# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON <br> TARIFFS AND TRADE 

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## ACCESSION OF ROMANIA

## Memorandum on Foreign Trede Régime

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania hes submitted the followirıg memorandun describing its foreign trode régime.

Contracting parties wishing to put forward questions in connexion with the memorandum are requested to submit them to the secretariat in writing by 15 December 1958. These questions will be assembled by the secretariat and transmitted to the Government of Romania for reply. Questions and replies will then be distributed to serve as background documentation for the proceedings of the Working Party on the Accession of Romania.

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## MEMORANDUM ON THE ECONOMY AND FORETGN TRADE OF THE SOCIAIIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANJA

Romania is a socialist country that is in the process of development and economic diversification; this fact determines basic premises and objective needs for the extension of its economic relations with other countries.

The Romanian Government pursues a policy designed to expand trade and. economic co-operation with the socialist countries, the developing countries, the developed countries with market economies - with all countries in the world, irrespective of their social and economic system - on the basis of the principles of independence and national sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

Romania is interested in participating in the international organizations that contribute to the development of international trade.

Since 1957 Romania has participated as an observer in the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Considering that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, whose membersinip includes a great number of countries at different levels of development and with different social and economic systems, can offer possibilities for international trade promotion, Romania wishes to express its interest in acceding to the General Agreement.

The present memorandum is designed to furnish information to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the economy and the external trade system of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

## I. Brief notes on Romania's economy

The Socialist Republic of Romania has a territorial area of 237,500 sq. km. and a population of approximately 19.5 million inhabitants.

The Romanian economy is based on socialist ownership - by the state and by co-operatives - of the means of production and is characterized by dynamic and harmonious development of industry, agriculture and ail other sectors of the national economy.

In the gencral context of this harmonious development, special emphasis is laid in annual plans and forecasts on the country's socialist industrialization. Between 1950 and 1970, approximately lei 000,000 million were granted for investment out of State funds, principally to enable industry to acquire modern and technically advanced equipment. At the same time, substantial funds were made available for scientific research with a view to improving production and introducing modern technology. For the current five-year period (1966-70) planned investments are to reach lei 280,000 million, a sum almost equal to total investments over the past fifteen years. Investments in Romania's economy are financed out of internal resources, a substantial part of national income being earmarked for economic development.

As a result of this industrialization policy and investment programe, Romania's economy is developing rapidly and becoming more diversified. Material and labour resources are being used more effectively and the standard of living of the population is continuing to rise.

Between 1951 and 1967 the annual average growth rate of overall industriail output was 13.2 per cent; over the same period, the annual growth rate was 19 per cent in the engineering industry, and 22.3 per cent in the chemical industry.

Output of the principal industrial products has developed as follows:

| Product | Unit | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - electric | thousand million kWh | 1 | 2.1 | 7 | 8 |
| - coal | million tons | 2.8 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 15.0 |
| - petroleum | million tons | 6.6 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 13.2 |
| - methane gas | thousand million cubic metres | 0.3 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 16.0 |
| - steel | million tons | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 4.1 |
| - machine tools ior cutting metals | thousand units | - | . $\cdot$ | 4.4 | 9.7 |
| - tractors | thousand units | - | 3.5 | 17.1 | 17.6 |
| - lorries and trailer- | thousand units | - | - | 8.4 | 20.6 |
| - diesel and electric <br> locomotives |  |  |  |  |  |
| (locomotives magistrales) | )single units | - | - | 10.0 | 133 |
| - chemical fertilizers ( $1.00 \%$ active substance) | thousand tons | - | 0.6 | 71 | 537 |
| - synthetic rubber | thousand tons | - | - | - | 51.3 |
| - cement | million tons | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 6.3 |
| - sawnwood | million cubic metres | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 |
| - furniture | million lei | $\cdot$ | 64 | 1,166 | 3,858 |
| - television sets | thousand units | - | - | - | 142 |
| - radio sets | thousand units | - | 40 | 167 | 367 |
| - fabric | million sq. m. | 127 | 193 | 329 | 488 |
| - footwear | million pairs | $\cdots$ | 11.2 | 30.2 | 56.6 |
| - meat | thousand tons | 170 | 140 | 270 | 399 |
| - edible oils | thousand tons | 18 | 36 | 118 | 256 |
| - sugar | thousand tons | 95 | 87 | 391 | 445 |

Agricultural production has been stepped up sufficiently to meet current consumption requirements and secure supplies of agricultural and foodstuff raw materials for industry, as well as export availabilities. In 1967, Romania produced 13.5 million tons of grains (including 5.9 million tons of wheat and rye and 6.9 million tons of maize), 0.7 million tons of sunilowerseeds. 3.8 million tons of sugar beet, 3.1 million tons of potatoes and 2 million tons of vegetables.

At the beginning of 1968 Romania had a total of 5.3 million head of cattle, 5.7 million pigs, 14.4 million sheep and 47.1 million poultry.

Although the economic handicap inherited from the pre-wer period has been diminished substantially, Romania must still make great efforts to reach the level of the economically more advanced countries.

