960 = 100 (\*)  
IMPORTATIONS OTAN AMERIQUE DU NORD 1960 = 100 (\*)



(\*) The absolute values (million US \$) for 1969 would read as follows :  
USSR = 63 ; Eastern Europe = 202 ; Communist China = 25 ; World = 49,188 (see Annex, page 32)

Les valeurs absolues (en millions de \$ EU) des importations pour 1969 s'établissent comme suit :  
URSS = 63 ; Europe de l'Est = 202 ; Chine Communiste = 25 ; Monde = 49.188 (voir Annexe, page 32)