

A Data Set of Central European Trade, 1885–1933

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Abstract

I have compiled a large data-set that comprises well above 50,000 observations of regional trade flows in Europe between 1885 and 1933, i.e. before and after World War One (WWI). This short paper summarizes the particular features and advantages of this data, explains necessary assumptions and corrections, and presents a list of all primary data sources used to create the data-set.

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1 Data

I have compiled a large data-set that comprises well above 50,000 observations of regional trade flows in Europe before and after World War One (WWI). The data-set covers six years, namely three years (1885, 1910 and 1913) before and three years (1925, 1926, and 1933) after WWI. The main share of the data is given by railway shipments, which accounted for about 85 per cent of total trade in the region at the time.

The definition of exporting and importing regions in the data set follows that of the German railway statistics, which are the starting point and largest single source. The original railway statistics report trade of about 60 entities, which I have consolidated. As a result, our data-set comprises in total 43 consolidated transport districts (CTD) (cf. table 1 in appendix A). 31 out of these 43 CTD in the data-set are both ‘exporters’ (marked gray in table 1) and ‘importers’. Additional 12 CTD are only ‘importers’, i.e. I observe exports from 31 CTD into 43 CTD, including themselves. The German statistics would allow to have Austria and Bohemia as separate exporters in the data set, i.e. yielding 32 exporters and 44 importers. Yet, data on internal trade between Austria and Bohemia before WWI are incomplete compared to internal data for Cisleithania as a whole. In order to loose as few observations from balancing the sample as possible, I opt for aggregating the two TD as CTD #34.

For each of the resulting 1,333 ($= 31 \times 43$) bilateral trade pairs, the data-set contains observations of trade in seven commodity groups in metric tons. The goods selected represent a wide array of sectors of the economy: rye - an important agricultural product; brown coal and hard coal - natural resources used for power generation in industry and transport and for domestic heating, as well as coke, which is a key input in iron and steel making. Furthermore, the data-set covers three groups of processed industrial products: iron and steel (semi-) manufactures, cardboard and paper-products, and finally chemical products.

The main original sources are the following annual series *Statistik der Güterbewegung auf Deutschen Eisenbahnen* before WWI and *Die Güterbewegung auf Deutschen Eisenbahnen* after WWI as well as *Rocznik Statystyczny Przewozu Towarów na Polskich Kolejach Państwowych* for Poland.¹

The special feature of these German and Polish sources is that they provide this information at the level of administrative transport districts (TD). Particularly the fact that the definition of regions is maintained after WWI makes the data unique. A second feature is the report of intra-area trade,

¹Titles in English (in the order of appearance): *Statistics of the Movement of Goods on German Railways*, *Movement of Goods on German Railways*, and *Statistical Yearbook of the Movement of Goods on Polish State Railways*.