Romania's economic development requires the continual improvement and perfecting of management and planning methods. In this connexion, on 26 December 1967 the Romanian Supreme National Assembly adopted an outline law, providing in particular for:

- securing of the necessary conditions to enable the various enterprises to operate efficiently in organizing production and work and to carry out more rapidly the tasks allocated to them under decisions adopted by a majority vote in their coilective governing bodies;
- creation of large economic units with legal personaiity, functioning according to the principle of economic self-management;
- delegation to the production ministries, to large economic units and to producing enterprises, of authority to carry out certain activities relating to exports and imports;
- elimination of any excessive centralization of planning, and conciliation of the principle of a centrally-directed economy with increasing autonomy for the economic enterprises and organizations;
- increasing the significance of the economic and financial levers of the economic mechanism, and improvement of the banking and credit system for this purpose.

The principal objective of all these measurus is to ensure the necessary conditions for steadily increasing efficiency of producing activities in all sectors and enterprises, based on the concept that any economic activity must necessarily correspond to the practical needs of socicty and to the real requirements of the material and spiritual life of the population.

## II. ivolution and oiganization of the foreign trade of the Romanian <br> Socialist Republic

The economic development of Ronania has made it necessary to extend its foreign trade which is playing an ever greater part in the national econony as a whole.

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During the years 1950-67, the total volume of Romanian foreign trade increased 6.5 times and in 1967 the value of exchanges of goods amounted to about lei 18,000 million ( 6 lei $=U S \$ \$$ ).

Changes have taken place in the pattern of Romanian foreign trade. For instance, the export of manufactures in terms of weight has considerably increased (in 1967, machines and tools, chemical products and industrial goods for current consuaption represented about one third of exports); maize, fuel, raw materials and foodstuffs are still the largest exports in terms of weight. The largest imports in terms of weight are machines and tools, raw materials and industrial materials.

The volume of imports of consumer goods is continually increasing.
There has also been a geographical diversification in the foreign trade of Romania. At present, Romania has trade relations with more than a hundred countries. Of these, the ninety countries taking part in the activities of GATT in various forms, including the socialist countries, parties to the Agreement, accounted for 55 per cent of Romania's foreign trade in 1967.

The foreign trade activities of Romania are exercised according to plans drawn up on the basis of the irport requests and the export proposals of the producing enterprises and other economic organizations which require foreign goods or which can deliver Ronanian products on foreign markets. At the national econony level, the import requests are correlated with the possibilities of export, as the plan theoretically represents the expression, at national level, of the real capacity of the Romanian economy to absorb imported products and to export native products.

In the preparation of the plan, account is taken of the necessity to secure the equilibrium of the balance of payments. In certain years. the trade balance shows a deficit due to the inport of a number of industrial articles, but equilibrium of the balance of payments is secured, on the one hand, by the fact that the payment of industrial articles is staggered over several years after delivery and, on the other hand, by the surpluses registered on tourism and services.

As the implementation of the foreign trade plan is carried through, its targets become clearer and more concrete in accordance with the evolution of the national economy and the international economic situation, which gives the plan a degree of flexibility and capability of adaptation.

Export targets represent ninimum forecasts. For imports, side by side with specified products, especially raw materials, overall values have been provided for non-specified goods.

The foreign trade plan is implemented by foreign trade enterprises, specialized by products. At present there are twenty-on enterprises of this type, six of which belong to the ministries and other producing eccnomic organizations.

The foreign trade enterprises are independent units, acting as autonomous corporate bodies. Their activities are based on the principle of profitability, and they follow conmercial lines.

They have free choice of their business partners. For irnports, the enterprises make their choice after an analysis of the trade suitability of several foreign offers; for exporis, the choice is based on the most advantageous market.

The sale prices of the products imported on the home market are fixed at a level which guarantees their investment. Romania's exports are based on the prices of the foreign market. The foreign trade enterprises, which are quite naturally concerned in obtaining higher export earnings, make a thorough study of international prices before each transaction.

Imported or exported goods are subject to import-export licences delivered by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, so that a check can be kept on the way in which the overall targets of foreign trade are being reached.

Under the existing Romanian customs system, goods imported or exported by foreign trade enterprises are not subject to customs duties. Customs operations consist of merely checking up the goods against the accompanying documents. Customs exeruption is also granted to goods in transit in the territory of Romania, temporary imports and exports, samples and models, personal effects accompanying Romanian or foreign traveliers and objects required by the diplomatic and consular offices and their members.

Customs duties are collected only on objects brought into the country or taken out of the country by individuals when these objects are of great value or when they exceed persunal necessities; the same régime is applied to objects brought into the country or sent out of the country in postal packages.

The national currency of Romania js the leu, with a gold content of 0.148112 granmes of fine gola.

The foreign payments of Romania are made in accordance with the agreements concluded with Romania's partnurs, either through clearing, or in freely convertible currency.

For the foreign operations of the foreign trade enterprises, these payments are made without diecrimination of any kind unrough the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank.

