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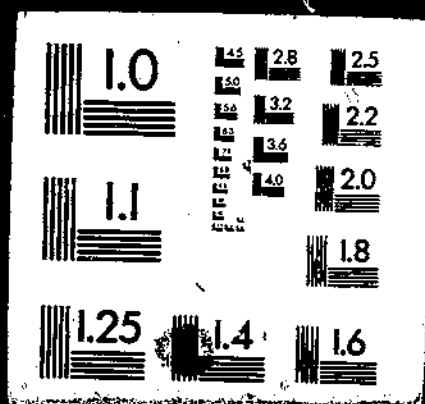
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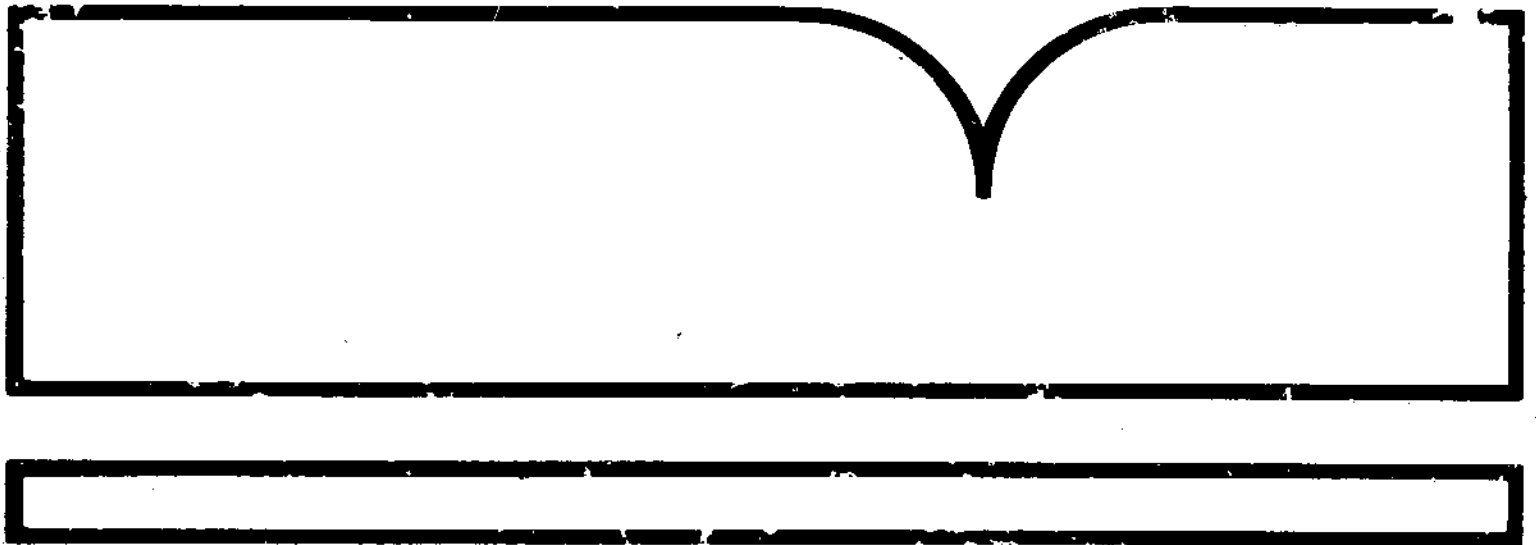


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USSR Agricultural Trade

Kathryn A. Zeimetz

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Abstract

This report provides an overview of the factors affecting Soviet agricultural trade and the main patterns in Soviet agricultural trade, with special emphasis on grain and soybean trade. About 95 percent of U.S. agricultural exports and 70 percent of total U.S. exports to the USSR have been grains and oilseeds. This report's 54 tables provide a detailed statistical summary of USSR agricultural trade, with special emphasis on imports from and exports to the United States. Copies of the U.S.-USSR long-term grain agreements are included.

Keywords: USSR agricultural trade, U.S. agricultural exports

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This trade compendium and its companion machine-readable diskette files were possible only with the dedicated and conscientious work by Carolyn Miller, Carolyn Duff, and Melissa Stork, who compiled the data from U.S. and USSR sources.

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USSR Agricultural Trade

Kathryn A. Zeimetz

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the factors affecting Soviet agricultural trade and the main patterns in Soviet agricultural trade. The tables detail the agricultural trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) with emphasis on imports from and exports to the United States.¹ The factors examined include Soviet domestic agricultural programs and performance, self-sufficiency goals, ruble convertibility, hard currency earnings, terms of trade, the State trading monopoly, and trade reforms. Grain and oilseed trade are examined in detail. Grains and oilseeds account for 95 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR and 70 percent of total U.S. exports to the USSR.

The primary data source for tables 1-9 on U.S.-USSR agricultural trade is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS), including its annual publications, *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, Calendar and Fiscal Year Supplements*. The primary data source for tables 10-54 is the Soviet annual trade yearbook (*Foreign Trade of the USSR [Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR]* until 1988 and subsequently the *Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR [Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR]*), generally even when the data are specific to U.S.-Soviet trade.² The Soviet yearbook does not separate agricultural trade. ERS analysts pieced together the information from several sets of tables in the yearbook. Certain sections of the Soviet yearbook provide

commodity information with some detail by countries, and other sections provide country-specific information with some specifics by commodities. This compendium does not include forest or fishery products in agricultural trade.

Value data in the Soviet trade yearbook are in rubles in free on board (f.o.b.) terms. These data are converted to dollars using an average of the official Soviet ruble/dollar trade exchange rate for each year (table 10).

The U.S. trade data sources differ somewhat from the Soviet data source, which is apparent when comparing specific data (for example, grain entries). The differences appear to be largely the result of differences in timing of departing and arriving shipments and, in some cases, because of the difference in handling transshipments through third countries, and not systematic distortion of data.

The data in tables 1-54 can be purchased in machine readable form in LOTUS spreadsheet format from ERS/NASS (phone 1-800-999-6779). The spreadsheets also contain the actual ruble amounts of trade and computed average annual trade prices. Be sure to specify the series when ordering. *U.S.-USSR Bilateral Agricultural Trade* (#88019) contains tables 1-9. *USSR Trade Compendium* (#88023) contains tables 10-54.

Inconvertibility and Hard Currency

The traditional view is that the USSR sought to avoid international trade because of the fear of dependence on an antagonistic world and because integration into the world economy introduces additional complexities and uncertainties into the centrally managed economy.³ Soviet statements support this view. The Soviets now openly acknowledge that in the past "imports were a means of covering internal shortages and exports were regarded as a necessary evil, virtually the price paid for imports."⁴ Machinery and equipment accounted for only 2 percent of exports to the West because "any economic manager sought, first and foremost, to avoid them [exports] as far as possible....the quality of this [export] output had to meet world standards, plus a

guarantee of after sales service."⁵ The USSR imports goods that it cannot produce in sufficient quantities. The Soviets are generally more interested in importing technology rather than commodities, but their economic system makes the effective use of imported technology difficult. Furthermore, for some commodities (particularly agricultural crops), the USSR is often at a natural resource as well as a technological disadvantage in production.

The Soviet currency, the ruble, is not an internationally tradeable (convertible or hard) currency, not even with other Soviet bloc countries.⁶ USSR trade is denominated by prices of market economy countries

(usually U.S. dollars for energy exports, but other convertible currencies for imports), even for items traded with other Soviet bloc countries. The lack of ruble convertibility is one of the reasons the USSR seeks to balance its trade through barter and countertrade. The USSR barter with those countries with which it has the leverage to affect the level of exports to and imports from the USSR. Western countries, including the major grain-exporting countries, are generally not interested in barter arrangements. The Soviets must earn hard (convertible) currency through exports or borrow from the West to purchase many industrial commodities and large amounts of grain that can be obtained only from the West.

The Soviets establish official administrative exchange rates for preparing statistical trade summaries and accounting purposes. The dollar/ruble exchange rates published are close to those the Soviets use in preparing the annual trade reports. The published official exchange rates are widely used by analysts to present Soviet trade values in Western currencies, including the U.S. dollar. The value information in the appendix tables in this report was converted in this manner.

The relative movements of the Soviet official exchange rates for convertible currencies track well with the relative movement of the currencies on the international financial markets (fig. 1). The values in dollars or other convertible currencies so derived generally track well with the value data reported by the non-Soviet trading partner (fig. 2). The official exchange rates, however, do not reflect the purchasing power of a ruble in a currency market.

Domestic prices of goods have been largely unrelated to world market prices. For example, the Soviets estimated that fuel and raw material prices were one-third to one-half of world prices. The difference

between the border price of an export or import (expressed in rubles at the official exchange rate) and the domestic price of the same good was generally absorbed by the Government's foreign trade organizations (FTO's), with ultimate adjustment among FTO budgets.

Border prices were not linked to domestic prices. The relative prices of various items imported by the USSR have been different from their relative prices in the West. Luxury consumer goods were imported and resold at relatively higher accounting prices, whereas basic goods (such as grain) were distributed to domestic users at relatively lower accounting prices. In effect, the USSR has a negative tariff on some items and a positive tariff on others.

Many Soviet economists acknowledge what Western economists have long asserted: that the problems with the structure of Soviet trade, including agricultural trade, and its detrimental effect on the economy, including technological shortcomings, are related to the lack of linkage between domestic and foreign prices. Developing an economically rational trade strategy (and domestic food policy) for the USSR, based on the principles of comparative advantage (exporting goods that are relatively inexpensive to produce and importing those which are relatively expensive to produce), is hampered by internal price distortions caused by administratively set prices and the inconvertibility of the ruble. Such thinking led to a call for the convertibility of the ruble:

Hence the need for the gradual, purposeful alignment of domestic production conditions with world condition in terms of prices, costs, and technical and other parameters and the introduction in the future of real exchange rates and convertibility of the ruble, also in relation to

Figure 1
U.S. dollar-mark exchange rates

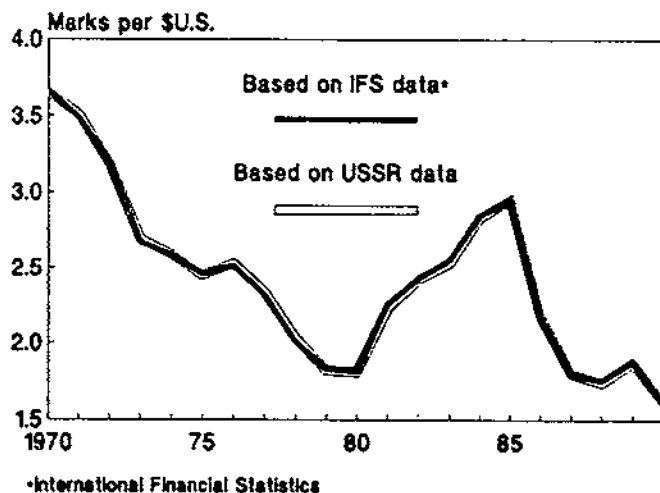
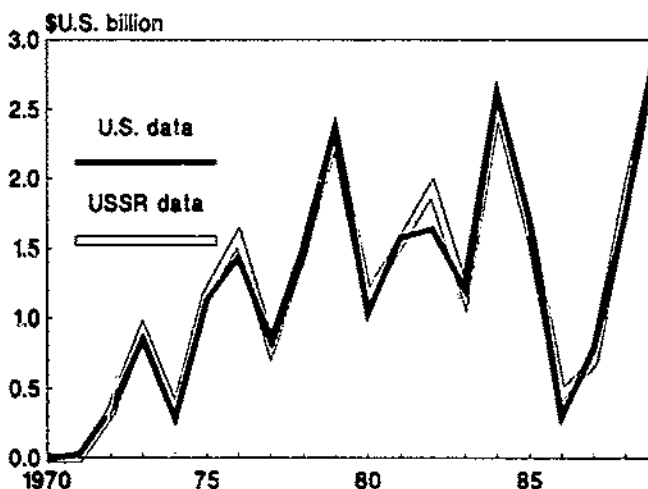


Figure 2
U.S. wheat and corn exports to the USSR



capitalist countries' currencies. The convertible ruble will considerably simplify the identification and implementation of promising avenues of cooperation, especially in production sharing forms, and will link the domestic market directly to the foreign market, although the introduction of the convertibility, even if initially only on a limited scale requires first of all the restoration of equilibrium between exports and imports in hard currency, the strengthening of the country's export base, and the rationalization of the domestic pricing system.⁷

Soviet economists and many political leaders accept the need for price reform and ruble convertibility. But the potentially highly disruptive, short-term effects of price and currency reforms have hampered widespread, basic changes.

The Government affects enterprises' interests in exports through control of export revenues. The 1986 reform allowed enterprises to retain a share of hard currency earnings. Retention rates ranged from as high as 80-90 percent for favored machinery enterprises to as low as 2 percent for others. These rates, however, were cut for many industries in November 1990 as the Government sought additional resources to pay its mounting hard currency debts.⁸ With few Soviet exports involving machinery, the State retains control of most hard currency earnings. The Government reallocates the retained hard currency to finance food and other imports.

The State affected the ruble earnings of firms through a set of highly differentiated (by commodity and producer) exchange rates. The Government used perhaps 2,000-4,000 exchange rates (differentiated by goods and ministries) when settling with domestic enterprises. The differentiated rates further complicated efforts to measure comparative advantage across industries and enterprises. In November 1990, the Government established a single, more realistic commercial exchange rate for each convertible currency.⁹ This commercial rate is now used when the Government settles accounts with Soviet enterprises.

The new commercial rate is about 70 percent lower than the official rate. However, the change faced by various industries is differentiated depending upon which of the vast array of rates it faced before November 1990. In general, a devaluation should make exports more attractive. The effect of making imports more expensive would be greater for enterprises that finance their own imports, rather than for national FTO's and enterprises receiving allocated funds. Since most Soviet trade is either denominated in hard currency or under barter arrangement, the devaluation will have little effect on international prices.

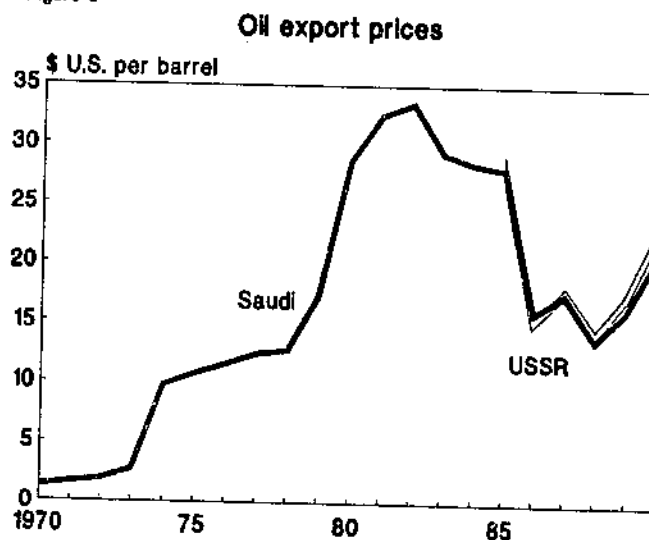
The tourist exchange rate was devalued from 1 ruble per \$1.60 to 1 ruble per \$0.16 in November 1989 and to 1 ruble per \$0.036 in April 1991 to compete with the black market. The Government initiated hard currency auctions in November 1989. Rates have reached over 20 rubles per \$1. The rates, while in line with black-market rates, were low, because of a thin market.

Why Agricultural Imports Grew

Increased oil prices in the 1970's helped the Soviets avoid critically examining their trade policies and programs. During 1980-85, energy exports accounted for about 50 percent of total exports, and hard currency energy exports accounted for over 55 percent of all hard currency earnings (over 70 percent if arms exports are excluded). A barrel of Saudi crude oil (the usual pricing standard) increased from an average price of no more than \$1.50 in the 1960's to \$3 in 1973, \$10 in 1974, \$13 in 1979, and to \$29 in 1980. Prices peaked in 1982, averaging over \$33 a barrel (fig. 3).

The rapid rise in world energy prices had a positive effect on Soviet hard and soft (nonconvertible) currency earnings. Furthermore, the volume of Soviet oil and gas exports increased during the 1970's. In addition, as the export earnings of other major oil-exporting countries soared, some used a portion of the oil proceeds to increase arms purchases from the USSR. Soviet ability to finance hard currency imports was also increased during the 1970's by the increase in world

Figure 3



gold prices. The USSR, as the world's second largest gold producer, also uses gold sales to the West to finance imports. World gold prices increased from about \$36 an ounce in 1970 to over \$300 an ounce in 1979, and to over \$600 an ounce when it peaked in 1980.

Soviet exports increased from \$13 billion in 1970 to \$92 billion in 1983 (fig. 4). As a result of increased energy and arms sales, Soviet hard currency export earnings were estimated to have increased from about \$2 billion in 1970 to over \$32 billion in 1983 (fig. 5).¹⁰ "The steep increase in world prices in the 1970's led to an almost 20-fold increase in the price of oil, and it appeared that this situation would persist at least until the end of the century. In that case, why change the export structure and seek new reserves."¹¹

Agricultural imports increased, financed by sharply higher export earnings. Agricultural imports rose from an annual average of \$2.6 billion in 1970-72 to peak at \$21 billion in 1981 (fig. 6). Farm commodities accounted for 21 percent of total imports in 1970-74, 23 percent in 1975-79, and 25 percent in 1980-84 (fig. 7).

A number of factors may have influenced the Soviets' decision about which goods would have priority for import with their vastly increased earnings. Controls by Western countries on high-technology exports meant that imports for high-priority military requirements would be constrained. Among the other sectors of the centrally managed Soviet economy, the import decision could reflect a negotiated allocation process with various leaders arguing for their own sectors. The fact that agriculture's share of total imports averaged about the same during the rapid growth period (with some annual variation depending upon domestic agricultural production) is sometimes offered as evidence for the negotiation hypothesis.

Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

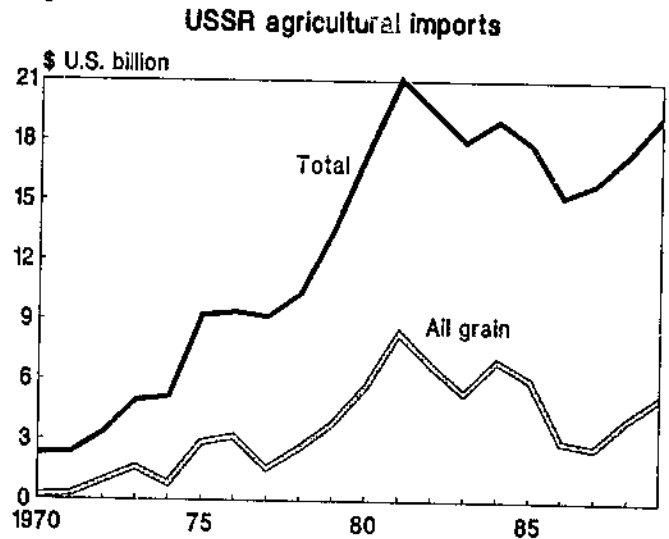
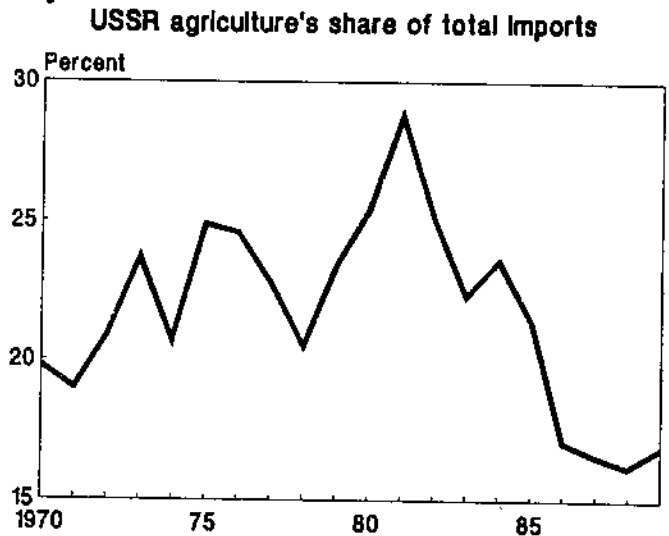


Figure 7



One argument that agricultural leaders could have made when bidding for export earnings to buy agricultural goods was the food problem. The food problem was the stagnation in per capita diet improvement and rapidly rising production costs. Imports during 1974-81 of 187 million tons of grain, 9 million tons of soybeans, and 4.6 million tons of meat and meat products only managed to keep per capita consumption of meat in 1982 at the same level it had been in 1975, 57 kilograms, and did not stop the decline of per capita consumption of milk and milk products by 20 kilograms to 295 kilograms.

Agriculture's ability to bid for export earnings to finance imports may have been aided by the relative bargain that food had become for the Soviets. Although world grain prices generally increased during the 1970's, they did so at a much slower pace than did energy and gold prices. The Soviets had to sell over 40 barrels of oil to the West to buy a ton of grain at 1970 world market prices (fig. 8). They had to sell only 13 barrels by 1975 and only 5 barrels by 1980. In 1970, 1.5 ounces of gold could be exchanged for a ton of grain, by 1975 less than an ounce, and by 1980 a fourth of an ounce.

Soviet agricultural exports involve mostly soft currency exchanges and cover very little of the agricultural import bill. Soviet agricultural exports have ranged from \$2-3 billion each year since 1974 (fig. 9). Cotton lint exports accounted for almost half of agricultural exports since the mid-1970's. Grain accounted for 30-40 percent during the first half of the 1970's and about 20 percent over the next 10 years. The exported grains were generally purchased abroad and directly shipped to a Soviet dependency, such as Cuba, without transit through the USSR.

The Soviets also financed imports of machinery and equipment with the energy exports. The imports now are seen as a mixed benefit. Mikhail Gorbachev stated that the equipment purchases stifled the process of scientific and technical development in the USSR. "The oil boom allowed us to earn foreign currency, and we thoughtlessly bought equipment to solve production tasks and purchased spare parts without developing our own engineering and science properly."¹² Articles concerning the disbanded Ministry for Machine Building for Light and Food Industry provide examples of the inappropriate use of imported technology in food processing. The Soviets were confounded that potato peelers from the Netherlands required eyeless potatoes to be effective, automatic broiler-processing equipment required chickens of similar size, and equipment to manufacture flaked potatoes required potatoes whose flesh does not darken.¹³

Figure 8
Grain-oil terms of trade

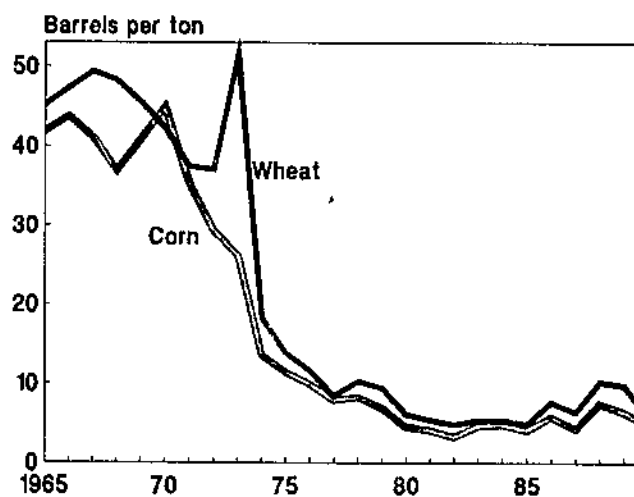
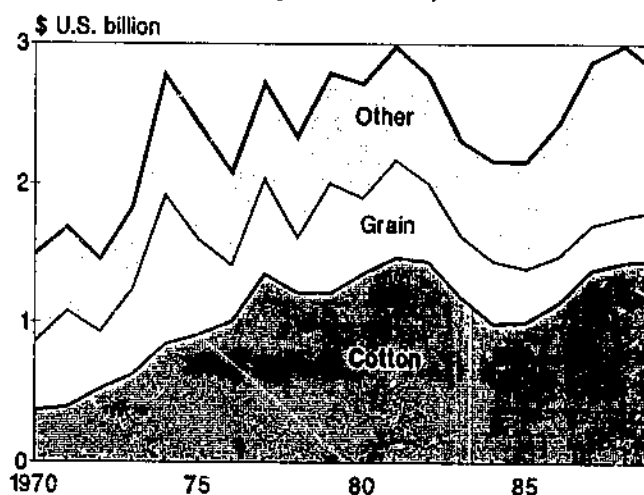


Figure 9
USSR agricultural exports



New Conditions in the 1980's

Conditions changed substantially during the 1980's. Growth in demand for Soviet energy exports by Western countries in the first half of the 1980's was less than the Soviets had anticipated. During the period, the Soviets experienced increased difficulties in maintaining domestic oil and coal production and in increasing the volume of energy exports to both Western and Soviet bloc countries. Lower energy and gold prices further constrained Soviet earnings, especially of hard currency, and provided less favorable terms of trade for energy exports. Energy prices plateaued in the early 1980's and in 1986 began a precipitous decline. The Soviet export price for oil, which was over \$35 per barrel in January 1981, dropped to \$28 per barrel in January 1986 and \$12 per barrel in October 1988 (fig. 10). Gold prices, which in 1980 averaged over \$600 an ounce, averaged less than \$400 an ounce in 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, and in the third quarter of 1988. Lower world energy prices also constrained Soviet earnings from arms sales to oil-exporting countries.

The ruble value of exports fell each year from 1984 to 1988. Soviet exports in dollar value declined in 1984, 1985, 1989, and 1990. They increased in 1986 and 1987, as the value of the dollar on world markets declined versus other Western currencies. The dollar value of hard currency exports fell each year from 1983's high through 1986. The turnaround begun in 1987 still left the dollar value of hard currency earnings in 1989 less than 2 percent above 1983. Furthermore, because the bulk of Soviet energy exports were priced in U.S. dollars and much of the Soviet imports were priced in other hard currencies, Soviet hard currency purchasing power was reduced.

A renewed decline in world energy prices in 1988 further constrained hard currency export earnings. Soviet oil export prices in 1988 averaged below 1986 prices, as the 15-20 percent increase experienced from 1986 to 1987 was more than lost. Soviet 1989 oil export prices were still below the 1987 level. Energy exports as a percentage of total exports and hard currency energy exports as a percentage of hard currency exports fell to 11-year and 14-year lows in 1988, 36-37 percent.

The general decline in gold and energy prices also contributed to deterioration in Soviet terms of trade. About 80 percent more gold was needed to buy a ton of corn in 1984 than in 1980, and almost 50 percent more gold was needed to buy a ton of wheat. Almost 75 percent more oil was required to buy a ton of corn in 1986 than in 1982, and over 60 percent more oil was required to buy a ton of wheat, the worst terms of trade since 1979 (figs. 8 and 11). After improvement in 1987, terms deteriorated further in 1988 as lower oil prices and sharply higher grain prices not only wiped out the improvement in grain-oil terms of trade the Soviets experienced in 1987 but left the Soviets in October 1988 facing, on average, poorer grain-oil terms of trade than at any time since 1975.

At a time when the Soviets faced stagnating agricultural growth, a downturn in hard currency earnings, and continued high grain import requirements, they also faced slow growth in other sectors of their domestic economy, and they wanted higher Western technology imports. Soviet hard currency debt to the West increased about fourfold from the early 1980's to reach \$45 billion in 1990. The debt grew as generally lower oil and gold prices cut earnings directly and also

Figure 10

USSR oil export prices

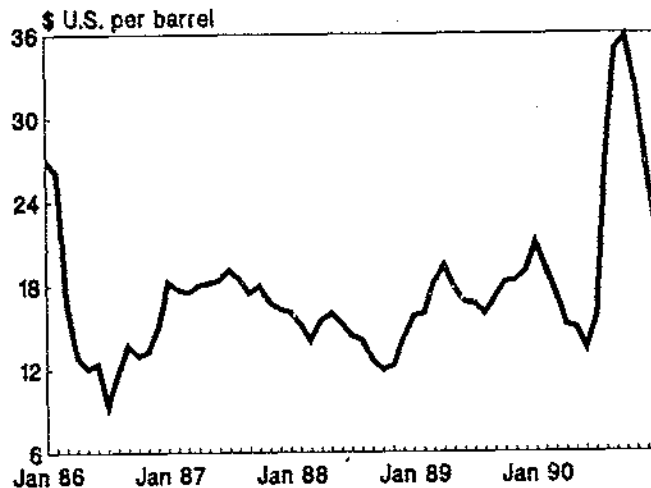
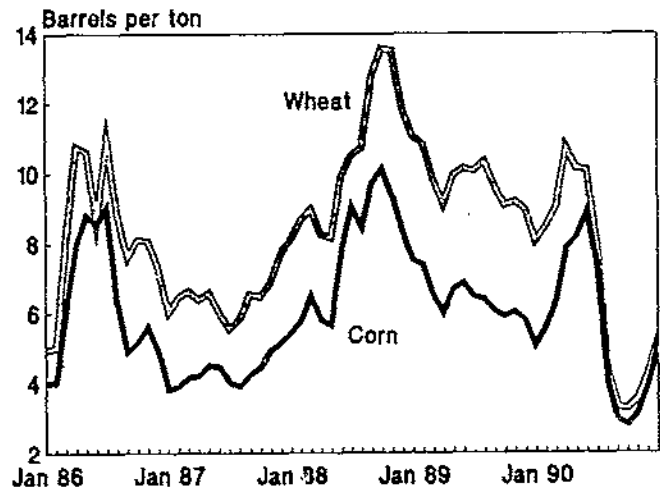


Figure 11

Grain-oil terms of trade



lessened the ability of other oil exporters to pay for Soviet arms. The debt was also due to increasing imports of capital and nonfood consumer goods. Total Soviet imports rose \$26 billion from 1987 to 1990, reaching \$121 billion. Agricultural imports rose \$3 billion over the same period, totaling \$19 billion. Imports of capital and nonfood consumer goods remain high priority.

The State resold imported nonfood consumer goods at relatively high prices, helping to cut the budget deficit. It resold imported agricultural raw commodities, however, at relatively low prices. Extremely favorable terms of trade for agricultural imports in the second half of 1990 did not entice the USSR.

Trade Reform: Little Effect on Bulk Agricultural Commodities

The increased oil prices of the 1970's provided the Soviets with vast export earnings that helped them avoid examining their trade policy too critically and "In a word, we [Soviets] were totally unprepared for the abrupt change in the world market situation in the mid-1980's, when the price of oil fell from \$34 or more a barrel to \$18."¹⁴ The changed circumstances led to a reassessment of Soviet trade policies and programs.

The Soviet rhetoric concerning reevaluation of the role of foreign trade cited renewed appreciation of the "Leninist principles" of the international division of labor. What the Soviets learned to appreciate after the end of the 1970's trade euphoria was that they needed to improve and diversify their export base and to consider more carefully what to import and how to use the imports. The provisions of the trade reform initiated in 1986 aimed to raise the level of value-added exports in order to finance imports of high-technology know-how and to ensure the more rational use of imports.

All Soviet trade prior to 1986 was centrally planned and executed by the State. Broad export and import plans on annual and 5-year bases were initiated by the State Planning Committee. The plans in effect constituted quotas. FTO's under the Ministry of Foreign Trade did the detailed planning and, after approval of the specific plans, managed the trade process.

The provisions in the trade reform initiated in 1986 relaxed some of the central control, putting trade of most equipment, machinery, and technology under the control of the relevant domestic industries. The aim of removing layers of bureaucracy was to improve the flow of information between the Soviet exporters and importers and their foreign counterparts. In addition, enterprises were allowed to retain a portion of their hard currency earnings from exports to buy imports, albeit only for high-priority capital goods. Making the tie explicit between the decision to export and import at

The USSR increased exports to OECD countries from 1987 to 1990, but not as rapidly as they made purchases from them. With the political changes in East European countries, the USSR cut exports to them and increased imports from them. The USSR viewed the positive trade balance that it had run with the socialist countries from at least 1980 to 1987 as a liability.

The increased debt load and disruptions in payments to a number of creditors raised serious concerns about Soviet creditworthiness in 1990. As commercial credit sources dried up, the Soviets began to actively seek credits and credit guarantees from the West. Many countries responded, including the United States.

the local level was to provide a more direct incentive for enterprises to meet the more rigorous quality demands for the export market and also to raise interest in the productive use of imports.

The reform, however, left about 80 percent of Soviet trade still under the central control of the FTO's under the Ministry of Foreign Trade (since 1988 under the reorganized Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations). Trade in most food commodities (including grains, oilseeds, and meat and dairy products), fuel, and raw materials remained highly centralized. *Eksportklub* is the FTO responsible for trade in grains, oilseeds, and oilseed meal. *Prodintorg* has five specialized firms to trade in meat, dairy products, vegetable oil, sugar, and tobacco. *Novoekспорт* and *Sovintorg* are FTO's trading cotton.

The now-disbanded super ministry for the agro-industrial complex, *Gosagroprom*, did get control of some commodities and manufactures. Three foreign trade organizations were established.

- *Soyuzplodoimport* is responsible for the export of alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, starch, canned and fresh vegetables and fruit, honey, tobacco, seeds, and seedlings, and the import of cocoa beans and products, coffee, tea, spices, nuts, fruits, vegetables, baby food, tobacco, seeds, and seedlings.

- *Skotoimport* is responsible for the export of breeding and sporting horses; breeding swine, sheep, goats, and furbearing animals; horses for slaughter; bull semen; industrial casein; and a variety of other animal byproducts and import of breeding stock, research animals, embryos, and slaughter livestock.

- *Vneshtechagroprom* includes six firms (see below) concerned primarily with exporting agro-industrial technology and equipment and secondarily with securing and ensuring the productive use of

equipment and technology. One of the three objectives in its charter gives priority to developing ties with socialist countries.

Firm	Responsibility
<i>Agromechanizatsia</i>	Technical assistance for projects to mechanize and electrify agricultural production abroad.
<i>Agroprompererabotka</i>	Technical assistance for food, including fruit, vegetable, meat, and dairy industry projects abroad.
<i>Agrospetsoborudovanie</i>	Export and import equipment, machinery, and parts for the agro-industrial complex.
<i>Agrointer</i>	Operating joint ventures and establishing ties between <i>Gosagroprom</i> and foreign agro-industrial organizations.
<i>Agroprogress</i>	Reconstruction of agro-industrial enterprises in the USSR and abroad; export and import of technologies and licenses.
<i>Techservis</i>	Enterprises for training on maintenance of the imported and exported agricultural machinery and equipment.

The Soviets continued to modify their trade policies, programs, and organizations, complaining that the decision process regarding trade still had too many stages and that the enterprises and the new foreign trade organizations were not taking the initiative. A September 1987 decree gave tax breaks on foreign venture profits, reduced some of the prior approval requirements for imports, authorized loans of hard currency for imports to help develop export production

facilities, and allowed local governments to retain all export earnings from border trade.¹⁵ Border trade earnings could also be used for consumer imports, as well as capital imports. The Ministry of Foreign Trade, weakened during the reforms, was combined with the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in January 1988 and renamed the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. A December 1988 decree extended the rights to export and import to almost all enterprises beginning April 1, 1989.¹⁶ However, before that decree took effect, the USSR issued another that required enterprises to obtain licenses for the export and import of a wide variety of commodities.¹⁷

The lack of a convertible currency has become a more acute problem with the attempts to decentralize and restructure foreign trading. The centralized trading apparatus could work as a broker for various goods and services traded under bilateral arrangements. With individual enterprises now responsible for balancing their own trade, each will have a more difficult time in finding a symmetry of interests with an individual trading partner in another country.

The ability to contract for large quantities of agricultural imports remains with the national Government. The October 1990 reform guidelines call for national control of the major hard currency earners, including energy and gold. Thus, the national Government remains in control of the bulk of hard currency earnings, which it can distribute at its discretion. The November 1990 decree continued the national Government's priority access to foreign currency earnings. The national Government is resisting the allocation of hard currency to republics for imports of raw materials. However, republics, especially Russia (which accounts for 80 percent of exports), are challenging the national Government on the issue of control of exports and imports.¹⁸

Soviets Want To Cut Food Imports

The renewed appreciation regarding the concept of international comparative advantage does not extend to a willingness to settle for lower domestic self-sufficiency in food. Soviet unhappiness about rising agricultural imports began even before the stagnation in export and hard currency earnings. General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev said that the 1982 food program was based on the need to reduce food imports from capitalist countries.¹⁹ Although he alluded to the 1980 U.S. embargo on feedstuffs, a major reason for the food program was the floundering domestic agricultural sector.

Per capita consumption of animal products stagnated from the mid-1970's through the early 1980's despite the increase in grain, oilseed, and animal product output. Domestic production of crops generally decreased and

imports became increasingly important. Grain production in 1981-85 averaged 12 percent below the 1976-80 average. Cotton production averaged 7 percent less; sugarbeets, 14 percent less. Sunflowerseed production in 1981-85 averaged 6 percent below 1976-80 and 17 percent below 1971-75; potatoes were down 5 and 13 percent. Soviet data imply that from 1966-70 to 1976-80 agricultural production costs increased at an average rate of 4.7 percent a year, while output growth had slowed to less than 1 percent a year.

The food program, as described by its authors, was a radical solution to the food problem facing the USSR. The program solution involved the production rather than the consumption side of the food economy.²⁰ Production and productivity were to be increased by improving horizontal integration, the financial

management of farms, and rural social infrastructure. Integration among input suppliers, agricultural service organizations, and farms and between farms and processors was to be improved by setting up committees with representatives from the various organizations at local and higher levels. Earnings of farm service organizations were to be tied to production of the farms they served. State purchase prices for agricultural commodities were raised, including setting special price bonuses for low-profit and unprofitable farms, and payments in kind were expanded. Farm debt was restructured. Farms were to keep better financial records and were given greater control over investment decisions. The program endorsed the use of collective contract teams to improve worker incentives by tying worker remuneration to production and productivity measures.

Soviet agricultural performance did improve somewhat in the mid-1980's. The improved domestic performance, coupled with declining world agricultural prices, helped the Soviets to cut their agricultural import bill substantially and still provide some improvement in the quality of the Soviet diet. Per capita consumption of meat increased from 57 kilograms in 1982 to 68 kilograms in 1988. Grain production in 1986-87 averaged 211 million tons versus 180 million tons in 1981-85. Agricultural imports in 1986-87 averaged \$15 billion (17 percent of total imports), compared with the \$19 billion 1981-85 annual average (24 percent of total imports). Grain imports in 1986-87 averaged \$2.8 billion (3 percent of total imports), compared with the \$6.7 billion annual average in 1981-85 (over 8 percent of total imports). Hard currency grain imports were down to about 9 percent of total hard currency imports in 1986-87, from over 20 percent in 1981-85.

Despite the improvements in the agricultural sector in the mid-1980's and a lower agricultural import bill, the Soviets remained unhappy about the domestic agricultural situation ("There has been no breakthrough in the population's provision of food") and agricultural imports, especially under the current hard currency and terms of trade conditions.²¹ Repeated references were made about the importance of increasing production of strategic crops, the need to increase production to meet the country's growing needs, and the error of importing so much "grain and other food and consumer goods, that is, simply eating all the revenue."²² According to Gorbachev: "Of all our problems, the problem of the agrarian sector and food supplies is the most immediate and, I would say, the most extraordinary one."²³ Gorbachev stated that agricultural imports were reduced because of the lower hard currency revenue.²⁴

The differences in productivity between the USSR and other countries show that the USSR probably has considerable untapped potential to increase agricultural production. U.S. spring wheat yields are a third higher than the USSR's. Corn yields in the United States

bordering Canada and in Canada are twice the Ukraine's. Sunflowerseed yields in Czechoslovakia and Hungary are a third higher than in the USSR. Soviet animal productivity is about half the U.S. level.

In addition to the lower productivity of farm resources, high rates of post-harvest losses cut the productivity of the food economy. The Soviets estimate that post-harvest losses are 25 percent or greater for most commodities.

The lower productivity and high losses mean that the USSR pays a relatively high price for food for its 288 million citizens. Furthermore, the food supplies, while adequate calorically, are inadequate in terms of variety, quality, and convenience. Improvements in food supplies have not kept pace with high income-driven demand growth. The imbalance in the food markets was exacerbated as the State maintained relatively low retail food prices, transferring the costs of the inefficient agricultural sector to the general treasury.

Food subsidies have been a major contributor to the USSR's budget deficit. The subsidies covering the difference between relatively high farm produce prices and low retail food prices were estimated by the Soviets at 20 percent of budget expenditures for 1990 and may have exceeded the projected 1990 budget deficit. Meat and poultry accounted for about half the food subsidies and milk products another third. The agroindustrial complex in total employs over 30 percent of the workforce and receives over 30 percent of investment resources. Farming alone employs over 25 million people, 20 percent of the labor force, and receives a quarter of government investment. Furthermore, the USSR's 1989 agricultural import bill topped \$19 billion, the annual average for 1981-85. Hard currency grain imports exceeded \$4.5 billion in 1989.

