Eugeniusz Najlepszy
Józef Karpiński

INTENSITY AND STRUCTURE OF MUTUAL TRADE LINKS OF THE EUROPEAN CMEA COUNTRIES IN THE 1971—1980 YEARS

1. Introduction

In up to the present analysis concerning economic co-operation and foreign trade of socialist countries, the biggest attention has been paid to evaluation of the processes and qualitative phenomena which can not be quantified. Theoretical attempts of constructing the elements of international economic integration system have been preferred. The rules of the functioning of the international economic cooperation of the socialist countries have been critically analyzed. Defining more effective ways of developing institutional and material links in CMEA has been attempted on this basis.

However, there is a gap in empirical investigations concerning quantitative processes of the developing mutual material links which are the effect of the influence of foreign trade system of socialist countries, especially the processes of regional economic integration in CMEA. At the same time some economists, who undertake quantitative analysis of the involvement level of particular in socialist international labour distribution as well as efforts concerning the evaluating the character of the structural changes of the trade in CMEA, are faced with great difficulties. There have been sporadic occasional attempts concerning quantitative evaluation of developing the intensity and trade links structure of the CMEA countries.

This paper is the attempt of the empirical analysis of these processes of quantitative increase of commercial links in the CMEA countries. These processes occurred in the past decade. It aims at measuring the intensity of mutual trade links as well as defining geographical structure dependence of these countries on trade. The development of commercial links proves both deepening the economic complementarity of the socialist countries and real advancement of the processes of the international integration. As the level of complementarity of economic

structures of these countries increases, the results of the analysis make possible formulating more reliable conclusions concerning the rate of progress of economic integration in CMEA.

On the basis of this task it should be explained that omitting in this analysis out of Europe CMEA countries was caused mainly by their minimal role in the increase of international commercial turnover. There was little source material in this case as well.

Difficulties in comparativity of statistic data were an obstacle in this analysis. Statistic measure instruments, still discussive, were another problem. These instruments served quantification of the intensity and structure of the mutual trade links of the CMEA countries.

The necessity of limiting time space of the analysis to the 70's emerged mainly from the possibility of access to full and reliable statistic materials published in the year-books of the European CMEA member countries concerning the past decade. Though the authors aimed, in a sense, at initiating structural investigations concerning mutual trade of the CMEA countries, the measures of the intensity of international trade links defined here haven't been methodologically verified. This does not mean that it was limited only to the ordinary adapting or confirming the applicational usefulness of the methods proposed so far, the authors' own methodological proposals concerning this subject have been presented here because of the character and significance of the investigations concerning the structure of international trade of CMEA.

2. The method of measuring the intensity of trade flows

Applying described in the source material measures of the international trade intensitty requires the access to the definite kind of statistic information. It should be noted that CMEA organs do not publish a separate year-book of statistics of foreign trade of member countries. The Year-book of Statistics of the CMEA Member Countries,published by the Secretariate of the Council, does not give the possibility of estimations according to the required measures because of extremely aggregated character of presented data. On the other hand the attention should be paid to the limited usefulness of the statistic information included in UNO publications. [1] Official currency exchange rates are used here. These exchange rates are administratively defined by the economic authorities of the socialist countries usually without connecting them with buying power. [2]

In this situation, information contained in the year-books of statistics published by the individual CMEA countries served the purpose of these investigations. On the basis of the value of trade turnover between separate pairs of the countries in home currencies. the relations between particular currencies of the CMEA countries have been estimated. It allowed in turn to express in statistic account currency (rouble) the size of mutual trade turnover of the member CMEA countries.

---

[1] „Year-book of International Trade Statistics" UNO New York.

[2] G. Bakos, Niektoryje problemy strawnitielnogo analiza nacionalnych sistem cen. Materiały meždunarodnoj konferencji po srawnitielnomu analizu integracjonnych procesow w ramach EEC i SEW.