The open financial problens which have existed in relations with a number of countries, as an aftermath of the Second World War and the social and economic changes that have been made in Romania, have been settled with most countries (Switzerland, France, United States, Italy, Netherlands, Greece, Turkey, etc.). With some countries these problems have not yet been entirely solved but negotiations are under way.

The increass of exports from Romania to the countrius Members of GATT, as a result of its accession to the Agrecnent, will encourage a corresponding development of imports from these countries. In this way, Romania considers that, as a Member of GATT, it will be able to contribute under the best conditions to the development of international relations and economic co-operation.

## ANNEX I <br> Break-Down of Investments in Romania by Sectors of Activity

|  | $1951-1955^{I}$ | $1956-1960^{I}$ | $1961-1965$ | $1966-1970$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total investments <br> (centralized State funds) <br> (1000 million lei) <br> of which (\%): | 56.7 |  |  |  |
| - industry | 58.4 | 52.8 |  |  |
| - agriculture | 9.6 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 280.5 |
| - transport andtelecomunications <br> - other sectors | 11.2 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 12.7 |

ANNEX II

## Structure of National Income in Romania <br> (Percentase)

|  | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Industry | 30.8 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 48.9 | 48.6 | 51.7 |
| Agriculture and forestry | 38.5 | 28.0 | 33.1 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 28.6 |
| Construction | 4.4 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 3.4 |
| Transport and telecommunications | 6.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| IIovement of goods | 14.9 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Other sectors | 4.9 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |

## ANNEX III.

## Production of the Principal. Industrial Products

| Product | $\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{Ni}$ | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig iron | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 133 | 320 | 1,014 | 2,019 | 2,198 | 2,456 |
| Steel | " | 284 | 555 | 1,806 | 3,426 | 3,670 | 4,088 |
| Finished rolled products | " | 319 | 402 | 1,254 | 2,347 | 2,585 | 2,908 |
| Steel tubes and pipes | " | 0.6 | 58 | 338 | 586 | 630 | 651 |
| Iron ores | " | 139 | 392 | 1,460 | 2,479 | 2,681 | 2,797 |
| Metallurgical coke | " | 80 | 72 | 820 | 1,135 | 1,103 | 1,131 |
| Coal (extraction) | " | 2,826 | 3,893 | 8,163 | 12,095 | 13,451 | 15,019 |
| Grude petroleum (extraction) | " | 6,594 | 5,047 | 12,500 | 12,571 | 12.825 | 13,206 |
| Petroleum spirit | " | 1,529 | 1,502 | 2,792 | 2,458 | 2,349 | 2,296 |
| Gas-oil | " | 858 | 731 | 2,376 | 3,600 | 3,746 | 4,025 |
| Minerai oils (except regenerated oil) | " | 65 | 125 | 311 | 483 | 494 | 535 |
| Petroleum gas (crude) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { million } \\ \text { cu.m. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1,725 | 1,293 | 3,623 | 4,414 | 4,537 | 4,658 |
| Methane gas (delivered) | " | 311 | 2,057 | 6,707 | 13,038 | 14,252 | 16,036 |
| Electric power | $\underset{\mathrm{kWh}}{\text { million }}$ | 1,130 | 2,113 | 7,650 | 17,215 | 20,806 | 24,769 |
| Soda ash ( $100 \% \mathrm{CO} \mathrm{Na}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 23 | 38 | 180 | 350 | 370 | 384 |
| Caustic soda ( $100 \% \mathrm{Na}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{CH}$ ) | " | 12 | 15 | 74 | 233 | 252 | 260 |
| Sulphuric acid (100\%) | " | 44 | 52 | 226 | 547 | 619 | 679 |
| Chemical fertilizers (100\% active substance) | " | - | 0.6 | 71 | 293 | 419 | 537 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Insecticides ( } 100 \% \text { active } \\ & \text { substance) } \end{aligned}$ | tons | - | 5,507 | 9,704 | 23,320 | 24,111 | 25,047 |
| Orgaric dyes | " | - | 977 | 3,695 | 6,268 | 7,298 | 7,560 |
| Benzene | " | - | 153 | 8,268 | 44,882 | 62,460 | 63,500 |