An illustration of the Soviet commitment to a high degree of self-sufficiency is Gorbachev's announcement of the 1995 grain production goal of 260-280 million tons, 50 percent higher than the 1981-85 average, when grain imports averaged 40 million tons a year. He said that "... without increasing grain production it is impossible to resolve the task of ensuring the country's self-sufficiency in feeds and reducing imports."²⁵ The chairman of the State Planning Committee reiterated in October 1988 that, to the Soviets' great regret, they had been unable to break the "vicious circle" of selling fuel and raw materials for foodstuffs, including grain, and that, as a result, exceptional measures must be adopted to satisfy "through domestic production the population's requirements for foodstuffs"²⁶

The Soviets have concentrated on supply rather than demand policies and programs to improve the food situation. The supply policies focus on four areas: agricultural technology, farm management, rural infrastructure, and post-harvest activities. The Soviets are trying to improve agricultural technology and

farming practices by increasing direct ties among farms and agricultural input industries and research institutes. The Soviets are trying to develop wholesale trade in agricultural inputs and effective agricultural extension programs.

The Soviets are trying to overcome the diseconomies of scale caused by the central management of the roughly 50,000 socialized farms that average about 25,000 acres each with over 10,000 acres of cropland. These farms control 97 percent of the agricultural land. The leadership continues to reorganize the agricultural bureaucracy to decentralize management and financial responsibilities--from the national Government to local governments, from local agricultural administrators to farm managers, and from farm managers to cooperatives, lease teams, and, in some cases, individual farms. Soviet citizens, however, remain unable to freely buy, sell, or even rent land. The Soviets are also trying to overcome the diseconomies inherent in production on workers' tiny personal plots. The Government is encouraging householders to contract with socialized farms and consumer cooperatives.

The Soviets maintained high levels of investment in the agroindustrial complex and are increasing investment in rural infrastructure and post-harvest storage, processing, and distribution facilities. In the proposed 1990 budget, although the Government planned to cut overall investment from 70 to 40 billion rubles to trim the large deficit, investment in the agricultural complex was to be maintained and its share increased to 33 percent. Increased investment in processing industries is augmented by imports of and joint ventures for food-handling equipment. In early 1988, the military was given increased responsibilities for improving food-processing equipment and road building and the medium and heavy industries also have been given increased responsibilities for food processing and handling equipment. Farms were encouraged to market fruits and vegetables outside the State system to raise farms' interests in having quality products reach the consumer. In 1989-90, the Government used hard currency (offered under rather severe restrictions) in order to raise Government purchases of wheat and oilseeds.

Good results from such changes are delayed partly by the resistance of vested interests and by the time needed to implement and benefit from new programs. More limiting to results are the problems caused by the incompleteness and inconsistencies in the policies and programs. These concern not only agricultural production, but also agricultural demand and other areas of the economy. The Soviets, unable to face up fully to income disparities, equivocate on their reliance on financial incentives and markets.

The Government has used a large number of pricing zones in buying farm output. These prices were higher in less efficient producing areas, in essence operating

as subsidies to high-cost producers. The Government is reducing the number of zones. It also is stopping the subsidized sale of most inputs to farms. It is taking steps to make banks self-supporting, not just conduits for Government loans to unprofitable farms--loans that were frequently never repaid. The goal of these steps is to improve resource allocation and efficiency. However, the USSR is at the same time taking measures that weaken farm financial discipline. Most prices remain administratively set and do not reflect underlying resource conditions and the supply/demand situation. Furthermore, the Government announced in 1990 that all outstanding long-term debt of State and collective farms (60 billion rubles) would be written off.

The Government is allowing more individual and cooperative businesses. But, it continues to restrict middlemen activities, either directly forbidding the sale of goods not produced by the seller or, when allowing it, often controlling the resale price and setting disproportionately high tax rates on income derived from trading activities.

Economists point out that the inadequacies in price formation systems in socialist countries are a critical obstacle to currency convertibility. Public resistance has been so great that price reform with its accompanying price increases has been difficult to effect. Finally, in April 1991, the Government raised retail prices greatly. The prices for meat and bread roughly tripled. These increases will reduce the funding needs for retail food subsidies, although higher producer and other wholesale prices will offset some of the savings. Decisions about and responsibility for funding subsidies that would result from retail prices below the national recommendations would be transferred to individual republics and local areas. Faced with competing demands for funds, local areas may be more willing to allow further retail food price increases to lower the level of subsidies. In addition, the payment for consumer food subsidies is being transferred from procurement and processing points to retail sales outlets. This change should cut processing and especially marketing losses.

For the past two decades, the Government allowed income growth far in excess of the increase in quantities or prices of animal products and many other consumer goods. Income growth rates accelerated in the late 1980's, contributing to increased demand for and rationing of many agricultural goods. The Government promised to compensate consumers for 85 percent of the April 1991 retail price increases. Higher incomes could largely offset the decline in purchasing power caused by the higher prices and contribute to excess demand. The ability of citizens to protest about the imbalance in the Soviet food market and of reports to reach the West has increased with the political changes. Yet, trade in most foodstuffs remains largely under State control.

The situation in the Soviet food market further deteriorated in late 1990. The primary reason was the decreased interrepublic redistribution through the all-union fund, without adequate development of alternative allocation systems.

The all-union fund aims for about 35-40 percent of grain production, 15-20 percent of meat and milk output, and 4-5 percent of potato and vegetable output. With the breakdown in central redistribution, but still no real markets, moving commodities from surplus to deficit areas became more difficult. Local areas and, in some cases, entire republics prohibited food sales to nonresidents, rationed sales to residents, and prohibited food exports. Nonagricultural areas threatened to withhold shipments of raw material and manufactures until they received more food supplies.

The breakdown of the all-union funds for livestock, fruit, and vegetable products most affected urban populations in nonagricultural areas. This included some of the best-fed cities such as Moscow and Leningrad. The need for food imports in these areas is primarily for processed foods as opposed to bulk commodities such as animal feeds. Despite the record 1990 Soviet grain harvest, the breakdown of the all-union grain fund may also cut the supplies of domestic grain to central poultry and hog complexes.

The governments and consumers in the affected areas were forced to entice goods from agricultural areas, rather than appropriate them. Because of the lack of confidence in the ruble, the exchanges most often involve barter. The need to develop alternatives to centralized distribution and greater awareness of the inefficiencies in barter may raise acceptance of the

need for middlemen, markets, true price reform, and tighter monetary policies.

Mistakes with the economy, the decline in energy and gold prices in the second half of the 1980's, and the dislocations caused by the partial reform measures have exacerbated the budget deficit situation and resulted in a precarious economic and political situation. The dislocations may lead to a short-term regression to more central control. However, the Soviets must continue the reforms if the economy is to improve. Implementing the reforms and rectifying inconsistencies will take time and the full potential of Soviet agricultural resources likely will remain unrealized in the medium term.

A key question is to what extent the leadership will be willing to use agricultural imports to supplement domestic supplies. Overall food supplies are adequate calorically. Average per capita food consumption is close to that of Norway, Sweden, and Great Britain.²⁷ However, the lack of variety, quality, and convenience in food products frustrates consumers.

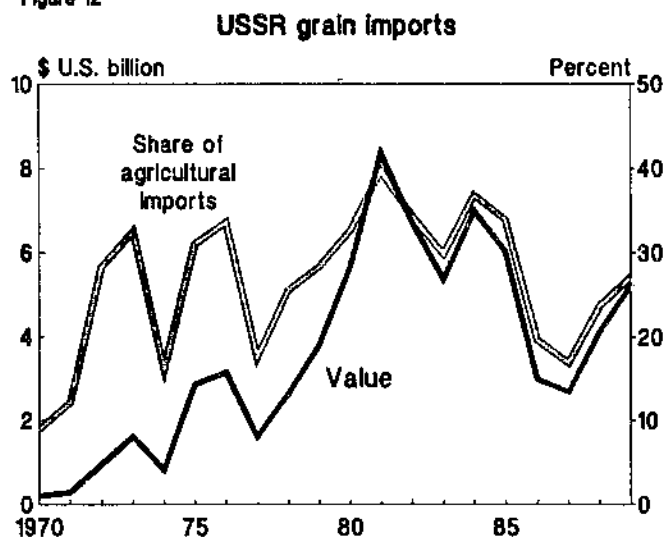
One factor limiting reliance on agricultural imports will be the continuing goal of a large degree of agricultural self-sufficiency. Other constraints will be limited export earnings and priority on nonfood goods. The increase in supplies of quality exportable goods and services will not be enough to supplement traditional energy, gold, and arms earnings to cover the demand not only for food imports but also to finance imports of other consumer goods, capital goods, and technology. Changes in consumer demand are reflected in trade decisions only as much as the Government chooses.

Grain the Major Factor in Agricultural Import Variation

Until the early 1970's, the Soviets were generally net grain exporters. Grain imports rose from an average of \$0.5 billion in 1970-72 (3 percent of total imports) to an average of \$6.7 billion in 1981-85 (8 percent of total imports) (fig. 12). Hard currency grain imports rose from \$0.4 billion (6 percent of hard currency imports) in 1970-72 to \$5.7 billion in 1981-85 (21 percent of hard currency imports). In 1986-87, the Soviets cut their grain import bill by nearly half, although the bill rose in 1988 and 1989 primarily because of much higher world grain prices. Grain import variation is associated with about 85 percent of the variation in the Soviet agricultural import bill since 1970 (fig. 13). The importance of grain in Soviet agricultural import variation and the fact that grain imports come primarily from the West (especially from the United States) account for the interest in Soviet grain-importing behavior.

Two factors important in the Soviet decision regarding grain imports are energy prices and domestic grain

Figure 12



production. The improved hard currency earnings and terms of trade for grain versus oil allowed the Soviets to use agricultural imports partially to protect Soviet consumers from problems in the domestic agricultural sector. Soviet grain production and the Government's purchases from farms, however, are the primary determinants of year-to-year variation in their grain imports.

Whether the Soviets' motivation was to obtain commodities in short domestic supply, to obtain commodities for which they did not have a comparative advantage in production, a part of a negotiated process in a planned economy with conflicting interests, or some combination of those motives, once the grain imports began, the average level of grain imports increased through the mid-1980's at about the same rate as did hard currency earnings.

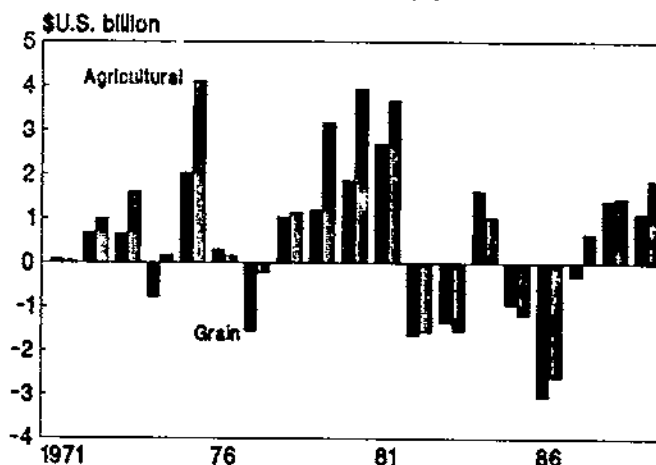
Soviet grain production is highly variable, primarily because of weather-induced yield fluctuations. When the Soviets have grain production shortfalls, fewer post-harvest losses occur because they concentrate on carefully harvesting and storing the smaller harvest. The Soviets traditionally offset the shortages by cutting stocks, animal inventories, and animal rations (and thus productivity). Animal product output may or may not have fallen, depending upon how much inventories were cut and how much rations were reduced. Meat imports, as well as grain imports, were increased. In years when grain production substantially increased from the previous year, the Soviets showed restraint in inventory and animal product output growth (so as not to overly raise expectations), cut meat imports, built stocks, and reduced grain imports.

The situation in 1975/76 provides a classic example of Soviet adjustments during a severe grain shortfall. Grain production in 1975 was 56 million tons below the previous year. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated that usable grain production fell 47 million tons and that the Soviets reduced grain fed by 18 million tons, drew stocks down by 14 million tons, and increased net grain imports by 25 million tons. The 1975/76 year was the last year in which animal inventories were seriously reduced because of low harvests.

A number of studies used econometric methods to estimate the effects of various factors on Soviet grain imports. Factors considered included domestic grain production, grain prices, performance in the livestock sector, and hard currency earnings.²⁸ The results of the various studies differed, some substantially. The lack of consensus is expected given the different reasons for the studies, the difference in approaches, the complexity of the questions involved, and the lack of good data for a number of important economic and technical factors relevant to the Soviet macroeconomy and the grain economy in particular. The studies' results were not consistent on the effects of grain prices, hard currency

Figure 13

USSR change in imports from the preceding year



earnings, and terms of trade for grain imports. Results were closer on estimating the effects of production on grain imports.

Jones, Mohammadi, and Miller concluded that during 1960-83 a fifth of any variation in domestic wheat production would be offset by changes in wheat imports, and two-fifth of the fluctuation in domestic feed grain output would be offset by changes in feed grain imports.²⁹

Sharples and Goodloe estimated that from 1960/61 through 1982/83 for every million-ton change in domestic wheat supplies (production plus beginning stocks), Soviet domestic use would change by 190,000 tons, net imports by 340,000 tons, and stocks by 470,000 tons.³⁰ For every million-ton change in Soviet domestic feed grain supplies, domestic use would change by 630,000 tons, net imports by 290,000 tons, and stocks by 80,000 tons.

Desai used several different approaches to analyze and forecast USSR grain imports.³¹ She concluded in a 1981 study that during 1950-75 the Soviets varied gross grain imports by 180,000 tons for every million tons that the domestic grain production (adjusted for standard moisture conditions and waste) varied. In her 1982 study, which brought the analysis through 1979, she concluded that gross grain imports varied by about 120,000 tons for every million-ton change in gross grain output.

Blandford, in looking at causes of instability in the world grain markets, hypothesized that deviations from trend production and trend world grain prices influence deviations from trend import levels.³² He concluded that during 1960-81 Soviet net wheat imports varied from trend net wheat imports by 264,000 tons for every million tons that domestic wheat production varied

from trend production. According to Blandford's calculations, net Soviet imports of coarse grains varied from trend by 262,000 tons for every million tons that domestic production varied from trend.

Carson, Love, and Keller-Griesmar used several equations to examine Soviet grain import behavior.³³ They estimated in one model that net Soviet grain

imports in the 1955-82 period varied by about 300,000 tons for every million tons that grain production varied from planned grain production. In an alternative specification in which they introduced dummy variables for the rapid growth in world gold and oil prices and for the U.S. embargo, they calculated that Soviet grain imports would vary only about 200,000 tons for every million-ton deviation from planned grain production.

Grain: The Primary U.S. Interest

Much of Soviet agricultural imports have been from other socialist countries because of hard currency constraints and commitments to Soviet allies. The USSR imported 70 percent or more of sugar, meat, fruit, and vegetables from socialist countries. Another large portion of agricultural imports was for tropical commodities--coffee, tea, spices, and tropical fruits. The United States has often gotten a third or larger share of the 30-35 percent of Soviet agricultural imports that are not tropical and are paid for with convertible currencies.

Since the mid-1970's, the United States usually had the leading share of Soviet agricultural imports from Western nations. Exceptions were in 1981, when the United States probably trailed Argentina and France and in 1983 when it trailed France. In fiscal 1989, the USSR was the second market after Japan for U.S. agricultural products and the first for grain. Grain has accounted for more than half of the Soviets' agricultural hard currency imports since 1970. The United States has supplied about two-fifths of these hard currency grain imports during the last two decades, worth over \$26 billion.

Grain accounted for 85 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR during 1970-90 and 62 percent of total U.S. exports to the USSR (figs. 14 and 15). During 1970-90, the United States supplied the USSR with 220 million tons of grain, 39 percent of Soviet grain imports. Grain exports to the USSR accounted for about 10 percent of the volume of total U.S. grain exports.

U.S. Share Large in the 1970's

Although the USSR was a net grain exporter during most of the 1960's and early 1970's, it imported a total of 36 million tons of grain during 1960-71, mostly wheat. Canada sold grain to the USSR in 10 of those 12 years and accounted for almost 60 percent of Soviet grain imports. Australia accounted for 9 percent of Soviet grain imports. Argentina sold grain to the USSR in 9 of the 12 years, accounting for 8 percent of USSR grain imports. France accounted for 7 percent of USSR grain imports in 1960-71, exporting a total of 2.6 million tons. During 1960-71, the United States accounted for only 5 percent of Soviet grain imports, all

in a large wheat sale in 1964. High transportation costs resulting from U.S. maritime restrictions may have contributed to the low U.S. share.

The Soviet decision to depend more on grain imports, including coarse grain imports, to help ameliorate the effects of the grain harvest shortfalls became apparent

Figure 14

U.S. exports to the USSR

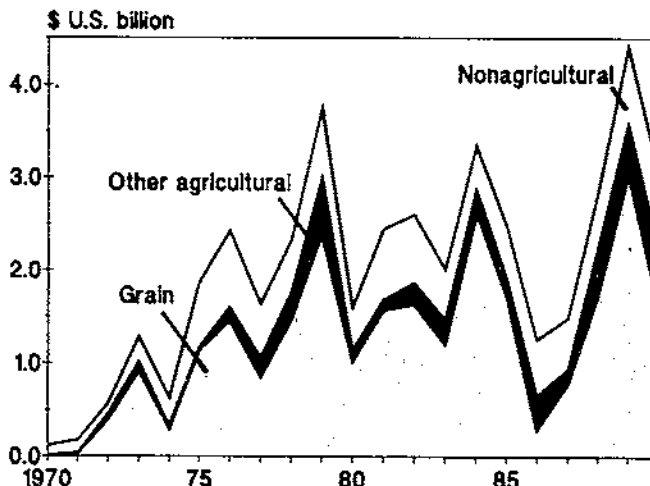
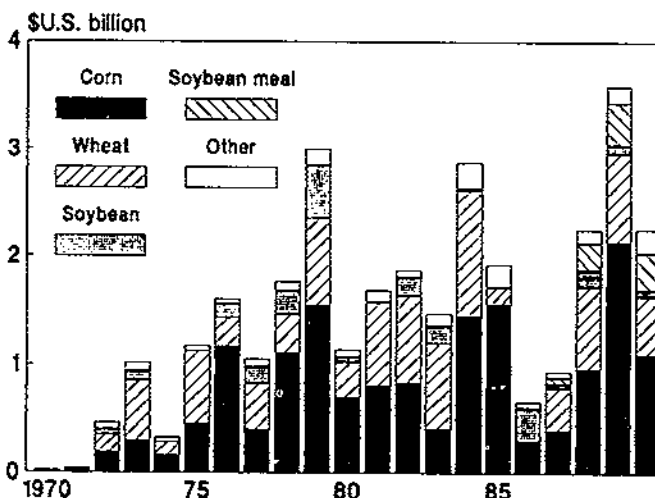


Figure 15

U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR



in 1972 (fig. 16). The Soviets imported an average of 483,000 tons of coarse grains per year during 1966-71. The Soviets imported an average of over 8 million tons of coarse grains in 1972-73, of which the United States supplied 60 percent (figs. 17 and 18). After importing an annual average of 2.5 million tons of wheat in 1966-71, the Soviets imported an annual average of 12 million tons in 1972-73, of which the United States supplied over half (fig. 19).

That precipitous increase in imports and in U.S. market share may have been related to several U.S. actions regarding the Soviets. In December 1971, then-Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin and then-U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans discussed a trade agreement, which was subsequently negotiated and signed in the summer of 1972.³⁴ The Soviets also unveiled a proposal to join with the United States in a gas pipeline project.

President Nixon (by executive order) opened the Export-Import Bank to the Soviets in October 1972. Also signed in the summer of 1972 was an agreement for the USSR to buy and the United States to extend credit for \$750 million of U.S.-grown grain (wheat, corn, barley, sorghum, rye, and oats) for delivery between August 1, 1972, and July 31, 1975.³⁵

The United States was anxious to limit the variability in Soviet grain imports and, in 1975, succeeded in negotiating a 5-year grain agreement with the USSR, which extended from October 1976 through September 1981. The agreement was negotiated during a time of concern about the inflationary effects of large Soviet purchases. In 1974, the United States imposed a moratorium on grain exports to the USSR because of deteriorating crop prospects in the United States and in several other large grain-trading countries and low U.S.

Figure 16

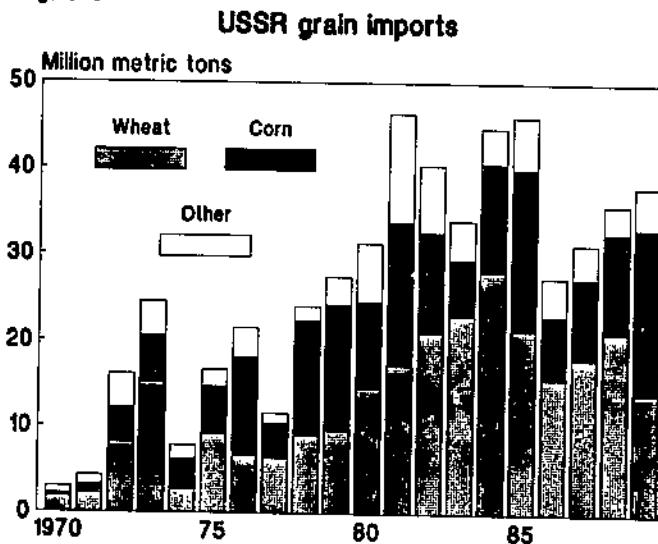


Figure 18

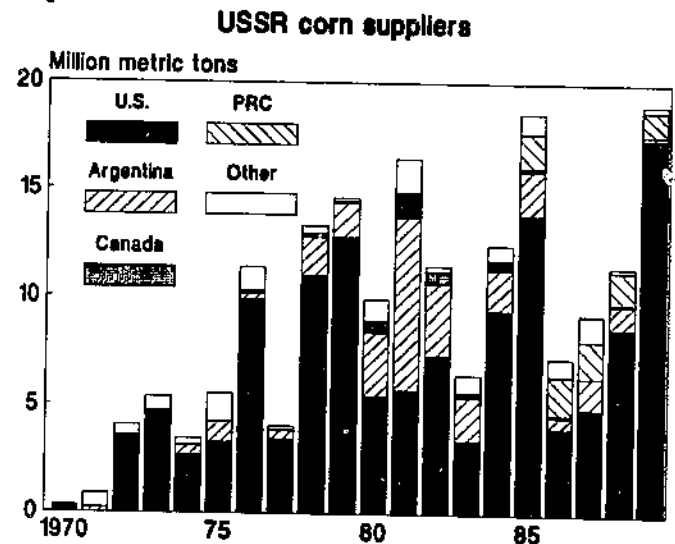


Figure 17

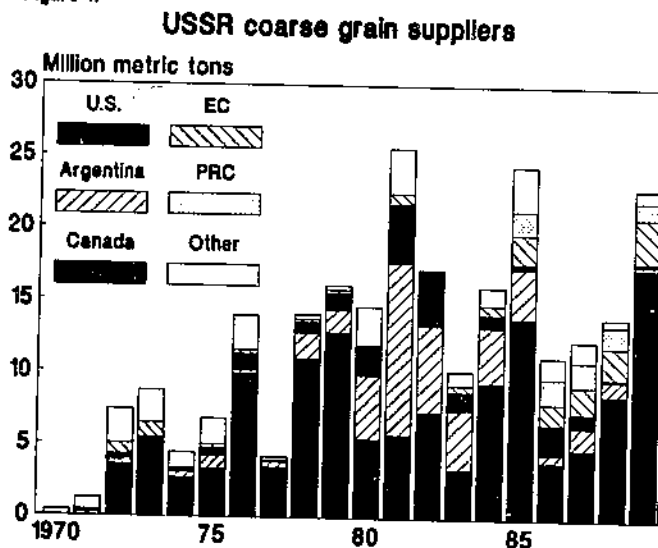
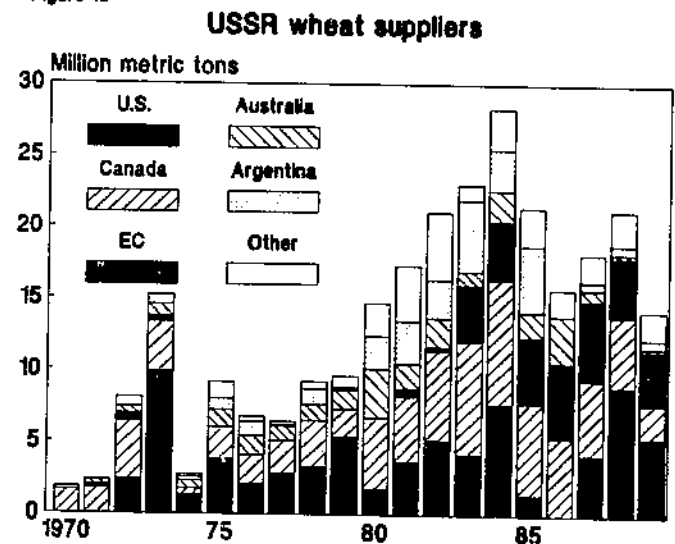


Figure 19



grain stocks.³⁶ A second moratorium was instituted in 1975 to reduce the effects on the grain market of uncertainty generated by deteriorating grain production prospects in the USSR. The agreement: (1) required the Soviets to buy 6 million tons of wheat and corn, in approximately equal proportions, each agreement year; (2) allowed the USSR to buy an additional 2 million tons of grain without consultation; (3) provided that the maximum of 8 million tons could be raised upon consultation; and (4) had an escape clause in case of short U.S. supplies.³⁷ During 1975-79, the United States shipped the USSR 58 million tons, 58 percent of Soviet grain imports during the period.

Factors Affecting U.S. Share in the 1980's

On January 4, 1980, the United States imposed a partial embargo on feedstuffs to the USSR.³⁸ The embargo allowed the Soviets to import the 8-million-ton maximum specified in the grain agreement. Although opinions conflict on whether the embargo denied the Soviets grain they had planned to import, an undeniable short-term effect of the embargo was that the U.S. share of Soviet grain imports dropped precipitously. The United States accounted for only 21 percent of Soviet grain imports in 1980.

The USSR's switch to alternative suppliers caused a shift in the commodity mix of imports destined for its feed/livestock economy. The proportion of wheat in total grain imports rose about 10 percentage points above the 1978 and 1979 shares, as increased imports from Canada, Australia, and Argentina more than offset the decline in imports from the United States.

Barley's share of total grain imports increased from 4.7 percent to 7.6 percent. Sorghum accounted for about 8 percent of Soviet grain imports in 1980, up from 0 percent in 1979, and peaked at a 10-percent share in 1981. Virtually all sorghum came from Argentina. The shares of wheat, barley, and sorghum increased as USSR corn imports declined to about 32 percent of the total from 53 percent in 1978 and 55 percent in 1979. The increased imports of corn from other sources, primarily Argentina, were not sufficient to offset the decline in imports from the United States.

Although the embargo experience likely dampened overall Soviet imports little, the embargo probably had some continuing adverse effect on the U.S. share of Soviet grain imports. The USSR imported over 120 million tons of grain during 1981-83, 18 percent more in those 3 years than in the 5 years, 1975-79. Soviet grain production declined and the Soviets were earning record amounts of hard currency. The United States shipped the USSR 29 million tons of grain, 24 percent of Soviet grain imports during 1981-83.

The U.S. share likely would have contracted even without the embargo, however, as the period of U.S.-USSR detente in the 1970's faded, the

production capacity of exporters (to a large extent spurred on by events unrelated to the grain embargo) outpaced lagging world demand, and the U.S. dollar appreciated.³⁹ The European Community (EC) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) became increasingly important grain export competitors in the mid-1980's.

After the embargo, not only did the USSR expand grain imports from other suppliers, but it also entered into high-volume, long-term grain agreements with Argentina and Canada. Whether those agreements resulted from exporter pressure to take advantage of the opening that the U.S. partial embargo had made or resulted from Soviet anxiety about a more unified use of grain embargoes to affect Soviet policy decisions is not known. The Canadians had set a precedent of multiyear grain agreements with the USSR in the 1960's. In May 1981, the Canadians announced an agreement covering August 1981-July 1986 that called for a combined total of 25 million tons of wheat, barley, and oat exports to the USSR. The Soviets and Canadians signed another 25-million ton, 5-year pact in 1986.

The Argentine agreement, concluded in 1980 and extended through 1985, authorized the USSR to purchase from private commercial firms a total of 4 million tons of corn and sorghum and 500,000 tons of soybeans per year. The USSR and Argentina concluded a new pact for January 1986 through December 1990 with the same annual terms.

Because of the high level of Soviet grain imports after the partial embargo, the minimums specified in the USSR agreements with Canada and Argentina were insufficient to deny the United States its previous market shares. Although purchases by the USSR, however, have at times exceeded the minimum requirements from the two countries, the Argentine agreement has gone unfulfilled since the 1984/85 year. The Soviets also entered into a trade protocol with the PRC that called for Soviet purchases of 7 million tons of Chinese corn during 1986-90.

The continual tension concerning renewal of the U.S.-USSR long-term grain agreement, which was to have expired in September 1981, contributed to the U.S. market share loss after the end of the embargo. The partial embargo was lifted on April 24, 1981. On August 5, 1981, U.S. and USSR negotiators concluded a 1-year extension of the agreement. On December 29, 1981, the United States announced seven new economic sanctions against the Soviets because of their "heavy and direct responsibility for the repression in Poland," one of which was postponing negotiations on a new U.S.-USSR long-term grain agreement. The grain agreement was given a second 1-year extension in August 1982.

At the beginning of 1983, the United States had not announced whether it would seek to renegotiate a new

long-term grain agreement with the USSR, or let the 1975 pact expire. The Soviets changed their usual pattern of grain imports from the United States. No U.S. wheat was shipped to the USSR during October-December 1982, down from 1.3-1.9 million tons shipped during each of the same 3 months in 1979, 1980, and 1981. Corn shipments during March-June 1983 were only 6 percent of their level during the same period in 1982. The Soviets held their purchases to near the minimum called for in the 1975 agreement. President Reagan announced on April 22, 1983, that the United States was willing to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on a new agreement. On May 17, 1983, U.S. officials announced that the Soviets had accepted the proposal to negotiate. On July 28, 1983, the United States announced that a 5-year agreement was signed. With the signing, the Soviets resumed purchases from the United States.

Under the second agreement, the Soviets agreed to purchase at least 4 million tons of wheat and 4 million tons of corn annually for each of the 5 agreement years beginning October 1, 1983. In addition, the Soviets agreed to purchase each year another 1 million tons of either wheat, corn, soybeans, or soybean meal (with 1 ton of soybeans or soybean meal counting for 2 tons of grain). An additional 3 million tons of either wheat or corn could also be purchased without Government-to-Government consultations. Concern about short supplies was not an important consideration at the time the second agreement was negotiated because U.S. stocks were high, world grain prices had fallen, and the USSR had been proven to be a large, although still volatile, grain importer.

During 1984-85, the Soviets imported 91 million tons of grain; the U.S. share was 37 percent, 50 percent higher than in 1982-83. By fiscal year 1985, U.S. grain sales to the USSR set quantity and value records. However, the U.S. share plummeted to 10 percent of the Soviets' 27 million tons of imports in 1986, and U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR dropped to a 13-year low. The Soviets complained continually that U.S. grain prices were higher than those of other grain exporters. The USSR did not fully meet the terms of the grain agreement in 1984/85, 1985/86, and 1986/87 (table A).

The Soviets did not accept the first U.S. offer of wheat under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP).¹⁰ The Soviets, however, did accept subsequent EEP offers. Since 1987, the United States sold the USSR over 23 million tons of wheat under EEP at a weighted-average bonus rate of \$30 per ton for a total subsidy of over \$700 million (table B). EEP sales continued in 1991. With the EEP and improved trading relations, the U.S. share of Soviet wheat imports rose from 0 percent in 1986 to 38 percent in 1988, of corn from 37 percent to 75 percent, and of total grains from 10 percent to 47 percent. In fiscal year 1989, the USSR ranked as the largest buyer of U.S. grains. The almost 22 million tons

shipped, worth almost \$2.8 billion, broke the fiscal year 1985 record for grain sales to the USSR.

On November 28, 1988, the United States and the USSR signed a protocol to extend the terms of the second agreement for the period October 1, 1988, through December 30, 1990. The annual terms were to be prorated over the 27-month duration. On June 1, 1990, a third agreement was signed, which extends from January 1, 1991, through December 31, 1995. Under the third agreement, the Soviets agreed to purchase at least 4 million tons of wheat and 4 million tons of feedgrains (defined in the agreement as corn, barley, and sorghum) annually for each of the 5 agreement years. In any single year, up to 750,000 tons of wheat or feedgrains may be purchased on account of the other, but at no time during the agreement shall the total wheat or feedgrains purchased on account of the other exceed 1.5 million tons. In addition, the Soviets agreed to purchase each year another 2 million tons of either wheat, feedgrains, soybeans, or soybean meal

Table A--U.S. grain exports to the USSR

Year 1/	U.S. offer to sell	U.S. exports to the USSR		
		Wheat	Corn	Total
Million tons				
1976/77	2/ 8	3.0	3.2	6.2
1977/78	15	3.4	11.2	14.6
1978/79	17	3.9	10.9	14.8
1979/80	3/ 25	2.3	5.7	8.0
1980/81	14	3.7	5.7	9.4
1981/82	23	6.0	7.6	13.6
1982/83	23	3.0	3.2	6.2
1983/84	22	7.6	6.5	14.1
1984/85	22	2.9	15.1	18.0
1985/86	22	0.2	6.7	6.9
1986/87	12	4.14	3.9	8.0
1987/88	No maximum	8.8	5.6	14.4
1988/89	24	5.3	15.6	20.9
1989/90	22	3.7	16.3	20.0
Oct.-Dec. 1990	NA	0	0.4	0.4

1/ Grain agreement year--October/September. 2/ Soviets were also told that the 1976 U.S. grain crop could meet needs in excess of this. 3/ U.S. offer later withdrawn. Source: USDA/ERS, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, various issues.

Table B--U.S. EEP wheat purchases by the USSR

Date	Amount	Bonus rate	Total bonus
Fiscal year	Tons	Dollars per ton 1/	Dollars
1986/87	4,000,000	41.52	166,093,500
1987/88	8,805,000	32.01	281,802,278
1988/89	4,696,000	20.59	96,704,290
1989/90	3,799,350	19.95	75,815,966
1990/91 2/	2,108,480	41.51	87,531,908
Total	23,408,830	30.24	707,947,942

1/ Weighted average. 2/ As of Apr. 12, 1991.

(with 1 ton of soybeans or soybean meal counting for 2 tons of grain). A total of 14 million tons of wheat and feedgrains may be purchased each year without Government-to-Government consultations.

Possible Benefits of the Grain Agreements

The role of agricultural imports is now an openly debated topic in the USSR. Some Soviets are now discussing the potential for higher world grain prices associated with trade liberalization. The Soviets may expect several benefits from an agreement. According to a Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, grain agreements "exclude the imposition of any whatsoever restrictions and prohibitions on grain exports to the USSR," help "ensure the quality of grain," and he even asserted that they provide the Soviet side "the possibility of obtaining better prices."⁴¹ Some Soviet economists take exception with that claim, arguing that "even the very fact of the start of talks on a grain agreement is a signal for the raising of prices" and "The obligations of the USSR concerning major grain purchases prevent prices from dropping below a certain level even during periods of overproduction."⁴² The guarantee of supplies in the United States (and to the extent other agreements offer the same assurance by other exporters) allows the USSR to transfer to its suppliers costs for stocking against USSR production shortfalls. An agreement may also help the Soviets maintain a presence in the U.S. market, which might affect U.S. decisions about production, storage, and trade programs.

The United States could benefit economically from an agreement if it: (1) reduces variability in the timing of Soviet purchases; (2) improves information about Soviet trading intentions; (3) increases total Soviet purchases; (4) increases the U.S. share of total world grain exports; or (5) provides the United States a price advantage. The first three benefits likely would spill over to other exporters. The economic benefits to the United States may be reduced if: (1) an agreement (or the USSR's combined agreements with various exporters) does (do) not cover the bulk of Soviet purchases; (2) the terms of the agreements are not kept; (3) increased U.S. sales to the Soviets are offset by higher sales in traditional U.S. markets by competitors who lost out in the Soviet market; or (4) the agreement does not augment information about Soviet crop conditions and buying intentions.

If an agreement minimum (or several agreements' combined minimums) is (are) high enough to force the USSR to stockpile in years of high production, the supplies could provide the Soviets a cushion in lean years, even out year-to-year import demand, and contribute to price stability in the world grain markets. The security that agreements provide might also encourage the Soviets to allow their livestock economy to become more dependent on imported feedstuffs and to accelerate growth in domestic livestock output.

After the embargo in 1980, the Soviets entered into 5-year grain agreements with Argentina and Canada, which they subsequently renewed. They usually also concluded 5-year bilateral trade agreements with socialist countries. The 1985 agreement with the People's Republic of China included sizable quantities of grain. Still, the agreements in total covered only about 50 percent of the USSR's annual average import requirements since 1981, and less before that. Apparently the Argentine and first two U.S. agreements were less flexible about substitutions either between grains or between years.

The Soviets have not always fulfilled their grain agreements, especially with the United States and Argentina. They did not meet the terms of the U.S. agreement in 4 of the 5 years under the second agreement. In 1984/85, 1985/86, and 1989/90, they bought less wheat than required, and in 1986/87 the overall 9-million-ton minimum was not met (figs. 20, 21, and 22). The Soviet linkage of their refusal to buy U.S. wheat to the lack of competitive U.S. grain prices apparently limits the U.S. ability to obtain a price advantage from the agreement. The Argentine agreement has gone unfulfilled since the 1984/85 year ended.

If the agreement's basic maximum were set low enough and the Soviets sought to have it raised in a particular year, this would be advance information about their requirements. Such information could augment the USDA's export sales and the world crop and trade reporting systems in reducing market disruptions caused by unexpectedly large purchases.