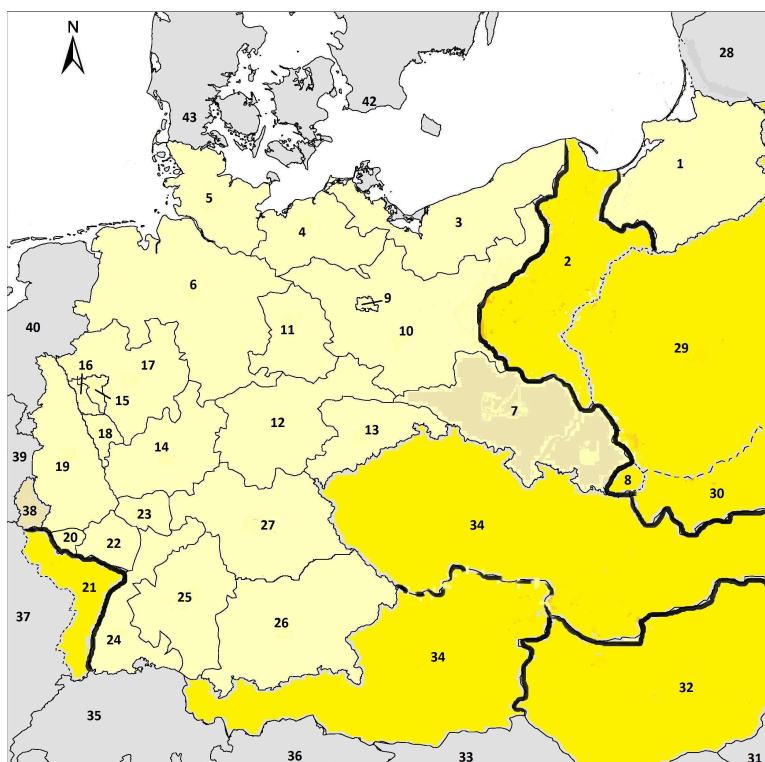


Figure 1: Central Europe, consolidated transport districts in the data set

i.e. the area both ‘exports’ and receives the traded goods. The reason is that the Polish (and also the Saargebiet’s) sources have been modeled on the German example. The Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and French authorities did not provide any comparable statistics on railway shipments broken down by district or region. They usually report aggregate data. Yet, the German statistics can substitute such records in case of bilateral trade between foreign regions and German TDs taking the imports of the latter as exports of the former. Nonetheless, goods-specific data on the residual foreign trade of the foreign regions is needed as well as on their internal trade. For the cases where information on internal trade was unavailable, internal trade was proxied by subtracting exports from production following Wei’s (1996) procedure. In some very rare cases, where this procedure was not feasible, used circumstantial evidence on the absence of certain trade relations was used, if the sources could be regarded as reliable. Where neither of these approaches was feasible or sensible, observations were entered as missing. All details concerning the sources used and means of approximation are described in table 2 and table 3 in appendix B). The reconstruction of data is feasible because the definition of product groups is well described in the German statistics and quite narrow, with the exception of paper and cardboard.

Moreover, it follows the categories of the international trade statistics. For instance, the Polish trade statistics do not report data of all chemical products commonly, but report separately acids, soda and chemical salts (*kwasy*, *soda wszelka*, and *sol chemiczny*). Hence, the solution was to construct an artificial Polish basket of chemical products comparable to the one of the German trade statistics using the figures on chemical salts from the Polish 1926 record, supplemented by information of the Polish 1931 record, which gives movements of chemical goods in greater detail.

An overview of the data by cross-section is provided by table 4 and table 5 in appendix C. The cross-sections are nearly complete, the share of missing observations is mostly between 0% and 5%. Only for 1885, the share of missing observations is higher, namely 100% in case of coke, and about 10% in case of other commodities. In later years, only for trade in chemicals the share of missing observations is consistently higher, ranging from 5% to 10%. It is also notable that many of the observations indicate the absence of any trade at all. This is not surprising as the data is highly disaggregated. The share of observations equalling zero is much lower for industrial goods (25%–50%) than for raw materials (63%–84%). The quantile measures indicate that the distribution of trade in each of the goods is strongly positively skewed. The skewness of the data is illustrated by figures 2 to 8 in appendix C. These figures show the total number of observations per weight interval, ignoring zero observations (in logs).

The considerable change in Germany's, Poland's, and Austria's territories can be accounted for strikingly well by the data-set. Territorial changes between Germany and Poland, Germany and France, Poland and Russia, or Austria and Hungary took place along the boundaries of the areas defined as TDs (cf. map 1).² Still, some disruptions in the statistical records cannot be captured, i.e. the post-WWI data are not fully comparable to the pre-WWI records. Most importantly though, the German postwar statistics kept up the definition of TDs if possible and accounted separately for Alsace-Lorraine as well as for the different Polish regions by introducing separate, new TDs. One of these new TDs results from the division of the former Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien), into a German and a Polish part, namely Upper Silesia and East Upper Silesia (Ost-Oberschlesien), respectively. Another new TD results from the division of the districts of Posen and of West-Prussia. A small part of each district remained part of Germany. Both of these parts were merged to become the Borderland of Posen-West Prussia (TD 12: Grenzmark Posen-Westpreußen) after the war. The larger part of each former TD merged to form a new district, West Poland (TD 47), that was part of postwar Poland. Since the number of regions in each cross-section

²That is the case with the Saargebiet, West Prussia as well as Alsace and Lorraine. The reshaping of TDs in the cases of Northern Schleswig, Eupen and Memel is unproblematic because of their negligible economic influence.

of the panel must be the same, one basically has two options. One may opt either for non-ambiguous demarcation, i.e. to compile regions alongside the actual postwar barriers, or for comparable shape of regions before and after the war, i.e. to construct bi-national regions. In this case consistency of the cross section is preferred over the splitting of the region.

A second problem is that the postwar TDs of “East Poland” and “Galicia” are not identical to prewar “Kingdom of Poland” and “Galicia”. The postwar TD “East Poland” corresponded to both the former Kingdom of Poland and to the region east of it, i.e. the Eastern Borderlands (*kresy*). Thus, the postwar area of East Poland is larger than the former Kingdom. In contrast, the TD “Galicia” was smaller after WWI, because it had included the Bukovina beforehand.³ I presume that both issues only pose a minor problem for the empirical analysis, since the changes occurred in terms of geography rather than in terms of economic activity. Both the *kresy* and the Bukovina were sparsely populated and purely agricultural areas.