| Product | U/M | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toluene | tons | - | 242 | 1,576 | 31,753 | 67,772 | 66,673 |
| Zylenes | " | - | - | 101 | 29,459 | 50,593 | 51,710 |
| Detergents (20\% active substance) | " | - | - | 5,033 | 22,054 | 24,999 | 28,394 |
| Chemical fibres and yarn | " | . 850 | 2;282 | 4,065 | 20,956 | 34,240 | 47,300 |
| Artificial fibres and yarn | " | 850 | 2,282 | 3,176 | 17,659 | 28,771 | 39,305 |
| Synthetic fibres and yarn | " | - | - | 889 | 3,297 | 5,469 | 7,995 |
| Synthetic rubber | " | - | - | - | 30,820 | 35,474 | 51,275 |
| Rubber tyres for automobiles, motor-cycles, tractors, aircraft, bicycles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { units } \end{aligned}$ | - | 217 | 743 | 2,492 | 2,460 | 2,638 |
| Cellulose and semicellulose ( $100 \% \mathrm{dry}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 42 | 59 | 91 | 233 | 296 | 361 |
| of which: <br> celluluse ( $100 \%$ dry) | " | 42 | 59 | 81 | 223 | 288 | 351 |
| Paper | " | 61 | 86 | 140 | 244 | 287 | 336 |
| Industrial stean boilers | units | . | 310 | 183 | 232 | 321 | 298 |
| Steam turbines (more than 500 kW ) | " | - | - | 27 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Internal combustion engines | " | $\cdots$ | 1,384 | 6,136 | 11,398 | 12,331 | 15,913 |
| Electric motors of 0.25 kW or more | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ \mathrm{~kW} \end{gathered}$ | 2 | 94 | 559 | 1,255 | 1,507 | 1,679 |
| Electric generators | $\begin{gathered} : 000 \\ \mathrm{kVA} \end{gathered}$ | 3 | 16 | 83 | 295 | 310 | 416 |
| Electricity transformers of more than 0.25 kVA | " | 11 | 205 | 1,577 | 4,134 | 4,586 | 5,272 |
| Insulated electrical conductors and cables (without winding leads) | $\begin{aligned} & : 000 \\ & \mathrm{~km} \end{aligned}$ | 32 | 41 | 98 | 172 | 198 | 227 |
| Machine-tools for cutting metals | units | - | -• | 4,447 | 7,163 | 8,522 | 9,689 |
| Complete boring installations | " | - | 32 | 81 | 74 | 64 | 47 |


| Product | U/M | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Technological machinery and equipment for metallurgical industry | tons | -• | $\cdots$ | 27,169 | 40,457 | 48,359 | 51,112 |
| Technological equipment for processing crude petroleum | " |  | - | 7,391 | 22,742 | 7,879 | 5,928 |
| Technological equipment for the chemical industry | " | -• | -• | 16,872 | 35,604 | 32,403 | 39,583 |
| Technological equipment for the construction materials and refractory materials industries | " | - | -• | 13,109 | 11,520 | 12,121 | 9,093 |
| Machinery and equipment for extracting and processing timber | " | -• | -• | 3,881 | 6,072 | 6,095 | 6,295 |
| Excavators | units | - | - | 127 | 465 | 570 | 625 |
| Tractors | " | - | 3,469 | 17,102 | 15,836 | 18,500 | 17,571 |
| Ploughs for tractors | " | - | 5,030 | 15,692 | 9,270 | 9,774 | 7,225 |
| Seeders for tractors | " | - | 450 | 14,322 | 3,024 | 4,507 | 5,212 |
| Combine-harvesters (tractor-drawn) | " | - | 50 | 5,500 | 2,012 | 4,049 | 4,950 |
| Diesel locomotives 2100 HP (locomotives magistrates) | " | - | - | 10 | 110 | 125 | 133 |
| Goods vans for main railways | " | 271 | 1,875 | 4,622 | 8,581 | 7,609 | 8,030 |
| Passenger coaches for main railways | " | - | 40 | 97 | 100. | 110 | 120 |
| Motor cars | " | - | - | 12,123 | 22,795 | 26,973 | 31,801 |
| Bail-bearings | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { units } \end{aligned}\right.$ | - | 217 | 4,553 | 13,572 | 15,299 | 17,443 |
| Cement | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ \text { tons } \end{array}\right.$ | 510 | 1,028 | 3,054 | 5,406 | 5,886 | 6,339 |
| Prefabricated elements of reinforced concrete | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { cu.m. } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | 219 | 895 | 1,083 | 1,360 |


| Product | U/w | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tarred felt | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { pl.m. } \end{aligned}$ | 2,800 | 18,21.8 | 49,733 | 68,155 | 69,947 | 71,010 |
| Sawnwood | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { cu.m. } \end{aligned}$ | 2,238 | 3,559 | 3,928 | 5,004 | 5,399 | 5,311 |
| Plywood | " | 7 | 15 | 68 | 200 | 210 | 221 |
| Veneer sheets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { pl.in. } \end{aligned}$ | 1,888 | 1,265 | 11,772 | 24,512 | 30,539 | 34,660 |
| Particleboard panels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | 31 | 124 | 130 | 138 |
| Wood-fibre panels | " | - | - | - | 139 | 14.4 | 171 |
| Yarn of cotton and the like | tons | 126,500 | 29,204 | 51,600 | 78,281 | 80,398 | 84,339 |
| Yarn of wool and the like | " | 7,032 | 12,828 | 19,351 | 24,75I | 26,264 | 28,338 |
| Yarn of flax, hemp and mixed fibres | - " | 1,546 | 5,710 | 12,69I | 19,339 | 20,161 | 21,644 |
| Fabrics - total: | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { million } \\ \text { pi.m. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $127^{7}$ | 193 | 329 | 431 | 457 | 488 |
| Initted goods ${ }^{2}$ total: | ' 000 units | -• | 13,202 | 40,998 | 77,882 | 86,042 | 96,331 |
| Frotwear | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { כairs } \end{aligned}$ | - | 11,212 | 30,222 | 42,566 | 45,664 | 56,552 |
| Radio sets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '000 } \\ & \text { units } \end{aligned}$ | - | 40 | 167 | 323 | 325 | 367 |
| Television sets | " | - | - | - | 101 | 105 | 142 |
| Electrical washing machines for household use | " | - | - | 138 | 75 | 101 | 127 |