U.S. Competitiveness

In addition to EEP, other measures discussed as means to improve U.S. competitiveness include credits and granting most-favored-nation (MFN) status. A waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment removes the legal barrier to USSR access to USDA's GSM-102 and GSM-103 credit programs, which involve credit guarantees.⁴³ Credit programs can involve subsidies, directly by extending low-cost loans or indirectly by guaranteeing repayment to the lender. Theoretical and empirical analyses suggest that, in most cases, credit programs have only small benefits in expanding exports and reduce the donor's overall welfare.⁴⁴

Western agricultural exporters (not only the United States, but also Canada, a number of EC countries, Australia, and Argentina) have government export credit programs for agricultural commodities. Despite the potential benefits to the USSR and the availability of Western agricultural export credit programs, the USSR apparently made little use of them until recently (information on the EC countries' programs is thinnest), with one notable exception.⁴⁵ Even when USSR hard currency earnings declined \$6 billion (18 percent) in 1985, the Soviets apparently did not make

Figure 20

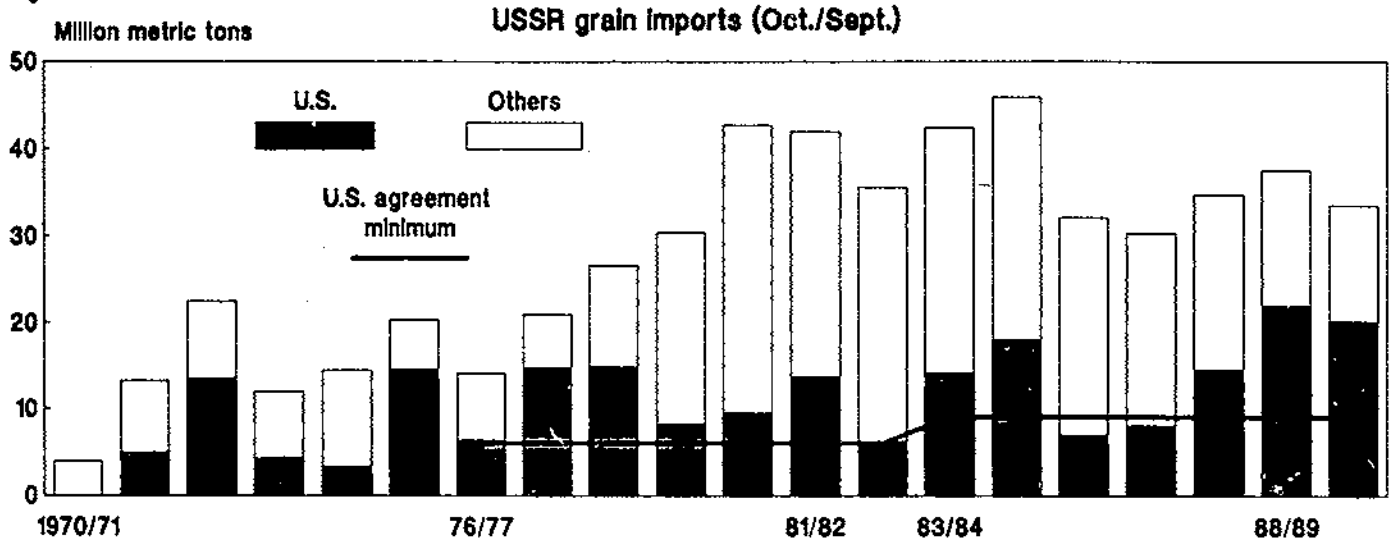


Figure 21

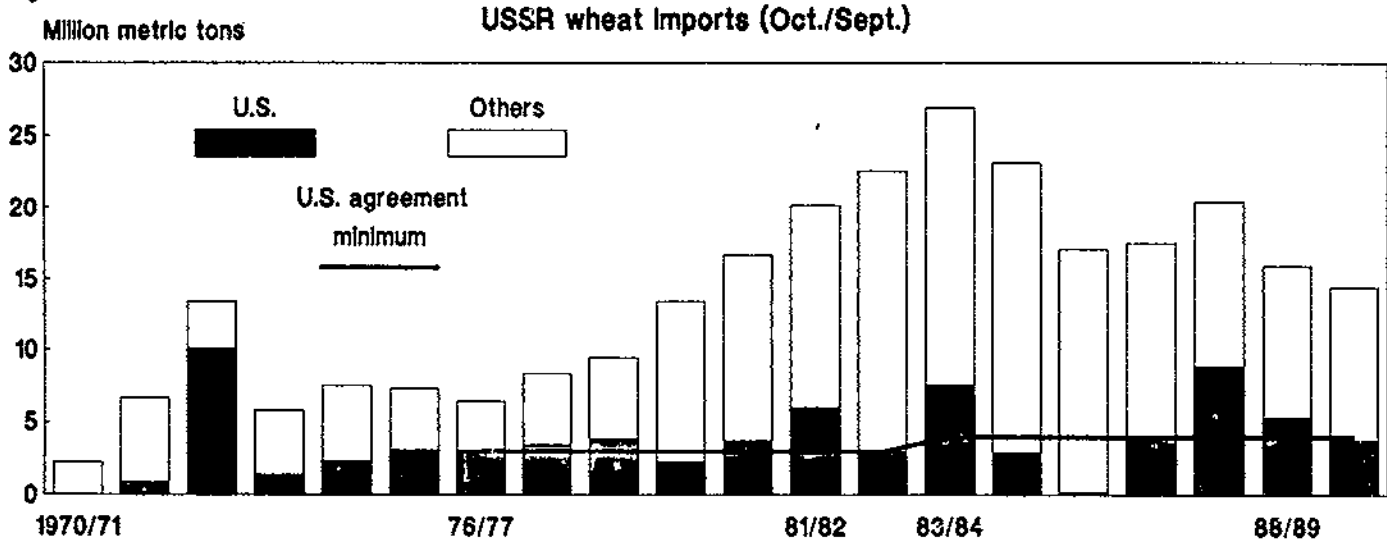
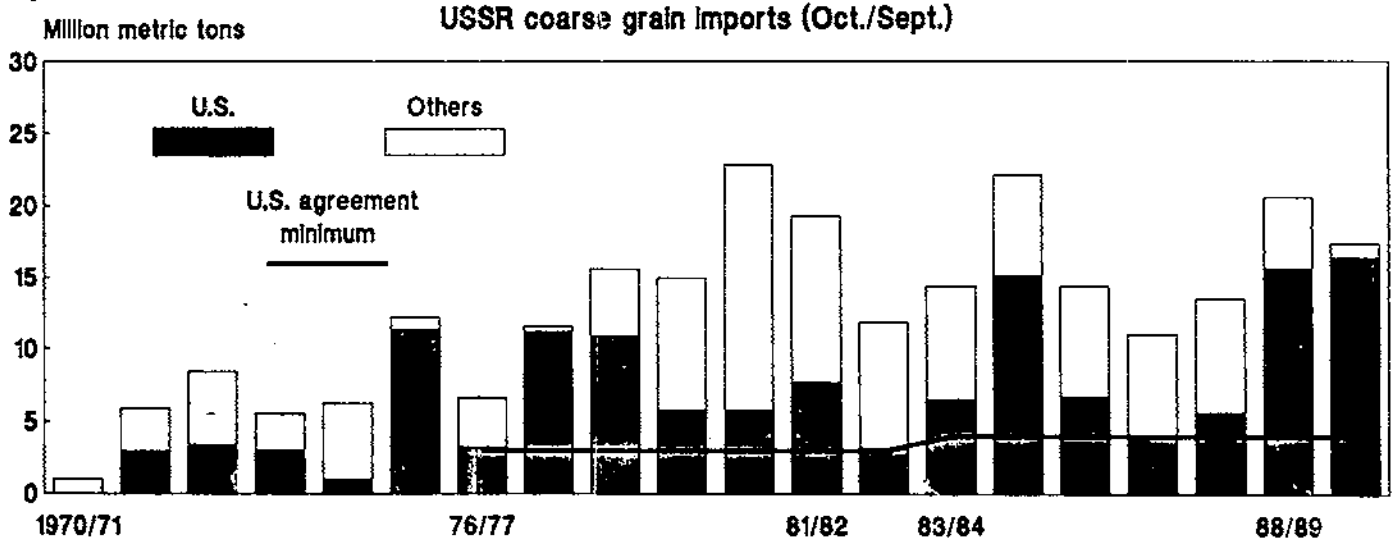


Figure 22



much, if any, use of government credit arrangements for agricultural imports. However, the recent serious problems in securing commercial loans has caused the Soviets to seek government credits and credit guarantees. The United States responded by offering \$1 billion in credit guarantees under the Commodity Credit Corporation's Export Credit Program in fiscal year 1991. These included \$600 million for feedgrains and \$165 million for wheat or flour.

Granting MFN status to the USSR would substantially lower tariff barriers on Soviet exports to the United States. One econometric study for the International Trade Commission, which acknowledged that its estimates were much above other studies, suggests that granting MFN status to the USSR could mean an overall welfare gain to the United States of perhaps \$1 billion, and a smaller gain to the USSR. Other analyses suggest that the gain would be smaller.⁴⁶ Typically, about half of U.S. imports from the USSR have been commodities that enter duty free, primarily precious metals and compounds, anhydrous ammonia, artwork, sable skins, and tractors. The structure of Soviet exports to Canada and other Western countries, which already grant the USSR MFN status, does not differ much from Soviet exports to the United States.

The limited ability of the USSR to increase exports of many commodities most affected by tariff declines will restrict increases in USSR export earnings. Well over half of its exports have been oil and gas, arms, ores, and base metals. MFN status would cut the U.S. tariffs on USSR energy exports to the United States by 50-75 percent. However, the USSR energy sector has difficulty maintaining commitments to Western Europe and other importing countries where little or no discriminatory tariffs now exist.

The quality of Soviet manufactured and processed exports and post-sales servicing are generally not competitive with Western standards. The primary destinations of such goods generally have been centrally planned or developing countries. Soviet domestic and trade reforms will only slowly upgrade the quality of Soviet manufactures. The improved political climate, of which granting MFN status would be one component,

could potentially increase the U.S. share of Soviet agricultural imports. The trade, investment, and other agreements negotiated with the USSR are aimed at improving U.S. access to consumers in the USSR. The agreements should be most helpful for sales of commodities for which the central Government has relinquished more import control, generally not agricultural products. MFN status might lead to a lower Soviet tariff schedule on U.S. exports to the USSR, which could benefit manufactured goods not directly imported by the Government. The USSR Government imports most agricultural commodities directly, in essence, paying the tariff to itself.

While granting the USSR MFN status may not greatly benefit U.S. farmers, MFN poses little danger to U.S. farmers. Much of Soviet agricultural exports consist of purchases abroad for direct shipment to its dependencies. Cotton lint, which accounts for almost 50 percent of Soviet agricultural exports and currently faces U.S. tariffs about three times the MFN rate, could be an area for export growth. About 80 percent of Soviet cotton exports have been to its allies and did not involve hard-currency trade. The late 1990 halt in Soviet cotton exports to its traditional markets may indicate interest in expanding sales to Western markets. Programs to decrease the reliance on cotton monoculture in Central Asia may lower supplies of exportable cotton, however.

Raw furskins are duty free with or without MFN status. The 25 percent non-MFN duty, sometimes cited, applies to processed furskins. Over 97 percent of the \$117 million total Soviet furskin exports to all sources in 1989 were raw furskins, including approximately 7 percent sent to the United States. The United States has always allowed sable imports from the USSR, and, in 1988, ended a 36-year ban on mink and several other furskin imports from the USSR. In 1990, furskin imports from the USSR continued to fall and were only about half 1987's record \$20 million.

The granting of MFN status would cut the tariff on Soviet vodka imports between 60 and 90 percent, depending on the vodka's quality, and could lead to imports substantially above 1989's \$19 million in spirit imports from the USSR.

Oilseeds Also a U.S. Interest

Soybean and soybean meal exports have accounted for about 10 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR since 1979. This is far below grain's 85-percent-plus share of the total. But the potential interest to the United States is greater than this share indicates because of the large Soviet domestic protein shortage, the prominent place of the United States in the world protein feed market, and the volatile and, at times, dominant position of the United States in Soviet feed protein imports.

The chronic protein shortage in Soviet animal feeds remains despite some increases in domestic oilseed production in the late 1980's. The deficit is still estimated at 10-15 million tons in soybean meal equivalent. Western and Soviet analysts agree that raising the protein content of feed is essential to raise animal productivity, improve feeding efficiency (including that of large quantities of imported grain), and increase animal product output in the

USSR.⁴⁷ Soviet animal productivity is about half the U.S. level.

The Soviets made sizable soybean purchases in the 1950's, but none from 1961 through 1971. Large soybean purchases in 1973 were renewed after the low 1972 grain and oilseed harvests (fig. 23). The shortage situation became worse as domestic oilseed output stagnated, while growth in livestock inventories increased demand for feed protein. The USSR substantially increased imports of soybeans in the second half of the 1970's to help offset the shortage. Soybean imports increased from an estimated 349,000 tons in 1975 to 1,769,000 tons in 1976. Soviet soybean imports dropped in 1977 and again in 1978, but in 1979 they returned almost to the 1976 level.

The Soviets bought U.S. soybeans when they began their large imports in 1972. However, after the brief U.S. restriction on soybean exports in 1973, the Soviets imported no soybeans in 1974 and turned to Brazil in 1975. However, the United States again dominated USSR soybean imports in 1978 and 1979 (fig. 24). The United States accounted for almost all of the 1.8 million tons of Soviet soybean imports in 1979.

With the imposition of the 1980 embargo, soybean imports declined almost 700,000 tons to 1,085,000 tons in 1980. The decline in the U.S. share of the Soviet soybean market was even more precipitous than for grain. Soybeans were not covered by an agreement as grains were. The embargo resulted in the cancellation of contracts that had been made before the embargo was imposed for more than 700,000 tons of U.S. soybeans. The U.S. share of Soviet soybean imports fell substantially.

The Soviets did not fully offset the loss of U.S. soybeans with soybeans from other suppliers. Despite the 725,000 tons of imports from Argentina, Soviet soybean imports in 1980 declined about 700,000 tons. About half this amount was regained in 1981.

Partially offsetting the decline in protein available from imported soybeans in 1980 and 1981 were the increases in soybean meal imports. Imports increased from 52,000 tons in 1979, the first year ever imported, to 438,000 tons in 1980. Western Europe was the primary source in 1980, and Brazil also became an important source in 1981.⁴⁸ Products processed from U.S. soybean exports to Western Europe likely reached the USSR, primarily through the Netherlands. Although the United States did not directly ship soybean meal to the Soviets until 1987, the United States benefited because it was a major supplier of beans to the Netherlands, which, in turn, was a major supplier of soybean meal to the USSR.

The 1980 embargo probably had little medium-term effect on the level of USSR soybean imports. Expansion of soybean imports probably has been

limited by the Soviets' inability to crush soybeans and to handle soybean meal without large spoilage losses. The loss of the U.S. share of the USSR soybean imports was persistent, however. The Soviets entered into long-term agreements with Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilian agreement became effective in January 1982 and ran through December 1986. It authorized the USSR to purchase from private firms and cooperatives a minimum of 500,000 tons of soybeans and 400,000 tons of soybean meal each year. The Argentine agreement, which also covered grains, extended from January 1980 to December 1986. It authorized the USSR to purchase from private commercial firms 500,000 tons of soybeans per year. The agreement was extended for another 5 years.

Soviet soybean and soybean meal imports were low in 1984 and 1985. That could have been the result not

Figure 23
USSR oilseed imports

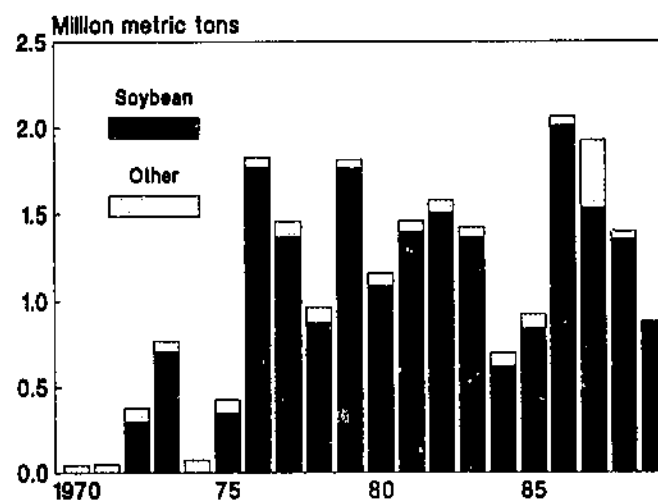
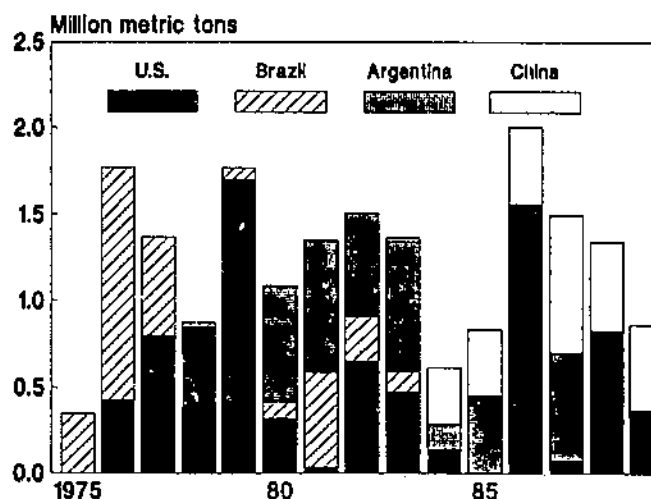


Figure 24
USSR soybean imports



only of handling problems that have dogged Soviet efforts to increase meal use, but also the result of the decision to conserve hard currency for continuing high grain imports. Whatever the explanation, in 1986, despite a much worsening hard currency situation, the Soviets renewed soybean imports and in 1987 imported record levels of soybean meal.

The United States benefited disproportionately from the renewed Soviet feed protein imports begun in 1986. In 1990, the 1988 record of combined soybean and soybean meal sales (bean equivalent) to the USSR was broken. The United States accounted for about 40 percent of the USSR's combined soybean and soybean meal imports during 1988-90.

Pricing, political, and shipping factors probably are part of the Soviet rationale for turning to the U.S. market. The devalued dollar and the relative rise in EC currencies may have aided U.S. sales. The improved U.S.-USSR political climate, which extended to the agricultural area with EEP sales, the extension of the second long-term grain agreement, and the signing of the third long-term grain agreement likely contributed to increased purchases as well. Another factor could

have been the opportunity U.S. meal offers in broadening the schedule of shipments.

A willingness on the part of U.S. companies to pelletize meal and to make other adjustments for the Soviets could facilitate additional sales in the future. Nearly all the meal that the Soviets import from Argentina and Brazil is pelletized. The pellets are easier to handle and store and more resistant to spoilage. These are important characteristics for commodities that must move through the poor Soviet transport system to farm storage facilities not designed for soybean meal requirements.

The Soviets gradually increased vegetable oil imports during the second half of the 1970's. Imports reached 946,000 tons in 1982. During the 1980's, imports showed considerable variation unrelated to domestic production. In 1989, imports rebounded from an 8-year low to increase 25 percent above the 1982 level. As with total imports, imports of three main vegetable oils showed substantial year-to-year variation. The last U.S. sale of vegetable oil to the USSR was soybean oil in 1985.

Other Agricultural Trade

Grain and oilseeds accounted for 36 percent of Soviet agricultural imports in 1980-89. About 25 percent was sugar, with over 85 percent shipped from Cuba. The remainder was primarily meat, fruit, and vegetables from socialist countries and tropical products.

Cotton lint exports accounted for almost half of Soviet agricultural exports in the 1980's. Farm exports ranged from \$2-3 billion annually. Most of the grain reported as exports was bought abroad and directly shipped to a Soviet dependency without transit through the USSR.

The dramatic political changes in Eastern Europe in 1989 changed trade patterns that year. The share of USSR agricultural imports from East European countries fell 27 percent in 1989, as they exported less meat, vegetables, and fruits to the USSR. The decline in intrabloc trade continued through 1990 and accelerated in early 1991 as trade between the USSR and other socialist countries became based on current world prices with settlement in convertible currencies. This discontinued the practice of linking intrabloc trade prices to the 5-year moving average of world trade prices of commodities with accounting done in transferable rubles. The valuation of trade at current world prices will cut the Soviet agricultural import bill beginning in 1991, since almost a quarter of the bill has been for high-priced Cuban sugar.

Denominating intrabloc trade transactions in current world prices and convertible currencies could increase the competitive position of the West for meat and

temperate-climate fruit and vegetable exports to the USSR. However, several factors may limit the benefits to the West of the changes in Soviet-East European trade policies. Greater hard-currency requirements for meat, fruit, and vegetables could cut the traditional allocation of hard currency for grain and oilseeds. Furthermore, in the short to medium term, several factors, including proximity, will help keep Eastern Europe and the USSR tied in trade. Extensive pipeline connections will lead to continued energy exports to Eastern Europe. Technological ties, long-term agreements, and shortages of quality goods to sell to the West (to earn hard currency to pay for Soviet energy) may also cause East European countries to renew substantial exports, including farm commodity shipments, to the USSR.

Animal Products

Animal product imports play an important role in Soviet diets and may play an increasing role in the 1990's. Meat imports averaged about 900,000 tons during the 1980's. Domestic production averaged about 17 million tons over the same period. Red meat imports dominated Soviet imports of meat, poultry, and their products (fig. 25). The Soviets did not identify the source for a large portion of red meat imports, on average over a third during 1970-89 (fig. 26). As Hungary and Romania became important sources, especially in the mid-1980's, Argentina and Australia left the Soviet market. The volume of New Zealand's exports to the USSR fell also in the mid-1980's despite

prices apparently far below those of a number of competitors. The decreased trade with these Western countries occurred at the same time as Soviet hard currency earnings stagnated and declined. Hungary became an important source for poultry imports in the last half of the 1970's and dominated the market through the 1980's (fig. 27).

The East European countries, with the political and economic changes in 1989, cut meat and meat product exports to the USSR. Preliminary data show that the 1989 decline in total Soviet meat and meat product imports was reversed in 1990. In the USSR, the dislocations caused by the partial reforms held down domestic meat production and disrupted distribution channels. The high consumer subsidies on meat products, combined with high income growth, contributed to disequilibrium in the Soviet domestic meat market. The tripling of meat prices in April 1991 in State outlets should cut the excess demand for meat, although Government plans to compensate consumers will partly counter the decline in purchasing power caused by the higher prices.

A number of Western and Soviet analysts argue that the USSR should import more animal products and less grain. One rationale is that Soviet livestock productivity is about half the U.S. level. Another is the high processing losses in the USSR.

The United States benefited from the increased Soviet animal product imports in 1990 and the changes in Soviet-East European trade. In 1990, the United States exported record amounts of poultry and butter to the USSR.

Tallow had been the primary U.S. animal product exported to the USSR, although sales have included hides (635,000 pieces in 1983-85) and poultry meat (8,576 tons in 1976-77 and 5,004 tons in 1982). Tallow exports have ranged from 40,000 to 100,000 tons per year since 1978.

Sugar

In 1986-88, sugar overtook grains as the biggest item on the Soviet agricultural import bill. In the mid-1980's, had the Soviets paid the world market price for sugar, their import bill would have been substantially less. Instead, they bought three-quarters of their sugar imports from Cuba at 5-10 times the world price, in terms of their accounting prices (figs. 28 and 29). The deal they made with Cuba was not quite so bad as the average price implied, however, since the Soviets charged the Cubans 2-3 times the world price of oil for their exports of oil to the Cubans. Still, the commitment to buy Cuban sugar inflated the Soviet agricultural import bill, and Cuba stands to suffer substantial loss if the Soviets truly begin trading with it at world prices as scheduled in 1991.

Figure 25
USSR meat and meat product imports

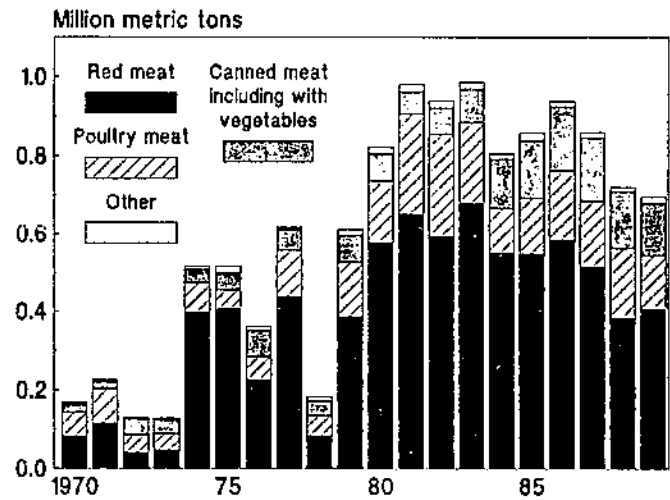


Figure 26
USSR frozen meat (excluding poultry) imports

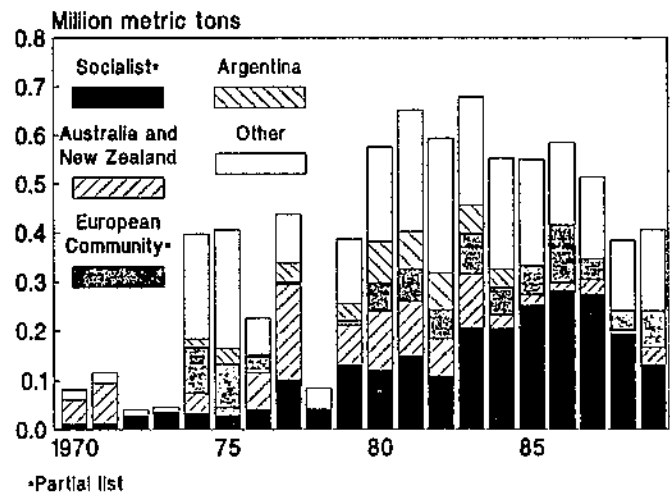
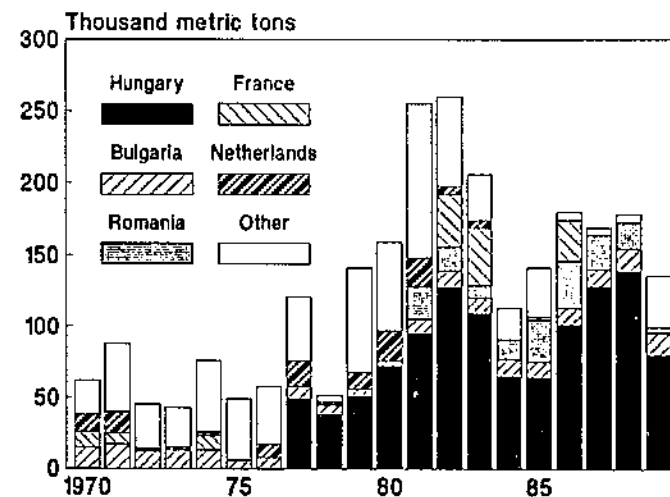


Figure 27
USSR poultry meat imports



Cotton

The Soviets generally are insignificant exporters in the world agricultural commodity markets. The exception is in cotton trade. Soviet cotton exports increased during the 1970's, from 516,000 tons in 1970 to the peak of 972,000 tons in 1977, and imports declined as domestic production increased. As the problems from cotton monoculture and overirrigation accumulated, production and quality stagnated in the 1980's. With increasing domestic needs, imports rose and exports fell to 642,000 tons by 1984.

Attempting to deal with stagnating production, producers increased cotton area from 3.3 to 3.5 million hectares from 1985 to 1987. Expanding the area, however, only exacerbated the problems of cotton monoculture. To improve crop rotations and increase the areas in forage, fruit, and vegetable production, leadership encouraged the 10-percent cut in cotton area from 1987 to 1990. Improved yields largely offset the area declines.

Figure 28

USSR raw sugar imports

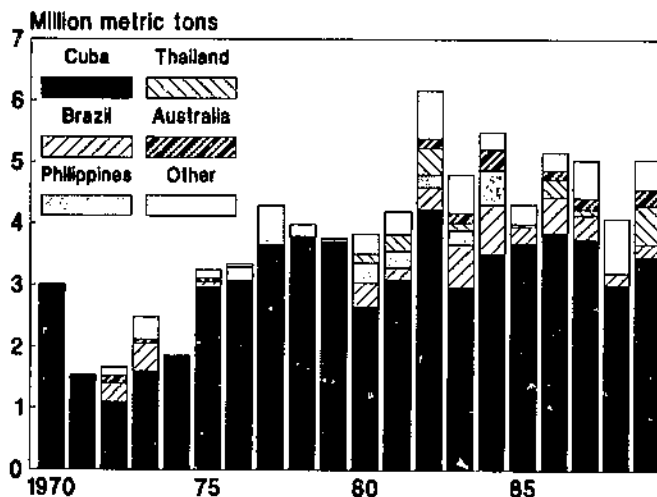
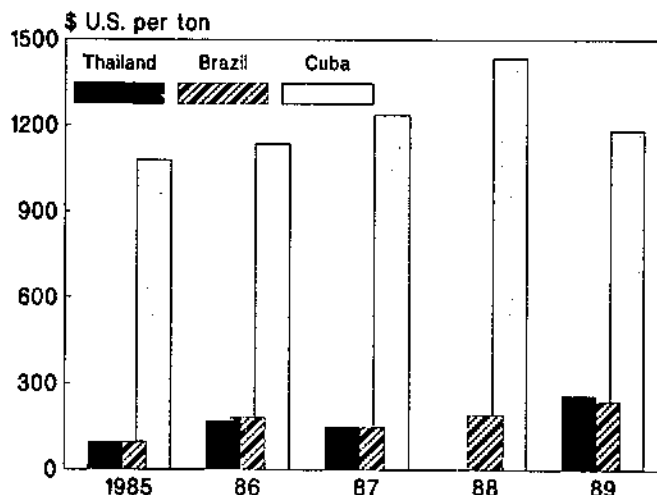


Figure 29

USSR raw sugar import prices



Most of Soviet exports have gone to Socialist countries (in 1985-89, 63 percent went to East European and another 15 percent to other Socialist countries) under essentially barter arrangements at trade prices based upon the 5-year average of world prices (fig. 30). The EC, primarily France, and Japan have occasionally been significant customers. The changing terms of trade among socialist countries in the 1990's and control of trade by the cotton producing republics might substantially change future export patterns. Preliminary data indicate that in the last quarter of 1990 cotton exports were almost halted.

USSR cotton imports are much smaller and generally involve better quality fiber. Syria has been the most consistent supplier, with very fine quality cotton from Egypt in a number of years (fig. 31). The United States generally captured a sizable part of the Soviet import market in the years in which it sold cotton to the USSR. China emerged as a major supplier in the second half of the 1980's, though its cotton is probably of lower quality.

Figure 30

USSR cotton exports

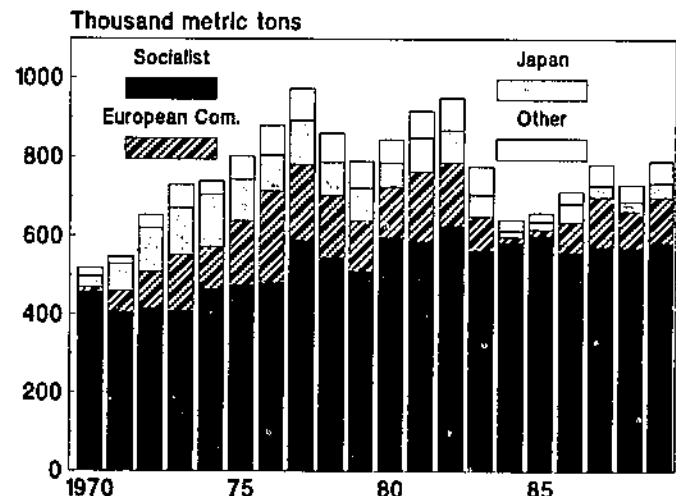
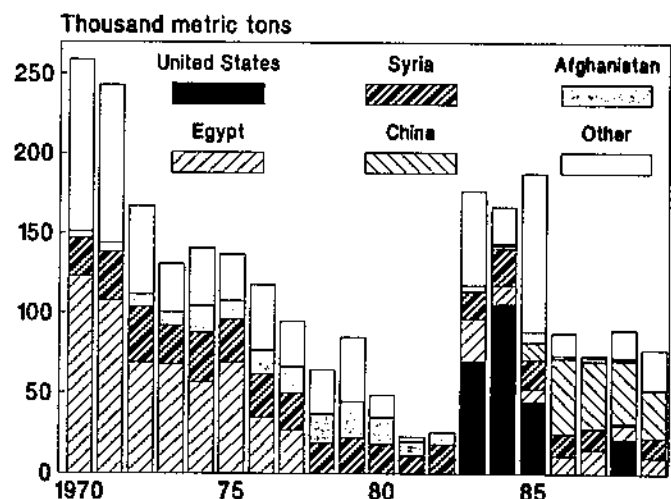


Figure 31

USSR cotton imports



Outlook

Basic USSR socioeconomic goals and the structure of its institutions to support those goals have traditionally shaped Soviet agriculture and agricultural trade policies and programs. The goals traditionally included a high level of national self-sufficiency, relatively low and stable prices for basic goods, and stable and sustainable growth of consumer goods, but with lesser priority than defense and capital sectors. A centrally planned and managed economy, administratively set producer and consumer prices, and Government-controlled foreign trade were used to support these goals.

The Soviets retreated somewhat from their goal of food self-sufficiency in the 1970's. They used part of the windfall export earnings, which were largely based on higher world energy and gold prices, to increase agricultural imports. A number of factors may have influenced the Soviet decision concerning which import goods would have priority access to the export earnings. Controls on high-technology exports to the USSR were a constraint. The import decision may have been a negotiated allocation process with various leaders arguing for their own sectors. The generally improved terms of trade for agricultural goods versus energy products and the stagnation in Soviet agriculture in the second half of the 1970's and early 1980's may have helped agricultural leaders to argue for imported resources. Agricultural imports averaged \$2.6 billion a year in 1970-72, but almost \$19 billion in 1981-85.

Agriculture's share of imports increased through the 1970's, peaking in both value and share terms in 1981 at \$21 billion and 29 percent. Although agriculture was receiving a large share of the windfall export earnings, Soviet leaders were not comfortable with the situation. One of the reasons for the 1982 food program was the desire to reduce food imports from capitalist countries. The constrained export situation, the decline in hard currency earnings, and deteriorating terms of trade exacerbated Soviet concern about agricultural import dependence in the mid-1980's. Some improvement in agricultural production, combined with lower world agricultural prices, helped the Soviets to reduce agricultural imports to \$15-\$15.5 billion in 1986-87.

Soviet concern about food self-sufficiency is evidenced in its trade reforms. The trade reform initiated in 1986, while relaxing central control for some goods, left about 80 percent of trade still under central control, including that of grains, oilseeds, meat and dairy products, and fuels. The Soviets have put lower priority on food imports since 1985. Hard currency grain imports average 11 percent of total hard currency imports in 1986-90, compared to 21 percent in 1980-85.

The Soviets cannot rely on an extensive pattern of growth to increase agricultural output. No new lands await the plow, and massive irrigation programs have resulted in major ecological problems. The current

agricultural reforms primarily emphasize upgrading supplies by improving farming practices, management and incentives, rural infrastructure, and storage, processing, and marketing. These were the same goals addressed under the 1982 food program, which met with limited success. The national leadership, however, also has begun to give farms, local areas, and republics more flexibility in developing and adapting programs to meet these goals.

The Government's throwing money at agriculture has not changed, although officials are relying less on gigantic programs such as the Siberian rivers diversion and more on better use of existing resources. For example, the plan to shift a greater share of agricultural investment into processing and distribution should cut the field-to-table losses now estimated at 25 percent and higher. Additionally, agriculture may benefit as defense and heavy industries, which have higher priority and better equipment, start producing agricultural inputs and processing facilities.

Whenever change occurs, those with a vested interest in the status quo, from excess administrators to lax workers, will resist. More damaging to reforms, the Government vacillates on the scope, pace, and details of restructuring, and the reform provisions are inconsistent and incomplete. Major contradictions concern the price formation process and equity-versus-efficiency considerations.

Low retail prices and continual increase in incomes led to massive shortages and hidden and open inflation, which threatened Soviet economic security. The system of administered prices, not tied to world prices, also does not provide an accurate basis for decisions about production efficiency. Because of low retail prices and rising costs of production, processing, and distribution, State subsidies of 95 billion rubles (\$160 billion) were allocated in 1990 to cover the differences between Government purchase prices for agricultural commodities and retail prices for food. These subsidies represented about 20 percent of Government budgetary expenditures and contribute to the large budget deficit.

The shortages publicized in late 1990 and into 1991 resulted chiefly from stimulation of demand through price and income policies. With the decline in central distribution and reduced acceptance of money as a means of exchange, hoarding and bartering by individuals, firms, and regions increased. More than doubling prices for meat, bread, most other foods, and many other consumer goods in April 1991 should cut excess demand for most foods and lower food subsidies. However, Government programs to compensate consumer for price increases will partly offset the decline in purchasing power caused by the higher prices.

One clause in the October 1990 reform program showed the Government's desire for long-term loans at preferential rates from capitalist countries. Some Western and Soviet analysts argue such aid could delay economic reform. The aid could provide a crutch for the present system and lessen the need for thorough restructuring. Others argue that aid would buy the Government time to complete reforms. The reform plan, agreed to in October 1990, shows the weaknesses and strengths of a compromise. The program proclaims the commitment to a market-based economy, but delays, or in some cases avoids altogether, the measures needed for change. The compromise is an inadequate blueprint for solving the Soviet food problem and, in fact, could make the situation worse. The chance of repayment of loans depends upon whether subsequent proposals will form a basis for development of a coherent economic system.

That it is taking time for Soviet leaders to undertake radical economic reforms should not be a surprise, if Hungary, Poland, and even China are valid comparisons. The incompleteness and inconsistencies of the reforms over the last 5 years have caused problems. However, more radical reforms will also involve dislocations. In the medium term, the Soviets may need agricultural imports near current levels just to prevent deterioration in the retail food system due to adjustments in agricultural production and marketing caused by reforms. Their ability to finance imports will remain influenced by developments in world oil and gold markets.

Radical reforms may rely on privatization, market prices, and an increased emphasis on efficiency versus equity considerations. Implementation of such reforms could greatly improve the performance of the Soviet agricultural economy in the long term. The USSR leaders would have a better basis for assessing the country's comparative advantages for producing crop, livestock, and nonagricultural products and for assessing its current goal of self-sufficiency for temperate-climate agricultural commodities.

Under present conditions, distorted State pricing may be masking the USSR's comparative advantages for producing agricultural versus nonagricultural goods. This could affect allocation of domestic resources and foreign trade decisions. One Western analyst argues that with current Soviet prices and production costs, the USSR should be importing more grain versus industrial and consumer goods.⁴⁹ Other Western analysts argue that the distorted price and economic systems are preventing the USSR from realizing resource-based Soviet comparative advantages for some agricultural products.⁵⁰ A precedent for not trading according to comparative advantage has been set by many Western market economies.

The Soviet wholesale and retail price changes in 1990-91 were administrative, and prices for most goods remained controlled. A switch from administrative prices to market prices would improve resource allocation and agricultural productivity that could lower agricultural production costs in the longer term. Market prices and increased competition would also improve resource allocation efficiency and raise productivity throughout the economy. A key question is to what extent distorted prices and resource allocations under the present system have disproportionately affected various sectors of the economy. This concerns the comparative advantage of agriculture versus other sectors and, within agriculture, production of various commodities.

Continued failure to deal with the contradictions in current Soviet reform policies and programs not only limits positive results. The contradictions can worsen the dislocations, causing many to back away from the reforms. However, without reform, agricultural production and productivity could deteriorate further and raise the need for food imports. How a bankrupt economy would finance such imports is problematic.

Notes

¹For additional information on Soviet agriculture and trade and U.S.-USSR trade, see annual reports published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. Recent reports, including *USSR Agriculture and Trade Report*, RS-91-1, May 1991, can be obtained from the ERS/NASS (toll free number 1-800-999-6779).

²Only incomplete preliminary 1990 data for several commodities were available as this report went to press. No commodity data by country were available from Soviet sources.

³Stephen H. Gardner. *Soviet Foreign Trade: The Decision Process*. Boston: Kluwer-Nijhoff Publishing, 1983, p. 137.

⁴Aleksandr Bykov. "Not by Oil Alone," *Literaturnaya gazeta*, Feb. 10, 1988, p. 14, translated in the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS)-SOV-88-029, Feb. 12, 1988, pp. 70-72.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Franklyn D. Holzman. *International Trade Under Communism--Politics and Economics*. New York: Basic Books, Inc. 1976.

⁷Bykov. "Not by Oil Alone," op. cit.

⁸The retention rates differentials were narrowed in 1990. According to *Commerzant*, Dec. 24, 1990, the rates ranged from 25 to 70 percent. However, the effective retention rates are lower because of a November 1990 decree cited in *Pravda*, Nov. 3, 1990, p. 1, translated in FBIS-SOV-90-216, Nov. 7, 1990, p. 54. The national Government took 40 percent off the top. Thus, the retention rates applied to only 60 percent of a firm's foreign trade earnings and effectively ranged from 15 to 42 percent.

⁹*Izvestiya*, Oct. 26, 1990, p. 1.

¹⁰Directorate of Intelligence. *Handbook of Economic Statistics*, 1986. CPAS 86-10002. Washington, DC, Sept. 1986, p. 72.

¹¹Bykov. "Not by Oil Alone," op. cit.

¹²*Pravda*. "Democratization--The Essence of Restructuring, the Essence of Socialism. Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee," Jan. 13, 1988, translated in FBIS-SOV-88-166, Jan. 13, 1988.

¹³*Sovetskaya Rossiya*. "Aiming at a Breakthrough. USSR Minister L.B. Vasil'ev on What Is Being Done To Develop Machine Building for the Food Industry," Feb. 28, 1988, First edition, p. 3, translated in FBIS-SOV-88-041, Mar. 2, 1988.

¹⁴Bykov. "Not by Oil Alone," op. cit.

¹⁵*Ekonomicheskaya gazeta*. "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers," No. 41 (Oct. 1987), pp. 18-19, translated in FBIS-SOV-87-210, Oct. 30, 1987.

¹⁶*Sotsialisticheskaya industriya*. "On Further Development of the Foreign Economic Activity of State, Cooperative, and Other Public Enterprises, Associations, and Organizations," Dec. 10, 1988, pp. 1-2, translated in FBIS-SOV-89-011, Jan. 18, 1989, pp. 82-85.

¹⁷*Foreign Trade*. "On Measures for State Regulation of Foreign Economic Relations, Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, March 7, 1989, No. 203," No. 4, 1989, Insert.