³Data were taken for Galicia *and* the Bukovina from the Austrian statistics as to make them comparable to the German definition of the TD Galicia.

2 References

Wei, Shang-Jin (1996), "Intra-national vs. International Trade: How Stubborn are Nations in Global Integration?", *NBER Working Paper No. 5531*.

For data sources see the appendix B.

A Compilation of regions; Definition of center cities

Table 1: Consolidated transport districts (CTD) in the data-set (exporters and importers)

Prewar TDs acc. to German statistics		Postwar TDs acc. to German statistics		Region in the data set, aggregated TD			
Name of TD	#TD	Name of TD	#TD	#CTD	#prewar	#postwar	Center city
East Prussia	1a	East Prussia	1	1	1a	1	Kaliningrad
West Prussia	1b						
Posen	12	West Poland (former German Territories, excl. East Upper Silesia)	47	2	1b+12	47	Poznan
Pomerania	3	Pomerania	3	3	3	3	Szczecin
Mecklenburg	5	Mecklenburg	5	4	5	5	Güstrow
Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck	7	Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck	7	5	7	7	Kiel
Hannover, Braunschweig, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe	11	Oldenburg, Stade	11a				
		Hannover, Braunschweig, Schaumburg-Lippe	11b	6	11	11a+b	Verden
		Upper Silesia	13				
City of Breslau	14	Stadt Breslau	14				
Province of Lower Silesia	15	Province of Lower Silesia	15	7	14+15	13+14+15	Wroclaw
Oppeln	13	East Upper Silesia	47a	8	13	47a	Gliwice
Berlin	16	Berlin, center	16a				
Berlin suburbs	16a	Berlin, periphery	16b	9	16+16a	16a+16b	Berlin
Brandenburg	17	Borderland of Posen-West Prussia	12				
Anhalt und Magdeburg	18	Brandenburg	17	10	17	17+12	Fürstenwalde
		Anhalt und Magdeburg	18	11	18	18	Magdeburg
		Merseburg, Erfurt	19a				
Thuringia and the administrative districts of Merseburg and Erfurt	19	Thuringia and the administrative districts of Merseburg and Erfurt	19b	12	19	19a+b	Rudolstadt
Greater Leipzig	20a	Leipzig	20a				
Saxony and Leipzig	20	Saxony and Leipzig	20	13	20+20a	20+20a	Dresden
		Frankfurt a.M.	21a				
Hesse-Nassau, Upper Hesse	21	Hesse-Nassau, Upper Hesse	21	14	21	21+21a	Gießen
Ruhr basin (Westphalia)	22	Ruhr basin (Westphalia)	22	15	22	22	Dortmund
Ruhr basin (Rhine province)	23	Ruhr basin (Rhine province)	23	16	23	23	Oberhausen
Westphalia, Lippe, Waldeck	24	Westphalia, Lippe (and Waldeck)	24	17	24	24	Lippstadt
Rhine province right of the river Rhine	25	Rhine province right of the river Rhine	25	18	25	25	Mülheim
		Cologne	26a				
Rhine province left of the river Rhine and Cologne	26	Rhine province left of the river Rhine	26	19	26	26+26a	Cologne
Saar	27	Saar	27	20	27	27	Saarbrücken
Lorraine	29						
Alsace	30	Alsace+Lorraine	44	21	29+30	44	Strasbourg
Ludwigshafen, Mannheim	34	Ludwigshafen, Mannheim	34				
Bavarian Palatine (excl. Ludwigshafen)	31	Bavarian Palatine (excl. Ludwigshafen)	31	22	31+34	31+34	Neustadt a.d. Weinstr.
Hesse (excl. Upper Hesse)	32	Hesse (excl. Upper Hesse)	32	23	32	32	Darmstadt
Baden	33	Baden	33	24	33	33	Karlsruhe
Württemberg, Hohenzollern	35	Württemberg, Hohenzollern	35	25	35	35	Stuttgart
		Munich	36a				
South Bavaria	36	South Bavaria	36	26	36	36+36a	Munich

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Table 1: Consolidated transport districts (CTD) in the data-set (exporters and importers)