| - Product | U/5 | 1938 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reiriserators | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { units } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | 11 | 125 | 140 | 153 |
| Meat ${ }^{1}$ |  | 170 | 140 | 270 | 308 | 345 | 399 |
| Nieat products | " | 7 | 10 | 48 | 59 | 67 | 75 |
| Nillk for current consumption (including milk powder) - industrial production ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{r} 000 \\ \mathrm{hl} . \end{gathered}$ | -• | 365 | 1,325 | 2,706 | 3,197 | 3,554 |
| Cheese - industrial production | tons | $\cdots$ | 9,981 | 33,645 | 53,061 | 54,240 | 53,062 |
| Butter - industrial production | " | -• | 2,261 | 12,591 | 21,753 | 28,180 | 30,139 |
| Sugar | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } 000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 95 | 87 | 391 | 402 | 442 | 445 |
| Sugar confectionery | tons | 6,546 | 16,505 | 50,354 | 69,313 | 71,861 | 76,755 |
| Preserved meat | " | 1,737 | 1,552 | 11,004 | 13,370 | 17,290 | 19,428 |
| Preserved vegetables | $\begin{aligned} & : 000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 7 | 34 | 99 | 107 | 128 |
| Preserved fruit | " | 0.1 | 27 | 47 | 78 | 83 | 97 |
| Salt | " | 368 | 416 | 1,045 | 2,016 | 2,04,6 | 2,059 |
| Beer | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1000 \\ \mathrm{hl} . \end{array}$ | 510 | 871 | 1,633 | 2,665 | 3,028 | 3,311 |
| Refined alcohol (pure alcohol) | " | 1,090 | 2,127 | 2,026 | 3,820 | 3,943 | 4,443 |

$I_{\text {Industrial production }}$ in slaughter-houses, not including slaughter fats.
${ }^{2}$ Equivalence: 2.5 per cent fat content.

## ANNEX IV

## Overall evolution of Romania's Foreign Trade

(in million external lei)
( $\mathrm{fin}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{ei}$ 6)

|  | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | $2,734.6$ | $8,189.3$ | $13,071.9$ | $14,396.2$ | $17,648.6$ |
| Exports | $1,274.3$ | $4,302.2$ | $6,609.2$ | $7,116.9$ | $8,372.1$ |
| Imports | $1,460.3$ | $3,887.1$ | $6,462.7$ | $7,279.3$ | $9,276.5$ |
|  |  |  | $1950=100$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Total |  | 229 | 478 | 526 | 1967 |
| Exports |  | 338 | 519 | 558 | 645 |
| Imports |  | 266 | 442 | 498 | 657 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

ANNEX V


| Product <br> group No. <br> Products | 1950 |  | 1960 |  | 1965 |  | 1966 |  | 1967 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { million } \\ & \text { ext. lei } \end{aligned}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { million } \\ \text { ext. lci } \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { million } \\ \text { oxt. lei } \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { inilliun } \\ & \text { ext. lei } \end{aligned}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { million } \\ \text { oxt. lei } \end{gathered}$ | \% |
| EXPCRTS <br> 1. Machinery and equipment for production | 53.1 | 4.2 | 716.2 | 16.6 | 1,223.4 | 18.5 | 1,234.7 | 17.3 | 1,588. $\%$ | 19.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Fucls, rew matoria ores, metals | $1 \text { Ss } 430.1$ | 33.8 | 1,592.4 | 37.0 | 1,667.5 | 25.3 | 1,732.0 | 24.3 | 1,715.5 | 20.5 |
| 3. Chemical products fortilizers, rubber | $21.1$ | 1.7 | 93.9 | 2.2 | 425.2. | 6.5 | 410.9 | 5.8 | 502.9 | 6.0 |
| 4. Constructjon mèter and accessories | $56.1$ | 4.4 | 103.2 | 2.5 | 224.5 | 3.4 | 226.2 | 3.2 | 226.5 | 2.7 |
| 5. Raw materisis ef vogetable und anima origin (other than foodisturis) | $378.3$ | 29.7 | 648.5 | 15.1 | 934.7. | 14.1 | 1,016.1 | 14.3 | 1,075.8 | 12.9 |
| 6. Live animals (other than for slnughter |  | - | 0.3 | - | 1.3 | - | 1.6 | - | 2.0 | - |
| 7. Rew materials for foodstuffs | 137.7 | 10.8 | 385.8 | 9.0 | 485.2 | 7.3 | 683.6 | 9.6 | 1,066.5 | 12.7 |
| 8. Fcodstuffs | 180.7 | 14.1 | 508.2 | 11.8 | 918.9 | 13.9 | 1,000.4 | 14.1 | 1,264.2 | 15.1 |
| 9. Gurrent consuner manufactures | 17.1 | 1.3 | 248.7 | 5.8 | 728.5 | 11.0 | 811.4 | 11.4 | 929.9 | 11.1 |
| Total: | 1,274.2 | 100.0 | 4,302.2 | 100.0 | 6,609.2 | 100.0 | 7,116.9 | 1.00 .0 | 8,372.1 | 00.0 |