This way of data transformation led to initial statistic data concerning commercial exchange in CMEA only to global numbers of mutual turnover, omitting their division into particular imports and exports flows. [3]

Taking into account available statistic material the proper intensity measures of international exchange in the CMEA countries have been chosen. This choice was made after analyzing several proposed in the literature coefficients of the international commercial links intensity. The following criteria were taken into account:

a) possibility of achieving complete and comparable statistic data (the size of foreign trade turnover in CMEA countries),
b) relatively simple construction of the formula of the intensity coefficient which does not require computer technique during calculating,
c) condition of univocal interpretation of the economic contents of the received account results.

The need of taking into account the accessibility criterion to the particular data deciding about giving up such common and recommended in the source material intensity of the trade links measures as: consistence with coefficients (delta) or correlation coefficients.

As a result three simple coefficients served the purpose of the analysis of the intensity of the international commercial exchange in CMEA: [4]

1. international flows coefficient (Pm_{ij})

$$Pm_{ij} = \frac{X}{X_{ij}} \text{ for } i, j = 1, 2, 3 \ldots 7 \quad i \neq j$$

where:

Pm_{ij} — share of the exchange between i, j countries in global trade in CMEA
i, j — successive countries
x_{ij} — trade turnover — i country with j country
X — global mutual turnover of the European CMEA countries

Denotation of the countries

1. USSR
2. Poland
3. GDR
4. Czechoslovakia
5. Hungary
6. Bulgaria
7. Romania

$$Pm_{ij} \in \langle 0,1 \rangle$$

---

[3] Compare for instance the data concerning foreign trade turnover in the GDR, Year-book of statistics in 1977—1980.

[4] Compare: J. Kotyński, Struktura handlu międzynarodowego. Metody Oceny. PWE, Warszawa 1979, pages 25—29.

2. coefficent of the share in trade (U_{ij})

$$U_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{x_i} \times 100\% \qquad \text{for } ij = 1, 2, 3 \ldots 7 \text{ and } i \neq j$$

where:

U_{ij} — the exchange share between the given pair of ij countries

x_{ij} — trade turnover between „i" country and „j" country

X_i — global turnover of the countries foreign trade with the European CMEA member countries

$$U_{ij} \in \langle 0, 100\% \rangle$$

3. Hirschman's geographical trade concentration coefficient (M_i)

$$M_i = \frac{1}{1-n} - \frac{n}{1-n} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{j=i}^{n} \left(\frac{x_{ij}}{X_i}\right)^2}$$

where:

M_i — degree of the concentration of foreign trade of country i

x_{ij} — trade turnover of country i with country j

X_i — global foreign trade turnover of country i with the European CMEA member countries

$$M_i \in \langle 0,1 \rangle$$

The interpretation of the trade geographical concentration coefficient is the following:

Numercial value $M_i = 0$ means that there is a uniform distribution of the country's trade turnover between particular foreign partners in CMEA.

In case when $M_i > 0$, concentration of the country's foreign exchange with one or more member countries increases (U_{ij} coefficient provides us with this information).

When M_i coefficient reaches the value of 1, country i entirely concentrates its foreign trade turnover on the market of one selected country.

Selected and presented above measures of evaluating the intensity of commercial links of the CMEA countries were then calculated for equal section of 10 years, i.e. 1971—1980 decade.

3. Evaluation of the level of mutual trade links of the CMEA countries

The results of the calculations of main coefficients have been synthetically presented in form of specially constructed qualification tables (table I, table II).

It has been done to make the evaluation of structure of mutual trade links of the CMEA countries easier.

The premise of comparing presented below tables was the posibility of arranging the normative sections of the changes of numerical values of Pm_{ij}, U_{ij}, M_i coefficients related to the degree of differenciating the intensity of analyzed trade flows. Twenty one trade flows including all flows between seven member countries have been defined. They have been divided then into four basic groups which charcterize the classes of intensity of mutual trade links of the CMEA countries. The level of trade flows intensity has been acepted in the character of criterion of the division into these groups.

In case where additional differentiating of the trade flows intensity has been noticed in particular groups, it has been noted in the given column of table I.