¹⁸Speech by Russian Council of Ministers Chairman Silayev, carried by Moscow Domestic Service, 1613 GMT, Dec. 4, 1990, translated in FBIS-SOV-90-235, Dec. 6, 1990, p. 68.

- ¹⁹*Kommunist*. No. 9, June 1982, pp. 4-15, translated in the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) 81900, Sept. 30, 1982, pp. 3-15.
- ²⁰For more information on the food program, see Robert B. Koopman. *Assessment of the Soviet Food Program*. AGES860109. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Feb. 1986.
- ²¹*Pravda*. 2nd ed., p. 1, Dec. 15, 1988, translated in FBIS-SOV-88-242, Dec. 16, 1988, pp. 72-73.
- ²²Bykov. "Not by Oil Alone," op. cit.
- ²³*Pravda*. Nov. 4, 1988, pp. 1-2 translated in FBIS-SOV-88-215, Nov. 7, 1988, p. 80.
- ²⁴*Pravda*. Feb. 19, 1988, translated in FBIS-SOV-88-029, Feb. 19, 1988, pp. 42-59.
- ²⁵*Pravda*. Mar. 24, 1988, 2nd Edition, pp. 1-3, translated in FBIS-SOV-88-057, Mar. 24, 1988, pp. 66-82.
- ²⁶Moscow Television Service in Russian. 1635 MGT, Oct. 21, 1988, translated in FBIS-SOV-88-206, Oct. 25, 1988, pp. 45-56.
- ²⁷Kenneth R. Gray, "Soviet Utilization of Food: Focus on Meat and Dairy Processing," in Gray, Kenneth R. (ed.) *Soviet Agriculture: Comparative Perspectives*, Ames: Iowa University Press, 1989.
- ²⁸For a more complete summary of the studies, see Kathryn A. Zeimetz, *Effects on the USSR of the 1980 U.S. Embargo on Agricultural Exports*. Appendix C. AGES870511. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Dec. 1987.
- ²⁹James R. Jones, Hassan Mohammadi, and Dennis Miller. "Terms of Trade and Post Embargo Soviet Agricultural Imports." Paper presented at the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies annual conference, New Orleans, LA, Nov. 21, 1986.
- ³⁰Jerry A. Sharples and Carol A. Goodloe. *Global Stocks of Grain: Implications for U.S. Policy*. AGES840319. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., May 1984.
- ³¹Padma Desai. *Estimates of Soviet Grain Imports in 1980-85: Alternative Approaches*. Research Report 22. Washington: International Food Policy Research Institute, 1981. Padma Desai. "Soviet Grain and Wheat Imports Demands in 1981-85," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, May 1982, pp. 312-22.
- ³²David Blandford. "Instability in World Grain Markets," *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Sept. 1983, pp. 379-95.
- ³³Richard T. Carson, Alan Love, and Fabienne Keller-Griesmar. "The Soviet Grain Import Decision as a Short Term Control Problem." Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association annual meeting, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, Aug. 1984.
- ³⁴Harold B. Scott. "U.S.-Soviet Trade 1970-82: Twelve Years a Hostage to Politics and Unrelated Foreign Policy," *Common Sense in U.S.-Soviet Trade*. Washington, DC: American Committee in East-West Accord, 1983, pp. 19-25.
- ³⁵For an excellent background on this agreement and the subsequent 1975 U.S.-USSR long-term grain agreement, see Roger B. Porter, *The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Grain Agreement*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1984.
- ³⁶For information about U.S. grain and oilseed embargoes, see *Embargoes, Surplus Disposal, and U.S. Agriculture*. AER-564. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 1986.
- ³⁷Copies of the long-term grain agreements are in Appendix A.
- ³⁸For more information on the effects of the embargo on the USSR and on U.S.-USSR trade, see Zeimetz, *Effect on the USSR of the 1980 U.S. Embargo on Agricultural Exports*, op. cit.

³⁹For additional information on how world macroeconomic conditions were affecting the U.S. share of the world grain market, including exports to the USSR, see *Embargoes, Surplus Disposal, and U.S. Agriculture*, op. cit.

⁴⁰The EEP, initiated in 1985, uses Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) surplus stocks to reimburse exporters so they can meet competitors' prices in targeted markets. The USDA specifies the country, commodity, and quantity eligible for bonus payments. Individual exporters then negotiate with foreign buyers and submit offers to USDA for bonus amounts to cover the difference between an importer's bid and the exporter's price. The total subsidy for a particular sale is calculated by multiplying the per ton bonus by the quantity of the sale. When USDA accepts an offer, it issues the exporter payment for the subsidy in certificates which the exporter can sell on the open market or use to buy commodities from the CCC. The exporter is then free to sell these commodities.

⁴¹*Kommunist*. Article by Minister of Foreign Economic Relations K. Katushev. No. 12, Aug. 1989, pp. 36-38, translated in JPRS-UKO-89-018, Oct. 18, 1989, pp. 27-30.

⁴²*Moscow News*. Andrei Sizov article. No. 38, 1989. Also *Kommunist*. D. Bulatov article. No. 6, April 1989, pp. 20-21, translated in JPRS-UKO-89-12, July 13, 1989, pp. 12-13.

⁴³The Byrd and Stevenson amendments and other legislation do not affect CCC export credit programs. The extension of most-favored nation status (MFN), although also covered in the Jackson-Vanik amendment, is a separate issue. The USSR used \$550 million of CCC credit under a 1972 agreement.

⁴⁴Ann Hillberg Seitzinger and Philip L Paarlberg. *A Survey of Theoretical and Empirical Literature Related to Export Assistance*, Staff Report AGES 89-34, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 1989. Keith Crane and Daniel F. Kohler. "Removing Export-Credit Subsidies to the Soviet Bloc: Who Gets Hurt and by How Much," *Journal of Comparative Economics*, No. 9 (1985), pp. 371-390.

⁴⁵In 1982/83 only, Canada sold 6.5 million tons of grain under a Government credit agreement. Canada's grain exports have averaged above the 5 million tons per year called for under two agreements with the USSR since 1981. The USSR in early 1990 was not using a 1.5-billion Canadian dollar line of credit and had not used one that had been available for the last 5 years.

⁴⁶*Surveys of Views on the Impact of Granting Most Favored Nation Status to the Soviet Union*, USITC Publ. 2251 (1990); *Special Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board on Probable Impact on U.S. Trade of Granting Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to the U.S.S.R.*, USITC Publ. 812 (1977).

⁴⁷For additional information on Soviet feed demand, see Edward C. Cook, *The Soviet Livestock Sector: Performance and Prospects*, FAER-235, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., June 1988.

⁴⁸The Soviets publish only fragmentary data on soybean meal imports. Thus, the following information is based on information from exporting countries.

⁴⁹William M. Liefert. "Soviet Thinking on Comparative Advantage, Grain Imports, and Budget Effects," *CPE Agriculture Report*, Vol III, No. 2, U.S. Dept. Agr., 1990, pp. 41-50. William M. Liefert. "Economic Reform and Soviet Grain Imports," *USSR Agriculture and Trade Report*, U.S. Dept. Agr., 1990, pp. 51-53.

⁵⁰Edward C. Cook. "Economic Restructuring in the USSR and Its Potential Impact on Agricultural Trade," *World Agricultural Situation*, U.S. Dept. Agr., 1990, pp. 38-43. Philip M. Raup. "Assessing the Significance of the Soviet Market for United States Agricultural Exports," *Socialist Agriculture in Transition*, ed. by Josef C. Brada and Karl Eugene Waedekin, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1988, pp. 408-421.

Appendix A: U.S.-USSR Long-Term Grain Agreements

The 1975 Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain

The 1983 Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain

Protocol of extension of the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain of August 25, 1983

The 1990 Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain

Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain

The Government of the United States of America ("USA") and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR");
Recalling the "Basic Principles of Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" of May 29, 1972;

Desiring to strengthen long-term cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and equality;
Mindful of the importance which the production of food, particularly grain, has for the peoples of both countries;
Recognizing the need to stabilize trade in grain between the two countries;
Affirming their conviction that cooperation in the field of trade will contribute to overall improvement of relations between the two countries;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the USA and the Government of the USSR hereby enter into an agreement for the purchase and sale of wheat and corn for supply to the USSR. To this end, during the period that this Agreement is in force, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, (i) the foreign trade organizations of the USSR shall purchase from private commercial sources, for shipment in each twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1976, six million metric tons of wheat and corn, in approximately equal proportions, grown in the USA; and (ii) the Government of the USA shall employ its good offices to facilitate and encourage such sales by private commercial sources.

The foreign trade organizations of the USSR may increase this quantity without consultations by up to two million metric tons in any twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1976 unless the Government of the USA determines that the USA has a grain supply of less than 225 million metric tons as defined in Article V.

Purchases/sales of wheat and corn under this Agreement will be made at the market price prevailing for these products at the time of purchase/sale and in accordance with normal commercial terms.

ARTICLE II

During the term of this Agreement, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Government of the USA shall not exercise any discretionary authority available to it under United States law to control exports of wheat and corn purchased for supply to the USSR in accordance with Article I.

ARTICLE III

In carrying out their obligations under this Agreement, the foreign trade organizations of the USSR shall endeavor to space their purchases in the USA and shipments to the USSR as evenly as possible over each twelve-month period.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of the USSR shall assure that, except as the Parties may otherwise agree, all wheat and corn grown in the USA and purchased by foreign trade organizations of the USSR shall be supplied for consumption in the USSR.

ARTICLE V

In any year this Agreement is in force when the total grain supply in the USA, defined as the official United States Department of Agriculture estimates of the carry-in stocks of grain plus the official United States Department of Agriculture forward crop estimates for the coming crop year, falls below 225 million metric tons of all grains, the Government of the USA may reduce the quantity of wheat and corn available for purchase by foreign trade organizations of the USSR under Article I (i).

ARTICLE VI

Whenever the Government of the USSR wishes the foreign trade organizations of the USSR to be able to purchase more wheat or corn grown in the USA than the amounts specified in Article I, it shall immediately notify the Government of the USA.

Whenever the Government of the USA wishes private commercial sources to be able to sell more wheat or corn grown in the USA than the amounts specified in Article I, it shall immediately notify the Government of the USSR.

In both instances, the Parties will consult as soon as possible in order to reach agreement on possible quantities of grain to be supplied to the USSR prior to purchase/sale or conclusion of contracts for the purchase/sale of grain in amounts above those specified in Article I.

ARTICLE VII

It is understood that the shipment of wheat and corn from the USA to the USSR under this Agreement shall be in accord with the provisions of the American-Soviet agreement on Maritime Matters which is in force during the period of shipments hereunder.

ARTICLE VIII

The Parties shall hold consultations concerning the implementation of this Agreement and related matters at intervals of six months beginning six months after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, and at any other time at the request of either Party.

ARTICLE IX

This Agreement shall enter into force on execution and shall remain in force until September 30, 1981, unless extended by the Parties for a mutually agreed period.

[Signed in Moscow, October 20, 1975]

Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain

The Government of the United States of America ("USA") and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR");
Recalling the "Basic Principles of Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" of May 29, 1972 and other relevant agreements between them;

Desiring to strengthen long-term cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and equality;

Mindful of the importance which the production of food, particularly grain, has for the peoples of both countries;

Recognizing the need to stabilize trade in grain between the two countries; and

Affirming their conviction that cooperation in the field of trade will contribute to overall improvement of relations between the two countries;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the USA and the Government of the USSR hereby enter into an agreement for the purchase and sale of wheat and corn for supply to the USSR. To this end, during the period that this Agreement is in force, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Soviet foreign trade organizations shall purchase from private commercial sources, for shipment in each twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1983, nine million metric tons of wheat and corn grown in the USA; in doing so, the Soviet foreign trade organizations, if interested, may purchase, on account of the said quantity, soybeans and/or soybean meal produced in the USA, in the proportion of one ton of soybeans and/or soybean meal for two tons of grain. In any case, the minimum annual quantities of wheat and corn shall be no less than four million metric tons each.

The Soviet foreign trade organizations may increase the nine million metric ton quantity mentioned above without consultations by as much as three million metric tons of wheat and/or corn for shipment in each twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1983.

The Government of the USA shall employ its good offices to facilitate and encourage such sales by private commercial sources. Purchases/sales of commodities under this Agreement will be made at the market price prevailing for these products at the time of purchase/sale and in accordance with normal commercial terms.

ARTICLE II

During the term of this Agreement, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Government of the USA shall not exercise any discretionary authority available to it under United States law to control exports of commodities purchased for supply to the USSR in accordance with Article I.

ARTICLE III

In carrying out their obligations under this Agreement, the Soviet foreign trade organizations shall endeavor to space their purchases in the USA and shipments to the USSR as evenly as possible over each twelve-month period.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of the USSR shall assure that, except as the Parties may otherwise agree, all commodities grown in the USA and purchased by Soviet foreign trade organizations under this Agreement shall be supplied for consumption in the USSR.

ARTICLE V

Whenever the Government of the USSR wishes the Soviet foreign trade organizations to be able to purchase more wheat or corn grown in the USA than the amounts specified in Article I, it shall notify the Government of the USA.

Whenever the Government of the USA wishes private commercial sources to be able to sell to the USSR more wheat or corn grown in the USA than the amounts specified in Article I, it shall notify the Government of the USSR.

In both instances, the Parties will consult as soon as possible in order to reach agreement on possible quantities of grain to be supplied to the USSR prior to purchase/sale or conclusion of contracts for the purchase/sale of grain in amounts above those specified in Article I.

ARTICLE VI

The Government of the USA is prepared to use its good offices, as appropriate and within the laws in force in the USA, to be of assistance on questions of the appropriate quality of grain to be supplied from the USA to the USSR.

ARTICLE VII

It is understood that the shipment of commodities from the USA to the USSR under this Agreement shall be in accord with the provisions of the American-Soviet agreement on Maritime Matters which is in force during the period of shipments hereunder.

ARTICLE VIII

The Parties shall hold consultations concerning the implementation of this Agreement and related matters at intervals of six months, and at any other time at the request of either Party.

ARTICLE IX

This Agreement shall enter into force on execution and shall remain in force until September 30, 1988, unless extended by the Parties for a mutually agreed period.

DONE at Moscow this twenty-fifth day of August, 1983, in duplicate, each in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Protocol of extension of the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain of August 25, 1983

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby agree to extend for the period October 1, 1988 through December 31, 1990, the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain, signed August 25, 1983.

For purposes of determining the purchases/sales of the amounts of grain described in Article 1 of the said Agreement, the first twelve-month period covered by this Protocol begins as of October the amounts described in the above-mentioned Article 1 shall be purchased/sold for shipment in such period.

This Protocol shall enter into force on the day of the signing and shall remain in force through December 31, 1990.

Done at Moscow, this 28th day of November, 1988, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the
United States of America

For the Government of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Supply of Grain

Preamble

The Government of the United States of America (USA) and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR);
Proceeding from the "Basic Principles of Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" of May 29, 1972, and other relevant Agreements between them;

Affirming their conviction that cooperation in the field of trade will contribute to overall improvement of relations between the two countries;

Desiring to strengthen long-term cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and equality;

Mindful of the importance of trade in grain between the two countries;

Bearing in mind the need to stabilize the trade in grain on the part of both countries;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the USA and the Government of the USSR hereby enter into an agreement for the purchase and sale of wheat and feedgrains for supply to the USSR. To this end, during the period that this Agreement is in force, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Soviet foreign economic organizations shall purchase from private commercial enterprises, for shipment in each twelve-month period beginning January 1, 1991, four million metric tons of wheat and four million metric tons of feedgrains grown in the USA. In any single year up to 750,000 metric tons of wheat or feedgrains may be purchased on account of the other, but at no time during the period this Agreement is in force shall the total wheat or feedgrains purchased on account of the other exceed 1.5 million metric tons. Total wheat and feedgrains purchases by USSR foreign economic organization shall total at least 8 million metric tons annually.

In addition to the aforementioned 8 million metric ton annual amounts, the USSR foreign economic organizations shall purchase in each year during the period this Agreement is in force an additional 2 million metric tons of wheat and/or feedgrains and/or soybeans and/or soybean meal produced in the USA; provided that one ton of soybeans and/or soybean meal shall be counted for two tons of wheat and/or feedgrains.

For the period this Agreement is in effect, the USSR foreign economic organizations shall purchase a total of at least 20 million metric tons of wheat and 20 million metric tons of feedgrains.

The Soviet Party may purchase up to 14 million metric tons of wheat and feedgrains for shipment in each twelve-month period beginning January 1 of each year the Agreement is in force without consultations with the Government of the USA.

For the purpose of this Agreement, the term feedgrains shall mean any or all of the following: corn, barley, sorghum.

ARTICLE II

Whenever the Soviet Party wishes within a year to purchase, in accordance with the provisions of Article I, more than 14 million metric tons of wheat and feedgrains produced in the USA, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR shall notify the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Whenever the Government of the USA wishes private commercial enterprises to be able to sell to the USSR more than the aforementioned 14 million metric tons of wheat and feedgrains produced in the USA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR.

In both instances, the above-designated agencies of the Parties will consult as soon as possible in order to reach agreement on possible quantities of commodities to be supplied to the USSR prior to purchases/sale or conclusion of contracts for the purchases/sale of commodities in amounts above those specified in Article I.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the USA shall use all appropriate means available to it to facilitate and encourage the sale by private commercial enterprises to the Soviet foreign economic organizations of commodities under this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

Purchases/sales of commodities under this Agreement will be made at competitive prices prevailing for these products at the time of purchase/sale in accordance with customary commercial considerations such as differences in type, quality, and condition of products among alternative world suppliers.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the USA shall use all appropriate means available to it within the framework of the laws in force in the USA to assist in providing proper quality of commodities to be supplied from the USA to the USSR under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

It is understood that the shipment of commodities from the USA to the USSR under this Agreement shall be in accord with the provisions of an American-Soviet agreement on maritime matters which may be in force during the period of shipments hereunder.

ARTICLE VII

During the term of this Agreement, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Government of the USA shall not exercise any discretionary authority available to it under United States law to control export of commodities purchased for supply to the USSR in accordance with ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE VIII

The Government of the USSR shall assure that, except as the Parties may otherwise agree, all commodities grown in the USA and purchased by the Soviet foreign economic organizations under this Agreement shall be supplied for consumption in the USSR.

ARTICLE IX

The competent bodies of both countries shall hold consultations concerning the implementation of this Agreement and related matters not less than twice a year and at any other time at the request of either Party.

ARTICLE X

Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, the appropriate provisions of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics when in force shall supply; provided that, the Agreement on Trade Relations shall not change the obligations of the Parties under the present Agreement.

ARTICLE XI

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and shall remain in force until December 31, 1995, unless extended by the Parties for a mutually agreed period.

Done at Washington this first day of June, 1990,
in duplicate, each in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

Appendix B: Detailed Trade Tables

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Table 1--U.S. trade with the USSR: Total, agricultural, and nonagricultural, calendar years 1/

Year	U.S. exports to USSR 2/			U.S. imports from USSR 3/			Net U.S. exports		
	Total	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Total	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Total	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural
Million dollars									
1960	39	3	36	NA	2	NA	NA	1	NA
1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	23	9	14	NA	2	NA	NA	7	NA
1964	146	129	17	NA	2	NA	NA	127	NA
1965	44	29	15	NA	3	NA	NA	26	NA
1966	42	23	18	NA	3	NA	NA	20	NA
1967	60	19	41	NA	5	NA	NA	14	NA
1968	57	5	52	57	2	55	1	3	-2
1969	105	12	93	47	1	46	58	11	48
1970	119	16	103	64	4	60	54	12	42
1971	175	43	131	47	3	44	128	40	87
1972	572	459	112	88	4	84	484	455	28
1973	1,287	1,017	271	204	5	199	1,083	1,012	72
1974	631	324	308	334	9	326	297	315	-18
1975	1,871	1,170	701	243	7	236	1,628	1,163	465
1976	2,424	1,605	819	215	8	206	2,209	1,597	613
1977	1,637	1,053	584	221	11	210	1,416	1,042	374
1978 4/	2,328	1,765	563	530	12	517	1,798	1,753	46
1979 4/	3,749	3,000	749	873	15	858	2,876	2,985	-109
1980 4/	1,601	1,138	463	431	10	421	1,170	1,128	42
1981 4/	2,450	1,685	765	357	12	345	2,093	1,673	420
1982 4/	2,605	1,871	734	229	11	218	2,376	1,860	516
1983 4/	2,015	1,473	542	341	10	331	1,674	1,463	211
1984 4/	3,343	2,878	465	556	11	545	2,787	2,867	-80
1985 4/	2,480	1,924	556	407	9	398	2,073	1,915	158
1986 4/	1,257	658	599	557	17	540	700	641	59
1987 4/	1,492	938	554	408	22	386	1,084	916	168
1988 4/	2,849	2,246	603	564	19	545	2,285	2,227	58
1989 4/	4,412	3,597	815	691	20	671	3,721	3,577	144
1990 4/	3,092	2,262	830	1,032	17	1,015	2,060	2,244	-184

NA = Not available.

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

2/ Export value is free-alongside-ship value at U.S. port of export, based on the transaction price including inland transportation, insurance, and other costs. Data for 1960-69 are not adjusted for transshipments.

3/ Import value is the "customs value" based on the foreign market value, export value, or constructed value, and excludes import duties, freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in moving the commodity to the U.S. port.

4/ Export figure includes transshipments of grains and soybeans through Canada only.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by quantity, calendar years 1/

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Metric tons									
Cattle (number)	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meat and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	--	1
Poultry meat	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,241	6,335	--	--
Tallow, inedible	--	--	--	--	--	39,985	--	--	43,706	100,212
Butter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hides and skins 2/	1,705	2,566	665	48	1,269	660	143	52	298	73
Cattle hides 2/	1,492	1,251	518	48	447	660	143	52	298	73
Calf skins 2/	48	248	147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheep skins 2/	165	1,067	--	--	822	--	--	--	--	--
Total grain 3/	--	499,144	7,291,112	14,330,989	3,378,100	7,618,983	11,605,262	6,860,093	13,448,235	18,870,318
Wheat	--	2,613	2,733,472	8,726,750	1,063,058	4,118,350	1,800,273	3,016,445	2,925,310	5,372,753
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	21,752	51,521	87,744	16,342	22,857
Barley	--	--	812,960	106,378	--	11	88,140	--	--	236,621
Oats	--	40,845	306,208	--	--	46,197	19,283	--	--	--
Corn	--	455,686	3,438,473	4,815,665	2,154,609	3,432,622	9,646,045	3,755,795	10,506,583	13,238,087
Rye	--	--	--	682,195	160,433	51	--	--	--	--
Sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	--	--
Fruits and prep. 4/	--	--	--	5,178	4,257	11,146	17,404	13,724	13,625	8,793
Fresh citrus	--	--	--	5,178	4,257	11,146	13,323	13,135	12,486	8,254
Dried	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,081	589	1,139	539
Nuts and preparations 5/	573	1,799	603	499	1,486	1,745	1,477	NA	NA	NA
Almonds, shelled	573	1,799	603	499	1,486	1,745	1,477	5,999	4,505	1,797
Hops	--	--	--	950	1,949	711	782	1,600	1,943	3,148
Peanuts 5/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,699	23,290	5,593
Soybeans	--	--	399,587	549,791	--	14,675	578,987	565,087	831,568	1,835,309
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	2,079	600	--	4,250	7	26,979
Soybean meal	--	--	--	--	2,079	--	--	154	--	26,979
Vegetable oil	--	--	10,000	20,999	--	--	2	60	7	24,697
Soybean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,696
Cottonseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sunflowerseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Linseed	--	--	10,000	20,999	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco, raw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	216	315
Sugar, including raw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	229	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 2--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by quantity, calendar years 1/--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
	Metric tons											
Cattle (number)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	54
Meat and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1,389
Poultry meat	--	--	5,004	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	12,161	137,525
Tallow, inedible	52,162	97,030	39,533	54,539	55,545	80,107	49,981	54,878	65,000	77,280	77,280	67,838
Butter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,844
Hides and skins 2/	3	--	--	365	269	1	--	--	--	--	2,478	--
Cattle hides 2/	3	--	--	365	269	1	--	--	--	--	2,478	--
Calf skins 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheep skins 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total grain 3/	6,662,536	9,651,930	11,422,247	7,868,387	18,261,705	14,233,027	2,671,214	10,167,067	16,684,163	24,761,559	13,120,635	
Wheat	1,769,038	4,081,566	4,294,784	4,836,342	7,646,306	1,068,121	--	4,847,180	8,035,990	5,342,659	3,690,373	
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Barley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Oats	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,270	--	
Corn	4,893,498	5,570,364	7,127,463	3,032,045	10,615,399	13,164,906	2,671,214	5,319,887	8,521,669	18,566,139	9,426,389	
Rye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126,491	845,491	--	
Fruits and prep. 4/	2,578	--	2,992	--	6	--	18	--	--	17	15	
Fresh citrus	2,578	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Dried	--	--	2,992	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	
Nuts and preparations 5/	NA	NA	4,496	1,289	8,582	28,225	12,447	7,616	15,700	7,201	5,001	
Almonds, shelled	4,138	4,793	4,496	998	8,582	28,225	12,447	7,616	15,700	7,200	5,000	
Hops	1,481	1,484	801	142	75	--	--	--	--	300	574	
Peanuts 5/	504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Soybeans	172,942	33,747	649,050	568,669	46,201	--	1,518,594	221,334	777,574	296,576	275,375	
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270,881	1,121,971	1,417,887	1,568,409	
Soybean meal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270,881	1,121,971	1,417,887	1,568,409	
Vegetable oil	--	11,793	41,375	1	14,999	39,500	--	--	--	--	--	
Soybean	--	--	--	--	--	39,500	--	--	--	--	--	
Cottonseed	--	1,793	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sunflowerseed	--	--	41,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Linseed	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tobacco, raw	235	--	194	68	130	1,071	--	--	--	--	--	
Sugar, including raw	--	36,037	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cotton, excluding linters	65	--	48	44,962	99,629	45,177	--	--	21,792	--	999	

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Includes transshipments.

2/ Thousand pieces. Total hides and skins is a sum of cattle hides and calf and sheep skins.

3/ Total grain is a sum of wheat, rice, barley, oats, corn, and rye.

4/ Fruits and preparations 1973-79 is a sum of fresh citrus and dried fruit.

5/ After 1980 peanuts are included in the "Nuts and preparations" category.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by value, calendar years 1/

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 dollars									
Total agricultural	15,884	43,397	459,236	1,016,535	323,740	1,170,284	1,604,751	1,052,809	1,765,148	3,000,116
Cattle	--	--	--	--	--	--	237	270	486	209
Meat and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	--	2
Poultry meat	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,409	6,726	--	--
Eggs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tallow, inedible	--	--	--	--	--	13,988	--	--	18,744	57,612
Hides and skins	14,768	14,670	10,300	1,108	12,426	5,182	2,470	882	8,089	3,191
Cattle hides	14,064	10,876	9,557	1,108	7,877	5,182	2,470	882	8,089	3,191
Calf skins	240	1,249	650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheep skins	464	2,545	--	--	4,519	--	--	--	--	--
Furskins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bull semen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total grain 2/	--	27,027	392,567	917,132	301,213	1,139,762	1,461,924	852,558	1,471,177	2,394,312
Wheat	--	724	160,020	556,639	124,130	672,711	264,185	426,769	355,792	813,224
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	9,186	15,308	25,219	5,969	9,108
Barley	--	--	33,931	10,356	--	2	10,130	--	--	31,134
Oats	--	1,829	12,102	--	--	5,217	2,222	--	--	--
Corn	--	24,474	186,514	294,522	159,454	452,642	1,170,079	400,562	1,109,416	1,540,846
Rye	--	--	--	55,615	17,629	4	--	--	--	--
Sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--
Fruits and preparations	--	--	--	1,096	947	2,356	5,463	3,585	4,083	3,944
Fresh citrus	--	--	--	1,096	947	2,356	2,888	2,882	3,075	3,079
Dried	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,575	703	1,008	862
Nuts and preparations 3/	951	1,495	1,063	1,672	4,348	3,750	2,924	12,382	12,710	7,708
Almonds, shelled	951	1,495	1,063	1,672	4,334	3,750	2,912	12,370	12,701	7,707
Hops	--	--	--	1,941	3,545	1,838	1,471	2,781	4,003	7,582
Peanuts 3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,481	16,610	4,034
Soybeans	--	--	53,563	87,164	--	2,914	126,425	154,437	222,121	494,128
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	493	90	--	1,745	4	6,744
Soybean meal	--	--	--	--	493	--	--	--	--	6,744
Vegetable oils	--	--	1,700	5,586	--	--	--	87	1	15,783
Soybean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,782
Cottonseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Sunflowerseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Linseed	--	--	1,700	5,586	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco, raw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	867	1,387
Sugar, including raw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	118	--	390	--	--
Other	165	205	43	836	768	286	1,428	12,485	6,253	3,480

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by value, calendar years 1/--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1,000 dollars										
Total agricultural	1,137,818	1,684,686	1,871,315	1,472,928	2,877,599	1,923,480	657,546	938,108	2,252,083	3,596,886	2,261,614
Cattle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	40
Meat and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	25	1,009
Poultry meat	--	--	5,058	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,351	97,636
Eggs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	8
Dairy products	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	4,267	292	10,842	68,616
Tallow, inedible	28,148	48,509	17,887	21,505	29,745	38,074	15,468	18,787	26,382	26,005	22,648
Hides and skins	65	78	--	10,575	10,281	18	--	1,063	574	1,901	327
Cattle hides	65	--	--	10,575	10,184	18	--	--	--	104	--
Calf skins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheep skins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furskins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bull semen	--	--	--	--	92	777	514	1,063	574	1,796	207
								535	605	389	569
Total grain 2/	1,028,940	1,573,938	1,636,850	1,205,022	2,621,198	1,718,661	290,683	785,721	1,730,521	3,056,760	1,645,214
Wheat	336,084	772,563	802,182	800,584	1,170,847	162,290	--	392,491	755,110	827,133	542,547
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	769	--
Oats	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Corn	692,856	801,375	834,668	404,438	1,450,351	1,556,371	290,683	393,230	961,834	2,135,393	1,094,857
Rye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,566	93,447	--
Fruits and preparations	675	--	3,037	--	--	--	24	--	--	27	17
Fresh citrus	675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dried	--	--	3,037	--	--	--	24	--	--	25	8
Nuts and preparations 3/	17,818	16,113	10,043	2,977	24,501	67,663	37,611	27,360	46,848	19,509	15,717
Almonds, shelled	17,399	16,003	10,043	2,341	24,501	67,663	37,611	27,360	46,848	19,507	15,715
Hops	11,414	13,896	3,061	446	150	--	--	--	--	566	2,343
Peanuts 3/	418	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soybeans	45,322	8,432	171,264	159,477	14,034	--	312,981	42,705	163,611	82,289	61,076
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,547	246,260	388,552	337,699
Soybean meal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,547	246,260	382,552	337,699
Vegetable oils	--	7,580	22,678	2	9,127	27,175	--	--	--	--	--
Soybean	--	--	--	--	--	27,175	--	--	--	--	--
Cottonseed	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sunflowerseed	--	--	22,678	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Linseed	--	6,080	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco, raw	1,190	--	1,262	492	946	7,366	--	--	--	--	--
Sugar, including raw	--	15,603	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton, excluding linters	118	--	67	72,223	167,407	63,577	--	--	31,033	--	1,277
Other	3,710	535	108	209	210	946	779	658	6,552	998	7,987

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available. 1/ Includes transshipments. Export value is free-alongside-ship value at U.S. port of export, based on transaction price including inland transportation, insurance, and other costs.

2/ Total grain is a sum of wheat, rice, barley, oats, corn, and rye.

3/ After 1980, peanuts are included in the "Nuts and preparations" category.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by quantity, fiscal years 1/

Commodity	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
	Metric tons										
Cattle and calves, live	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	1	--
Pork preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poultry and products	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,241	6,335	--	--	NA
Poultry meat	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,241	6,335	--	--	--
Butter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	--	39,985	--	--	43,706	84,923	52,282
Tallow, inedible	--	--	--	--	--	39,985	--	--	43,706	84,923	52,282
Cattle hides 2/	1,485	1,267	528	227	329	661	125	181	287	24	67
Total grain 3/	--	4	4,825,692	13,415,119	4,267,923	3,210,168	14,467,624	6,296,866	14,648,386	14,807,444	8,135,621
Wheat	--	4	830,106	10,044,130	1,329,104	2,246,097	3,045,998	3,008,145	3,427,912	3,850,022	2,262,045
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	10,128	63,145	71,205	47,866	11,444	11,413
Barley	--	--	755,790	12,794	--	11	--	9,340	--	69,765	166,906
Corn	--	--	2,892,734	3,358,195	2,938,819	953,895	11,293,037	3,208,067	11,172,608	10,876,213	5,695,257
Grain sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	--	--	--
Oats	--	--	347,062	--	--	37	65,444	--	--	--	--
Fruits and preparations	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,369	NA
Fresh citrus	--	--	--	5,178	4,257	11,146	13,323	13,135	12,486	7,367	3,464
Dried fruit	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	1,354	1,727	--	539
Nuts and preparations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,377	NA	NA	NA	NA
Almonds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,377	6,098	4,507	--	5,200
Hops and extract	--	--	--	846	1,546	918	1,083	1,600	1,675	3,416	1,069
Oilseeds and products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	--	2,079	--	2,904	10,152	26,979	--
Oilseeds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Soybeans	--	--	57,199	799,184	17,785	6	325,157	833,092	838,420	1,186,792	821,357
Vegetable oils	--	--	10,009	21,017	--	--	2	60	7	--	24,697
Soybean oil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,696
Cottonseed oil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco, raw	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	216	188	362
Sugar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	229	--	--	65

--Continued

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by quantity, fiscal years 1/--Continued

Commodity	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
	Metric tons									
Cattle and calves, live	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	54
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	725
Pork preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poultry and products	--	5,004	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112,401
Poultry meat	--	5,004	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112,401
Fats, oils, and greases	106,730	31,771	57,637	65,687	67,107	48,191	62,672	71,997	52,282	62,831
Tallow, inedible	106,730	31,763	57,637	65,687	67,107	48,190	62,672	71,997	52,282	62,831
Cattle hides 2/	--	--	318	316	1	--	--	--	2,175	303
Total grain 3/	9,391,704	13,621,105	6,139,197	14,065,821	17,910,487	6,837,931	7,961,788	14,413,441	21,839,122	20,075,926
Wheat	3,693,069	5,974,809	2,980,016	7,566,030	2,852,078	152,645	4,054,603	8,828,567	5,294,447	3,738,585
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Corn	5,698,635	7,646,296	3,159,181	6,499,791	15,058,409	6,685,286	3,907,185	5,584,861	15,572,652	7,270
Grain sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	971,982	16,326,198
Oats	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruits and preparations	--	NA	--	6	--	18	--	--	17	5
Fresh citrus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dried fruit	--	2,992	--	--	--	18	--	--	16	4
Nuts and preparations	NA	4,496	1,289	2,096	29,813	17,345	4,999	18,317	5,001	7,200
Almonds	5,528	4,496	--	--	--	17,345	4,999	18,317	5,000	7,199
Hops and extract	1,138	1,164	537	75	--	--	--	--	308	574
Oilseeds and products	NA	734,172	198,639	431,267	39,500	1,518,594	70,959	2,160,769	1,611,193	1,748,054
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,302,721	1,312,445
Oilseeds	--	682,797	198,639	416,267	--	1,518,594	70,959	858,048	298,748	342,927
Soybeans	--	682,797	198,639	416,231	--	1,518,594	70,959	857,945	298,719	342,293
Vegetable oils	1,793	51,375	--	15,000	39,500	--	--	--	--	--
Soybean oil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cottonseed oil	1,793	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco, raw	--	--	262	96	165	940	--	--	--	--
Sugar	36,037	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	44,753	99,886	45,177	--	--	21,792	--	999

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ October-September. Adjusted for transshipments for 1976-86. No data available for cattle, total hides and skins, dairy products, feeds and fodders, or seeds. See table 5 for value of these exports. 2/ Thousand pieces.

3/ Total grain is a sum of wheat, rice, barley, corn, grain sorghum, and oats.

Table 5--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by value, fiscal years 1/

Commodity	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
	1,000 dollars										
Total	15,133	15,323	266,251	964,420	342,429	595,976	1,941,565	1,094,023	1,897,559	2,180,124	1,454,829
Animals, live 2/	--	181	--	--	5	258	--	237	420	791	--
Cattle	--	181	--	--	5	88	--	237	270	695	--
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	2	--
Pork preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Poultry and products	--	--	--	14	--	--	2,415	6,826	--	--	9
Poultry meat	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,409	6,726	--	--	--
Dairy products	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Butter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fats, oils and greases	--	--	--	--	--	13,988	--	--	18,744	47,944	30,019
Tallow, inedible	--	--	--	--	--	13,988	--	--	18,744	47,944	30,019
Hides and skins	14,894	13,959	7,439	6,607	9,405	7,173	1,201	2,986	7,862	818	2,965
Cattle hides	14,363	10,580	6,396	6,277	6,204	5,825	1,201	2,986	7,862	818	2,860
Other animal products	2	--	--	26	2	--	155	6	3	587	1
Total grain 3/	--	2	248,297	836,082	319,373	563,770	1,863,303	827,133	1,600,955	1,783,099	1,151,210
Wheat	--	1	46,770	617,594	120,937	410,579	446,153	446,200	414,545	539,949	395,300
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	4,787	19,708	19,240	17,048	4,908	4,200
Barley	--	--	30,762	858	--	1	--	905	--	9,315	21,798
Corn	--	--	156,834	189,756	172,156	148,056	1,390,005	360,779	1,169,362	1,228,926	729,911
Grain sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Oats	--	--	13,931	--	--	2	7,437	--	--	--	--
Fruits and preparations	--	--	1	1,096	947	2,356	4,761	3,584	4,787	2,799	1,821
Fresh citrus	--	--	--	1,096	947	2,356	2,888	2,882	3,075	2,796	958
Dried fruit	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,873	702	1,712	--	862
Nuts and preparations	193	1,068	1,206	1,063	3,841	5,927	2,730	12,573	12,716	755	25,752
Almonds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,727	12,549	12,707	--	22,054
Hops and extract	--	--	--	1,710	2,658	1,816	2,611	2,781	3,401	8,184	5,749
Oilseeds and products	--	1	9,268	117,147	5,507	495	63,273	225,429	245,065	334,208	231,404
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	--	493	--	1,384	1,941	6,744	--
Oilseeds	--	--	7,566	111,562	5,507	1	60,318	223,942	240,532	324,199	215,540
Soybeans	--	--	7,566	111,447	5,507	1	60,308	220,654	222,648	323,793	215,540
Vegetable oils	--	1	1,701	5,586	--	1	16	87	6	--	15,783
Soybean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,782
Cottonseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Tobacco, raw	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--	867	828	1,749
Sugar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton, excluding linters	44	--	--	--	--	118	--	390	--	--	118
Seeds	--	3	3	346	533	1	1,113	12,064	2,567	72	19
Other	--	108	--	329	137	74	3	13	172	37	4,013

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 5--U.S. agricultural exports to USSR, by value, fiscal years 1/--Continued

Commodity	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
1,000 dollars										
Total	1,673,668	2,321,481	983,161	2,512,264	2,524,827	1,105,410	659,062	1,939,604	3,298,848	2,989,137
Animals, live 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	10	1,312
Cattle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	40
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	429
Pork preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poultry and products	--	5,058	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	81,496
Poultry meat	--	5,058	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81,489
Dairy products	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,559	16	68,591
Butter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,328
Fats, oils and greases	53,746	15,298	22,371	34,044	33,192	16,092	20,528	28,900	17,136	21,698
Tallow, inedible	53,746	15,282	22,370	34,044	33,192	16,091	20,528	28,900	17,136	21,698
Hides and skins	78	--	8,987	11,868	18	--	534	1,024	1,584	722
Cattle hides	--	--	8,987	11,772	18	--	--	--	92	12
Other animal products	--	2	--	92	496	576	594	630	690	756
Total grain 3/	1,567,665	2,073,309	825,762	2,155,199	2,327,707	717,974	605,323	1,363,249	2,798,635	2,407,424
Wheat	714,677	1,107,172	496,522	1,181,984	436,197	19,018	325,111	822,491	819,691	549,989
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	769
Corn	852,988	966,138	329,191	973,215	1,891,510	698,956	280,212	540,747	1,871,889	1,848,857
Grain sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107,013	--
Oats	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruits and preparations	--	3,037	--	17	--	24	--	--	27	11
Fresh citrus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dried fruit	--	3,037	--	--	--	24	--	--	25	8
Nuts and preparations	19,166	10,043	2,977	7,392	71,303	51,081	20,080	54,128	17,749	17,474
Almonds	19,056	10,043	2,341	7,392	71,303	51,081	20,080	54,128	17,747	17,471
Nops and extract	15,673	5,880	1,514	150	--	--	--	--	566	2,343
Oilseeds and products	1,500	208,454	47,806	134,910	27,175	312,981	11,998	455,864	462,017	381,333
Oilcake and meal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	278,533	371,726	304,299
Oilseeds	--	179,696	47,806	125,781	--	312,981	11,998	177,331	90,291	77,034
Soybeans	--	179,696	47,806	125,710	--	312,981	11,998	177,299	90,257	75,860
Vegetable oils	1,500	28,758	--	9,129	27,175	--	--	--	--	--
Soybean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cottonseed	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco, raw	--	--	1,753	698	1,196	6,419	--	--	--	--
Sugar	15,603	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	28	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	71,845	167,853	63,577	--	--	31,033	--	1,277
Seeds	206	143	--	--	--	2	--	--	58	3,640
Other	29	257	146	41	163	260	5	117	257	631

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ October-September. Adjusted for transshipments for 1976-1986. Totals may not add due to rounding.