| Prcduct 1 group No. Produc\%s | 1950 |  | 1960 |  | 1965 |  | 1966 |  | 1967 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { million } \\ & \text { ext. lei } \end{aligned}$ | \% | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { million } \\ \text { ext. loi } \end{gathered}\right.$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { million } \\ \text { ext. lei } \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { nillion } \\ \text { oxt. Ici } \end{array}$ | \% | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { million } \\ \text { oxt. lei } \end{array}$ | \% |
| IMPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| 1. Machinry and uquipt.ent for productzon | 541.5 | 37.1 | 1,262.8 | 32.5 | 2,516.5 | 39:0 | 2.982. 8 | 41.0 | 4,528.4 | 48.8 |
| 2. Fucls, raw natoricis ores, actils |  | 24.8 | 1,377.1 | 35.4 | 2,094.8 | 32.4 | 2,0'77.0 | 28.5 | 2,307.2 | 24.9 |
| 3. Chenical products fortilizers, rukb | $65.9$ | 4.5 | 289.1 | 7.4 | 407.3 | 6.3 | 521.8 | 7.2 | 600.6 | 6.5 |
| 4. Construction materisls and accessorics | $16.5$ | 1.1 | 40.9 | 1.1 | 92.3 | 1.4 | 105.1 | 1.4 | 119.2 | 1.3 |
| 5. Raw naterinls of vegetable and anin origin (other than focdstuffs) | $313.2$ | 21.5 | 520.2 | 13.4 | 71.6 .4 | 11.2 | 831.1 | 1.1 | \% 28.3 | 8.9 |
| 6. Live animnls (otho then for slaughter | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { cr } & 0.3 \\ r) \end{array}$ | - | 11.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | - | 1.6 | - | 6.8 | - |
| 7. Rav materials for foodstuffs | 7.5 | 0.5 | 85.9 | 2.2 | 45.5 | 0.7 | 55.7 | 0.8 | 60.3 | 0.7 |
| 8. Foodstuff's | 4.8 | 0.3 | 98.8 | 2.6 | 155.4 | 2.4 | 171.2 | 2.4 | 188.3 | 2.0 |
| 19. Current consumer manufactures | 149.4 | 10.2 | 200.7 | 5.1 | 433.7 | 6.7 | 533.0 | 7.3 | 637.4 | 6.9 |
| Total: | 1,460.3 | 100.0 | 3,887.1 | 100.0 | 6,462.7 | 100.0 | 7,279.3 | 200.0 | 9,276.5 | 100.0 |

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| $\begin{aligned} & \hat{o} \\ & \text { - } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { o} \\ \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{O}} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { o } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OK } \\ & \text { O- } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\sum$ |  |
|  |  |


| Product | U/M | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Synthetic rubber | Tons | - | - | 11,287 | 13,506 | 21,615 |
| Tyres | $\begin{gathered} \text { '000 } \\ \text { complete } \\ \text { sets } \end{gathered}$ | -• | 0.3 | 362.1 | 252.1 | 278.0 |
| Synthetic fibres | Tons | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | - | 350.0 | 1,635.0 | 2,246.0 |
| Toxic substances for treatment of agricultural pests and diseases | Tons | -• | 236 | 59,157.0 | 44,346.0 | 17,391.0 |
| Ceinent | '000 tons |  | 959.2 | 1,538.2 | 1,635.7 | 1,369.1 |
| Tarred felt | '000 pl.m. | - | 11,326.0 | 11,609.0 | 5,215.0 | 5,744.8 |
| Coniferous sawnwood | $1000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ | 1,286.5 | 867.8 | 1,413.4 | 1,620.0 | 1,573.5 |
| Broad-leaved sawrwcod | '000 m ${ }^{3}$ | 90.5 | 360.9 | 563.4 | 623.3 | 629.4 |
| Furniture | $\begin{gathered} \text { Million } \\ \text { lei } \end{gathered}$ | 2.55 | 61.9 | - 251.5 | 282.2 | 330.3 |
| Plywood | $1000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ | - | 23.5 | 112.2 | 109.0 | 119.5 |
| Veneer sheets | $1000 \mathrm{pl.m}$. | - | 3,311.5 | 5,526.9 | 5,944.1 | 4,523.1 |
| Parquet flooring | 1000 pl.m. | -• | 812.5 | 773.7 | 905.9 | 1,019.6 |
| Particle juard pancls | ${ }^{\prime} 000 \mathrm{pl.m}$. | - | 321.7 | 3,413.6 | 3,183.9 | 3,385.7 |
| Wood-fibre panels | ${ }^{1} 000 \mathrm{pl.m}$. | - | - | 10,425.3 | 12,191.5 | 13,987.3 |
| Wooden barrels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Million } \\ \text { lei } \end{gathered}$ | - | 61.5 | 68.8 | 62.3 | 64.0 |
| Beechwood boxes | '000 $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $\cdots$ | 132.6 | 81.9 | 74.1 | 96.8 |
| Plywood boxes | ${ }^{1} 000$ units | - | 2,532.2 | 522.6 | 91.6 | 98.7 |
| Collulose | ${ }^{1} 000$ tons | .. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | - | 41.3 | 36.8 | 38.9 |
| Paper | ' 000 tons | - ${ }^{\prime}$ | 8.5 | $\cdots 17.0$ | 25.0 | 43.3 |