Table I

NORMED GROUPS CHARACTERIZING CLASSES OF THE INTENSITY OF THE CMEA COUNTRIES' TRADE LINKS ON THE BASIS OF SECTIONS OF VARIABILITY OF FLOWS (Pm_{ij}) AND SHARE (U_{ij}) COEFFICIENTS:

No.	Groups of trade links according to the intensity class	Sections of the numercal values of international flow coefficients (Pm_{ij})	Sections of the numercial values of share in trade coefficients (U_{ij})
1.	trade links of USSR with others CMEA countries (group A)	$Pm_{ij} = 0.05—0.2$ (for USSR — GDR $Pm_{ij} = 0.1700$) (for USSR — Romania $Pm_{ij} = 0.0500$)	for USSR $U_{ij} = 13—25\%$ (share of the trade with Romania 7%) for Poland, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania $U_{ij} = 48—58\%$ for Bulgaria $U_{ij} = 73\%$
2.	Mutual trade links of Poland, GDR and Czechoslovakia (group B)	$Pm_{ij} = 0.03—0.05$	$U_{ij} = 12—18\%$
3.	Trade links of Poland, with Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia Bulgaria and Romania (group C)	$Pm_{ij} = 0.01—0.03$	for Poland, GDR, Czechoslovakia $U_{ij} = 3—9\%$ for Hungary, Romania $U_{ij} = 8—16\%$ for Bulgaria $U_{ij} = 6—10\%$
4.	Mutual trade links of Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria (group D)	$Pm_{ij} = 0.003—0.01$	for Hungary, Romania $U_{ji} = 2—8\%$ for Bulgaria $U_{ij} = 2—3\%$

Source: Calculations on the basis of the CMEA countries year-book from 1972—1981.

The supplement of table I is table II which ilustrates differences in forming the numercial value of concentration coefficient in the trade of particular countries.

Table II

AVERAGE VALUES OF COEFFICIENT OF CMEA COUNTRIES FOREIGN TRADE CONCENTRATION (M_i) IN 1971—1980

Country	Numercial values of concentration trade coefficient M_i
USSR	$M_i = 0.02$
Poland, GDR, Czchoslovakia, Hungary, Romania	$M_i = 0.21—0.34$
Bulgaria	$M_i = 0.55$

Source: Calculations on the basis of data contained in the CMEA countries' year-book from 1972—181.
year-book from 1972—1981.

General conclusion from the above analysis and classification can be formulated as follows: the most intensive trade links in CMEA in the examined period were between particular CMEA member countries and the USSR. Other East European countries' trade turnover was more or less vivid.

On the basis of empirical values of Pm_{ij} coefficient, average value of coefficient $Pm_{ij} \approx 0.1200$ in group A was defined. For other tree groups (groups B, C, D) average walue of coeficient $Pm_{ij} \approx 0.0200$. It means that commercial ties of the USSR with the CMEA countries were in the analyzed period six times more intensive than trade links among other CMEA countries (excluding the USSR).

At the same time foreign trade concentration coefficient defined for the Soviet Union (M_i), oscillating around zero, and coefficients of share (U_{ij}) of the particular CMEA countries in trade turnover with the USSR, indicated uniform geographical disposition of the USSR foreign turnover in CMEA. The only exception are definitely weaker commercial ties of the USSR with Romania ($U_{17} \approx 7\%$) and definitely stronger with the GDR ($U_{13} \approx 24\%$).

From the point of view of the European CMEA countries their commercial links with the USSR are particularly significant. Forming the numercial value of concentration coefficients ($M_i \in \langle 0.21; 0.34 \rangle$) is the evidence of this. The USSR absorbs on the average 50—60% mutual trade exchange of the CMEA countres. Particularly strong trade links were in this period between the USSR and Bulgaria. This fact was reflected by the coefficients of share in the trade (U_{ij}) and concentration coefficient (M_i), which were $U_{61} = 70\%$ and $M_6 = 0.55$ respectively.