2/ Excludes poultry. 3/ Total grain is a sum of wheat, rice, barley, corn, grain sorghum, and oats.

Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by quantity, calendar years 1/

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Metric tons									
Cocoa and chocolate products	--	--	--	1	1	1	5	56	1	4
Tea, crude or prepared	--	--	10	20	1	2	--	302	28	431
Spices	15	--	--	5	--	50	--	--	--	8
Oil, essential	18	15	19	3	5	2	5	2	1	10
Drugs	--	--	18	1,468	32	3,189	1,883	3	1	4
Animal and animal products:										
Animals, live 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	8	--	--
Dairy products	--	--	--	291	1,705	1,516	877	1,957	2,040	2,175
Casein and mixtures	--	--	--	291	1,705	1,516	877	1,957	2,040	2,175
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	--	203	--	196	46	22
Grain and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruits and preparations 3/	--	--	--	5	5	13	7	1	12	10
Nuts and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables and preparations	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sugar and products	--	--	--	NA	NA	6	10	--	--	4
Confectionery	--	--	--	--	2	6	10	--	--	4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	322	419
Beverages 4/	--	--	8	23	15	34	--	--	--	58
Wine	--	--	8	23	15	34	--	--	--	26
Malt beverages	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Oilseeds and products	--	--	2	14	4	1	2	3	26	1
Vegetable oils	--	--	2	14	3	1	2	2	1	1
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by quantity, calendar years 1980--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Metric tons										
Cocoa and chocolate products	4	8	15	11	6	7	8	8	22	--	11
Tea, crude or prepared	424	457	456	641	370	17	124	--	--	2	28
Spices	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	65
Oil, essential	3	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Drugs	7	--	1	72	--	--	--	--	11	--	1,331
Animal and animal products											
Animals, live 2/	--	--	NA	2	--	1	--	--	210	5	22
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	1
Dairy products	575	139	349	293	152	80	347	279	303	123	160
Casein and mixtures	575	139	343	285	152	80	347	263	236	118	160
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	--	62	--	--	--	--	--
Grain and preparations	--	--	23	5	31	7	23	26	19	38	32
Fruits and preparations 3/	25	55	59	41	27	34	23	15	142	44	33
Nuts and preparations	--	--	14	9	--	13	--	--	5	1	--
Vegetables and preparations	18	37	28	--	38	2	12	65	61	NA	NA
Sugar and products	1	3	22	--	--	4	347	211	366	818	289
Confectionery	1	3	7	--	--	2	6	3	5	--	4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	551	342	152	156	55	34	146	--	--	--	--
Beverages 4/	42	46	35	109	27	70	773	565	407	100	2,433
Wine	42	46	24	34	27	61	773	166	257	100	577
Malt beverages	--	--	10	75	--	8	--	383	55	--	1,792
Oilseeds and products	--	12	6	1	11	--	148	21	16	6	7
Vegetable oils	--	12	6	1	11	--	9	--	16	--	7
Cotton, excluding linters	--	437	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	889	--

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Data not available for hides and skins or seeds. See table 7 for value of these imports.

2/ Number. Excludes poultry. 3/ Includes nuts in 1972 and 1973 (see table 7). 4/ Excludes fruit juices. Thousand liters.

Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by value, calendar years

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 dollars									
Total	3,843	3,020	3,849	4,731	8,500	7,219	8,376	10,874	12,379	14,720
Cocoa and chocolate products	--	--	--	1	2	2	6	187	1	10
Tea, crude or prepared	--	--	9	14	3	6	1	327	31	360
Spices	20	--	--	24	--	16	--	--	--	16
Oil, essential	102	96	95	20	80	55	133	67	48	148
Drugs	--	133	151	172	215	1,064	615	5	16	10
Animal and animal products	NA	NA	3,495	4,310	7,582	5,831	7,213	10,159	11,615	12,873
Animals, live 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	15	--
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy products	--	--	--	217	2,039	1,712	733	1,207	2,362	3,016
Casein and mixtures	--	--	--	217	2,039	1,711	732	1,701	2,362	3,016
Hides and skins	3,334	2,730	3,014	3,143	4,722	3,611	6,195	8,356	9,219	9,783
Furskins	3,334	2,730	3,007	3,134	4,540	3,529	6,150	8,602	8,922	9,606
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	--	188	--	43	10	5
Other animal products	--	--	--	21	821	320	235	32	9	69
Grain and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	3	6
Fruits and preparations 2/	--	--	2	18	4	10	9	2	10	9
Nuts and preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	--	--	--
Vegetables and preparations	40	16	8	4	15	13	325	6	7	12
Sugar and products	--	--	--	1	470	7	13	1	2	8
Confectionery	--	--	--	--	1	7	10	--	--	7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	601	1,171
Beverages 3/	--	--	6	22	11	67	2	2	--	81
Wine	--	--	6	22	11	67	2	2	--	59
Malt beverages	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Oilseeds and products	--	--	1	12	3	1	2	2	18	1
Vegetable oils	--	--	1	12	2	1	2	2	1	1
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seeds, field and garden	--	--	--	11	12	84	3	3	2	4
Other	347	45	82	122	102	60	--	113	25	11

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by value, calendar years--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1,000 dollars											
Total	9,805	11,878	10,961	10,438	11,137	8,628	16,593	21,855	18,836	19,915	17,248
Cocoa and chocolate products	14	33	40	28	22	19	15	17	53	--	28
Tea, crude or prepared	334	372	400	605	365	13	75	--	--	8	36
Spices	--	1	1	3	--	--	15	--	1	--	55
Oil, essential	142	488	49	36	17	16	21	48	47	162	28
Drugs	26	4	86	89	--	--	--	--	7	3	1,190
Animal and animal products	7,458	9,053	9,745	8,988	10,415	8,167	15,156	21,233	18,142	16,019	14,936
Animals, live 1/	--	--	1,242	11	--	75	--	--	65	5	44
Meat and meat products	--	--	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	7
Dairy products	979	334	847	683	210	98	557	509	832	486	453
Casein and mixtures	979	332	843	648	210	98	557	482	803	476	383
Hides and skins	6,479	8,589	7,627	8,291	10,205	7,887	14,596	20,445	16,961	13,968	9,754
Furskins	6,479	8,589	7,627	8,291	10,187	7,823	14,410	19,851	16,779	13,798	9,568
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
Other animal products	--	130	29	3	--	14	3	279	284	1,560	4,678
Grain and preparations	1	30	13	2	28	3	11	15	7	29	20
Fruits and preparations 2/	19	42	45	35	25	27	18	11	34	22	26
Nuts and preparations	11	--	34	23	--	12	--	--	6	5	--
Vegetables and preparations	81	208	35	--	19	9	16	32	40	32	252
Sugar and products	7	4	37	--	--	6	251	132	213	443	229
Confectionery	2	3	19	--	--	3	11	5	10	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,492	908	390	339	158	122	453	--	--	--	--
Beverages 3/	71	96	60	133	60	159	161	64	77	31	303
Wine	71	95	53	74	60	152	161	35	70	31	122
Malt beverages	--	--	7	59	--	7	--	27	4	0	178
Oilseeds and products	--	11	5	1	9	--	84	14	8	8	7
Vegetable oils	--	11	5	1	9	--	4	--	8	0	7
Cotton, excluding linters	--	604	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	2,830	--
Seeds, field and garden	9	23	17	19	17	3	1	25	34	18	28
Other	140	1	4	137	2	72	--	--	39	304	110

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes poultry. 2/ Includes nuts in 1972 and 1973. 3/ Excludes fruit juices.

Table B--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by quantity, fiscal years 1/

Commodity	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
	Metric tons							
Cocoa and chocolate products	1	--	--	3	57	--	2	4
Tea, crude or prepared	19	1	1	--	221	104	349	482
Spices	4	--	--	50	--	--	--	8
Oil, essential	3	5	2	4	2	1	10	2
Drugs	496	1,071	1,278	1,914	1,877	--	2	9
Animals, live 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Casein and mixtures	191	991	1,741	1,327	1,339	2,283	2,106	1,153
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	203	--	120	106	36	--
Fruits and preparations	11	4	12	4	1	4	9	21
Nuts and preparations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vegetables and preparations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Confectionery	3	--	6	9	--	--	--	3
Tobacco, raw	--	--	--	--	--	285	322	547
Wine 3/	24	12	15	11	1	--	16	21
Malt beverages 3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--
Oilseeds and products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vegetable oils	14	2	2	--	2	--	1	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 8--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by quantity, fiscal years 1/--Continued

Commodity	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
	Metric tons									
Cocoa and chocolate products	3	21	10	7	6	9	8	10	12	11
Tea, crude or prepared	462	400	704	385	9	132	--	--	2	6
Spices	1	1	--	--	--	NA	--	1	--	61
Oil, essential	11	1	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	1
Drugs	--	NA	73	--	--	NA	NA	11	--	143
Animals, live 2/	NA	NA	2	--	1	--	--	--	215	22
Casein and mixtures	121	285	361	132	100	272	299	256	96	160
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	62	--	--	--	--	--
Fruits and preparations	54	44	61	28	34	23	15	114	72	14
Nuts and preparations	NA	NA	--	9	13	--	--	5	1	0
Vegetables and preparations	NA	NA	7	38	--	14	48	78	68	NA
Confectionery	1	9	--	--	2	6	3	2	3	4
Tobacco, raw	429	150	141	98	40	155	--	--	--	--
Wine 3/	57	42	34	29	46	79	17	39	3	10
Malt beverages 3/	--	10	75	--	9	--	38	6	--	93
Oilseeds and products	NA	NA	4	11	--	30	118	37	6	7
Vegetable oils	7	8	4	11	--	9	--	16	--	7
Cotton, excluding linters	327	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	933	--

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ October-September. No data available for hides and skins, furskins, grain and products, total sugar products, total beverages, or seeds. 2/ Number. Excludes poultry. 3/ Thousand liters.

Table 9--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by value, fiscal years 1/

Commodity	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
	1,000 dollars							
Total	5,023	7,590	7,123	8,925	10,360	12,301	14,785	10,168
Cocoa and chocolate products	1	2	1	4	190	1	5	15
Tea, crude or prepared	1	14	6	1	193	161	293	380
Spices	24	--	--	16	--	--	--	16
Oil, essential	35	73	51	138	75	36	151	120
Drugs	135	359	349	762	573	16	2	35
Animals, live 2/	--	2	--	50	--	15	--	--
Casein and mixtures	19	391	2,258	1,152	1,158	2,429	2,704	1,887
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	188	--	20	30	8	--
Hides and skins	3,573	4,329	3,811	6,244	7,728	9,043	10,566	6,017
Sheep and lamb skins	--	--	263	--	326	--	165	--
Furskins	3,557	4,329	3,546	6,199	7,374	8,782	10,351	6,017
Other animal products	674	1,149	269	291	63	9	29	40
Fruits and preparations	20	3	9	7	4	6	9	19
Nuts and preparations	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	11
Vegetables and preparations	4	15	3	129	208	7	15	2
Confectionery	3	--	7	10	--	--	1	6
Tobacco, raw	--	--	--	--	--	499	921	1,497
Wine	9	1	35	34	1	1	36	40
Malt beverages	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--
Dilseeds and products	12	2	2	1	2	18	2	--
Vegetable oils	12	2	2	1	2	1	2	--
Cotton, excluding linters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seeds	10	10	86	4	3	2	4	9
Other	503	1,240	48	28	142	28	17	74

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 9--U.S. agricultural imports from USSR, by value, fiscal years 1/--Continued

Commodity	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
	1,000 dollars									
Total	10,414	11,326	11,283	10,760	9,126	12,429	22,758	19,983	21,023	15,046
Cocoa and chocolate products	10	67	27	22	19	17	17	24	29	28
Tea, crude or prepared	378	352	656	382	9	79	--	--	8	26
Spices	1	1	--	3	--	15	--	1	--	27
Oil, essential	509	40	53	20	20	16	48	51	37	138
Drugs	4	84	91	--	--	--	--	7	3	180
Animals, live 2/	--	1,242	11	--	75	--	--	--	70	44
Casein and mixtures	287	708	827	185	124	429	528	792	428	448
Fats, oils, and greases	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
Hides and skins	6,957	7,950	8,981	9,648	8,453	10,637	21,368	18,260	14,976	10,279
Sheep and lamb skins	--	--	--	18	62	25	--	--	11	--
Furskins	6,957	7,950	8,981	9,630	8,391	10,464	20,758	18,078	14,814	10,084
Other animal products	130	29	3	--	14	2	208	358	1,599	3,066
Fruits and preparations	41	35	49	25	27	18	11	28	27	10
Nuts and preparations	--	34	--	23	12	--	--	6	5	0
Vegetables and preparations	284	19	4	19	--	25	20	52	31	244
Confectionery	2	22	--	--	3	11	5	3	7	6
Tobacco, raw	1,154	382	373	190	131	487	--	--	--	--
Wine	106	89	74	65	121	167	33	98	7	73
Malt beverages	--	7	59	--	7	--	27	4	0	105
Oilseeds and products	6	7	3	9	--	16	68	22	8	7
Vegetable oils	6	7	3	9	--	4	--	8	--	7
Cotton, excluding linters	440	164	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,958	0
Seeds	16	22	22	17	3	--	23	36	18	12
Other	89	72	50	152	71	510	402	241	812	353

-- = None or negligible.

1/ October-September. No data available for grains and preparations, total sugar products, total beverages, or seeds.

2/ Excludes poultry.

Table 10--USSR foreign trade, by country group and Soviet ruble/dollar exchange rate, calendar years 1/

Year	Exports to:				Imports from:				Net exports to:				Dollars per ruble
	World	Social-ist countries	Western indus-trialized countries	Devel-oping countries	World	Social-ist countries	Western indus-trialized countries	Devel-oping countries	World	Social-ist countries	Western indus-trialized countries	Devel-oping countries	
	Billion rubles												Dollars
1955	3.1	2.5	0.5	0.1	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	1.11
1956	3.3	2.5	0.6	0.2	3.3	2.5	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	1.11
1957	3.9	3.0	0.6	0.3	3.5	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0	0	1.11
1958	3.9	2.8	0.6	0.4	3.9	2.9	0.6	0.4	0	-0.1	0	0	1.11
1959	4.9	3.7	0.8	0.4	4.6	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1	1.11
1960	5.0	3.8	0.9	0.3	5.1	3.6	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.11
1961	5.4	3.9	1.0	0.5	5.2	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0	0	1.11
1962	6.3	4.4	1.0	0.9	5.8	4.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.11
1963	6.5	4.6	1.1	0.8	6.4	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1.11
1964	6.9	4.9	1.2	0.9	7.0	4.8	1.6	0.6	0	0.1	-0.4	0.3	1.11
1965	7.4	5.0	1.3	1.0	7.3	5.0	1.5	0.7	0.1	0	-0.1	0.3	1.11
1966	8.0	5.3	1.6	1.1	7.1	4.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0	0.3	1.11
1967	8.7	5.7	1.7	1.2	7.7	5.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.11
1968	9.6	6.4	1.9	1.3	8.5	5.7	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	-0.1	0.5	1.11
1969	10.5	6.9	2.1	1.5	9.3	6.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	-0.2	0.5	1.11
1970	11.5	7.5	2.2	1.8	10.6	6.9	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	-0.4	0.7	1.11
1971	12.4	8.1	2.5	1.8	11.2	7.4	2.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	-0.1	0.6	1.11
1972	12.7	8.3	2.4	2.0	13.3	8.5	3.4	1.4	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	0.7	1.21
1973	15.8	9.1	3.7	2.9	15.5	9.2	4.6	1.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.2	1.35
1974	20.7	11.1	6.3	3.4	18.8	10.3	6.1	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.32
1975	24.0	14.6	6.1	3.3	26.7	14.0	9.7	3.0	-2.6	0.6	-3.6	0.3	1.39
1976	28.0	16.4	7.8	3.7	28.7	14.9	10.8	2.8	-0.7	1.5	-3.0	0.9	1.33
1977	33.3	19.1	8.8	5.3	30.1	17.2	9.9	3.0	3.2	1.9	-1.1	2.3	1.34
1978	35.7	21.3	8.7	5.7	34.6	20.7	11.0	2.8	1.1	0.5	-2.3	2.9	1.46
1979	42.4	23.6	12.5	6.3	37.9	21.4	13.2	3.2	4.5	2.2	-0.7	3.1	1.52
1980	49.6	26.9	15.9	6.9	44.5	23.6	15.7	5.1	5.2	3.3	0.1	1.8	1.54
1981	57.1	31.2	17.2	8.7	52.6	26.7	18.1	7.8	4.5	4.4	-0.9	0.9	1.39
1982	63.2	34.1	18.8	10.2	56.4	30.8	18.9	6.7	6.8	3.3	0	3.5	1.38
1983	67.9	37.7	19.7	10.5	59.6	33.7	18.7	7.2	8.3	4.0	0.9	3.3	1.35
1984	74.4	42.1	21.3	10.9	65.4	38.3	19.6	7.5	9.0	3.8	1.8	3.4	1.23
1985	72.7	44.5	18.6	9.6	69.4	42.5	19.3	7.6	3.2	2.0	-0.7	2.0	1.20
1986	68.3	45.6	13.1	9.6	62.6	41.8	15.9	4.9	5.7	3.8	-2.7	4.7	1.42
1987	68.1	44.2	14.2	9.8	60.7	42.1	13.9	4.7	7.4	2.1	0.3	5.0	1.58
1988	67.1	42.9	14.7	9.6	65.0	43.4	16.3	5.3	2.1	-0.5	-1.7	4.2	1.65
1989	68.7	42.2	16.4	10.1	72.1	44.7	20.5	7.0	-3.4	-2.4	-4.1	3.1	1.58
1990	60.6	34.1	17.4	9.1	70.6	43.6	20.2	6.8	-10.0	-9.5	-2.8	2.3	1.71

1/ The entry -0 indicates less than -0.050 billion rubles.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 11--USSR agricultural imports by value, calendar years

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Million dollars 1/										
Total	2,320.3	2,365.2	3,370.1	4,964.9	5,133.1	9,236.6	9,396.7	9,183.4	10,328.2	13,500.3
Wheat	115.9	148.4	513.1	1,011.5	298.5	1,617.6	1,110.5	898.5	1,018.7	1,525.0
Barley	--	7.9	2/ 122.8	131.8	38.3	167.4	353.8	6.0	61.6	176.1
Corn	18.2	54.1	217.8	311.7	298.0	858.3	1,458.3	467.4	1,327.6	1,685.4
Other grain	0.5	4.0	33.5	92.2	71.9	29.9	45.7	5.3	9.0	39.2
Sorghum	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	--
Wheat flour	23.1	25.7	26.9	29.7	51.8	92.6	88.1	102.6	66.0	172.5
Rice, milled	49.9	45.6	39.7	34.3	69.5	101.1	102.3	129.6	153.3	216.7
Subtotal	207.6	285.7	953.8	1,611.2	828.0	2,866.9	3,158.6	1,609.3	2,636.2	3,815.0
Animals for slaughter	19.9	33.7	37.2	42.9	112.6	190.1	101.0	115.8	76.5	134.7
Breeding animals	1.7	2.3	3.0	4.0	4.3	7.9	5.8	6.4	7.0	15.9
Meat and meat products	98.1	121.8	96.6	111.0	476.6	495.0	379.8	691.7	257.9	844.3
Milk and milk products	15.2	15.7	27.1	21.2	23.4	31.5	33.8	42.2	35.0	50.2
Egg and egg products	16.8	28.9	33.2	29.5	27.2	34.7	29.6	31.8	32.2	42.8
Animal fats, incl. butter	2.2	2.4	6.0	117.6	10.2	12.1	10.6	67.9	47.0	216.5
Butter	1.9	2.0	5.6	117.1	9.7	11.6	12.7	67.2	46.3	209.6
Wool	120.0	113.0	122.6	371.2	356.0	266.6	304.2	368.1	417.6	484.2
Furs	1.3	5.0	1.5	1.5	6.8	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.2
Raw hides	68.7	49.2	62.1	96.7	87.2	64.9	55.3	6.6	52.4	39.2
Vegetables and potatoes	86.9	112.3	198.2	161.4	181.2	250.7	274.4	362.8	391.5	446.5
Fruit and berries, fresh	106.6	112.9	139.5	166.1	190.4	245.7	264.0	262.0	300.5	370.1
Fruit, dried	36.8	31.4	24.5	28.9	51.5	67.7	48.4	87.7	83.4	131.7
Fruit and berries, processed	64.3	59.7	66.2	59.5	57.1	105.0	99.8	112.1	125.2	136.1
Nuts	50.0	47.4	57.2	84.3	107.0	114.6	78.4	146.3	118.1	114.9
Sugar, raw	404.4	206.1	237.0	623.8	806.2	2,184.2	1,936.8	2,352.8	3,129.0	3,116.5
Sugar, refined	NA	0.3	34.7	28.6	9.1	0.8	134.8	111.8	1.4	60.6
Coffee, cocoa, and tea	160.7	175.2	173.5	194.2	384.1	505.7	455.5	615.2	614.9	739.2
Spices	14.2	13.7	16.3	15.4	21.8	22.4	27.5	31.3	35.9	38.0
Beverages	222.9	260.0	294.5	317.0	392.4	530.2	505.7	532.5	622.5	717.4
Tobacco, raw	96.2	101.6	137.3	155.1	143.0	226.2	212.0	233.9	224.1	246.5
Tobacco products	155.4	194.2	218.4	231.5	232.9	297.9	314.4	328.7	365.3	403.1
Natural fibers	263.5	261.3	196.5	213.7	353.5	289.5	247.5	234.9	111.9	177.8
Cotton lint	249.4	252.4	182.8	199.8	338.3	271.3	234.2	222.7	92.5	156.7
Tapioca	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oilseeds	10.1	11.9	57.7	121.8	38.8	129.3	454.3	390.3	270.8	542.2
Oilseed meal 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3	0.4	7.4	2.3	17.1
Vegetable oil, edible 3/	20.6	20.8	17.4	23.1	36.2	54.8	58.2	83.1	83.4	188.5
Technical fats and oils	13.4	19.9	17.0	24.6	29.8	53.8	32.6	47.0	68.7	160.4
Seeds and planting materials	36.4	44.7	101.8	62.3	86.8	86.4	105.0	193.1	128.6	120.8

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 11--USSR agricultural imports by value, calendar years--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Million dollars 1/									
Total	17,418.8	21,089.8	19,517.5	17,973.8	19,002.4	17,827.9	15,233.2	15,888.0	17,383.6	19,239.7
Wheat	2,877.5	3,464.0	3,911.1	3,880.0	4,607.9	2,992.4	1,765.0	1,547.4	2,401.6	2,243.8
Barley	364.1	716.7	350.9	180.8	169.8	422.2	253.9	166.2	224.2	430.6
Corn	1,501.5	2,391.9	1,503.1	855.7	1,735.5	2,328.5	835.5	741.5	1,266.1	2,245.5
Other grain	147.8	120.2	55.8	3.9	85.5	65.5	10.6	3.8	7.5	28.1
Sorghum	223.3	563.9	299.3	226.9	217.0	141.7	3.2	3.8	5.7	10.3
Wheat flour	296.9	559.9	256.9	96.9	94.7	44.3	36.2	35.2	31.3	42.0
Rice, milled	263.8	550.5	343.8	118.3	80.5	49.8	87.6	188.5	172.2	220.3
Subtotal	5,674.9	8,367.2	6,720.9	5,362.5	6,990.8	6,044.4	2,992.0	2,686.5	4,108.6	5,220.5
Animals for slaughter	152.6	176.3	182.9	169.2	113.4	88.3	86.8	112.1	125.8	95.1
Breeding animals	5.8	5.2	7.6	9.6	14.9	16.3	24.9	24.8	23.4	22.9
Meat and meat products	1,359.3	1,647.1	1,430.0	1,369.7	1,092.3	1,026.2	1,287.2	1,387.6	1,208.0	1,150.1
Milk and milk products	100.0	143.3	153.6	92.1	84.6	90.6	115.1	103.7	107.7	170.3
Egg and egg products	40.6	28.8	29.1	29.4	22.7	16.8	21.1	12.6	13.1	5.7
Animal fats, incl. butter	412.8	514.2	346.6	423.8	287.8	289.9	147.3	212.8	333.7	413.0
Butter	411.8	505.9	338.7	414.1	278.8	278.8	146.7	211.9	332.9	412.2
Wool	501.9	534.1	548.7	564.9	354.6	465.4	458.6	641.9	823.3	940.1
Furs	4.8	3.5	2.1	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.6	2.7	8.5
Raw hides	44.1	16.0	44.6	60.2	53.5	21.9	1.8	4.7	4.6	3.5
Vegetables and potatoes	456.7	473.0	447.5	423.7	406.4	477.0	590.7	607.8	735.8	703.9
Fruit and berries, fresh	433.6	422.8	496.5	463.2	408.3	414.3	570.2	464.1	483.6	368.1
Fruit, dried	169.6	159.5	135.8	97.9	99.2	84.6	98.5	124.5	101.3	108.4
Fruit and berries, processed	185.8	185.2	246.0	210.7	207.3	217.9	307.3	280.7	321.3	290.6
Nuts	195.7	227.0	127.3	108.0	121.2	123.8	144.2	175.4	186.5	119.6
Sugar, raw	3,334.8	3,223.2	3,968.9	3,760.4	4,170.3	4,033.7	4,614.0	4,833.7	4,539.4	4,443.9
Sugar, refined	528.9	717.1	397.6	264.9	147.6	38.0	6.3	7.7	33.4	158.8
Coffee, cocoa, and tea	745.8	575.7	496.9	632.7	881.8	898.6	859.2	846.9	700.2	1,093.4
Spices	33.8	38.6	38.1	37.4	46.6	66.9	85.6	89.8	83.3	93.2
Beverages	808.3	751.1	789.0	801.1	842.8	782.1	485.8	392.8	369.6	430.6
Tobacco, raw	293.4	324.2	383.2	322.6	291.5	279.3	240.8	236.1	224.8	157.1
Tobacco products	466.0	541.2	536.3	600.6	587.8	564.9	657.2	695.5	685.7	681.3
Natural fibers	139.1	85.3	85.4	351.7	334.1	336.7	151.1	166.3	201.2	146.0
Cotton lint	95.8	45.7	46.9	323.3	317.4	303.8	129.9	136.9	169.7	133.9
Tapioca	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	19.3	--	45.5	37.3
Oilseeds	368.6	587.8	456.7	398.9	237.4	247.6	477.2	384.3	312.6	260.1
Oilseed meal 2/	138.2	239.4	387.7	546.1	74.8	114.8	73.1	573.5	816.8	974.7
Vegetable oil, edible 3/	309.0	480.0	481.5	347.4	592.0	556.0	194.1	303.4	210.2	526.5
Technical fats and oils	191.8	227.6	193.2	156.7	231.6	185.5	132.2	145.5	182.5	197.7
Seeds and planting materials	180.3	194.7	175.1	168.1	163.9	170.3	176.3	196.9	213.0	143.9

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate. 2/ Estimates. 3/ Includes Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates for linseed oil, 1979-84.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 12--Principal USSR agricultural imports, by quantity, calendar years

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 metric tons									
Wheat 1/	1,846	2,300	8,100	15,200	2,707	9,146	6,686	6,350	9,024	9,636
Barley 1/	--	179	2/ 2,600	1,900	284	1,001	2,244	43	638	1,288
Corn 1/	304	881	4,059	5,380	3,440	5,548	11,376	4,046	13,297	14,606
Other grain 1/	100	140	741	1,420	700	214	332	61	93	167
Sorghum	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	--
Wheat flour 3/	359	388	381	426	438	471	528	642	543	1,099
Rice, milled	323	332	280	154	194	279	324	460	414	631
Subtotal	2,933	4,220	16,161	24,480	7,763	16,659	21,490	11,602	24,009	27,427
Meat and meat products 4/	165	225	131	128	515	515	362	617	184	611
Shell eggs 5/	33	52	57	44	46	767	654	691	680	767
Butter	2	2	6	230	11	12	10	50	39	174
Wool, scoured	83	86	83	96	100	110	110	112	127	134
Hides and skins 5/	30	25	24	27	22	22	14	1	3	1
Vegetables, fresh	163	200	269	162	196	144	186	191	182	147
Vegetables, canned	249	310	346	351	362	347	324	370	381	422
Fruit, fresh	679	691	808	828	901	860	871	841	847	907
Fruit, dried	129	130	96	80	95	118	101	113	114	109
Sugar, raw	3,003	1,536	1,658	2,485	1,856	3,236	3,343	4,287	3,990	3,766
Sugar, refined	--	3	248	137	18	4	383	458	3	294
Coffee	42	43	42	32	47	60	44	45	26	40
Cocoa beans	100	138	132	119	143	156	134	73	103	126
Tea	29	43	48	37	49	67	60	60	46	49
Tobacco	70	72	90	92	79	88	74	78	65	66
Cotton lint	258	243	167	131	140	137	116	94	65	86
Tapioca	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oilseeds	43	45	379	768	70	424	1,827	1,455	966	1,814
Oilseed meal 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	2	33	11	69
Vegetable oil, edible 6/	65	64	61	58	29	61	129	127	167	275

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 12--Principal USSR agricultural imports, by quantity, calendar years--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	1,000 metric tons									
Wheat 1/	14,700	17,326	21,096	23,001	28,162	21,400	15,700	18,097	21,180	14,186
Barley 1/	2,300	4,778	2,665	1,582	1,392	3,700	3,613	3,020	2,365	3,576
Corn 1/	9,900	16,456	11,461	6,433	12,429	18,600	7,236	9,238	11,426	18,984
Other grain 1/	900	342	342	12	0	500	208	30	71	223
Sorghum	1,493	4,040	2,709	2,078	1,990	1,452	39	58	58	105
Wheat flour 3/	1,332	2,178	1,260	548	579	264	271	304	237	250
Rice, milled	694	1,283	859	323	150	127	363	598	498	640
Subtotal	31,319	46,403	40,392	33,977	44,702	46,043	27,429	31,345	35,835	37,963
Meat and meat products 4/	821	980	939	985	805	857	936	858	719	696
Shell eggs 5/	737	556	526	530	451	378	387	196	168	90
Butter	249	215	151	203	198	276	194	403	440	247
Wool, scoured	124	126	125	147	90	109	115	134	114	128
Hides and skins 5/	2	1	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Vegetables, fresh	133	213	174	181	158	190	271	254	203	149
Vegetables, canned	420	388	454	412	445	472	464	422	447	349
Fruit, fresh	995	1,021	1,158	1,123	1,100	1,122	1,269	926	969	778
Fruit, dried	130	124	126	85	103	81	91	81	64	77
Sugar, raw	3,839	4,190	6,161	4,797	4,972	4,305	5,158	5,035	4,094	5,046
Sugar, refined	1,056	963	1,115	1,128	732	195	23	20	127	371
Coffee	48	41	48	37	48	57	39	58	49	113
Cocoa beans	127	121	115	162	150	155	163	148	139	179
Tea	71	84	73	77	95	108	110	135	133	215
Tobacco	83	105	124	101	103	95	67	54	49	38
Cotton lint	49	22	26	177	166	187	88	75	90	77
Tapioca	--	--	--	--	--	208	297	--	772	797
Oilseeds	1,155	1,459	1,582	1,422	696	924	2,062	1,927	1,397	879
Oilseed meal 2/	546	737	1,661	2,411	325	696	375	3,300	3,300	3,567
Vegetable oil, edible 6/	446	698	946	799	782	824	453	825	367	1,088

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Estimates for 1976-79 and 1981-84. Soviet official source reports only value. 2/ Estimates. 3/ Flour in wheat equivalent at 72 percent. 4/ Does not include live animals. 5/ Million pieces. 6/ Includes FAO estimates for linseed oil, 1979-84.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 13--USSR agricultural exports, by value, calendar years

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Million dollars 1/									
Total	1,490.7	1,683.0	1,455.7	1,831.6	2,779.4	2,426.7	2,079.6	2,721.2	2,338.1	2,791.7
Wheat	344.3	540.6	290.6	434.8	647.4	388.3	122.0	283.9	170.8	518.8
Barley	27.2	40.6	15.6	21.0	96.2	106.0	68.0	193.5	5.4	2.8
Corn	16.3	7.7	15.0	27.8	72.4	12.6	21.5	27.8	26.6	28.9
Oats	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.8	6.0	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.5
Other grain	10.5	12.1	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Flour-milling products and pulses	85.4	80.7	67.6	112.9	235.1	173.9	186.1	172.4	185.7	233.0
Rice	1.4	1.3	9.6	11.5	11.8	0.5	2.4	2.5	3.8	5.2
Subtotal	485.5	683.7	406.2	609.8	1,069.0	682.4	401.4	682.9	394.6	793.7
Meat and meat products	37.2	26.7	47.7	73.5	54.6	50.8	49.4	38.5	51.3	43.8
Milk and milk products	20.4	19.2	24.6	32.4	31.2	34.6	36.1	36.4	40.1	47.5
Animal fats, including butter	79.9	55.7	54.7	52.8	60.3	73.2	57.4	74.8	83.5	84.4
Butter	58.2	20.7	20.3	25.1	21.8	27.1	22.9	23.8	24.6	25.4
Wool	26.3	20.7	23.0	18.4	16.4	16.3	8.2	12.5	11.8	8.7
Furs	49.6	50.8	61.3	73.4	77.3	72.8	108.7	115.3	134.9	162.5
Hides and skins	8.5	9.4	14.6	20.2	11.8	13.1	12.6	7.1	7.2	12.5
Vegetables, fruits, and nuts	16.5	16.1	15.8	26.0	30.3	31.6	24.9	29.5	28.5	31.7
Sugar, refined	103.6	109.7	6.3	6.2	41.8	25.0	25.3	23.9	48.4	66.8
Confectioneries	7.5	9.0	8.5	9.9	9.8	11.8	10.3	9.1	10.5	5.4
Beverages	23.9	26.5	36.7	41.5	45.2	51.1	53.9	57.5	72.5	84.6
Tobacco products	1.9	2.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	7.3	5.0
Oilseed, tobacco, and other raw materials	90.4	80.1	48.3	45.6	75.5	78.0	54.5	67.3	62.3	65.3
Natural fibers	391.5	415.6	542.3	650.9	873.6	936.3	1,032.2	1,375.9	1,247.8	1,239.4
Cotton lint	371.7	399.5	526.2	631.1	850.0	916.8	1,012.9	1,352.3	1,220.6	1,213.3
Vegetable oils	303.8	138.0	137.6	137.9	346.0	310.7	172.0	141.0	98.8	90.5
Technical fats and oils	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.4	6.6	7.2	5.4	2.6	3.6	4.4
Seeds and planting materials	41.4	16.8	20.5	25.0	25.9	25.6	22.4	40.5	34.9	45.4

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 13--USSR agricultural exports, by value, calendar years--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Million dollars 1/										
Total	2,716.1	2,981.0	2,775.0	2,312.8	2,165.9	2,164.3	2,429.6	2,874.7	2,988.2	2,305.5
Wheat	277.9	354.6	337.2	296.3	265.0	189.3	133.1	145.1	166.4	177.3
Barley	7.4	7.9	5.9	5.1	6.1	16.4	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.2
Corn	23.3	39.4	41.4	23.3	32.8	27.0	18.0	17.6	38.3	24.4
Oats	1.3	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.9
Other grain	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	0.8	2.0	2.2	2.4
Flour-milling products and pulses	227.8	291.3	160.9	102.2	128.3	141.8	160.9	136.7	106.6	126.6
Rice	4.5	4.5	6.2	6.4	12.7	5.8	13.8	18.1	5.6	17.4
Subtotal	542.3	699.5	560.1	435.1	446.3	382.1	331.7	322.9	325.4	354.2
Meat and meat products	49.5	98.2	48.0	40.8	40.3	39.6	47.9	58.3	56.0	46.3
Milk and milk products	48.1	52.6	43.3	48.4	41.5	43.5	48.2	55.4	55.8	53.6
Animal fats, including butter	80.9	58.5	59.0	68.5	70.3	69.5	79.0	96.1	85.0	81.8
Butter	25.5	16.0	19.2	25.4	26.9	28.6	33.0	44.0	27.7	32.3
Wool	10.4	12.1	33.2	17.7	14.6	24.9	45.4	43.0	35.2	42.8
Furs	159.9	131.7	121.8	106.1	124.4	135.4	145.3	226.6	169.2	116.7
Hides and skins	16.3	6.2	23.0	4.5	8.0	39.9	64.9	130.8	219.5	130.0
Vegetables, fruits, and nuts	47.2	46.2	43.2	48.3	44.4	42.5	47.2	77.1	80.7	73.5
Sugar, refined	71.1	95.3	97.2	46.5	58.0	36.3	82.1	48.4	69.9	59.6
Confectioneries	5.2	9.6	9.9	8.6	7.7	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.3	6.0
Beverages	93.4	85.9	87.3	83.5	72.6	92.9	176.4	199.7	209.0	164.5
Tobacco products	5.8	21.1	5.8	8.3	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.5
Oilseed, tobacco, and other raw materials	71.5	62.3	67.9	74.0	92.4	70.8	51.2	41.2	41.2	50.0
Natural fibers	1,383.7	1,484.1	1,465.6	1,218.8	1,036.4	1,033.4	1,174.2	1,442.9	1,479.3	1,482.2
Cotton lint	1,356.8	1,471.5	1,444.2	1,195.0	1,000.3	1,008.3	1,145.4	1,381.5	1,440.9	1,454.8
Vegetable oils	87.0	74.0	67.0	55.2	61.0	82.4	75.7	68.8	84.9	80.4
Technical fats and oils	4.7	4.4	6.6	7.4	3.7	8.4	2.9	5.0	18.7	13.5
Seeds and planting materials	39.3	39.2	42.2	41.1	38.2	48.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	45.0

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgoviya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 14--Principal USSR agricultural exports, by quantity, calendar years

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 metric tons									
Wheat 1/	4,733	7,617	3,890	4,193	5,262	2,665	808	2,006	1,513	3,240
Rye 1/	172	208	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barley 1/	503	688	298	276	924	818	503	1,386	56	20
Corn 1/	281	118	249	365	782	86	149	240	266	250
Oats 1/	9	10	8	19	61	9	9	24	21	24
Flour 2/	1,073	909	524	853	1,239	791	878	904	1,068	1,058
Groats	25	40	146	147	245	124	157	109	123	222
Pulses	65	150	55	47	58	50	37	43	52	54
Rice 3/	12	14	84	69	58	4	11	9	13	20
Subtotal	6,873	9,754	5,369	5,968	8,630	4,547	2,552	4,721	3,112	4,888
Meat and meat products	55	35	60	75	56	44	41	33	39	34
Butter	73	24	16	18	18	20	16	18	18	18
Wool	18	14	12	8	6	7	2	3	2	1
Sugar, refined	1,079	1,002	50	43	95	53	73	81	162	226
Tea	10	11	12	12	14	17	14	21	17	17
Cotton, lint	316	547	652	728	739	800	878	972	858	789
Flax	41	36	35	38	42	28	23	26	25	23
Sunflowerseed	143	84	74	73	63	61	--	--	--	--
Vegetable oil, edible	372	408	423	371	513	416	295	231	149	113
Starch	19	14	8	6	16	10	17	17	16	17

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 14--Principal USSR agricultural exports, by quantity, calendar years--Continued

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1,000 metric tons										
Wheat 1/	1,524	1,773	1,772	1,689	1,614	1,325	1,181	1,460	1,355	1,028
Rye 1/	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	20	18	15
Barley 1/	57	53	44	45	50	145	42	39	40	33
Corn 1/	146	271	315	175	235	266	212	251	365	200
Dats 1/	12	19	16	12	9	15	15	6	15	12
Flour 2/	834	796	338	292	331	307	252	250	202	209
Groats	118	175	229	125	210	379	541	354	12	10
Pulses	32	44	39	47	61	64	66	62	60	52
Rice 3/	17	16	21	24	51	23	73	73	22	61
Subtotal	2,740	3,147	2,809	2,409	2,561	2,524	2,382	2,514	2,090	1,620
Meat and meat products	35	70	33	25	27	27	28	35	30	26
Butter	18	13	15	17	17	17	16	20	13	14
Wool	2	1	5	4	6	11	28	27	19	19
Sugar, refined	152	169	247	152	189	164	301	159	213	171
Tea	19	17	17	26	30	18	5	5	5	4
Cotton, lint	843	916	949	774	642	659	713	783	731	791
Flax	21	6	15	16	35	31	33	19	38	23
Sunflowerseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetable oil, edible	124	116	114	110	106	135	141	118	140	139
Starch	17	12	16	20	25	26	23	24	21	19

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Estimates 1976-79 and 1981-84; Soviet official source reports only value.