| Product | U/M | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ tons | - | 1.2 | 1. 2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Cotton fabrics | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \text { pl.m. } \end{aligned}$ | - | 24.6 | 34.1 | $\because 30.5$ | 26.0 |
| Made-up textile gocds | $\begin{gathered} \text { Million } \\ \text { lei } \end{gathered}$ | . | 53.3 | 232.5 | 236.8 | 266.2 |
| Rugs and carpeis | $\begin{gathered} \text { Million } \\ \text { pl.m. } \end{gathered}$ | - | 381.4 | 580.5 | 7.56 .2 | 786.0 |
| Leather footwear | ${ }^{1} 000$ pairs | 341.5 | 644.9 | 3,085.5 | 3,822.0 | 4,735.0 |
| Grains (other than for sowing) | '000 tons | . | 731.0 | 882.2 | 1,303.0 | 2,339.4 |
| Fresh vegetables | ${ }^{1} 000$ tons | . | 25.3 | 136.8 | 127.6 | 127.1 |
| Potatces | '000 tons | . | 27.4 | 11.1 | 21.1 | 31.4 |
| Preserved vegetables | '000 tons | . | 6.3 | 25.9 | 35.9i | 40.5 |
| Fresh fruit | '000 tons | . | 19.6 | 96.5 | 54.6 | 67.0 |
| Grapes | ${ }^{1} 000$ tons | $\cdots$ | 36.8 | 60.3 | 37.8 | 46.3 |
| Prescrved fruit | '000 tons | . | 65.8 | 86.0 | 97.2; | 100.8 |
| Eggs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \text { wnits } \end{aligned}$ | - | 121.4 | 24.8 | 286.2 | 290.0 |
| Sugar | 1000 tons | -. | 76.7 | 34.5 | 106.0 | 192.2 |
| Edible vegetable oils | 1000 tons | 3.1 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 76.9 | 110.0 |
| Wines | 1000 tons | $\cdots$ | 42.6 | 43.3 | 46.0 | 52.7 |
| Printed matter | $\begin{gathered} \text { Million } \\ \text { lei } \end{gathered}$ | - | 16.5 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 24.6 |

Note: The values are expressed in external lei.

## ANNEX VII.

Principal Imports

| \% Product. | U/M | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electro-technical and power-supply equipment | $\frac{\text { million }}{\text { lei }}$ | 25.8 | 68.6 | 154.1 | 242.4 | 304.5 |
| Eldetric motors | units | - | 1,225 | 3,335 | I1,661 | 22,847 |
| Equipment for the mining industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { million } \\ & \text { lei } \end{aligned}$ | -• | 7.6 | 24.2 | 43.0 | 40.1 |
| Equipment for the petroleum extraction industry: | " | -• | 28.9 | 20.5 | 29.5 | - 28.9 |
| Equipment for forges and presses | " | - | 12.6 | 14.6 | $\therefore 30.1$ | : 27.6 |
| Metallurgical equịip ment for foundries and metal-rolling machines | " | . | 9.6 | 11.2 | 7.6 | $\therefore 15.6$ |
| Machine tools for metal cutting | tons units million lei | 2,957 34.8 | 1,469 | 713 | 1,240 | 1,955 |
| Equipment for pumps and compressors | $\frac{\text { million }}{\text { lei }}$ | $\cdots$ | 11.7 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 47.7 |
| Equipment for the chemical industry | " | -• | J2. 2 | 30.6 | 51.7 | 57.3 |
| Equipment for the wood and paper industry | " | - | 13.6 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 36.6 |
| Equipment for the textile industry, the clothing industry and | " |  |  |  |  |  |
| knitted and crocheted goods |  | 15.0 | 10.7 | 45.1 | 80.9 | 102.3 |