It is also necessary to analyze directions of possible changes of the trade intensity in the first group of links (group A). This necessity is caused by the fact that this investigation deals with the period of 10 years.

Taking into consideration low numercial values of variability coefficients of the analyzed intensity measures 5—10% on the average and the fact that different directions changes of values of Pm_{ij} and U_{ij} coefficients do not allow to define the tendency of these changes, it has been assumed that on the whole links of group A were to a significant degree stable in the examined period.

Gradual equalizing the level of particular trade flows intensity of the USSR with its partners can be recorded. It is proved by the every year tightening the section of U_{ij} coefficients variability and decreasing the numercial value of the coefficient of the USSR foreign trade concentration with the CMEA countries (M_i); (M_i coefficient grew from 0.06 in 1971 to 0.01 in 1980).

Apart from this, continually progressing increase of trade links of Bulgaria with the Soviet Union should be noted in the examined years. Respective coefficients of trade flows and structure of the mutual turnover between these countries were formed as follows:

$Pm_{ij} = 0.1154$ (1971), $Pm_{ij} = 0.1336$ (1980)

$Pm_{i6} = 0.1154$ 1971, $Pm_{i6} = 0.1336$ (1980) and

The differences in the trade links intensity of other selected groups (apart from group A) are much smaller. Therefore the division into three other groups of links (group B, C, D) is less clear. It seems, however, that the analysis of spatial disposition of the intensity of these apparently close to each other volumes of the CMEA countries commercial streams is necessary.

The occurrence of polarisation phenomenon in mutual turnover of the CMEA countries with the USSR could be realized without elaborate empirical investigations. However, the existence of additional differences in the intensity of commercial flows among other CMEA countries (excluding the USSR) was more difficult to observe without through statistic analysis.

Trade links of this group of countries were calssified in three further groups B, C and D in table I.

Trade flows in group B including mutual trade links of Poland, GDR and Czechoslovakia were the most intensive. Their intensity was high both in the whole CMEA group (cofficient $Pm_{ij} \in (0.03; 0.05)$ and from the point of view of particular member countries (coefficients in the trade exchange of these countries U_{ij} were on the average 12—18%). On the whole links in group B were the average three times weaker than the analyzed commercial ties in group A (average numercial values of the intensity coefficients and structure were for group B: $Pm_{ij} \approx 0.04$; $U_{ij} \approx 15\%$; for group A $Pm_{ij} \approx 0.12$; $U_{ij} \approx 50\%$ respectively).

Trade links of Poland, GDR, Czechoslovakia with Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania (group C) were qualified as a group with definitely weaker intensity. Table I shows that the intensity of mutual links in group C compared with total international trade in CMEA was rather insignificant $Pm_{ij} \in (0.01; 0.03)$. However, the level of foreign trade intensity, evaluated from the point of view of particular countries in this group, was differentiated.

The trade with Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania played rather insignificant role for Poland, GDR and Czechoslovakia (3—9% in their turnover). For Hungary and Romania, however, trade exchange with Poland, GDR and Czechoslovakia was twice as much important (values of coefficient U_{ij} were 8—16%). Relatively weak trade links of Bulgaria with Poland, GDR and Czechoslovakia should be noted as well. The

share of these countries in Bulgarian foreign trade was hardly 1—6% in the examined period.

Mutual trade flows between Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria (defined by symbol D) are the last group of links.

Trade intensity in that group of links was the lowest both in CMEA (Pm_{ij}=0.0030—0.0100) and from the point of view of particular countries. The shares of mutual trade of the analyzed countries in their total turnover were 2—8%. The weakest trade links were here between Bulgaria with Hungary and Romania. Low numercial values of the coefficien of share of Bulgarian trade (U_{ij}=2—3%), prove this fact.

Observation of the forming the numercial values of the trade intensity coefficients in the examined 10 years allows us to claim that trade links of groups B, C, D had features of stability. Changes of values of the particular coefficients were insignificant (variability coefficients) estimated for Pm_{ij}, U_{ij} measures were not more than 15%) and multidirectional. [5] This made isolating the defined tendencies of changes difficult.