2/ Flour in wheat equivalent at 72 percent.

3/ Sum of data provided for each country in Soviet official source.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 15--USSR wheat imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years 1/

Year	Total	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Austria	Belgium	Great Britain	Canada	China	Denmark	FRG 2/	France	Hungary	Italy	Mon- golia	Romania	Spain	Sweden	United States	Other
1,000 metric tons																			
1955	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	443	--	--	--	--	--	403	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	122	--	--	--	--	--	121	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1958	323	--	--	--	--	--	283	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	247	--	--	--	--	--	199	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
1960	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	48
1961	656	--	--	--	--	--	486	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	162	--	--	--	3
1962	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	5	--	--	--	--
1963	3,053	6	273	--	--	--	2,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	395	--	--	--	--
1964	7,281	106	1,402	--	--	--	3,885	--	--	--	--	--	--	99	5	--	--	1,785	--
1965	6,375	763	1,239	--	--	--	3,310	--	--	--	834	--	--	57	172	--	--	--	--
1966	7,583	1,443	137	--	--	--	4,494	--	--	--	1,168	--	--	5	335	--	--	--	1
1967	1,828	--	--	--	--	--	1,613	--	--	--	171	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--
1968	1,340	--	--	--	--	--	1,289	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	49	--	--	--	--
1969	38	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
1970	1,846	--	--	--	--	--	1,634	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	2,300	--	277	--	--	--	1,805	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	212
1972	8,100	--	479	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	539	100	--	--	--	--	41	2,419	18
1973	15,200	--	845	--	--	--	3,535	--	--	--	344	157	--	--	183	--	130	2,419	312
1974	2,707	206	581	--	--	--	411	--	--	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	58	9,848	160
1975	9,146	810	1,186	--	--	--	2,197	--	--	--	--	675	--	--	381	--	--	1,323	11
1976	6,686	961	1,263	--	--	--	2,038	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	328	--	--	3,811	86
1977	6,350	103	959	--	--	--	2,253	--	--	--	--	201	--	--	--	--	--	2,052	25
1978	9,024	961	1,077	--	--	--	3,177	--	--	--	--	285	--	--	--	--	--	2,830	4
1979	9,636	238	1,301	--	--	--	1,934	--	--	--	--	459	--	--	--	--	--	3,321	203
1980	14,700	2,312	3,386	--	--	--	4,904	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	--	5,372	332
1981	17,326	2,959	1,677	--	--	--	4,529	--	--	--	--	884	--	--	--	552	--	1,807	1,691
1982	21,096	2,741	2,020	--	181	--	6,214	--	--	--	--	760	--	--	--	81	20	3,744	2,981
1983	23,001	4,981	991	100	--	--	7,901	--	--	--	3,676	552	--	--	--	171	22	5,160	3,919
1984	28,162	2,863	2,156	214	--	--	8,669	--	--	--	3,985	729	--	--	--	--	--	4,236	371
1985	21,400	4,613	1,772	236	--	--	6,355	--	--	--	4,065	1,373	468	--	--	--	--	7,662	1,884
1986	15,745	40	3,348	224	--	513	5,358	--	141	1,041	3,454	1,108	9	--	--	--	--	1,429	1,089
1987	18,097	539	781	102	--	1,104	5,174	--	146	1,073	3,194	1,064	--	--	--	--	--	--	509
1988	21,180	593	298	308	--	139	4,927	--	91	1,411	2,151	1,111	298	--	--	--	--	4,158	762
1989	14,186	608	249	207	--	574	2,391	--	132	612	2,128	1,095	191	--	--	--	--	8,901	952
																		5,385	614

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Does not include wheat flour. Estimated total for 1976-79, 1981-85, and for most countries during 1976-85.

Soviet official source reports only value, except for the United States, Australia, and Canada.

Exporter data given for Argentina, France, and Hungary since 1976 where it does not conflict with Soviet value information.

2/ FRG is the Federal Republic of Germany.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgoviya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 16--USSR wheat imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years 1/

Year	Total	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Great Britain	Canada	China	Denmark	FRG	France	Hungary	Italy	Mon-golia	Romania	Spain	Sweden	United States	Other
Million dollars 2/																			
1955	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	23.6	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1958	20.2	--	--	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	11.7	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
1961	44.9	--	--	--	--	--	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	13.4	--	--	--	--
1962	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	0.4	--	--	--	--
1963	213.1	0.5	16.3	--	--	--	159.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	32.9	--	--	--	--
1964	492.9	8.0	88.8	--	--	--	267.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	0.4	--	--	120.6	--
1965	397.4	42.1	70.0	--	--	--	221.4	--	--	--	48.9	--	--	4.3	10.6	--	--	--	--
1966	481.8	79.8	7.7	--	--	--	306.2	--	--	--	67.3	--	--	0.4	20.4	--	--	--	--
1967	128.4	--	--	--	--	--	115.3	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
1968	96.3	--	--	--	--	--	93.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	2.6	--	--	--	--
1969	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--
1970	115.9	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.9
1971	148.4	--	16.2	--	--	--	117.4	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
1972	513.1	--	28.8	--	--	--	264.6	--	--	33.1	8.7	--	--	--	13.8	--	2.3	142.7	19.1
1973	1,011.5	--	54.0	--	--	--	245.1	--	--	21.7	14.7	--	--	--	12.1	--	7.9	644.4	11.7
1974	298.5	26.7	58.9	--	--	--	54.9	--	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	135.7	0.9
1975	1,617.6	143.9	224.4	--	--	--	366.2	--	--	--	134.4	--	--	--	70.1	--	--	668.9	9.7
1976	1,110.5	163.1	202.5	--	--	--	365.3	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	58.3	--	--	--	314.7	3.3
1977	898.5	14.5	128.6	--	--	--	327.7	--	--	--	28.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	398.6	0.6
1978	1,018.7	120.5	150.8	--	--	--	326.8	--	--	--	39.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	377.6	3.2
1979	1,525.0	20.4	203.7	--	--	--	328.2	--	--	--	73.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	846.1	53.1
1980	2,877.5	483.8	669.5	--	--	--	927.1	--	--	--	132.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	348.2	316.4
1981	3,464.0	592.5	312.9	--	--	--	970.1	--	--	--	206.9	--	--	--	--	110.3	--	706.4	565.1
1982	3,911.1	453.6	353.4	--	34.4	--	1,231.2	--	--	--	169.1	--	--	--	--	15.4	3.7	963.5	686.7
1983	3,880.0	718.1	179.2	17.6	--	--	1,397.7	--	--	622.5	76.8	--	--	--	--	30.0	3.9	726.6	107.5
1984	4,607.9	454.8	327.0	35.1	--	--	1,469.6	--	--	658.5	124.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,238.2	300.7
1985	2,992.4	653.9	229.5	35.1	--	--	958.6	--	--	492.5	169.4	69.6	--	--	--	--	--	232.2	151.6
1986	1,765.0	4.6	433.4	24.2	--	41.6	516.4	--	14.0	122.2	384.3	154.7	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	67.9
1987	1,547.4	42.8	72.0	8.1	--	70.3	475.6	--	10.7	80.1	235.6	135.7	--	--	--	--	--	327.9	88.7
1988	2,401.6	57.2	32.4	30.9	--	14.6	698.3	--	10.7	136.4	252.2	177.9	--	--	--	--	--	838.6	119.3
1989	2,243.8	94.5	42.6	30.1	--	78.4	444.6	--	20.1	91.8	305.9	183.8	--	--	--	--	--	831.8	89.1

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Does not include wheat flour.

2/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 17--USSR corn imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years 1/

Year	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	China	France	Hungary	Kenya	Mexico	Romania	Thailand	Yugoslavia	United States	Other
1,000 metric tons														
1955	276	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	276	--	--	--	--
1956	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	20	--	--
1957	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	10	--	--
1958	262	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	212	--	50	--	--
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	117	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1961	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101	--	14	--	3
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	19	--	--
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1966	164	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	357	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	142	21	--	--	--	--
1968	264	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	153	183	--	--	--	--
1969	499	165	--	--	--	--	--	--	166	--	--	--	--	68
1970	304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105	--	--	--	--	229
1971	881	196	50	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	294
1972	4,059	--	--	--	--	58	--	--	151	--	36	--	--	389
1973	5,380	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,572	487
1974	3,440	464	288	--	--	--	367	--	--	--	--	--	4,750	262
1975	5,548	954	749	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	2,659	10
1976	11,376	286	535	102	--	--	180	18	--	--	--	--	3,284	363
1977	4,046	411	--	42	--	--	407	--	--	--	--	--	9,891	155
1978	13,297	1,793	--	184	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	--	3,435	99
1979	14,606	1,619	--	56	--	--	195	--	--	--	--	--	10,994	131
1980	9,900	2,965	--	537	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	12,770	--
1981	16,456	7,989	--	1,138	--	--	--	--	--	354	--	--	5,449	595
1982	11,461	3,301	--	589	--	--	87	--	--	290	--	--	5,734	1,305
1983	6,433	2,022	--	230	--	--	79	--	--	106	--	--	7,349	29
1984	12,429	1,909	--	435	--	--	--	--	--	224	184	--	3,400	294
1985	18,600	2,039	--	156	1,605	--	--	--	--	87	404	--	9,394	201
1986	7,236	562	--	94	1,780	--	--	--	--	751	--	--	13,842	207
1987	9,238	1,454	--	--	1,710	--	--	--	--	103	--	--	3,968	730
1988	11,426	1,009	--	58	1,492	--	--	--	--	282	--	--	4,892	900
1989	18,984	153	--	--	1,163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,604	263
													17,414	244

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Estimated totals for 1976-79, 1981-85, and many countries during 1976-86. Soviet official source reported only value during 1976-86, except for the United States and Canada. Exporter data given for Argentina, China, and Hungary, for 1976-85 where data do not conflict with Soviet value information.

Sources: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi, SSSR, various issues.

Table 18--USSR corn imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	China	France	Hungary	Kenya	Mexico	Romania	Thailand	Yugoslavia	United States	Other
Million dollars 1/														
1955	20.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	--	--	--	--
1956	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	1.3	--	--
1957	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	0.6	--	0.1
1958	18.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	2.8	--	--
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	0.8	--	0.2
1961	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	1.1	--	--
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1966	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	1.3	--	--	--	--
1967	20.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	11.2	--	--	--	--
1968	13.1	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	3.5
1969	25.0	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	11.8
1970	18.2	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.6
1971	54.1	12.1	3.2	--	--	3.9	--	--	9.7	--	2.3	--	--	22.8
1972	217.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	189.2	28.6
1973	311.7	--	--	--	--	--	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	262.9	18.2
1974	298.0	53.4	46.4	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	193.7	1.6
1975	858.3	155.2	118.2	--	--	--	25.6	2.8	--	--	--	--	496.2	59.4
1976	1,458.3	42.0	72.2	14.3	--	--	51.3	--	--	--	--	--	1,259.0	19.5
1977	467.4	46.1	--	4.7	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	397.0	12.8
1978	1,327.6	189.8	--	19.8	--	--	19.5	--	--	--	--	--	1,096.2	2.3
1979	1,685.4	197.3	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	1,472.1	--
1980	1,501.5	455.6	--	84.9	--	--	--	--	--	52.2	--	--	798.1	110.8
1981	2,391.9	1,228.1	--	171.9	--	--	--	--	--	42.2	--	--	827.0	122.7
1982	1,503.1	430.9	--	75.6	--	--	11.4	--	--	13.9	--	--	967.5	3.7
1983	855.7	265.7	--	32.6	--	--	6.6	--	--	29.8	24.5	--	450.6	46.0
1984	1,735.5	267.5	--	55.1	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	56.4	--	1,316.4	27.8
1985	2,328.5	260.4	--	15.1	208.1	--	--	--	--	93.4	--	--	1,726.4	25.1
1986	835.5	48.8	--	10.0	241.5	--	--	--	--	17.3	--	--	452.8	65.2
1987	741.5	98.1	--	--	146.5	--	--	--	--	56.0	--	--	361.3	79.6
1988	1,266.1	124.9	--	--	141.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	977.2	17.5
1989	2,245.5	18.9	--	--	149.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,046.5	30.9

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Sources: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi, SSSR, various issues.

Table 19--USSR barley imports, by country of origin, by quantity and value, calendar years 1/

Year	Total	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Great Britain	Mexico	New Zealand	Spain	Sweden	Other 2/
1,000 metric tons											
1970	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	179	--	--	--	179	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	2,600	--	681	--	778	--	--	--	--	21	1,120
1973	1,900	--	670	--	1,019	--	--	--	--	79	132
1974	284	--	49	--	145	--	--	--	--	--	91
1975	1,001	--	521	--	205	42	--	--	52	24	157
1976	2,244	--	862	--	330	12	--	57	44	--	939
1977	43	--	33	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
1978	638	--	233	--	66	185	--	--	--	--	154
1979	1,288	--	711	--	213	--	--	--	--	--	364
1980	2,300	883	778	--	127	--	--	--	--	--	511
1981	4,778	300	2,567	--	749	--	--	--	697	--	465
1982	2,665	49	2,516	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	71
1983	1,582	--	906	82	403	--	--	--	--	--	191
1984	1,392	3/ 168	388	192	292	183	--	--	--	--	169
1985	3,700	3/ 727	165	170	1,161	734	--	--	--	--	743
1986	3,613	--	1,862	102	771	590	--	--	--	--	288
1987	3,020	--	952	2	764	1,095	--	--	--	--	207
1988	2,365	--	61	69	1,162	945	--	--	--	--	128
1989	3,576	--	170	357	1,181	1,498	--	--	--	--	370
Million dollars 4/											
1970	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	7.9	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	122.8	--	30.9	--	40.4	--	--	--	--	1.0	50.5
1973	131.8	--	49.2	--	68.0	--	--	--	--	4.8	10.0
1974	38.3	--	4.8	--	18.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.6
1975	167.4	--	84.3	--	35.1	8.0	--	--	8.7	4.5	26.8
1976	353.8	--	134.9	--	53.2	1.9	--	9.0	7.1	--	147.7
1977	6.0	--	4.6	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--
1978	61.6	--	22.5	--	6.2	17.9	--	--	--	--	15.0
1979	176.1	--	97.2	--	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	59.7
1980	364.1	143.5	118.4	--	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	78.8
1981	716.7	48.3	381.8	--	112.4	--	--	--	104.6	--	69.8
1982	350.9	8.1	333.0	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	6.1
1983	180.8	--	103.8	9.4	63.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
1984	169.8	3/ 19.1	47.3	23.4	33.2	22.3	--	--	--	--	24.4
1985	422.2	3/ 90.1	20.0	20.6	127.8	89.1	--	--	--	--	74.5
1986	253.9	--	111.5	6.6	70.1	44.3	--	--	--	--	21.5
1987	166.2	--	54.3	--	39.3	60.6	--	--	--	--	11.9
1988	224.2	--	3.6	9.6	114.9	84.5	--	--	--	--	11.7
1989	430.6	--	17.9	46.0	146.6	176.7	--	--	--	--	44.4

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Estimated total quantity 1971 (value also), 1976-79, and 1981-84. Quantities estimated for many countries during 1976-86 because Soviet source reported only value (except United States, Australia, and Canada). France data 1976-85 from U.N. trade data.

2/ U.S. data show 812,960 tons (\$34 million) in 1972, 106,378 tons (\$10 million) in 1973, 88,140 tons (\$10 million) in 1976, and 236,621 tons (\$31 million) in 1979. 3/ Residual of total grain imports less wheat imports.

4/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 21--USSR wheat flour imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Belgium	Canada	China	Greece	Italy	Mongolia 1/	Netherlands	Singapore	Spain	Other
1,000 metric tons											
1955	49.7	--	--	21.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.2
1956	43.8	--	--	20.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.5
1957	44.1	--	--	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.1
1958	25.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.9
1959	30.8	--	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.3
1960	23.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.5
1961	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.5
1962	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	20.2
1963	282.9	--	123.2	--	--	12.4	3.3	--	--	--	144.0
1964	976.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	976.3
1965	294.0	--	207.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86.7
1966	327.6	--	308.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.7
1967	211.8	--	197.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9
1969	263.4	--	250.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8
1969	273.2	--	260.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.4
1970	258.8	--	247.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
1971	279.4	--	265.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.5
1972	274.4	--	263.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.2
1973	306.6	--	294.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5
1974	315.7	--	269.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.6
1975	338.9	--	293.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.2
1976	380.2	--	365.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.6
1977	462.4	--	389.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73.2
1978	391.3	--	346.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.8
1979	791.5	--	389.7	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	336.6
1980	959.0	23.6	294.6	--	154.0	--	--	--	65.2	--	378.1
1981	1,567.9	48.5	436.4	--	91.3	210.4	--	99.2	108.7	238.1	293.2
1982	906.9	233.3	171.0	--	78.0	178.2	--	30.9	150.8	--	190.9
1983	394.8	--	173.4	--	1.3	--	--	--	24.6	--	220.1
1984	417.1	--	187.9	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	224.2
1985	189.9	--	91.3	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	88.6
1986	194.8	--	108.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86.6
1987	218.6	--	164.5	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	43.8
1988	170.4	--	33.6	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	136.6
1989	179.8	--	6.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	173.6

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Includes all types of flour, not just wheat flour.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 22--USSR wheat flour imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Belgium	Canada	China	Greece	Italy	Mongolia 1/	Netherlands	Singapore	Spain	Other
Million dollars 2/											
1955	5.6	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
1956	5.1	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
1957	5.3	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
1958	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
1959	2.7	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
1960	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
1961	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
1962	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	1.8
1963	23.4	--	11.7	--	--	0.9	0.4	--	--	--	10.5
1964	83.5	--	49.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.8
1965	26.9	--	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4
1966	32.8	--	31.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
1967	22.6	--	21.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
1968	28.1	--	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
1969	27.3	--	26.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
1970	23.1	--	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
1971	25.7	--	24.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
1972	26.9	--	25.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
1973	29.7	--	28.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
1974	51.8	--	40.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8
1975	92.6	--	80.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.3
1976	88.1	--	86.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
1977	102.6	--	89.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
1978	66.0	--	57.5	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	7.4
1979	172.5	--	86.2	--	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	71.6
1980	296.9	8.5	88.8	--	42.5	--	--	--	30.0	--	127.1
1981	559.9	15.8	163.3	--	26.6	78.8	--	37.4	47.5	82.7	107.6
1982	256.9	66.0	52.3	--	22.0	50.2	--	8.8	6.9	--	50.7
1983	96.9	--	48.2	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	48.5
1984	94.7	--	47.5	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	46.5
1985	44.3	--	24.5	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	18.1
1986	36.2	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.8
1987	35.2	--	26.4	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	6.0
1988	31.3	--	8.2	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	22.9
1989	42.0	--	2.0	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	39.9

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Includes all types of flour, not just wheat flour.

2/ Converted from rubles at average official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 23--USSR rice imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Brazil	Burma	Cambodia	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Egypt	India	Iran	Italy	North Korea	Mexico	Pakistan	Spain	Thailand	United States	Other
1,000 metric tons 1/																		
1955	487.1	--	150.7	--	292.7	--	--	19.4	--	22.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
1956	637.6	--	126.5	--	457.6	--	--	53.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	370.5	--	101.5	--	181.1	--	--	87.3	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1
1958	500.5	--	--	--	452.8	--	--	23.3	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
1959	689.1	--	30.7	--	658.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	501.1	--	45.6	--	415.6	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	23.0
1961	19.9	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	337.5	10.5	76.3	6.0	150.2	--	--	26.4	--	--	--	--	29.4	--	--	25.9	--	12.8
1963	192.6	--	81.0	3.0	--	--	--	84.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.4
1964	363.1	--	131.5	--	--	--	--	139.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.6	37.7
1965	237.9	--	106.5	--	--	--	--	63.9	--	--	--	43.5	--	5.1	--	--	--	18.9
1966	275.4	19.2	2.8	--	--	--	--	72.5	--	--	--	71.6	--	90.4	--	--	--	18.9
1967	397.3	9.9	32.7	--	--	--	--	154.5	--	--	--	124.2	--	53.5	5.2	--	--	17.3
1968	260.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	142.9	--	--	--	58.1	--	--	43.2	--	--	15.8
1969	326.5	29.8	14.5	--	--	--	--	156.5	--	--	--	96.0	--	25.0	--	--	--	4.7
1970	322.9	--	8.5	10.9	--	--	--	188.2	--	--	--	88.6	--	20.0	--	--	--	6.7
1971	332.4	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	182.1	--	--	--	103.1	--	25.0	--	--	--	5.1
1972	279.8	--	27.4	--	--	--	--	164.5	--	--	--	87.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
1973	153.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.6	--	--	--	96.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
1974	194.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.6	--	--	--	133.5	--	--	--	--	--	21.3
1975	278.8	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	43.6	--	--	--	123.9	--	--	--	--	--	99.9
1976	323.6	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	50.4	--	--	--	84.9	--	--	--	--	63.2	112.6
1977	459.5	117.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	29.9	--	--	10.6	164.2	--	--	--	--	77.0	55.4
1978	413.9	15.6	--	--	--	--	15.3	32.1	--	--	111.3	151.2	25.5	--	--	4.9	26.9	31.1
1979	630.8	--	5.0	--	--	--	30.5	24.7	--	--	103.9	169.2	--	--	--	70.0	22.9	204.6
1980	694.4	--	--	--	--	--	13.0	56.1	123.2	--	84.8	180.0	--	--	--	181.8	--	55.5
1981	1,283.4	--	61.5	--	--	--	--	9.8	644.1	--	--	217.7	--	50.8	--	299.4	--	0.1
1982	858.9	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	8.3	550.1	--	0.5	200.8	--	76.5	--	21.0	--	--
1983	322.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130.4	--	--	101.6	--	--	--	--	--	90.7
1984	150.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	127.4	--	49.9	--	--	--	--	--	77.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	362.6	--	190.0	--	--	--	--	--	74.2	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	89.4	--	0.1
1987	598.4	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	155.0	--	--	153.7	--	--	--	199.3	--	40.4
1988	498.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151.6	--	--	198.7	--	10.5	--	77.6	--	60.0
1989	639.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	201.8	--	--	1.4	--	30.0	--	406.2	--	--

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Milled basis.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 24--USSR rice imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Brazil	Burma	Cambodia	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Egypt	India	Iran	Italy	North Korea	Mexico	Pakistan	Spain	Thailand	United States	Other
Million dollars 1/																		
1955	63.5	--	16.8	--	41.1	--	--	2.3	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.7
1956	82.8	--	12.3	--	64.2	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	44.4	--	9.0	--	25.4	--	--	9.9	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1958	65.6	--	--	--	60.7	--	--	2.6	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
1959	85.9	--	3.4	--	82.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	65.0	--	5.0	--	55.1	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
1961	2.8	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	45.3	1.4	9.7	1.0	20.4	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	3.7	--	1.8
1963	23.8	--	9.9	0.4	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
1964	47.8	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	5.0
1965	33.2	--	13.5	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	6.1	--	1.0	--	--	--	3.0
1966	44.5	2.4	0.4	--	--	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	10.0	--	17.9	--	--	--	2.8
1967	66.4	2.1	4.7	--	--	--	--	26.1	--	--	--	17.3	--	12.6	0.9	--	--	2.8
1968	47.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.9	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	7.2	--	--	2.7
1969	58.8	4.4	2.2	--	--	--	--	32.2	--	--	--	13.7	--	5.6	--	--	--	0.8
1970	49.9	--	1.1	1.4	--	--	--	30.1	--	--	--	12.5	--	3.8	--	--	--	0.9
1971	45.6	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	14.7	--	4.7	--	--	--	0.6
1972	39.7	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	23.1	--	--	--	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
1973	34.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7	--	--	--	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
1974	69.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.3	--	--	--	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
1975	101.1	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	28.9	--	--	--	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	46.2
1976	102.3	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	20.1	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	36.0
1977	129.6	30.6	--	--	--	--	2.0	10.9	--	--	3.8	45.1	--	--	--	--	--	21.4
1978	153.3	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.3	13.3	--	--	46.9	45.2	10.4	--	--	1.4	11.0	12.5
1979	216.7	--	1.2	--	--	--	9.6	12.3	--	--	36.4	53.4	--	--	--	21.4	8.9	73.5
1980	263.8	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	24.2	50.5	--	31.6	57.2	--	--	--	73.0	--	22.8
1981	550.5	--	27.1	--	--	--	--	6.8	294.3	--	--	62.3	--	22.1	--	137.9	--	--
1982	343.8	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	5.4	244.6	--	0.2	57.2	--	27.6	--	8.3	--	--
1983	118.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.5	--	--	28.3	--	--	--	--	--	20.5
1984	80.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	49.8	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	42.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	87.6	--	27.4	--	--	--	--	--	45.2	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	12.6	--	--
1987	188.5	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	93.6	--	--	47.2	--	--	--	15.6	--	24.5
1988	172.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85.2	--	--	50.5	--	2.7	--	20.0	--	13.8
1989	220.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101.8	--	--	0.3	--	9.2	--	108.9	--	--

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgoviya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 25--USSR oilseed imports, by quantity, calendar years 1/

Year	Total	Castor beans	Copra	Flaxseed	Palm nuts	Peanuts	Sesame	Soybeans ^{2/}	Other
1,000 metric tons									
1955	759.9	27.1	--	10.2	--	198.5	14.8	483.6	25.7
1956	801.5	23.6	--	16.9	--	182.4	5.6	548.9	24.1
1957	716.0	9.2	--	8.9	--	98.9	2.0	579.0	18.0
1958	551.7	9.6	--	6.7	--	38.6	7.7	478.4	10.7
1959	715.2	7.7	--	8.0	--	35.4	4.0	638.9	21.2
1960	418.5	8.3	--	7.8	--	20.7	6.0	351.0	24.7
1961	90.2	1.9	21.7	13.1	5.2	24.2	12.0	10.3	1.8
1962	57.3	2.9	10.4	4.3	3.7	27.2	8.2	--	0.6
1963	65.2	3.4	13.5	9.1	2.4	26.0	10.3	--	0.5
1964	75.2	0.6	9.8	15.2	3.8	29.0	12.2	--	4.6
1965	156.8	0.1	7.4	12.9	4.5	20.9	7.9	93.4	9.7
1966	48.9	--	5.6	8.8	7.6	26.8	0.1	--	--
1967	44.2	--	3.0	2.6	4.5	26.6	7.5	--	--
1968	56.2	--	5.2	7.7	4.4	29.6	9.3	--	--
1969	58.0	--	4.0	10.1	2.8	29.0	12.1	--	--
1970	43.2	--	1.0	4.3	2.4	26.8	8.7	--	--
1971	45.4	--	3.0	1.5	4.0	28.0	8.9	--	--
1972	379.0	--	35.3	7.4	4.1	28.9	6.4	296.9	--
1973	767.9	--	27.8	6.8	2.0	21.0	5.0	705.3	--
1974	70.3	--	29.0	7.3	1.5	27.4	5.1	--	--
1975	423.6	--	29.0	6.6	4.0	26.9	8.4	348.6	0.1
1976	1,826.8	--	9.8	11.0	2.7	28.2	6.0	1,769.1	--
1977	1,455.3	--	19.9	3.4	2.3	40.1	5.4	1,364.1	20.1
1978	966.3	--	9.8	1.4	4.1	36.9	7.9	873.4	32.8
1979	1,813.5	--	10.3	0.1	1.5	29.9	6.6	1,765.0	0.1
1980	1,154.8	--	15.3	0.2	3.2	39.7	11.3	1,085.1	--
1981	1,459.0	--	5.2	--	--	48.5	8.9	1,396.4	--
1982	1,581.7	--	10.1	--	--	53.0	12.5	1,506.1	--
1983	1,422.3	--	10.2	--	--	40.8	5.3	1,366.0	--
1984	695.9	--	--	--	--	60.1	6.7	615.2	13.9
1985	924.0	--	--	3/ 10.5	--	60.3	9.4	839.0	4.8
1986	2,062.0	--	--	--	--	--	10.4	2,012.0	39.6
1987	1,927.0	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	1,534.0	383.0
1988	1,397.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	1,350.0	41.6
1989	879.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	872.0	1.7

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Does not include oilseed meal.

2/ For 1967-71 and 1974-79, the sums are for individual countries listed in the USSR tradebook. For 1972 and 1973, the residual of all oilseeds, which likely were U.S. soybeans (see table 2).

3/ Total not reported; Soviet official source report for Canada.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 26--USSR oilseed imports, by value, calendar years 1/

Year	Total	Castor beans	Copra	Flaxseed	Palm nuts	Peanuts	Sesame	Soybeans 2/	Other
Million dollars 3/									
1955	99.5	4.6	--	1.5	--	39.2	2.9	47.4	3.9
1956	100.8	3.9	--	2.6	--	35.9	1.1	53.6	3.6
1957	80.5	1.6	--	1.4	--	19.0	0.4	55.4	2.7
1958	63.8	1.8	--	0.9	--	7.9	1.7	50.1	1.4
1959	80.9	1.5	--	1.0	--	7.7	0.8	67.4	2.5
1960	47.7	1.6	--	1.1	--	4.3	1.2	35.6	3.8
1961	15.0	0.4	3.5	1.9	0.8	4.6	2.4	1.0	0.4
1962	10.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	5.4	1.7	--	0.3
1963	11.4	0.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	4.9	2.2	--	0.2
1964	13.5	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.6	6.2	2.6	--	0.4
1965	22.0	--	1.9	1.8	0.7	4.4	1.6	10.9	0.6
1966	10.0	--	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.2	--	--	--
1967	8.9	--	0.6	0.4	0.6	5.4	1.9	--	--
1968	11.0	--	1.4	1.0	0.8	5.9	2.0	--	--
1969	12.1	--	0.9	1.4	0.4	6.9	2.5	--	--
1970	10.1	--	0.3	0.6	0.3	6.8	2.1	--	--
1971	11.9	--	0.7	0.2	0.6	7.8	2.5	--	--
1972	57.7	--	6.4	1.0	0.6	9.0	2.0	38.7	--
1973	121.8	--	6.0	1.4	0.3	11.4	1.7	101.0	--
1974	38.8	--	17.3	2.3	0.4	16.2	2.7	--	--
1975	129.3	--	14.3	2.4	1.7	16.4	5.2	89.2	--
1976	454.3	--	2.1	3.4	0.7	14.0	3.5	430.6	--
1977	390.3	--	7.3	0.9	0.6	33.5	3.1	344.8	5.2
1978	270.8	--	3.5	0.4	1.2	29.9	5.9	220.5	9.4
1979	542.2	--	6.9	--	0.5	24.4	6.1	504.5	--
1980	368.6	--	9.0	0.1	1.3	37.7	11.0	309.6	--
1981	587.8	--	2.3	--	--	86.7	8.1	490.7	--
1982	456.7	--	3.5	--	--	59.0	13.0	381.2	--
1983	398.9	--	2.9	--	--	35.9	4.5	355.7	--
1984	237.4	NA	NA	--	NA	52.3	6.0	173.9	5.1
1985	247.6	NA	--	4/3.3	NA	41.8	7.6	193.5	1.4
1986	477.2	NA	--	--	--	--	8.1	455.4	13.7
1987	384.3	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	302.9	75.1
1988	312.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	297.1	11.9
1989	260.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	256.1	0.9

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Does not include oilseed meal.

2/ For 1967-71 and 1974-79, the sums are for individual countries listed in the USSR tradebook. For 1972 and 1973, the residual of all oilseeds, which likely were U.S. soybeans (see table 3).

3/ Converted from rubles using average annual Soviet official exchange rate.

4/ Total not reported; Soviet official source report for Canada.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 27--USSR soybean imports, by country of origin, by quantity and value, calendar years

Year	1,000 metric tons						Million dollars 3/					
	Total 1/	United States 2/	Argentina	Brazil	China	Other	Total 1/	United States 2/	Argentina	Brazil	China	Other
1955	483.6	--	--	--	--	483.6	47.4	--	--	--	--	47.4
1956	548.9	--	--	--	--	548.9	53.6	--	--	--	--	53.6
1957	579.0	--	--	--	--	579.0	55.4	--	--	--	--	55.4
1958	478.4	--	--	--	--	478.4	50.1	--	--	--	--	50.1
1959	638.9	--	--	--	--	638.9	67.4	--	--	--	--	67.4
1960	351.0	--	--	--	--	351.0	35.6	--	--	--	--	35.6
1961	10.3	--	--	--	--	10.3	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965	93.4	93.4	--	--	--	--	10.9	10.9	--	--	--	--
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1970	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	296.9	--	--	--	--	296.9	38.7	--	--	--	--	38.7
1973	705.3	--	--	--	--	705.3	101.0	--	--	--	--	101.0
1974	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1975	348.6	--	--	348.6	--	--	89.2	--	89.2	--	--	--
1976	1,769.1	424.7	--	1,344.4	--	--	430.6	100.3	--	330.3	--	--
1977	1,364.1	795.4	--	568.7	--	--	339.6	196.5	--	143.1	--	--
1978	873.4	843.9	--	29.5	--	--	220.5	213.8	--	6.7	--	--
1979	1,765.0	1,697.5	--	67.5	--	--	504.5	484.0	--	20.5	--	--
1980	1,085.1	317.0	667.4	100.7	--	--	309.6	99.4	173.2	37.0	--	--
1981	1,396.4	34.5	758.0	557.6	--	46.3	490.7	8.9	259.1	206.7	--	16.1
1982	1,506.1	649.7	593.8	262.6	--	--	381.2	170.2	148.7	62.3	--	--
1983	1,366.0	473.0	747.2	120.8	25.0	--	355.7	133.3	187.5	28.0	6.9	--
1984	615.2	139.9	146.1	--	329.1	--	173.9	41.3	36.8	--	95.8	--
1985	839.0	--	449.7	--	388.1	1.2	193.5	--	94.3	--	98.9	0.3
1986	2,012.0	1,558.0	--	--	445.8	8.2	455.4	336.9	--	--	116.0	2.5
1987	1,534.0	71.0	631.0	--	795.5	36.5	302.9	12.1	107.6	--	174.0	9.1
1988	1,350.0	827.0	--	--	515.0	8.0	297.1	174.7	--	--	119.7	2.7
1989	872.0	365.0	--	--	499.9	7.1	256.1	108.1	--	--	145.8	2.2

-- = None or negligible

1/ For 1967-71 and 1974-79, the sum of imports listed for individual countries. For 1972 and 1973, the residual of all oilseeds, likely U.S. soybeans.

2/ As reported in Soviet trade yearbook. See tables 2 and 3 for U.S. data.

3/ Converted from rubles using average annual Soviet official exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 28--USSR edible vegetable oil imports, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Coconut	Linseed 1/	Olive	Palm	Soybean	Sunflower	Other
1,000 metric tons								
1955	195.3	--	--	2/ 0.2	--	--	2/ 3.7	191.4
1956	98.5	2/ 9.6	--	--	--	--	2/ 5.1	83.8
1957	45.6	2/ 15.1	--	2/ 1.5	--	--	2/ 2.0	27.0
1958	73.3	2/ 11.8	--	2/ 1.6	--	--	2/ 2.0	57.9
1959	71.6	2/ 4.6	2.5	2/ 0.9	--	--	2/ --	63.6
1960	59.3	2/ 2.3	5.9	3/ 2.4	3/ 0.5	--	2/ 2.2	46.0
1961	54.4	3/ 2.8	20.5	3/ 3.3	3/ 0.6	--	--	27.2
1962	15.1	3/ 7.6	--	3/ 2.8	3/ 0.7	--	--	4.0
1963	37.3	10.6	20.0	2.5	3/ 2.0	--	1.9	0.3
1964	43.2	12.9	21.0	4.9	3/ 2.2	--	2.0	0.2
1965	68.1	10.2	44.7	8.2	3/ 2.9	--	2.0	0.1
1966	47.5	16.9	21.1	6.1	3/ 3.0	--	0.4	--
1967	27.7	8.4	10.3	6.9	3/ 1.5	--	--	0.6
1968	41.2	31.9	--	7.4	3/ 1.4	--	--	0.5
1969	23.6	14.7	--	6.9	3/ 1.5	--	--	0.5
1970	64.6	23.2	30.3	8.5	--	--	--	2.6
1971	64.1	24.3	30.4	9.0	--	--	--	0.4
1972	60.5	13.2	30.2	7.0	--	--	--	10.1
1973	58.1	3.0	35.5	3.7	--	--	--	15.9
1974	28.6	6.1	10.0	9.6	--	--	--	2.9
1975	61.3	20.1	34.1	5.2	3/ 1.5	--	--	0.4
1976	128.8	70.9	30.5	9.0	3/ 10.2	--	--	8.2
1977	127.2	32.2	41.7	5.9	3/ 46.6	2/ 0.8	--	--
1978	167.0	50.6	58.8	9.5	3/ 41.1	2/ 3.0	--	4.0
1979	274.9	48.0	75.6	7.3	3/ 105.2	19.9	2/ 11.0	7.9
1980	445.9	79.3	89.0	11.6	3/ 101.5	3/ 50.4	3/ 50.4	63.7
1981	697.6	66.1	93.5	15.2	3/ 130.4	3/ 92.3	3/ 232.2	67.9
1982	945.8	89.1	80.2	7.7	3/ 264.7	3/ 201.3	3/ 166.1	136.7
1983	798.7	70.3	90.9	15.0	188.8	181.2	3/ 214.3	38.1
1984	781.9	64.0	70.3	19.4	164.3	119.8	3/ 271.5	88.4
1985	909.1	54.6	85.5	26.0	137.4	301.1	3/ 256.6	58.8
1986	528.0	58.1	74.9	28.0	105.4	56.4	187.7	19.7
1987	935.1	75.8	110.5	20.8	147.6	200.2	344.7	35.5
1988	455.1	51.1	88.0	16.7	21.0	55.0	160.7	88.1
1989	1,174.2	87.9	86.0	27.6	273.0	257.3	352.1	113.5

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Before 1979, Soviet data include linseed oil as an edible oil, after it is considered an industrial oil.

2/ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization data.

3/ Estimate based on imports from individual countries as reported in Soviet trade yearbook.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, except as noted.

