5198

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM RELEASE AS SANITIZED 1998

Offi e of Logistative Counsel

The attached unclassified tables have been prepared for Congressman Fisher in response to your request this week.

Dilacua Economic Research

Attachments:

25 March 71

7

US Trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe, 1967-1970*

Table 1

Romania	Poland	Hungary	East Germany	Czechoslovakia	Bulgaria	Albania	Other Eastern Europe	USSR	Total		
16.8	60.8	7.6	26.3	19.2	4.2	0.1	135.0	60.3	195.3	1967 Export	
6. 6.	91.0	3.9	5.6	26.2	\ \ \ \ \	0.3	136.2	41.2	177.4	Import	
16.7	82.4	11.2	29.0	14.0	0.4	negl.	157.3	57.7	215.0	1968 Export	
5.6	96.9	3.8	5.9	23.8	3.7	0.3	140.0	58.5	198.5	Import	
32.4	\$2.7	7.3	32.4	14.4	4.6	negl.	143.7	105.5	249.2	196 Export	
0	. 97.8	4.1	8.0	24.1	1.6	0.4	144.0	51.5	195.5	1969 Tt Import	
66.4	69.9	28.3	. 32.5	22.5	15.3	negl.	234.9	118.4	353.3	197 Export	, Mi 1.
13.4	97.9	6.2	9.4	23.9	2.4,	0.2	153.5	72.3	225.8	1970 t Import	Million US\$

Derived from US Department of Commerce data. Components may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

Soviet Economic and Military Aid to North Vietnam

Soviet economic and military aid to North Vietnam has totaled an estimated \$3.3 billion since 1955 (see Table 2). Such aid has been closely coordinated with North Vietnamese requirements. The pace of the war has determined Hanoi's military needs. Its intensification in 1965 and US bombing of the North led to a sharp rise in Soviet military aid. From an annual average of some \$7 million during 1955-64, Soviet deliveries rose to \$210 million in 1965 and jumped to a peak of more than \$500 million in 1967. Much of this aid was concentrated on such sophisticated equipment as surface-to-air missiles, radar, and other air defense equipment to counter US airstrikes. Soviet deliveries of military aid dropped sharply after the bombing halt, falling to about \$70 million in 1970.

Soviet economic aid also spurted after 1964. During 1955-64, Soviet economic aid averaged \$36 million annually and was channeled largely into North Vietnam's development program. Economic aid jumped to \$85 million in 1965 and climbed to about \$360 million in 1970. In contrast to the earlier aid, Soviet economic aid after 1964 has served to offset shortfalls in North Vietnam's production of foodstuffs, to meet its requirements of such commodities as petroleum, fertilizer, and steel, and to aid in the reconstruction of bomb-damaged industrial facilities. Soviet trade statistics offer a partial indication of the growth of such aid because North Vietnam's trade deficits have been financed with credits extended by the USSR (see Table 3).

Table 2
Estimated Soviet Aid to North Vietnama/

<u></u>		•	(Million US \$)
·	Total	Economic	Military
Total	<u>3,275</u>	1,650	1,625
1955-64	435	365	70
1965	295	85	210
1966	· 51 0	150	. 360
1967	7 05	200	505
1968	530	240	290
1969	370	250	120
1970	430 <u>b</u> /	360 <u>b</u> /	70 <u>b</u> /

a. Estimated economic aid includes credits extended to finance North Vietnam's trade deficits and grants.

b. Preliminary

UNCLASSIFIED

Table 3

North Vietnam's Reported Trade with the USSRa/

		_	(Million US \$)
•	NVN Imports	NVN Exports	Balance
1955-64	265.6	179.3	-86.3
1965	74.9	30.6	-44.3
1966	68.2	25.3	-42.9
1967	148.0	120,9	-127.1
1968	159.2	17.9	-141.3
1969	189.3	. 16.9	-172.4
1970	200.0 <u>b</u> /	15.0 <u>b</u> /	-185.0 <u>b</u> /

a. Published USSR Trade Statistics.

b. Preliminary estimate.