The progressing reduction of trade links of Bulgaria (according to Pm_{ij}, U_{ij} coefficients) with GDR and Czechoslovakia appeared. It was caused by the increase of commercial exchange between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

It should be noted here that even minimal changes of trade intensity coefficients in group A were reflected in the changes of the intensity of links of other groups. For instance, Poland weakened her commercial ties with the USSR in 1973—75. This fact influenced the increase of the coefficients of intensity with the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Since 1974 the intensity of trade exchange of Czechoslovakia with the USSR increased. This fact caused the decrease of Czechoslovakian links with the GDR and Poland. In the second half of the 70's Hungary increased trade turnover with the USSR. This in turn weakend the trade exchange with Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, Romania, however, in 1978—80 again intensified trade exchange with the Soviet Union and diminished the turnover with Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

More examples of short, few years' long fluctuations in the CMEA mutual trade intensity can be recorded. We will abstract from them in our further considerations because they were not permanent and did not change into characteristic tendency.

At present we would like to pay attention to the significance of the considered groups of flows on the basis of intensity classes in the global mutual trade of the CMEA countries. Table III provides the information concerning this subject.

Table III shows that the share of the discussed groups of flows in CMEA mutual trade were not subject to major changes in the examined period.

The value of shares of the analyzed groups for particular years oscillated around the mean arithmetic value for the discussed (fluctuations: 2—3%). In 1971—74 the share of group A in the total exchange

[5] An exception was variability coefficient of Pm_{67} (Bulgarian-Romanian trade) with was 16.0%.

Table III

THE SHARE IN THE MUTUAL TRADE OF EXPORTS-IMPORTS FLOWS INCLUDED IN THE SELECTED GROUPS IN 1971—1980

Exports-imports flows included in the group	Share in the CMEA countries mutual trade (in %)										The mean arithmetic for years 1971—80
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
A	72,8	72,4	70,3	69,6	72,4	70,8	71,7	72,6	74,2	75,3	72,2%
B	11,8	12,1	13,3	13,1	12,5	12,7	11,7	11,4	10,5	9,8	11,9%
C	13,9	14,0	14,8	15,4	13,4	14,7	14,6	14,2	13,3	13,1	14,2%
D	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,9	1,7	1,8	2,0	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,7%
A+B+C+D	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0%

Source: own calculation on the basis of the statistic year-book of the CMEA member countries for the years: 1971—1980.

of the CMEA countries decreased and the share of B and C groups increased. In the second half of the 70's the above tendency changed and and in 1978 the value of shares of A, B, C groups reached the level which similar to the first year of this analysis.

In 1979—80 further increase of A group's share and the decrease of B and C group' share in global mutual CMEA trade was recorded. Trade links in group D played an insignificant role in the mutual trade of the CMEA countries (about 1.7%). Their share in the global trade of CMEA slightly increased during the discussed decade (from 1.5% to 1.8%).

4. Model of spatial structure of mutual trade of the European CMEA countries

From the theoretical point of view at least three hipothetical models of spatial structure of commercial ties in CMEA can be formulated. [6].

a) Symetric model of mutual trade

The name of this model reflects the phenomenon of the same distribution of mutual turnover intensity in the whole system of the CMEA member countries. The intensity of commercial ties between analyzed countries has been at the similar level. Figure 1 presents the graphic form of the symetric model of mutual trade.

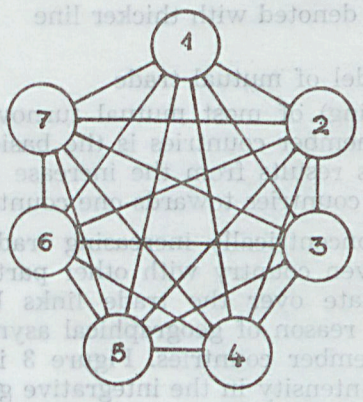


Fig. 1 Symetric model of trade

Symbols:

Numbers from 1 .... 7 mean the European CMEA member countries

this line means trade links between countries having the same intensity

[6] In 1971 F. Kozma, made a little different type of graphic model of the CMEA trade links. The relation between exports of a given country and its national income was the measure of the economic ties between the countries. See F. Kozma, Economics Integration and Economic Strategy, Budapest 1982, page 122, 123 (figure 16, 17).

b) Diversified model of mutual trade

The intensity of mutual trade links is definitely diversified in this model. It means that some of the examined countries have more intensive trade links with one another than with other CMEA member countries. It is presented by Figure 2.