Table 29--USSR edible vegetable oil imports, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Coconut	Linseed 1/	Olive	Palm	Soybean	Sunflower	Other
Million dollars								
1955	57.8	--	--	2/ NA	--	--	2/ NA	--
1956	31.1	2/ NA	--	2/ NA	--	--	2/ NA	--
1957	16.2	2/ NA	--	2/ NA	--	--	2/ NA	16.2
1958	23.5	2/ NA	--	2/ NA	--	--	2/ NA	23.5
1959	24.2	2/ NA	NA	2/ NA	--	--	--	24.2
1960	19.2	2/ NA	NA	3/ 1.1	3/ 0.1	--	2/ NA	18.0
1961	15.3	3/ 0.6	NA	3/ 1.8	3/ 0.1	--	--	12.8
1962	5.1	3/ 1.8	--	3/ 1.6	3/ 0.2	--	--	1.5
1963	10.2	2.6	4.1	2.3	3/ 0.4	--	0.7	0.1
1964	11.9	3.3	4.4	2.8	3/ 0.5	--	0.7	0.1
1965	20.2	3.5	9.3	5.7	3/ 0.8	--	0.7	0.0
1966	13.6	4.9	3.7	4.1	3/ 0.6	--	0.1	0.1
1967	9.7	2.3	1.8	5.0	3/ 0.3	--	--	0.2
1968	16.6	10.8	0.0	5.4	3/ 0.2	--	--	0.1
1969	10.1	4.8	0.0	5.0	3/ 0.2	--	--	0.1
1970	20.6	7.6	6.3	6.0	--	--	--	0.8
1971	20.8	8.3	5.5	6.9	--	--	--	0.1
1972	17.4	3.7	5.4	6.0	--	--	--	2.4
1973	23.1	1.4	11.6	5.0	--	--	--	5.1
1974	36.2	6.1	10.5	17.1	--	--	--	2.5
1975	54.8	11.3	31.1	11.5	3/ 0.7	--	--	0.1
1976	58.2	23.9	15.9	11.1	4/ 7.3	--	--	0.0
1977	83.1	24.0	23.2	7.4	5/ 21.3	5/ 0.4	--	6.9
1978	83.4	28.1	18.0	11.9	3/ 21.1	5/ 1.8	--	2.4
1979	188.5	45.9	42.1	11.3	3/ 64.0	12.9	5/ 9.6	2.6
1980	308.8	69.5	49.1	22.3	3/ 64.4	3/ 33.1	3/ 32.1	38.4
1981	480.0	39.0	66.6	29.5	3/ 69.2	3/ 57.2	3/ 170.8	47.8
1982	481.5	46.3	40.4	14.3	3/ 126.8	3/ 95.4	3/ 89.5	68.7
1983	346.9	31.8	34.6	22.3	74.5	72.4	3/ 92.6	18.7
1984	591.7	72.4	34.3	26.9	98.8	82.7	3/ 201.5	90.8
1985	607.2	47.5	NA	30.7	78.6	196.4	3/ 159.2	53.0
1986	228.1	19.6	NA	41.8	26.7	20.0	75.2	12.5
1987	332.7	38.1	NA	29.4	45.8	61.9	115.1	13.1
1988	237.5	32.5	NA	27.5	10.1	22.1	67.7	67.1
1989	580.1	52.4	NA	23.3	95.3	119.4	192.5	59.0

-- = None or negligible. NA = Not available.

1/ Before 1979, Soviet data include linseed oil as an edible oil, after it is considered an industrial oil.

2/ For some years, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization data had quantity data but no value data.

3/ Estimate based on imports from individual countries as reported in Soviet trade yearbook.

4/ Estimate.

5/ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, except as noted.

Table 30--USSR meat and meat products imports, by quantity and value, calendar years

Year	Total	1,000 metric tons					Million dollars 1/					
		Red meat	Poultry meat	Canned meat	Canned meat with vegetables	Other	Total	Red meat	Poultry meat	Canned meat	Canned meat with vegetables	Other
1955	240.8	228.8	3.0	7.0	1.6	0.4	112.5	103.0	2.1	6.4	0.7	0.3
1956	207.3	186.6	2.4	12.9	5.2	0.1	100.1	84.7	1.5	10.8	2.5	0.5
1957	116.8	90.2	4.1	16.3	6.1	0.1	60.9	41.2	2.7	13.6	3.0	0.4
1958	156.6	112.3	4.6	34.1	4.0	1.6	80.7	48.1	2.4	27.4	2.1	0.6
1959	112.8	82.4	0.6	23.2	5.9	0.6	55.4	34.6	0.4	17.5	2.5	0.5
1960	66.9	43.9	3.5	9.5	9.6	0.4	30.3	16.5	1.9	7.0	4.3	0.6
1961	59.7	42.9	4.0	3.4	9.0	0.3	28.2	18.3	2.9	2.3	3.9	0.8
1962	149.1	137.6	5.1	1.6	4.7	0.1	58.3	51.1	3.9	1.0	2.1	0.2
1963	37.4	20.8	5.8	5.2	5.4	0.2	19.5	8.6	4.4	3.6	2.5	0.4
1964	119.9	73.2	16.0	19.3	11.4	0.0	67.4	36.0	11.5	14.3	5.5	0.2
1965	252.2	184.8	16.6	35.7	12.2	2.9	138.2	88.8	11.8	27.3	5.3	5.0
1966	133.2	82.3	12.9	28.4	9.4	0.3	74.6	36.0	9.7	22.7	4.3	1.9
1967	57.5	12.5	28.2	5.1	9.6	2.1	38.0	6.4	19.9	4.4	4.2	3.2
1968	59.6	14.0	26.9	1.0	13.4	4.3	37.8	7.0	18.8	0.9	5.8	5.3
1969	75.8	23.1	25.4	6.9	16.9	3.5	46.9	11.2	17.4	6.1	7.4	4.9
1970	164.9	81.8	61.1	9.7	11.8	0.5	98.1	45.1	37.8	8.9	5.0	1.2
1971	224.6	115.8	86.5	9.6	9.4	3.3	121.8	58.0	50.9	7.9	4.0	1.0
1972	130.6	40.1	44.9	25.8	17.1	2.7	96.6	25.9	33.6	26.3	7.9	2.9
1973	128.5	46.2	42.7	26.0	10.3	3.3	111.0	32.6	38.0	28.3	5.3	6.7
1974	515.1	395.7	76.4	25.2	10.5	7.2	476.6	358.7	64.1	37.2	5.3	11.3
1975	515.2	406.1	48.3	20.2	24.2	16.4	495.0	376.3	45.9	32.9	30.3	9.6
1976	361.5	225.8	58.0	20.5	46.6	10.7	370.3	217.4	59.8	31.6	58.3	12.7
1977	616.9	437.6	120.7	25.0	28.4	5.1	641.7	472.2	132.5	38.6	39.2	9.2
1978	183.6	83.9	51.5	20.6	18.6	9.0	257.9	119.4	57.4	37.1	27.8	16.2
1979	611.3	386.2	140.5	50.0	19.4	15.1	844.3	547.8	160.5	83.3	30.0	22.7
1980	820.9	576.7	159.0	42.9	26.6	15.7	1,359.3	942.0	226.9	101.9	41.9	46.6
1981	980.0	650.8	253.4	34.7	22.5	18.6	1,647.1	1,095.9	367.7	90.6	31.6	61.3
1982	939.0	593.4	260.2	47.4	19.1	18.8	1,430.0	886.3	324.9	117.9	27.4	73.5
1983	985.4	678.3	205.4	57.1	27.4	16.9	1,369.7	914.9	225.9	131.7	39.1	58.1
1984	805.1	551.6	113.8	90.2	36.2	13.3	1,092.3	693.1	124.7	177.1	47.8	49.6
1985	857.5	549.9	141.2	110.5	36.3	19.6	1,026.2	560.2	144.2	204.0	46.5	71.3
1986	936.5	585.7	175.1	100.3	63.1	12.3	1,287.2	714.7	221.9	205.9	92.8	51.9
1987	858.0	513.9	169.3	105.2	57.2	12.4	1,387.6	744.2	249.0	241.1	93.7	59.6
1988	719.2	384.3	178.6	92.9	52.7	10.6	1,208.0	586.7	258.7	212.7	90.2	59.7
1989	695.6	406.4	136.1	80.6	55.1	17.4	1,150.0	591.5	196.6	180.5	90.4	90.9

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 31--USSR frozen meat (excluding poultry) imports, by country of origin, by quantity and value, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1,000 metric tons										
Total	81.8	115.3	46.1	46.2	395.7	406.1	225.8	437.6	83.9	386.2
Argentina	--	--	--	--	16.5	30.8	4.0	39.1	--	35.2
Australia	36.2	58.3	--	--	--	--	13.9	87.6	--	21.1
China	--	--	10.3	18.5	8.1	2.1	3.8	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	5.0	8.0	--	--	12.0	--	6.7	4.0	4.1	12.4
France	--	--	--	--	67.5	58.7	23.6	5.1	--	3.1
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	24.1	30.0	10.3	--	--	8.1
Mongolia	12.3	12.8	16.4	16.5	25.1	27.3	34.6	23.6	37.5	43.0
New Zealand	12.6	23.8	--	--	40.7	15.0	60.9	105.5	--	58.6
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	77.3	4.8	86.6
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Berlin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	15.7	12.9	13.4	11.2	201.7	242.2	66.2	95.4	37.5	118.1
Million dollars 1/										
Total	45.1	58.0	25.9	32.6	358.7	376.3	217.4	472.2	119.4	547.8
Argentina	--	--	--	--	20.3	32.9	3.5	41.1	--	65.7
Australia	22.2	28.5	--	--	--	--	10.2	87.0	--	33.6
China	--	--	5.1	10.2	4.6	1.6	4.2	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	3.5	4.2	--	--	12.3	--	7.6	4.6	4.9	15.5
France	--	--	--	--	60.6	52.7	20.0	4.4	--	4.3
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	20.0	27.9	8.2	--	--	14.2
Mongolia	3.6	7.7	10.5	13.2	34.6	38.4	49.3	34.7	60.6	69.3
New Zealand	5.4	8.8	--	--	25.1	9.5	40.2	94.2	--	60.0
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	92.5	5.7	125.4
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Berlin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	10.5	8.9	10.4	9.2	181.2	213.3	72.3	113.7	48.1	159.9

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 31--USSR frozen meat (excluding poultry) imports, by country of origin, by quantity and value, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1,000 metric tons										
Total	576.7	650.8	593.4	678.0	551.6	549.9	585.7	513.9	384.3	406.4
Argentina	84.3	75.6	75.4	55.6	36.6	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	59.1	56.6	18.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	2.1	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	11.5	28.8	16.5	23.6	18.6	12.5	9.5	8.6	0.1	--
France	23.7	31.1	42.0	47.9	53.6	53.9	74.3	40.3	42.3	71.0
Hungary	--	--	--	115.0	82.4	60.9	96.3	137.7	107.9	64.2
Ireland	35.4	27.6	11.0	25.2	0.4	5.6	44.2	4.1	--	4.3
Mongolia	39.7	41.5	41.8	38.9	41.3	35.5	41.3	37.4	29.4	32.2
New Zealand	60.1	55.1	56.5	110.5	27.1	20.0	16.9	28.7	7.4	34.5
Romania	80.5	106.1	66.1	50.6	79.9	156.0	143.8	99.3	55.0	34.3
Sweden	--	--	12.2	4.9	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--
West Berlin	--	8.1	7.0	10.6	3.0	0.8	--	--	--	--
Other	180.4	218.2	246.2	195.2	197.8	203.7	159.4	157.9	142.1	166.0
Million dollars 1/										
Total	942.0	1,095.9	886.3	914.9	693.1	560.2	714.7	744.2	586.7	591.5
Argentina	190.9	160.8	117.1	86.3	54.4	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	76.0	77.3	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	4.7	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	16.6	43.8	24.3	34.5	21.8	12.6	9.0	8.6	0.1	0.0
France	38.7	55.2	68.7	66.3	66.4	34.4	54.1	50.3	34.9	61.9
Hungary	--	--	--	173.6	103.7	60.4	107.0	165.9	142.4	93.8
Ireland	60.8	50.2	17.1	35.9	0.5	4.9	73.6	6.1	--	5.9
Mongolia	66.8	65.1	59.7	65.8	62.3	53.6	73.6	62.1	50.9	50.9
New Zealand	68.9	71.8	52.8	55.7	9.8	8.8	7.1	18.0	14.2	40.0
Romania	133.1	183.0	110.0	78.6	96.0	146.5	200.1	172.9	99.7	58.2
Sweden	--	--	18.7	7.1	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	--
West Berlin	--	13.7	10.6	15.7	3.2	0.5	--	--	--	--
Other	285.6	370.2	390.1	295.4	259.7	238.5	190.0	260.4	244.4	280.7

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 32--USSR poultry meat imports, by country of origin, by quantity and value, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1,000 metric tons										
Total	61.1	86.5	44.9	42.7	76.4	48.3	58.0	120.7	51.5	140.5
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	14.8	16.7	11.6	13.3	13.1	5.7	8.0	8.8	7.3	4.7
Denmark	4.2	2.3	--	--	--	--	3.3	18.3	--	4.9
France	10.7	7.5	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.0	38.0	50.9
Netherlands	11.6	14.8	2.2	1.5	3.0	--	9.3	17.8	1.5	11.9
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	19.8	45.2	31.1	27.9	50.2	42.6	37.4	26.8	4.7	68.1
Million dollars 1/										
Total	37.8	50.9	33.6	38.0	64.1	45.9	59.8	132.5	57.4	160.5
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	10.7	12.2	9.3	11.8	11.5	5.7	8.8	9.8	8.9	6.0
Denmark	2.3	1.1	--	--	--	--	3.7	19.7	--	5.8
France	5.4	3.6	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.2	42.8	60.5
Netherlands	5.9	7.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	--	10.8	20.3	1.4	13.1
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	13.5	26.8	23.2	24.8	43.7	40.2	36.4	29.4	4.3	75.1

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 32--USSR poultry meat imports, by country of origin, by quantity and value, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1,000 metric tons										
Total	159.0	253.4	260.2	205.6	113.8	141.2	175.1	169.3	178.6	136.1
Brazil	--	39.5	34.7	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	4.3	10.2	12.4	10.9	12.4	11.4	12.4	11.8	15.7	15.7
Denmark	3.4	7.6	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	36.3	40.1	--	2.2	22.8	--	--	--
Hungary	72.3	94.6	126.6	108.7	65.4	63.8	100.6	128.2	138.4	79.9
Netherlands	20.9	19.5	6.0	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--
Romania	--	22.5	17.1	9.3	14.3	29.7	33.3	24.1	18.5	4.8
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	58.1	59.5	25.0	17.0	21.7	23.7	6.0	5.1	5.9	35.6
Million dollars 1/										
Total	226.9	367.7	324.9	225.9	124.7	144.2	221.9	249.0	258.7	196.6
Brazil	--	54.4	36.9	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	6.0	13.3	16.1	14.5	14.4	12.9	16.8	19.9	24.3	23.1
Denmark	5.0	11.5	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	41.4	37.4	--	1.6	19.0	--	--	--
Hungary	100.5	140.5	161.3	124.3	72.8	66.8	135.9	184.4	197.5	128.5
Netherlands	31.6	29.6	6.7	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--
Romania	--	36.0	25.3	12.1	13.1	28.0	41.9	37.0	29.3	7.2
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	83.9	82.5	34.5	19.9	24.4	24.6	8.3	7.7	7.7	37.8

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vnesknie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 33--USSR raw sugar imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican	EL	France	Mexico	Nicaragua	Peru	Philippines	Thailand	Other
								Republic	Salvador							
1,000 metric tons																
1955	205.6	--	--	--	--	--	205.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	214.3	--	--	--	--	--	214.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	350.9	--	--	--	--	--	350.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1958	197.9	--	--	--	--	--	197.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	132.5	--	--	--	--	--	132.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	1,467.8	--	--	--	--	--	1,467.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1961	3,345.0	--	--	--	--	--	3,345.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	2,233.2	--	--	--	--	--	2,233.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	996.4	--	--	--	--	--	996.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	1,859.4	--	--	--	--	--	1,859.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965	2,330.7	--	--	--	--	--	2,330.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1966	1,840.9	--	--	--	--	--	1,840.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	2,479.7	--	--	--	--	--	2,479.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1968	1,752.2	--	--	--	--	--	1,749.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1969	1,331.9	--	--	--	--	--	1,331.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1
1970	3,003.3	--	--	--	--	--	3,003.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	1,535.7	--	--	--	--	--	1,535.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	1,658.1	--	119.6	--	299.8	10.0	1,101.4	23.1	24.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1973	2,484.9	15.9	75.9	--	443.1	60.6	1,603.3	100.0	23.7	--	--	--	96.8	--	--	80.0
1974	1,856.0	--	--	--	--	--	1,856.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65.6
1975	3,236.0	--	51.5	--	95.5	--	2,964.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1975	3,343.0	--	--	--	--	--	3,068.0	--	--	--	--	--	105.0	--	--	20.0
1977	4,287.0	--	--	--	--	--	3,652.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.9	--	51.1
1978	3,990.0	--	--	--	--	--	3,797.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	635.0	--	--
1979	3,766.6	--	--	--	48.4	--	3,707.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	193.0
1980	3,839.0	--	--	--	385.1	10.0	2,647.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	--
1981	4,190.0	138.8	--	5.0	195.0	12.0	3,090.0	--	--	141.6	--	12.9	22.0	332.8	139.7	147.9
1982	6,161.0	127.5	157.0	34.5	362.1	36.0	4,224.0	--	--	99.3	--	--	--	278.8	265.6	105.5
1983	4,797.0	120.5	160.0	15.2	694.8	35.0	2,966.0	--	--	163.6	--	5.1	--	215.6	428.7	406.9
1984	4,972.0	--	328.0	28.3	801.8	21.4	3,508.0	--	--	120.3	--	22.8	--	232.8	121.8	307.8
1985	4,305.0	--	--	--	278.4	--	3,685.0	--	--	126.3	--	--	--	57.2	4.0	97.0
1986	5,158.0	--	149.0	--	567.8	--	3,861.0	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	36.4	297.0
1987	5,035.0	--	182.0	--	387.6	12.0	3,750.0	--	--	--	--	57.4	--	--	292.4	230.4
1988	4,094.0	--	--	--	197.7	12.0	3,004.0	--	--	--	181.2	49.4	--	--	104.0	368.9
1989	5,046.0	--	267.0	--	207.5	--	3,468.0	--	--	--	372.7	16.0	--	--	--	491.6
										140.4	46.9	--	--	--	622.0	294.2

-- = None or negligible.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 34--USSR raw sugar imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican	El	France	Mexico	Nicaragua	Peru	Philippines	Thailand	Other
								Republic	Salvador							
Million dollars 1/																
1955	14.1	--	--	--	--	--	14.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1958	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	103.7	--	--	--	--	--	103.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1961	300.1	--	--	--	--	--	300.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	203.8	--	--	--	--	--	203.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	136.7	--	--	--	--	--	136.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	247.2	--	--	--	--	--	247.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965	303.4	--	--	--	--	--	303.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1966	250.6	--	--	--	--	--	250.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	335.6	--	--	--	--	--	335.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1968	236.5	--	--	--	--	--	236.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
1969	179.8	--	--	--	--	--	179.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1970	404.4	--	--	--	--	--	404.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	206.1	--	--	--	--	--	206.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	237.0	--	15.8	--	42.1	1.4	159.1	3.4	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8
1973	623.8	3.2	15.4	--	96.6	12.6	436.1	21.1	4.9	--	--	--	20.1	--	--	13.9
1974	806.2	--	--	--	--	--	806.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1975	2,184.2	--	56.5	--	117.0	--	1,868.6	--	--	--	--	--	119.3	--	--	22.8
1976	1,936.8	--	--	--	--	--	1,859.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	61.5	--	16.2
1977	2,352.8	--	--	--	--	--	2,245.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	107.9	--	--
1978	3,129.0	--	--	--	--	--	3,091.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.9
1979	3,116.5	--	--	--	15.3	--	3,097.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
1980	3,334.8	--	--	--	154.0	3.2	2,861.2	--	--	69.0	--	4.6	7.2	118.2	46.7	70.8
1981	3,223.2	89.2	--	3.6	122.1	7.7	2,537.7	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	178.3	161.0	63.7
1982	3,968.9	34.1	30.2	10.7	99.2	10.8	3,417.3	--	--	48.5	--	1.3	--	64.1	131.7	121.0
1983	3,760.4	18.3	31.8	2.9	175.0	5.8	3,251.2	--	--	22.3	--	3.2	--	42.5	21.8	185.5
1984	4,170.3	--	37.2	5.3	129.5	3.8	3,947.4	--	--	20.8	--	--	--	10.1	0.7	15.6
1985	4,033.7	--	--	--	26.6	--	3,974.5	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	3.5	28.4
1986	4,614.0	--	16.0	--	102.2	--	4,389.9	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	48.8	46.2
1987	4,833.7	--	26.6	--	56.8	1.8	4,640.7	--	--	--	26.7	11.0	--	--	15.3	54.8
1988	4,539.4	--	--	--	37.6	2.3	4,311.9	--	--	--	80.4	3.3	--	--	--	103.9
1989	4,443.9	--	81.1	--	49.2	--	4,101.8	--	--	--	34.9	11.4	--	--	160.4	5.0

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 35--USSR refined sugar imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Belgium	Brazil	Czecho- slovakia	Finland	FRG	France	Hungary	Nether- lands	Poland	Romania	Other
1,000 metric tons												
1955	727.7	--	--	101.9	--	--	--	--	--	212.9	--	412.9
1956	122.1	--	--	53.7	--	--	--	--	--	28.0	--	40.4
1957	294.5	--	--	109.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	184.8
1958	181.0	--	--	126.1	--	--	--	--	--	50.9	--	4.0
1959	186.1	--	--	115.0	--	--	--	--	--	71.1	--	--
1960	229.5	--	--	118.2	--	--	--	9.9	--	101.4	--	--
1961	231.7	--	--	119.3	--	--	--	--	--	111.7	--	0.7
1962	232.4	--	--	76.9	--	--	--	--	--	154.5	--	1.0
1963	130.9	--	--	127.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	1.3
1964	6.6	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	1.4	--	1.1	--	--
1965	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.4	--	--
1966	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	1.2	--	--
1967	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	1.1	--	--
1968	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.4	--	--
1969	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	1.3	--	--
1970	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
1972	248.1	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	208.1
1973	137.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	137.2
1974	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.8
1975	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
1976	383.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	383.4
1977	458.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	153.0	305.0
1978	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
1979	293.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	287.6
1980	1,056.1	27.7	74.4	--	17.6	238.2	315.0	--	28.7	--	46.7	307.8
1981	962.7	19.5	140.0	--	57.4	193.1	338.6	--	58.5	--	26.5	129.1
1982	1,114.6	79.5	--	--	4.0	322.9	429.3	--	31.5	--	41.8	205.6
1983	1,128.0	17.0	286.5	--	24.0	386.2	268.1	--	10.0	--	57.0	79.2
1984	731.9	1.0	99.2	--	6.3	170.9	346.7	--	--	--	--	107.8
1985	195.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.0	--	--	--	156.1
1986	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	18.1
1987	20.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	--	8.2
1988	127.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.0	--	--	--	95.1
1989	370.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.0	--	--	--	343.7

-- = None or negligible.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 36--USSR refined sugar imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Belgium	Brazil	Czecho- slovakia	Finland	FRG	France	Hungary	Nether- lands	Poland	Romania	Other
Million dollars 1/												
1955	70.9	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	39.4
1956	12.2	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	4.0
1957	43.6	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.6
1958	21.2	--	--	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	0.4
1959	22.2	--	--	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--
1960	27.4	--	--	14.1	--	--	--	1.1	--	12.2	--	--
1961	27.8	--	--	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	0.1
1962	27.9	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	18.5	--	0.1
1963	15.7	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	0.2
1964	0.8	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	--	--
1965	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	--
1966	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	--	--
1967	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	--	--
1968	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	--	--
1969	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.1	--	--
1970	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
1972	34.7	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	28.9
1973	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.6
1974	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
1975	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
1976	134.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	134.8
1977	111.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.1	71.7
1978	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
1979	60.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	59.3
1980	528.9	11.1	36.1	--	14.9	109.1	150.6	--	13.6	--	36.9	156.6
1981	717.1	14.2	100.5	--	47.7	141.5	259.8	--	43.0	--	20.7	89.6
1982	397.6	28.4	--	--	1.4	109.2	160.3	--	13.4	--	14.2	70.8
1983	264.9	4.3	59.2	--	5.6	94.4	64.9	--	2.1	--	15.0	19.4
1984	147.6	0.2	21.0	--	2.3	32.2	71.0	--	--	--	--	20.9
1985	38.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	24.0
1986	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	4.1
1987	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	2.0
1988	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	24.7
1989	158.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	146.7

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 37--USSR cotton imports, by country of origin, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Afghanistan	Brazil	China	Colombia	Egypt	Greece	Iran	Nicaragua	Pakistan	Peru	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	United Arab Republic	United States	Other
1,000 metric tons																	
1955	19.9	4.1	--	--	--	10.3	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
1956	51.4	8.7	--	--	--	38.0	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	2.5
1957	108.8	13.3	--	--	--	81.6	--	3.4	--	--	--	2.0	5.5	--	--	--	3.0
1958	142.1	5.2	--	--	--	97.2	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	28.7	--	--	--	3.5
1959	190.3	3.0	--	71.5	--	90.2	--	6.6	--	--	--	6.3	8.5	--	--	--	4.2
1960	193.1	5.9	--	46.9	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	5.4	10.4	--	111.0	--	4.9
1961	141.6	7.0	--	11.3	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	9.9	4.9	--	--	--	9.5
1962	150.2	9.3	--	8.2	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	13.1	7.8	--	67.7	--	37.1
1963	225.6	11.9	40.1	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	19.0	18.5	--	99.5	--	27.2
1964	144.9	15.4	9.1	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	4.0	19.3	--	75.3	--	10.4
1965	182.9	14.2	12.1	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	11.8	21.3	--	107.1	--	9.3
1966	172.7	9.1	14.9	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	2.0	--	7.0	23.5	--	98.5	--	11.3
1967	144.5	10.7	8.0	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	5.2	--	8.8	18.4	--	71.4	--	10.8
1968	136.8	6.6	3.5	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	4.6	--	12.9	22.5	--	59.5	--	13.5
1969	170.5	2.5	5.3	--	--	--	--	24.8	--	7.7	--	13.0	39.0	--	64.1	--	14.1
1970	257.7	3.5	--	--	--	122.7	--	20.3	--	11.4	--	59.5	23.7	--	--	--	16.6
1971	242.7	5.5	--	--	--	108.3	--	21.5	--	6.1	--	59.9	30.1	--	--	--	11.3
1972	166.6	8.0	--	--	--	69.0	9.4	24.5	--	10.5	--	1.5	35.0	--	--	--	8.7
1973	130.7	8.9	--	--	--	67.8	9.9	14.0	--	2.0	--	--	24.0	--	--	--	4.1
1974	140.1	17.0	--	--	--	56.6	11.7	17.5	--	3.0	--	--	31.0	--	--	--	3.3
1975	136.8	11.7	--	--	--	68.5	1.3	16.8	--	3.0	--	--	27.2	--	--	--	8.3
1976	116.5	14.6	--	--	--	34.9	3.7	22.1	--	--	--	--	26.4	--	--	--	14.9
1977	94.4	16.7	--	--	--	27.1	--	21.1	--	--	--	--	22.9	--	--	--	6.6
1978	65.1	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	19.9	--	--	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	8.4
1979	85.6	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	24.0	--	--	--	--	22.0	--	--	--	16.2
1980	49.3	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	18.3	--	--	--	10.5
1981	22.1	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	3.0
1982	25.7	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.1	--	--	--	0.2
1983	176.7	4.0	--	--	--	26.7	5.0	--	2.1	--	0.9	25.4	16.9	--	--	70.2	25.6
1984	166.1	1.0	--	1.5	--	11.8	6.8	--	--	--	--	4.3	23.0	--	--	105.6	12.1
1985	186.9	6.6	--	10.6	13.5	8.2	21.5	--	--	--	8.0	--	17.5	17.4	--	45.3	38.4
1986	87.8	1.5	--	46.6	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	14.0	--	--	--	--
1987	74.6	3.2	--	42.3	--	14.8	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--
1988	89.8	1.6	--	39.3	--	8.4	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	1/	21.8
1989	77.1	0.3	--	29.8	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	2/	24.7

-- = None or negligible.

1/ U.S. data for 1988. 2/ Bangladesh.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 38--USSR cotton imports, by country of origin, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Afghan- istan	Brazil	China	Colombia	Egypt	Greece	Iran	Nica- ragua	Pakistan	Peru	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	United Arab Republic	United States	Other
Million dollars 1/																	
1955	20.0	3.1	--	--	--	12.1	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
1956	53.9	6.9	--	--	--	43.9	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	1.5
1957	122.8	10.8	--	--	--	100.9	--	2.4	--	--	--	2.9	3.9	--	--	--	1.9
1958	135.1	4.2	--	--	--	104.0	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	19.5	--	--	--	2.3
1959	163.8	2.4	--	--	52.3	92.5	--	4.2	--	--	--	4.9	5.0	--	--	--	2.4
1960	179.7	4.4	--	--	33.9	--	--	5.5	--	--	--	5.5	6.6	--	120.7	--	3.1
1961	129.9	5.3	--	--	8.0	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	8.5	3.3	--	94.3	--	5.7
1962	118.5	7.1	--	--	5.9	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	10.2	5.2	--	63.8	--	21.6
1963	169.8	8.9	21.1	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	14.6	11.8	--	90.8	--	16.7
1964	117.9	11.4	4.9	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	3.9	12.1	--	72.2	--	6.4
1965	161.6	10.4	6.2	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	9.9	13.0	--	111.6	--	6.0
1966	140.3	6.7	7.4	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	1.1	--	5.6	13.9	--	94.6	--	7.2
1967	112.5	8.0	4.0	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	2.7	--	6.3	10.8	--	67.4	--	6.8
1968	118.8	4.9	1.9	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	2.4	--	9.6	15.2	--	67.0	--	9.0
1969	149.2	1.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	4.1	--	10.3	26.2	--	80.1	--	8.9
1970	249.4	2.4	--	--	--	158.1	--	11.7	--	6.3	--	47.0	14.2	--	--	--	9.3
1971	252.4	4.1	--	--	--	151.3	--	13.8	--	3.7	--	49.8	21.8	--	--	--	7.8
1972	182.8	6.2	--	--	--	102.0	7.7	19.1	--	6.8	--	1.4	32.5	--	--	--	7.0
1973	199.8	6.7	--	--	--	139.9	11.2	12.6	--	1.6	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	4.0
1974	338.3	24.2	--	--	--	194.0	19.9	27.1	--	4.1	--	--	62.5	--	--	--	6.5
1975	271.3	11.0	--	--	--	197.8	1.3	17.0	--	2.5	--	--	30.2	--	--	--	11.5
1976	234.2	15.8	--	--	--	113.6	4.2	33.8	--	--	--	--	40.3	--	--	--	26.5
1977	222.7	25.6	--	--	--	102.8	--	37.6	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	13.9
1978	92.5	19.6	--	--	--	--	--	28.4	--	--	--	--	28.5	--	--	--	16.0
1979	156.7	37.3	--	--	--	--	--	40.2	--	--	--	--	39.9	--	--	--	39.3
1980	95.8	27.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	38.8	--	--	--	22.8
1981	45.7	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.5	--	--	--	8.9
1982	46.9	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.6	--	--	--	0.4
1983	323.3	5.9	--	--	--	76.1	8.6	--	4.1	--	1.8	40.6	29.6	--	--	113.2	43.4
1984	317.4	1.8	--	4.2	--	38.8	12.9	--	--	--	--	9.1	46.5	--	--	181.7	22.5
1985	303.8	11.1	--	19.4	18.5	31.8	36.8	--	--	--	13.1	--	29.4	24.5	--	67.4	51.7
1986	129.9	1.8	--	57.1	--	44.9	--	--	--	--	--	8.2	17.8	--	--	--	--
1987	136.9	3.9	--	55.0	--	53.5	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	--	--	--	--
1988	169.7	2.7	--	65.9	--	40.2	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	2/ 31.0	--
1989	133.9	0.5	--	45.8	--	52.7	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	24.6	--	--	--	3/ 10.2

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

2/ U.S. data for 1988. 3/ Bangladesh.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 39--USSR wheat exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	1,000 metric tons															
		Afghan- istan	Albania	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Bulgaria	Chile	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	Egypt	Finland	FRG	France	GDR	Great Britain
1955	2,036	--	10	--	7	--	17	--	--	--	702	--	178	--	--	478	33
1956	1,452	--	17	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	225	120	142	--	--	125	5
1957	5,451	--	81	--	--	--	173	--	--	--	1,298	306	262	--	--	1,098	38
1958	3,879	--	49	--	3	--	23	--	--	--	956	317	271	--	64	1,298	78
1959	6,052	--	94	--	30	--	140	--	--	--	1,649	275	288	16	167	1,366	130
1960	5,624	--	96	--	43	205	132	--	--	58	1,399	--	169	140	--	1,489	192
1961	4,801	--	54	--	85	202	5	101	192	768	--	--	106	113	39	1,227	338
1962	4,765	--	--	--	30	413	94	--	104	269	903	--	219	70	30	1,251	345
1963	4,106	--	--	--	19	242	150	--	--	264	1,157	--	166	86	12	1,069	276
1964	2,030	--	--	--	--	--	93	--	--	266	458	--	70	--	--	684	--
1965	1,663	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	285	511	--	1	--	--	636	--
1966	2,805	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	263	1,065	--	--	--	--	971	--
1967	5,284	51	--	--	7	53	--	--	299	1,012	1,000	21	4	--	1,060	49	
1968	4,355	59	--	--	--	79	--	--	279	1,127	298	16	29	--	1,105	224	
1969	5,979	40	--	3	47	103	--	--	375	999	301	9	136	--	1,268	390	
1970	4,733	15	--	4	1	--	--	--	318	1,055	200	17	5	--	1,449	180	
1971	7,617	59	--	44	20	--	--	125	405	1,188	--	13	56	--	1,858	283	
1972	3,890	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	437	898	--	9	--	--	1,048	--	
1973	4,193	12	--	--	--	--	--	75	420	760	--	5	--	--	879	--	
1974	5,262	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	397	412	--	--	--	--	1,079	--	
1975	2,665	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	404	505	--	--	--	--	577	--	
1976	808	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1977 1/	2,006	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	611	105	--	--	--	--	505	--	--
1978 1/	1,513	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	529	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1979 1/	3,240	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	576	387	--	--	--	--	529	--	--
1980	1,524	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	586	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1981 1/	1,773	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	886	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	--
1982 1/	1,772	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	891	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1983 1/	1,689	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	896	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984 1/	1,614	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	919	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	1,325	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	1,181	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,099	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1987	1,460	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,103	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	1,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	995	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	1,028	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	974	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 39--USSR wheat exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years--Continued

Year	Hungary	Iraq	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Libya	Mongolia	Nether- lands	Norway	North Korea	Poland	Romania	Sudan	Sweden	Switzer- land	Vietnam	Yugo- slavia	Other	
1,000 metric tons																			
1955	25	--	15	--	--	--	--	22	109	27	90	302	--	--	--	--	--	21	
1956	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	87	50	77	44	--	--	--	--	498	43	
1957	302	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	101	41	1,124	456	--	13	--	--	145	9	
1958	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	104	--	236	195	--	42	--	--	91	29	
1959	224	117	--	25	--	--	--	337	80	40	852	--	--	72	--	--	114	36	
1960	196	29	60	54	11	12	--	175	92	60	749	101	--	54	3	--	--	105	
1961	386	49	184	17	10	12	--	199	80	240	303	--	46	33	8	--	--	4	
1962	40	--	--	39	14	7	--	96	79	50	505	--	65	42	--	--	--	101	
1963	63	--	--	31	5	12	--	118	41	50	163	--	17	68	4	--	--	93	
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	400	--	--	--	--	--	9	
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230	
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	384	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	
1967	41	--	79	--	--	--	--	120	38	251	981	--	--	2	--	--	--	217	
1968	199	--	38	--	--	--	--	99	36	105	622	--	--	26	--	--	--	14	
1969	236	--	134	--	--	11	65	184	17	131	1,105	--	--	19	--	2	--	405	
1970	101	--	18	--	--	14	57	13	--	247	1,004	--	20	12	--	4	--	--	
1971	369	117	22	--	83	--	--	84	--	152	1,906	--	--	2	--	--	--	830	
1972	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	157	956	--	--	--	--	--	--	354	
1973	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	182	961	--	--	--	--	--	--	829	
1974	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	181	1,605	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,588	
1975	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	212	763	--	--	--	--	125	--	49	
1976	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	6	
1977 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	281	--	--	--	--	--	244	--	187	
1978 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	306	--	--	--	--	--	455	--	99	
1979 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	--	--	424	--	--	--	--	--	277	--	928	
1980	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	295	--	--	--	--	--	192	--	405	
1981 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	102	--	--	295	219	--	--	--	--	178	--	5	
1982 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	280	414	--	--	--	--	42	--	--	
1983 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	154	527	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
1984 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	626	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	
1985	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	
1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	293	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Estimates.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 40--USSR wheat exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Afghan-														Great Britain	
		istan	Albania	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Bulgaria	Chile	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	Egypt	Finland	FRG	France		GDR
Million dollars																	
1955	169.4	--	0.8	--	0.5	--	1.4	--	--	--	58.7	--	14.1	--	--	40.2	2.1
1956	109.8	--	1.5	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	18.7	9.1	11.0	--	--	10.4	0.4
1957	437.4	--	7.7	--	--	--	14.4	--	--	--	107.5	23.4	21.5	--	--	85.1	2.5
1958	286.4	--	3.7	--	0.2	--	1.8	--	--	--	75.2	19.6	20.0	--	4.1	95.9	4.7
1959	431.4	--	7.4	--	1.7	--	11.7	--	--	--	121.3	16.6	20.7	1.0	10.5	100.7	7.6
1960	398.1	--	7.3	--	2.6	12.2	11.0	--	--	3.4	103.7	--	12.4	8.3	--	109.1	11.4
1961	329.5	--	3.9	--	5.1	12.2	0.4	--	6.0	11.9	57.7	--	7.8	6.9	2.5	87.9	20.3
1962	343.1	--	--	--	1.8	26.9	7.8	--	6.8	17.0	71.1	--	17.7	4.3	1.9	93.9	21.1
1963	293.6	--	--	--	1.1	15.4	12.4	--	--	16.2	89.0	--	12.4	5.3	0.9	79.2	16.4
1964	150.7	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	18.2	32.6	--	5.5	--	--	49.3	--
1965	103.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	32.2	--	0.1	--	--	38.2	--
1966	186.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.1	70.4	--	--	--	--	65.0	--
1967	390.6	4.3	--	--	0.4	3.3	--	--	--	20.0	79.6	67.9	1.7	0.3	--	79.8	2.9
1968	320.3	5.0	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	19.5	87.2	19.8	1.0	1.9	--	83.5	14.2
1969	427.7	3.3	--	0.2	3.0	5.6	--	--	--	23.5	78.5	19.8	0.6	8.9	--	94.8	24.5
1970	344.3	1.2	--	0.3	0.1	--	--	--	--	19.0	82.4	12.3	1.2	0.3	--	106.0	11.1
1971	540.6	5.0	--	2.8	1.3	--	--	7.2	--	24.9	92.5	--	1.1	3.6	--	136.2	18.0
1972	290.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	30.2	70.3	--	0.7	--	--	78.2	--
1973	434.8	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	30.0	64.3	--	0.6	--	--	76.8	--
1974	647.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.9	37.2	--	--	--	--	95.7	--
1975	388.3	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.0	77.6	--	--	--	--	89.5	--
1976	122.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1977	283.9	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86.5	14.8	--	--	--	--	71.5	--
1978	170.8	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.7	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
1979	518.8	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.3	62.0	--	--	--	--	84.6	--
1980	277.9	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1981	354.6	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	177.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--
1982	337.2	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	169.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1983	296.3	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	157.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984	265.0	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	189.3	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	157.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	133.1	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1987	145.1	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	166.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	177.3	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	165.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 40--USSR wheat exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years--Continued