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| Product | U/M | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment for hoisting and transporting loads | $\frac{\text { million }}{\text { lei }}$ | 4.05 | 26.9 | 45.3 | 72.1 | 97.5 |
| Excavators, equipment for road building and repairs | " | - | 12.2 | 50.9 | 80.1 | 93.1 |
| Equipment and material for complete enterprises | " | 188.5 | 510.8 | 849.0 | 1,082.0 | 2,068.5 |
| Telecommunication equipment | " | $\cdots$ | 29.5 | 36.0 | 39.5 | 45.1 |
| Agricultural equipment | " | - | 43.5 | 47.5 | 41.5 | 89.1 |
| Motor buses | units | - | 151 | 127 | 161 | 179 |
| Automobiles | " | - | 1,186 | 11,880 | 16,107. | 17,841 |
| Motor cycles, including motorized cycles | " | - | 39,231 | 240 | 249 | 295 |
| Ball bearings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { million } \\ & \text { units } \\ & \text { million } \\ & \text { lei } \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| Iron ore | $\begin{aligned} & \text { roon } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 269.435 | 917.1 | 2,623.2 | 2,854.1 | 3,360.1 |
| Coking coal | 1 " | . | 416.3 | 706.3 | 722.8 | 793.2 |
| Metallurgical coal | " | - | 655.8 | 929.8 | 1,102.4 | 1,089.1 |
| Ferro-allcys | " | 4.705 | 25.3 | 52.6 | 51.4 | 68.5 |
| Rolled strips of ferrous metals | " | 171.7 | 848.8 | 1,117.0 | 1,224.9 | 1,345.9 |



| Product | U/M | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton wadding | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } 000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 29.1 | 50.7 | 67.0 | 76.7 | 71.9 |
| Fish, fresh or preserved | " | - | 19.5 | 26.7 | 21.7 | 28.8 |
| Rice | " | - | 13.5 | 36.7 | 29.5 | 32.0 |
| Cocoa | " | - | 2,772 | 5,559 | 5,136 | 5,396 |
| Citrus fruits | " | - | 15.5 | 22.0 | 26.2 | 30.1 |
| 0lives | " | - | 5.1 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Printed matter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { million } \\ & \text { lei } \end{aligned}$ | - | 15.8 | 17.3 | 18.9 | 22.1 |
| Cinema films | " | . | 6.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 |

Note: The values are given in external lei.

1 The following have buen taken into consideration: the contracting parties, the countries
under provisional accession,
ANNEX IX


|  | 1950 |  |  | 1960 |  |  | 1.965 |  |  | 1966 |  |  | 1967 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Exp. | Imp. | Total | Exp. | Imp. | Total | Exp. | Imp. | Total | Exp. | Imp. | Total | Exp. | Imp. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Luxembuirg | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.15 | 0.07 |
| Norway | $x$ | - | $x$ | 27.4 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| Nothorlands | 47.1 | 15.8 | 31.3 | 42.9 | 19.3 | 23.6 | 96.9 | 40.4 | 56.5 | 170.0 | 58.6 | 111.4 | 203.0 | 73.8 | 129.2 |
| Poland | 145.9 | 66.8 | 79.0 | 263.7 | 125.2 | 138.5 | 492.1 | 269.7 | 222.4. | 507.7 | 24\%.9. | 261.8 | 579.0 | 297.2 | 281.8 |
| Portugal | . | - | - | 14.4 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 24.2 | 13.9 | 10.3 | 14.9 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 21.7 | 12.8 | 8.9 |
| Spain | - | - | - | 6.4 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 66.2 | 37.9 | 28.3 | 60.1 | 29.1. | 31.0 | 151.4 | 76.1 | 75.3 |
| Sweden | 0.1 | $x$ | 0.1 | 42.8 | 14.3 | 28.5 | 82.5 | 37.7 | 44.8 | 119.2 | 39.5 | 79.7 | 137.1 | 36.4 | 100.7 |
| Burma | - | - | -. | 0.8 | 0.8 | -. | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 4.4 | 4.4 | - |
| Ceylon | - | - | - | 15.4 | 0.6 | $11: 3$ | 34.0 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 39.9 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 38.4 | 17.: | 27.2 |
| Ciprus | - | - | - | 5.2 | 3.3 | 2.) | 12.3 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 3.5 |
| India | - | - | - | 89.7 | 69.3 | 20.4 | 93.4 | 40.5 | 52.9 | 85.3 | 41.1. | 44.2 | 99.9 | 53.3 | 46.6 |
| Israel | 10.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 13.0 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 21.1 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 30.4 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 67.1 | 39.3 | 27.8 |
| Indonesia | - | - | - | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 22.0 | . 11.4 | 10.5 | 20.3 | 6.9 | 13.4 | 1.3 | - | 1.3 |
| Japan | - | - | - | x | $x$ | $x$ | 189.5 | 83.5 | 106.0 | 230.5 | 91.2 | 139.3 | 260.7 | 110.4 | 150.3 |
| Kuwait | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 6.1 | 6.1 | - | 17.9 | 17.9 | - | ${ }^{1} \%$ | 17.5 | - |
| Melaysia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 0.9 | 0.9 | - |
| Pakistan | - | - | - | - | -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42.9 | 13.9 | 24.0 |
| Singapore | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -0.35 | 0.35 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