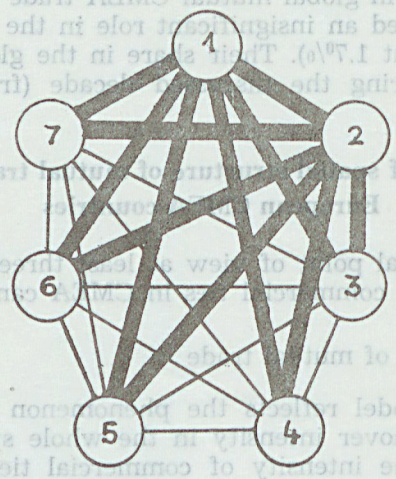


Fig. 2 Diversified model of trade

Symbols:

— more intensive trade links between the CMEA countries were denoted with thicker line

c) Concentric model of mutual trade

Concentration (attracing) of most mutual turnover in integrative grouping by one of the member countries is the basic feature of this model. Concentration process results from the increase of trade flows intensity of almost all member countries towards one country.

As a results of concentrically increasing trade flows intensity, commercial links of a given country with other participants of the integrative grouping dominate over the trade links between other member countries. This is the reason of geographical asymmetry of foreign trade structure of other member countries. Figure 3 ilustrates the concentric system mutual trade intensity in the integrative grouping.

In order to define empirically, which of the above hypothetically presented models in the best way describes really existing system of trade links in CMEA in the analyzed period, disposition of trade exchange intensity in this grouping was graphically illustrated, using Pm_{ij} coefficients calculated before. Average numercial values of coefficient Pm_{ij} for 1971—1980 were assumed in a given case.[7] Figure 4 presents empirical model of geographical disposition of trade links intensity of the European CMEA countries.

[7] In paragraph convergence of the results of Pm_{ij} coefficient with the evaluations of other measeres was showed. Therefore they were recognized as representative for the whole analisis.

Graphically presented empirical picture of trade links intensity is in its share very close to this concentric model. The Soviet Union absorbs most of mutual trade turnover of CMEA. Trade links of the CMEA with other CMEA countries are six times more intensive than commercial links between other CMEA countries. [8]

Group A (the highest intensity of the links) emerged from the whole system of CMEA trade links.

This group of links has a decisive significance for the whole grouping — its flow constitutes 7.2% of the all trade flows in CMEA.

General trade links in group A were formed at a very close to each other level (apart from definitely weaker ties with Romania [9)] and stronger than the others ties with Bulgaria [10)].

The attention should also be paid to strong concentration of foreign trade of other CMEA countries with the USSR. This concentration is contrasted with uniform distribution of Soviet trade turnover among particular member countries.

Calculations prove that the system of mutual trade links of the CMEA countries is not subject to fur ther polarization (it means that the disproportion between the intensity of group A links and the other groups of commercial ties in CMEA has not been intensified). On the other hand noting shows the weakening of his polarization. This can imply beginning the tendency towards evolving more symetrical model of foreign trade.

Apart from group A, the system of commercial ties in CMEA is to the highest degree close to the symmetrical model. However, the intensity of trade links in B, C and D groups did not develop at the same level between particular member countries.

Trade links between Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia (group B) were characterized by three times weaker intensity compared with the links of group A. These links, however, were three times more intensive than other mutual links of the CMEA countries. It should be noted that commercial ties of group B did not play a significant role in the general structure of CMEA trade links. They were 11.9% of the total trade exchange of the whole integrative grouping. The results of calculation show that relative intensity in group B was not significantly changed. The trade intensity level was not made equal with group A.