Year	Hungary	Iraq	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Libya	Mongolia	Nether- lands	Norway	North Korea	Poland	Romania	Sudan	Sweden	Switzer- land	Vietnam	Yugo- slavia	Other
Million dollars																		
1955	2.1	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	2.2	8.2	2.3	7.1	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
1956	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.7	6.5	4.2	5.7	4.0	--	--	--	--	33.8	3.0
1957	24.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	8.0	3.4	90.0	37.8	--	0.8	--	--	9.6	0.6
1958	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	7.1	--	18.0	16.4	--	2.6	--	--	6.0	1.7
1959	17.6	6.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	19.6	5.0	3.1	64.4	--	--	4.6	--	--	7.6	2.2
1960	14.3	1.7	3.7	3.2	0.7	0.7	--	10.3	5.8	4.7	53.3	8.3	--	3.5	0.2	--	--	6.5
1961	28.2	2.8	11.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	--	12.3	5.0	18.3	21.0	--	2.8	2.1	0.5	--	--	0.3
1962	2.6	--	--	2.3	0.9	0.5	--	6.0	5.1	3.9	37.8	--	3.8	2.8	--	--	--	7.2
1963	4.2	--	--	1.8	0.3	0.8	--	7.5	2.5	3.9	12.3	--	1.0	4.5	0.2	--	--	6.2
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.7
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.1
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
1967	3.2	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	6.0	2.4	24.7	72.0	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	14.9
1968	14.2	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	6.3	2.4	8.2	46.9	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	0.8
1969	15.5	--	8.7	--	--	0.8	4.8	11.3	1.1	10.1	82.8	--	--	1.3	--	0.1	--	28.3
1970	7.4	--	1.2	--	--	1.0	4.2	0.8	--	19.1	74.8	--	0.9	0.8	--	0.3	--	--
1971	24.7	7.0	1.4	--	4.9	--	--	5.4	--	11.5	141.0	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	52.1
1972	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	13.1	73.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.3
1973	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	17.2	90.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	142.0
1974	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	155.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	294.9
1975	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	20.6	112.6	--	--	--	--	10.4	--	6.2
1976	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	30.8	--	1.1
1977	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	39.8	--	--	--	--	--	34.5	--	26.4
1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.6	--	--	--	--	--	51.3	--	11.2
1979	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	67.8	--	--	--	--	--	44.3	--	148.8
1980	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	56.9	--	--	--	--	--	36.9	--	62.5
1981	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.4	--	--	58.9	43.7	--	--	--	--	35.7	--	1.2
1982	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	53.2	78.8	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--
1983	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	27.1	92.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9
1984	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	102.7	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--
1985	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--
1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.0
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.2
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4

-- = None or negligible.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

PB92-103639

USDA/SB-808 USSR AGRICULTURAL TRADE, AUGUST 1991. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN.) / K. A. ZEIMETZ ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC. AGRICULTURE AND TRADE ANALYSIS DIV. AUG 91 115P

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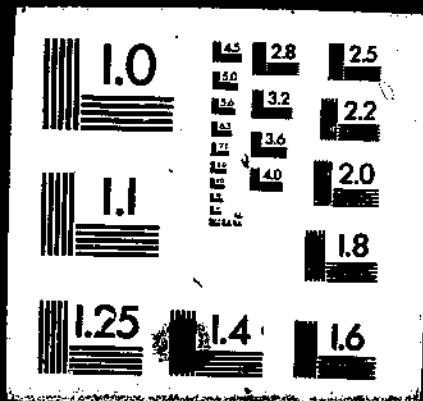


Table 41--USSR corn exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Austria	Belgium	Cuba	Cyprus	Czecho- slovakia	Finland	FRG	GDR	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Japan	North Korea	Nether- lands	Poland	Other
1,000 metric tons																		
1955	307	--	5	--	--	80	14	--	98	8	--	--	6	--	--	3	--	93
1956	294	--	3	--	--	203	12	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	18
1957	85	--	--	--	--	19	24	1	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	10
1958	221	--	--	--	--	129	12	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	155	33	--	--	--	14	14	26	39	5	--	--	15	10	--	--	--	--
1960	122	31	--	--	--	17	41	--	31	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
1961	406	62	--	32	--	115	34	3	83	58	--	--	13	7	--	--	--	--
1962	1,257	76	--	108	--	232	40	8	345	68	--	234	62	--	--	--	86	--
1963	723	31	--	95	--	198	10	--	170	--	10	32	79	--	--	--	99	--
1964	639	--	--	177	--	199	9	--	215	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	11	--
1965	551	--	--	144	--	130	11	--	121	--	--	--	22	--	101	--	20	2
1966	174	--	--	174	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	165	--	--	162	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1968	209	--	--	154	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
1969	247	--	--	114	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	131
1970	281	--	--	181	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98
1971	118	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	249	--	--	61	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	50
1973	365	--	--	90	--	197	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	--
1974	782	--	--	94	--	172	--	--	273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	229
1975	86	--	--	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976	149	--	--	92	--	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1977 1/	240	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1978 1/	266	--	--	266	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1979 1/	250	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980	146	--	--	146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1981 1/	271	--	--	264	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1982 1/	315	--	--	273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42
1983 1/	175	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984 1/	235	--	--	235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	266	--	--	266	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	212	--	--	212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1987	251	--	--	251	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	365	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
1989	200	--	--	195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Estimates. Soviet official source reports only values.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 42--USSR corn exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Austria	Belgium	Cuba	Cyprus	Czecho- slovakia	Finland	FRG	GDR	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Japan	North Korea	Nether- lands	Poland	Other	
Million dollars 1/																			
1955	21.6	--	0.3	--	--	5.8	1.0	--	7.2	0.4	--	--	0.3	--	--	0.1	--	6.4	
1956	20.9	--	0.2	--	--	14.7	0.9	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	1.2	
1957	5.7	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	0.8	
1958	15.0	--	--	--	--	8.8	0.7	--	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1959	8.4	1.7	--	--	--	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.3	--	--	0.8	0.5	--	--	--	--	
1960	7.4	1.7	--	--	--	1.0	2.5	--	2.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	
1961	23.9	3.4	--	1.7	--	7.5	2.0	0.2	5.3	2.9	--	--	0.7	0.3	--	--	--	--	
1962	76.9	4.0	--	5.6	--	15.4	2.4	0.4	22.0	3.3	--	15.5	3.0	--	--	--	5.5	--	
1963	43.1	1.6	--	4.6	--	13.0	0.6	--	10.9	--	0.6	1.7	4.0	--	--	--	6.1	--	
1964	39.2	--	--	9.4	--	13.2	0.6	--	13.7	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	0.7	--	
1965	34.2	--	--	8.4	--	8.5	0.7	--	7.7	--	--	--	1.3	--	6.1	--	1.3	0.1	
1966	10.0	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1967	9.2	--	--	9.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1968	10.3	--	--	7.5	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	
1969	13.1	--	--	5.7	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	
1970	16.3	--	--	10.0	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	
1971	7.7	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1972	15.0	--	--	3.7	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	3.3	
1973	27.8	--	--	6.9	--	15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	
1974	72.4	--	--	13.9	--	19.2	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	18.7	
1975	12.6	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1976	21.5	--	--	12.4	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1977	27.8	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1978	26.6	--	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1979	28.9	--	--	28.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1980	23.3	--	--	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1981	39.4	--	--	38.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	
1982	41.4	--	--	35.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	
1983	23.3	--	--	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1984	32.8	--	--	32.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1985	27.0	--	--	27.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1986	18.0	--	--	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1987	17.6	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1988	38.3	--	--	37.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	
1989	24.4	--	--	24.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 43--USSR flour exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total	Afghan- istan	Cambodia	China	Cuba	Guinea- Bissau	Iceland 1/	Indonesia	North Korea	Libya	Mali	Mongolia	Tanzania	Togo	Vietnam	Yemen Peoples Rep.	Other
1,000 metric tons																	
1955	89.9	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	18.0	--	--	69.3	--	--	--	--	--
1956	51.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	48.0	--	--	--	--	0.3
1957	74.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	70.1	--	--	--	--	1.7
1958	67.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	63.3	--	--	--	--	0.1
1959	82.5	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	8.5	--	--	70.9	--	--	--	--	0.1
1960	37.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	34.0	--	--	--	--	0.1
1961	251.2	--	--	100.8	100.0	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	28.6	--	--	20.1	--	0.2
1962	251.4	--	--	4.5	162.3	9.3	2.4	1.0	--	0.5	--	37.5	--	--	9.0	--	24.9
1963	276.4	--	--	--	215.9	5.5	2.2	--	--	10.5	--	5.4	--	--	2.7	--	34.2
1964	320.5	--	--	--	187.7	--	0.5	--	--	0.2	--	15.7	--	--	1.5	--	114.9
1965	266.7	--	--	--	202.9	--	2.5	--	--	2.7	--	47.6	--	--	1.5	--	9.5
1966	305.6	--	--	--	261.7	--	1.4	--	--	2.0	--	15.3	--	--	10.7	--	14.5
1967	376.8	--	--	--	297.5	--	1.6	--	--	8.3	6.8	11.2	5.9	--	39.1	--	6.4
1968	564.4	--	--	--	294.9	--	1.2	--	--	5.7	4.5	11.3	4.3	--	241.7	--	0.8
1969	593.0	--	--	--	297.5	--	1.4	--	--	6.2	5.2	18.4	1.3	0.2	225.0	--	37.8
1970	772.5	--	--	--	286.6	--	1.8	--	--	13.7	1.1	37.4	0.7	1.0	426.1	--	4.1
1971	654.2	--	--	--	308.1	--	1.0	--	--	16.4	3.0	16.1	--	3.0	301.3	--	5.4
1972	377.6	--	--	--	304.8	--	1.4	--	--	27.9	3.6	16.1	--	1.7	1.3	--	20.8
1973	613.8	--	--	--	336.0	--	1.1	--	--	2.3	5.8	17.0	--	0.1	251.3	--	0.2
1974	892.5	--	--	--	311.9	--	1.5	--	--	--	0.2	17.1	--	--	523.8	3.0	35.1
1975	569.2	--	--	--	340.1	0.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	23.2	--	--	201.0	3.0	0.4
1976	632.4	--	--	--	376.9	2.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	42.3	--	--	207.9	--	2.3
1977	650.9	--	--	--	389.2	0.5	0.5	--	--	--	--	34.1	--	--	219.6	--	7.0
1978	769.0	--	--	--	346.4	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	374.2	--	16.9
1979	761.6	--	--	--	389.7	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	51.8	--	--	312.3	--	5.3
1980	680.8	--	--	--	294.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	--	--	261.7	--	8.1
1981	573.0	--	29.2	--	260.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	242.6	--	1.2
1982	243.2	--	--	--	171.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.6	--	--	30.5	--	1.1
1983	210.3	--	--	--	173.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.8	--	--	--	--	0.8
1984	238.2	--	--	--	187.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.2	--	--	20.0	--	0.1
1985	221.4	5.0	--	--	160.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.1	4.6	--	20.0	--	4.9
1986	252.3	34.9	--	--	186.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4	--	--	--	--	0.3
1987	249.8	15.0	--	--	184.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	20.0	--	0.1
1988	202.2	2.9	--	--	166.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.9	--	--	--	--	1.7
1989	208.5	10.9	--	--	165.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	--	1.0

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Rye flour 1968-78.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi, SSSR.

Table 44--USSR flour exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Year	Total	Afghan- istan	Cambodia	China	Cuba	Guinea- Bissau	Iceland 1/	Indonesia	North Korea	Libya	Mali	Mongolia	Tanzania	Togo	Vietnam	Yemen Peoples Rep.	Other
Million dollars 2/																	
1955	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	2.4	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--
1956	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--
1957	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	0.1
1958	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--
1959	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.8	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--
1960	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
1961	19.3	--	--	7.0	7.2	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	1.9	--	--
1962	20.0	--	--	0.4	12.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	0.9	--	1.7
1963	20.5	--	--	--	16.1	0.4	0.2	--	--	0.8	--	0.6	--	--	0.3	--	2.2
1964	27.4	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	0.1	--	8.6
1965	26.3	--	--	--	19.9	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	5.1	--	--	0.1	--	0.8
1966	31.0	--	--	--	26.8	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	--	1.7	--	--	1.1	--	1.2
1967	36.3	--	--	--	28.7	--	0.1	--	--	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.5	--	3.8	--	0.6
1968	55.1	--	--	--	30.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	--	22.4	--	0.1
1969	56.2	--	--	--	28.8	--	0.1	--	--	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.1	--	20.8	--	3.4
1970	69.2	--	--	--	24.8	--	0.1	--	--	1.0	0.1	4.1	--	0.1	38.5	--	0.4
1971	59.3	--	--	--	27.5	--	0.1	--	--	1.2	0.2	1.8	--	0.2	27.8	--	0.5
1972	38.1	--	--	--	31.4	--	0.1	--	--	2.0	0.3	2.0	--	0.1	0.1	--	2.0
1973	64.0	--	--	--	33.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.3	0.6	2.3	--	--	27.7	--	0.1
1974	120.1	--	--	--	50.3	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	56.0	0.8	10.5
1975	114.3	--	--	--	87.1	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	22.7	0.7	0.1
1976	120.8	--	--	--	89.3	0.4	0.2	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	22.5	--	0.4
1977	124.7	--	--	--	90.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	26.8	--	1.0
1978	110.8	--	--	--	57.6	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	43.7	--	2.7
1979	147.5	--	--	--	86.1	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	48.3	--	0.8
1980	174.6	--	--	--	88.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	75.8	--	1.8
1981	182.3	--	9.6	--	93.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	69.9	--	0.3
1982	68.8	--	--	--	52.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	6.6	--	0.3
1983	58.6	--	--	--	49.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	0.3
1984	58.1	--	--	--	47.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	3.2	--	--
1985	50.4	1.2	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	0.9	--	3.4	--	--
1986	50.3	6.9	--	--	34.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	0.1
1987	42.6	4.3	--	--	26.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	2.0	--	--
1988	48.5	0.9	--	--	32.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	5.1
1989	54.8	3.2	--	--	41.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	--	--	--	--	0.4

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Rye flour 1968-78.

2/ Converted from rubles at average annual official exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi, SSSR.

Table 45--USSR rice exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Year	Total 1/	Albania	Austria	Brazil	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	India	Mada- gascar	Mongolia	Nicaragua	Vietnam	Yemen Peoples Rep.
1,000 metric tons												
1955	7.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
1956	6.1	--	0.6	--	--	5.0	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
1957	33.7	--	0.1	--	--	--	33.4	--	0.2	--	--	--
1958	2.3	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--
1959	1.7	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1960	19.8	--	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1961	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1962	11.8	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--
1963	12.0	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--
1964	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--
1965	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--
1966	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
1967	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--
1968	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
1969	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--
1970	12.2	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--
1971	14.4	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
1972	84.0	--	34.6	13.0	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	29.4	--
1973	68.8	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	52.8	--
1974	58.3	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	47.8	3.3
1975	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--
1976	10.9	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--
1977	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--
1978	13.3	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--
1979	20.4	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--
1980	16.5	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	--
1981	16.0	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--
1982	20.7	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--
1983	23.5	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	14.1	--	--	--
1984	51.4	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	29.2	--	--
1985	23.1	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.5	0.8	--	--
1986	72.9	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	12.9	--	--	--
1987	72.5	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	49.0	13.8	5.0	--	--
1988	22.5	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	5.0	--	--
1989	61.2	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	30.0	15.9	5.0	--	--

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Total rice figure is not given; the sum of Soviet data for each country is used.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 46--USSR rice exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Year	Total 1/	Albania	Austria	Brazil	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	India	Mada- gascar	Mongolia	Nicaragua	Vietnam	Yemen Peoples Rep.
Million dollars 2/												
1955	1.4	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
1956	0.7	--	0.1	--	--	0.6	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
1957	2.9	--	0.0	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
1958	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
1959	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
1960	2.2	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
1961	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
1962	1.9	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
1963	2.0	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
1964	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1965	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--
1966	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1967	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
1968	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1969	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--
1970	1.4	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--
1971	1.3	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--
1972	9.6	--	2.6	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	4.5	--
1973	11.5	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	9.1	--
1974	11.8	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	8.1	2.0
1975	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
1976	2.4	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--
1977	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--
1978	3.8	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
1979	5.2	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
1980	4.5	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
1981	4.5	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--
1982	6.2	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--
1983	6.4	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--
1984	12.7	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	7.2	--	--
1985	5.8	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	0.2	--	--
1986	13.8	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	7.7	4.6	--	--	--
1987	18.1	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	10.4	5.5	1.5	--	--
1988	5.6	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	1.3	--	--
1989	17.4	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	7.8	6.3	1.2	--	--

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Total rice figure is not given; the sum of Soviet data for each country is used.

2/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 47--USSR edible vegetable oil exports, by quantity and value, calendar years

Year	Quantity		Value	
	Total	Sunflower- seed oil	Total	Sunflower- seed oil
	1,000 metric tons		Million dollars 1/	
1955	24.0	NA	39.5	NA
1956	55.6	NA	106.6	NA
1957	47.8	NA	90.8	NA
1958	52.2	NA	18.2	NA
1959	82.5	NA	28.1	NA
1960	91.8	NA	29.1	NA
1961	121.8	NA	38.0	NA
1962	152.5	NA	48.1	NA
1963	256.9	NA	72.1	NA
1964	189.9	169.2	53.5	46.6
1965	242.1	221.2	72.0	65.4
1966	455.7	427.7	126.4	118.3
1967	707.4	669.9	179.6	169.1
1968	770.4	713.7	159.7	146.2
1969	695.9	656.1	154.1	143.0
1970	372.3	351.0	103.8	97.6
1971	408.3	378.6	138.0	129.3
1972	423.4	394.4	137.6	128.3
1973	370.7	342.0	138.0	127.7
1974	512.5	481.2	346.0	334.9
1975	416.4	387.8	310.7	293.0
1976	294.9	292.8	172.8	170.8
1977	231.2	230.9	141.1	140.7
1978	148.5	148.0	98.8	98.6
1979	112.9	112.9	90.6	90.6
1980	124.0	122.8	87.0	86.1
1981	116.1	111.8	73.9	69.4
1982	113.9	109.3	67.1	63.6
1983	110.1	103.4	55.1	51.3
1984	106.2	99.8	61.0	55.2
1985	134.7	129.6	82.4	77.5
1986	141.2	135.8	76.0	72.1
1987	118.2	113.1	69.7	65.9
1988	140.0	139.2	84.9	83.9
1989	138.7	136.5	80.4	79.7

NA = Not available.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.
Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 48--USSR sunflowerseed oil exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1,000 metric tons										
Total	351.0	378.6	394.4	342.0	481.2	387.8	292.8	230.9	148.0	112.9
Algeria	25.1	32.9	41.0	19.3	38.8	18.5	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	--	--	4.0	--	4.7	4.5	--	--	--	--
Belgium	10.3	11.5	16.8	16.2	4.4	3.0	7.0	1.5	1.4	--
Bulgaria	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	--	63.5	48.1	65.3	60.7	57.3	72.6	67.9	73.9
Cyprus	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	30.2	28.4	27.8	27.6	31.2	24.7	30.6	33.3	--	--
France	4.3	25.2	21.2	22.6	60.6	71.6	48.0	15.8	5.4	5.4
FRG 1/	--	--	82.8	79.9	100.3	81.1	74.5	38.6	9.6	7.4
GDR 2/	--	--	47.5	43.1	57.0	26.1	19.1	5.5	--	--
Great Britain	4.8	14.0	18.1	14.0	16.7	2.3	4.4	2.4	0.8	--
Iran	13.9	--	10.0	10.3	36.6	27.7	2.4	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.1	--	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	1.7
Mongolia	--	--	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1
Morocco	10.0	4.2	20.2	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	11.0	12.6	10.7	6.8	9.0	6.3	10.0	10.9	7.1	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Korea	8.2	2.1	3.5	2.1	4.6	4.5	0.1	0.1	--	--
Peru	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	22.0	25.7	24.5	20.5	30.0	17.4	24.0	8.1
Spain	3.3	--	--	--	5.8	25.6	1.1	1.4	4.5	--
Switzerland	1.3	3.6	2.8	2.6	3.5	1.5	0.8	25.6	0.1	1.4
Turkey	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	2.0	--
West Berlin	5.4	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	214.3	241.1	1.0	0.2	12.4	8.3	6.0	4.5	21.6	13.9

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 48--USSR sunflowerseed oil exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1,000 metric tons										
Total	122.8	111.8	109.3	103.4	99.8	129.6	135.8	113.1	139.2	136.5
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	16.3	17.3	15.0	38.7	37.4	13.6	22.1	17.4
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	69.5	75.7	65.7	68.4	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	9.3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FRG 1/	7.7	12.1	8.0	7.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
GDR 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Great Britain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	2.6	1.6	2.7	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	8.3	1.1	4.8	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	4.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	--	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Berlin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	19.5	16.0	9.3	4.6	0.1	5.6	11.0	12.4	31.9	35.0

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Federal Republic of Germany. 2/ German Democratic Republic.

Table 49--USSR sunflowerseed oil exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Million dollars 1/										
Total	97.6	129.3	128.3	127.7	334.8	293.0	170.8	140.7	98.4	90.5
Algeria	7.6	12.9	13.0	8.7	31.5	11.6	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	--	--	1.6	--	3.1	4.5	--	--	--	--
Belgium	2.9	4.2	5.3	5.7	4.4	2.1	3.9	0.9	0.8	--
Bulgaria	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	--	24.6	16.0	29.6	39.1	35.3	45.1	47.7	60.2
Cyprus	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	8.3	7.8	8.4	9.3	11.3	15.7	18.0	21.3	--	--
France	1.3	9.3	6.9	9.3	53.7	57.3	26.9	10.7	3.3	4.2
FRG	--	--	26.4	32.5	89.6	66.0	42.2	23.2	5.6	5.7
GDR	--	--	14.0	14.2	18.3	16.7	11.4	3.3	--	--
Great Britain	1.4	5.1	5.5	6.5	13.9	2.3	2.5	1.6	0.4	--
Iran	4.0	--	3.2	4.3	32.5	28.6	1.5	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	1.2
Mongolia	--	--	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9
Morocco	3.1	1.7	6.5	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	3.2	4.6	3.4	2.5	8.3	4.3	5.6	6.3	3.9	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Korea	2.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	--	--	--	--
Peru	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	6.7	8.6	10.2	13.5	18.2	11.0	15.8	6.2
Spain	1.0	--	--	--	6.4	23.8	0.6	0.7	2.7	--
Switzerland	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	3.4	1.2	0.5	13.4	0.1	1.1
Turkey	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
USA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	1.1	--
West Berlin	1.7	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	57.2	80.6	0.3	0.1	10.8	4.2	3.2	2.3	14.4	11.0

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 49--USSR sunflowerseed oil exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Million dollars 1/										
Total	86.0	69.4	63.6	51.3	55.2	77.5	72.1	65.9	83.9	79.7
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	8.8	7.2	11.0	27.5	15.3	4.6	10.1	7.9
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	52.3	46.1	38.4	35.1	32.4	35.0	41.7	45.9	47.8	45.6
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	5.3	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FRG	4.4	7.5	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.2
GDR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Great Britain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	6.5	6.1	5.8	4.3	4.7	6.1
North Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	6.4	0.7	3.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	--	0.7	0.3	0.3	--	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Berlin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	12.3	10.9	5.9	2.9	0.2	3.7	6.0	8.2	17.9	17.8

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 50--USSR meat and meat products exports, by type, quantity and value, calendar years

Year	-----1,000 metric tons-----				-----Million dollars 2/-----			
	Total	Frozen	Canned 1/	Other	Total	Frozen	Canned	Other
1955	11.1	10.8	0.2	0.1	5.9	5.5	0.3	0.2
1956	31.2	30.9	0.2	0.1	15.8	15.5	0.2	0.1
1957	76.5	74.4	2.0	0.1	37.2	35.9	1.3	0.0
1958	35.3	33.4	1.0	0.9	17.2	16.0	0.6	0.5
1959	179.0	173.6	0.7	4.7	87.7	84.4	0.7	2.6
1960	78.1	68.0	5.1	5.0	40.8	33.7	4.5	2.6
1961	66.0	60.2	5.2	0.6	32.8	28.4	4.2	0.2
1962	133.7	105.6	22.6	5.5	68.6	48.2	18.2	2.2
1963	183.0	145.0	32.2	5.8	99.5	71.8	23.9	3.8
1964	60.9	52.4	7.9	0.6	30.5	24.1	5.9	0.6
1965	31.7	30.4	1.0	0.3	16.8	15.5	0.9	0.4
1966	118.4	96.7	21.2	0.5	76.5	57.6	18.5	0.5
1967	175.4	157.8	17.1	0.5	109.9	94.1	15.1	0.7
1968	130.6	112.7	17.5	0.4	82.2	64.2	17.6	0.4
1969	98.0	81.6	15.9	0.5	62.1	46.7	14.8	0.5
1970	54.8	33.7	16.2	4.9	37.2	20.2	14.9	2.0
1971	34.8	10.9	19.3	4.6	26.7	6.8	17.9	2.0
1972	60.2	37.0	17.5	5.7	47.7	27.1	17.5	3.0
1973	75.0	47.2	19.9	7.9	73.5	46.6	22.1	4.7
1974	55.9	27.4	20.1	8.4	54.6	27.0	22.6	5.0
1975	44.3	17.6	17.8	8.9	50.8	20.8	25.6	4.4
1976	40.9	7.9	23.2	9.8	49.4	12.6	31.8	5.0
1977	32.8	7.7	19.5	5.6	38.5	10.1	25.8	2.5
1978	38.6	9.5	21.8	7.3	51.3	16.7	31.0	3.6
1979	33.5	5.9	21.1	6.5	43.8	10.4	30.1	3.3
1980	35.3	8.1	21.7	5.3	49.5	16.9	30.0	2.5
1981	70.3	41.4	25.5	3.4	98.2	61.0	36.0	1.2
1982	32.5	5.4	20.9	6.2	48.0	10.2	33.3	4.5
1983	24.7	1.3	21.9	1.5	40.8	2.8	36.8	1.2
1984	27.1	1.7	23.5	2.0	40.3	3.4	36.1	0.8
1985	27.1	1.8	24.3	1.0	39.6	4.5	34.0	1.1
1986	27.9	1.0	25.3	1.5	47.9	3.6	42.2	2.1
1987	34.9	1.0	27.9	6.0	58.3	2.6	52.3	3.4
1988	30.4	1.1	24.4	4.9	56.0	2.7	48.8	4.5
1989	25.8	1.5	20.8	3.5	46.3	4.1	39.3	2.8

1/ Converted from cans using ratio of 0.345.

2/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 51--USSR refined sugar exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1,000 metric tons										
Total	1,079.2	1,002.1	49.5	42.9	95.2	53.3	73.0	81.1	162.1	225.5
Afghanistan	49.5	41.1	17.8	10.2	50.0	20.1	24.1	21.6	54.2	89.7
Algeria	48.0	107.5	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	2.9	5.6
Bulgaria	147.9	86.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	3.0	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	9.9	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	44.5	34.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GDR	148.1	69.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	35.8	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea-Bissau	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.2
Hungary	11.1	70.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	22.3	75.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	104.7	154.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	0.9	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	32.7	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	10.0	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	63.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	20.3	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	8.5
Malta	3.2	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	16.5	18.5	22.1	22.6	17.6	22.8	19.3	29.8	31.4	31.1
North Korea	30.7	11.8	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	25.7	35.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	28.5	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	5.3	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	30.7	42.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	81.0	65.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Togo	0.8	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	1.0	14.9	5.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yemen Peoples Rep.	10.2	12.2	--	--	5.0	3.0	2.0	15.0	28.0	25.8
Yemen Arab Republic	45.5	38.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	26.2	12.7	0.2	0.1	14.6	2.4	1.5	2.2	33.4	52.6

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 51--USSR refined sugar exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	1,000 metric tons									
Total	151.7	169.2	246.6	151.7	189.1	163.6	301.2	158.9	212.9	170.6
Afghanistan	56.0	78.5	136.4	62.0	90.5	29.5	122.1	40.5	59.2	46.5
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.0	17.0
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GDR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea-Bissau	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	33.2	40.0	30.4	33.9	33.4	35.4	42.6	40.4	45.4	43.5
North Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Togo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yemen Peoples Rep.	22.0	14.9	9.1	40.0	45.5	40.4	49.1	49.0	49.5	40.3
Yemen Arab Rep.	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	25.0	25.8	60.7	5.8	9.7	48.3	37.1	19.1	31.8	13.3

-- = None or negligible.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 52--USSR refined sugar exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Million dollars 1/										
Total	103.6	109.7	6.3	6.2	41.8	25.0	25.3	23.9	48.4	66.8
Afghanistan	4.6	3.8	1.6	1.0	27.6	16.5	10.1	6.3	13.8	26.3
Algeria	4.6	11.8	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	1.1	2.1
Bulgaria	14.9	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	0.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	0.9	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	5.4	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GDR	15.0	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	3.6	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea-Bissau	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Hungary	1.1	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	1.5	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	9.2	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	2.6	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	0.9	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	2.8	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	3.3
Malta	0.3	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.0	4.0	6.7	10.5	12.0	12.2
North Korea	3.4	1.3	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	2.6	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	2.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	0.5	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	2.4	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	7.9	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Togo	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	0.1	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Yemen Peoples Rep.	0.8	1.3	--	--	1.6	1.6	0.7	4.1	6.1	6.1
Yemen Arab Rep.	3.9	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	8.7	2.2	0.8	1.0	13.1	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 52--USSR refined sugar exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Million dollars 1/										
Total	71.1	95.3	97.2	46.5	58.0	36.3	82.1	48.4	69.9	59.6
Afghanistan	36.1	54.2	56.7	19.8	29.8	6.8	29.1	9.9	17.3	14.5
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	9.1
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GDR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea-Bissau	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	10.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	11.5	10.7	15.2	16.0	18.8	17.2
North Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Togo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	14.6	4.0	4.2	4.0
Yemen Peoples Rep.	9.6	12.2	3.2	9.3	11.4	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.3	10.9
Yemen Arab Rep.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	10.7	13.8	23.9	2.3	2.2	8.8	11.8	8.6	8.8	3.9

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

Source: Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 53--USSR cotton exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 metric tons									
Total	516.5	546.8	652.2	728.3	738.7	800.2	877.9	972.5	857.8	789.0
Algeria	--	--	0.5	3.0	1.0	2.9	3.0	5.0	--	--
Austria	1.5	0.9	6.6	5.5	2.4	2.6	5.5	11.3	7.6	5.3
Bangladesh	--	--	5.8	14.0	9.2	12.1	7.6	6.5	5.0	6.5
Belgium	--	3.5	3.4	13.9	8.9	3.4	5.7	6.1	3.2	5.2
Bulgaria	46.6	39.5	44.4	48.4	49.6	42.2	37.9	51.5	41.3	42.7
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	2.0	3.0
Canada	0.9	--	--	1.3	1.2	0.4	4.2	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	16.7	19.1	17.4	18.7	22.4	20.9	28.4	30.2	29.6	28.7
Czechoslovakia	71.9	60.5	61.0	59.6	73.6	65.7	61.3	66.5	66.6	61.6
Finland	13.5	9.5	11.2	10.6	5.5	6.2	10.8	8.9	6.4	9.3
France	3.8	25.3	43.8	62.0	51.0	91.1	127.6	99.0	96.1	75.2
FRG	3.5	9.4	10.7	24.1	15.6	26.0	35.8	32.6	24.1	18.2
GDR	98.4	83.4	81.8	78.4	89.9	90.3	76.8	92.4	80.6	79.2
Great Britain	3.1	11.7	20.2	32.6	25.3	27.5	32.1	22.9	19.6	19.0
Hungary	49.8	36.0	43.1	38.2	45.0	53.1	40.7	48.6	49.6	49.9
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	4.1	4.9	9.9	9.0
Italy	2.6	2.9	14.4	5.1	3.5	12.4	18.8	17.3	5.0	7.1
Japan	28.7	68.5	112.7	117.7	130.8	103.7	91.7	110.8	85.7	82.0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.5	4.1	2.6	--	--
Netherlands	--	1.1	0.7	6.2	2.8	0.6	4.2	4.0	5.0	2.5
North Korea	11.6	11.5	7.9	7.1	8.2	6.1	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.3
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	1.0
Poland	103.0	104.4	95.8	90.0	114.3	112.2	105.1	136.1	126.6	109.0
Portugal	--	--	--	--	0.5	1.5	3.5	5.6	2.6	2.3
Romania	32.8	33.4	28.4	30.5	26.8	31.4	39.3	63.2	51.6	34.7
Singapore	--	--	--	--	0.6	1.3	7.0	3.2	2.1	2.4
Spain	--	--	0.4	--	--	2.4	5.3	4.5	--	0.5
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	5.0	5.7	4.5	3.2	--	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	3.6	2.0	1.1	--
Vietnam	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	5.5	7.0	22.0	26.7	28.2	43.4
Yugoslavia	21.2	14.6	31.2	35.5	29.7	45.1	63.9	68.4	66.8	55.1
Other	3.9	8.6	7.8	24.0	9.9	17.3	18.9	32.0	37.5	31.9

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 53--USSR cotton exports, by country of destination, by quantity, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1,000 metric tons										
Total	843.2	915.9	948.8	773.9	642.3	658.7	712.8	783.2	731.2	790.7
Algeria	--	--	11.3	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	5.1	6.4	9.8	5.7	2.1	5.0	18.0	8.3	3.0	1.2
Bangladesh	8.0	8.5	7.5	4.0	2.0	10.0	2.5	6.0	5.0	2.0
Belgium	6.4	14.7	16.4	7.5	3.3	1.2	7.4	8.7	9.1	7.3
Bulgaria	46.2	40.6	43.6	50.8	47.6	52.3	51.9	51.4	52.1	49.7
Burma	2.5	1.9	--	0.6	1.2	--	1.0	0.5	--	--
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	22.0	21.3	22.0	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	35.9	35.8	41.3	36.3	46.4	49.6	39.4	42.7	41.1	48.9
Czechoslovakia	67.3	64.6	75.7	77.6	75.1	72.7	61.9	63.4	66.2	73.8
Finland	8.7	7.5	7.9	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2
France	83.4	120.1	107.4	57.4	6.5	6.0	43.3	70.8	53.6	65.1
FRG	13.1	23.9	20.2	13.0	3.6	5.0	11.5	22.0	13.7	16.6
GDR	86.5	77.6	87.9	85.9	88.1	92.9	80.7	83.4	85.0	85.0
Great Britain	12.3	11.3	10.4	3.7	0.2	2.9	15.0	17.6	11.0	9.6
Hungary	58.5	61.7	63.8	49.7	45.3	48.6	37.4	39.0	52.4	50.5
Indonesia	14.5	19.6	22.0	22.1	1.4	--	2.0	8.9	13.3	17.9
Italy	5.7	5.2	2.3	3.5	0.7	--	0.4	7.4	6.1	15.2
Japan	60.6	84.8	81.5	54.6	17.3	21.5	47.3	30.3	24.4	36.8
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	1.9	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Korea	5.8	5.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.3	12.5	12.0	8.6
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	126.9	131.1	121.3	112.9	112.1	106.4	101.8	101.0	106.9	98.5
Portugal	3.7	1.4	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Romania	46.1	58.5	43.1	43.8	40.0	44.0	41.1	40.4	43.3	41.0
Singapore	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	0.4	0.6	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	32.4	29.2	46.7	38.2	45.1	52.0	57.8	63.7	60.9	54.5
Yugoslavia	69.2	59.8	70.2	54.3	74.4	73.5	74.2	74.6	50.1	73.9
Other	17.9	20.8	22.3	21.0	14.9	1.4	5.4	28.5	19.9	32.6

-- = None or negligible.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

Table 54--USSR cotton exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Million dollars 1/										
Total	371.7	399.5	526.2	631.1	850.0	916.8	1,012.9	1,352.3	1,220.6	1,213.3
Algeria	--	--	0.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	8.8	--	--
Austria	0.9	0.6	5.1	4.2	2.8	2.9	7.6	17.7	10.2	8.0
Bangladesh	--	--	4.9	14.1	14.2	10.0	9.7	10.6	7.0	9.9
Belgium	--	1.9	2.6	12.4	11.0	3.4	6.8	9.0	3.9	7.2
Bulgaria	34.0	28.9	36.8	44.9	43.7	52.4	44.1	67.3	65.0	68.6
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	2.9	4.7
Canada	0.5	--	--	2.2	2.1	0.5	5.1	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	11.3	13.4	12.2	14.3	29.7	26.0	31.5	32.1	42.2	40.4
Czechoslovakia	54.0	47.5	51.5	56.3	66.4	84.9	76.7	90.9	106.2	101.6
Finland	9.3	6.7	9.8	9.8	10.5	7.5	13.8	15.8	8.9	15.2
France	2.0	14.6	32.4	51.1	63.5	81.2	124.3	133.6	119.0	110.6
FRG	2.3	6.4	8.5	20.0	22.6	26.2	42.6	50.2	31.8	27.7
GDR	71.9	64.7	68.8	72.2	79.2	108.8	90.4	121.4	122.0	125.8
Great Britain	1.9	7.4	15.1	24.2	31.4	26.6	34.6	37.2	26.4	28.7
Hungary	36.7	27.6	32.4	35.1	38.8	64.3	47.6	62.6	72.7	78.0
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	4.3	5.8	8.5	9.1
Italy	1.5	1.7	11.5	3.6	4.3	12.0	20.8	25.9	6.2	10.2
Japan	18.0	47.6	89.3	96.6	212.4	131.5	114.9	185.0	121.5	140.8
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.5	5.0	4.2	--	--
Netherlands	--	0.8	0.5	5.0	3.8	0.7	4.6	6.8	6.3	3.8
North Korea	9.4	9.3	7.0	6.7	7.3	5.7	5.2	4.7	5.2	6.8
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	0.9
Poland	76.1	79.3	76.9	80.0	105.8	133.9	124.1	179.7	194.3	170.0
Portugal	--	--	--	--	0.7	1.6	4.2	9.0	3.6	3.7
Romania	24.8	25.1	23.4	27.5	23.8	37.4	46.4	82.8	78.5	56.2
Singapore	--	--	--	--	0.6	1.0	7.2	4.2	2.0	2.9
Spain	--	--	0.3	--	--	2.4	7.0	6.6	--	0.8
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	7.4	5.8	6.5	5.6	--	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.0	--
Vietnam	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	5.1	7.6	22.4	25.4	29.6	47.1
Yugoslavia	13.3	10.3	26.6	30.1	52.2	58.3	76.7	103.7	95.6	88.5
Other	1.2	3.1	7.4	16.4	8.0	13.9	21.5	39.6	50.1	46.1

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 54--USSR cotton exports, by country of destination, by value, calendar years--Continued

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Million dollars 1/										
Total	1,356.8	1,471.5	1,444.2	1,195.0	1,000.3	1,008.3	1,145.4	1,381.5	1,440.9	1,454.8
Algeria	--	--	20.3	15.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	8.2	10.9	14.1	7.6	3.3	5.7	15.9	11.3	4.7	1.6
Bangladesh	15.5	16.0	12.7	5.9	3.7	14.7	2.7	8.7	7.0	2.6
Belgium	11.4	21.4	22.7	9.2	4.5	1.1	6.3	11.2	13.7	11.2
Bulgaria	76.3	65.8	70.8	82.2	72.2	80.9	96.4	106.3	113.8	102.2
Burma	5.0	3.8	--	0.9	2.3	--	1.1	0.6	--	--
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	38.3	39.1	33.4	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	48.8	49.9	59.1	51.9	69.4	70.7	65.8	85.1	86.4	104.0
Czechoslovakia	113.2	109.3	126.2	129.3	119.7	116.9	118.3	131.6	142.8	150.3
Finland	15.3	14.2	12.8	9.1	8.8	6.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.0
France	129.9	162.7	135.7	69.4	8.2	5.4	33.7	84.2	72.2	77.6
FRG	21.5	34.6	25.7	17.8	5.5	4.7	10.2	35.3	24.8	34.4
GDR	139.8	123.3	140.9	139.4	133.0	141.6	149.4	174.2	182.1	170.5
Great Britain	23.3	17.8	13.9	4.2	0.3	2.7	14.3	17.3	15.2	11.5
Hungary	89.8	99.5	101.0	78.5	65.5	73.0	66.7	79.5	116.8	101.1
Indonesia	15.9	25.6	21.6	21.7	1.3	--	1.3	6.6	13.0	15.1
Italy	9.1	8.8	2.7	4.7	1.3	--	0.3	11.8	9.1	21.5
Japan	118.1	169.7	137.1	101.2	35.4	31.6	52.5	42.4	39.7	49.9
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	3.2	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Korea	9.5	7.7	16.2	16.5	16.1	16.1	21.0	27.2	26.1	19.8
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	203.1	206.7	194.9	180.9	171.1	164.6	190.0	211.5	228.6	200.1
Portugal	6.5	2.3	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Romania	75.1	89.8	69.9	71.3	61.7	68.8	79.3	87.3	95.3	90.9
Singapore	2.7	5.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	0.7	0.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	36.1	47.5	76.1	62.8	70.1	81.6	111.6	136.0	133.6	119.5
Yugoslavia	121.0	112.1	110.8	87.3	132.9	120.2	99.5	109.9	82.2	120.1
Other	19.5	26.1	20.3	19.1	13.8	1.8	6.5	2/	30.7	48.6

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Converted from rubles at average annual official Soviet exchange rate.

2/ Total is the sum of country data for this year only because the sum is greater than the published total.

Other, the residual, is thus zero this year.

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR and Vneshnie ekonomicheskie svyazi SSSR, various issues.

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