Trade links between Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary Bulgaria, Romania (group C) were 14.2% of CMEA mutual trade. The evaluation of trade intensity distribution shows that the exchange with Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia significantly influenced trade capacities of Hungary and Romania. This phenomenon in the opposite direction was insignificant.

---

8) According to P_{mij} coefficient.

9) According to P_{mij} coefficient.

10) According to U_{ij} coefficient.

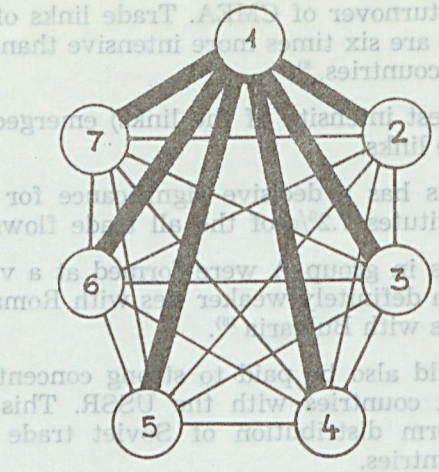


Fig. 3 Concentric model of trade

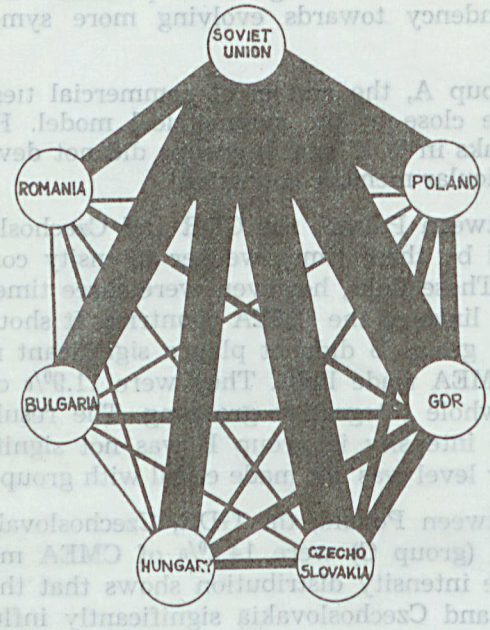


Fig. 4 Empirical model of spatial structure of trade links intensity in CMEA according to Pm_{ij} coefficient

Intensity of trade links between the European CMEA countries is ilustrated approximately by the thickness of lines. 1 mm line is approximately equal with the numercial value of flow coefficient $Pm_{ij} = 0.0100$

Trade links between the discussed countries and Bulgaria decreased as a result of Bulgarian intensive commercial ties with the USSR. Bulgaria limited its links with Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia and extended commercial ties with the Soviet Union.

Trade links between Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania (group D) were of the lowest intensity. The links in this group played an insignificant role in CMEA trade (1.7%). The weakest trade links were between Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

Finally, the attention should be paid to the problem of forming the range of the discussed groups. It means their share in the global trade turnover in CMEA.

Diagram 1

Average share of trade flows classified according to A, B, C, D groups in global mutual turnover of the European CMEA countries in 1971—1980.

A	B	C	D
72%	12%	14%	2%

Trade flows in group A were 3/4 of CMEA countries mutual trade.[11] The results of calculations for particular years prove that this relation was not significantly changed during the examined period. This result confirms the thesis concerning the concentric model of mutual trade links of the European CMEA countries.

Conclusion

The evaluation of the intensity and structure of mutual trade links of the European CMEA countries for the 70's has only been attempted in this paper.

The results presented here are still far from the ideal since there was a lack of access to the source information.

It seems, however, that the attempt of explaning the main tendencies of structural development of the foreign exchange of the CMEA member countries should have been under taken.

Explaining the factors and mechanisms influencing the way of forming the mutual exchange between the CMEA member countries should be the next stage of the analysis of the development of the socialist countries trade links.

[11] Data in this range are presented in table III.