Name of TD	#TD	Name of TD	#TD	#CTD	#prewar	#postwar	Center city
North Bavaria	37	North Bavaria	37	27	37	37	Nuremberg
Russia	50	Memel	45				
		Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland	50b/d				
		Russia	50a	28	50	50a+50b/d+45	Moscow
Kingdom of Poland	51	East Poland	51	29	51	51	Warsaw
Galicia, Bukovina	52	Galicia (Poland)	52	30	52	52	Przemysl
Romania	52a	Romania	52a	31	52a	52a	Bukarest
Hungary, Slavonia, Croatia	53	Hungary	53	32	53	53	Budapest
Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece	53a	Yugoslavia	53a	33	53a	53a	Beograd
Bohemia	54	Czechoslovakia	54				
Austria (without Bohemia, Galicia)	55	Austria	55				
Cisleithania		Cisleithania		34	54+55	54+55	Vienna
Switzerland	56	Switzerland	56	35	56	56	Bern
Italy	57	Italy	57	36	57	57	Rome
France	58	France (without Alsace, Lorraine)	58	37	58	58	Paris
Luxemburg	59	Luxembourg	59	38	59	59	Luxemburg
Belgium	60	Belgium	60	39	60	60	Brussels
Netherlands	61	Netherlands	61	40	61	61	Utrecht
Great Britain	62	Great Britain	62	41	62	62	London
Sweden, Norway	63	Sweden, Norway	63	42	63	63	Gothenburg
		Northern Schleswig	48				
Denmark	64	Denmark (without Schleswig)	64	43	64	48+64	Kopenhagen

end of table

Notes: Center cities were chosen either because they were most important economic center of the TD or because they were centrally situated between several important economic centers of the TD (see text). Gray rows indicate exporting regions in the data-set.

B Data sources and methods of compilation of exports, imports, and internal trade (unrelated to trade of German regions)

Table 2: Sources and methods of compilation of prewar data

Good(s), goods' group	Region	Year	Source(s)	Source(s) provide(s) data on	Computation, assumptions
Brown coal	Bohemia	1885	1; 7	Production; sales of Bohemian coal	Sales within Cisleithania minus local and railways consumption as well as exports to Austria and Galicia
Brown coal	Bohemia	1885	1; 7	Exports across custom border; Shipments into other crownlands	Same distribution of exports as in 1910. Galicia did not receive coal from Bohemia.
Brown coal	Bohemia	1910; 1913	1; 19	Exports across custom border; Shipments into other crownlands	Galicia did not receive coal from Bohemia.
Brown coal	Bohemia	1910; 1913	1; 19	Production; Internal shipments	Sales within Cisleithania minus local and railways consumption as well as exports to Austria and Galicia
Hard coal	Bohemia	1885	1; 7	Production; Sales of Bohemian coal	Sales within Bohemia plus sales within Cisleithania minus local and railways consumption as well as exports to Austria and Galicia.
Hard coal	Bohemia	1885	1; 7	Shipments into other crownlands	Galicia did not receive coal from Bohemia.
Hard coal	Bohemia	1910; 1913	1; 7	Production; Internal shipments	Sales within Cisleithania minus exports to Austria.
Hard coal	Bohemia	1910; 1913	1; 7	Production; Shipments into other crownlands in 1907	Galicia did not receive coal from Bohemia; Export to Austria assumed to take the same export to production share as in 1907.
Hard coal	Bohemia	1885-1913	1; 3; 4	Exports across custom border	Exports of Cisleithania minus exports across the custom border of all other Cisleithanian crownlands than Bohemia.
Coke	Bohemia	1885-1913	1; 2	Exports across custom border	Exports in 1910 were entirely attributed to Germany
Coke	Bohemia	1885-1913	1	Shipments into other crownlands	
Coke	Bohemia	1885-1913	1; 7	Production; exports	Production minus exports
Brown coal	Galicia	1885	1	Production; local consumption	Internal trade equal to production minus local consumption* and exports.
Brown coal	Galicia	1910; 1913	1	Internal trade	
Brown coal	Galicia	1885-1913	1; 2; 15	Foreign trade	Exports negligible.
Hard coal	Galicia	1885-1913	1; 12	Internal shipments; railway consumption	Sales within Cisleithania minus local consumption, exports, and railway consumption, assumed to constantly take the 1908 share (based on [12]).
Hard coal	Galicia	1885-1913	1; 10; 13; 15	Exports across custom border; imports of Poland	Exports to the Russian Empire attributed entirely to Poland (based on the information in [10, 13, 15]).
Hard coal	Galicia	1885	1; 7	Shipments within Cisleithania; imports of Bohemia	Exports to Austria in 1885 equal to zero.
Hard coal	Galicia	1910	1; 15	Shipments within Cisleithania	Share of sales to Austria in total sales within Cisleithania to be the same as in 1913. Exports to Bohemia negligible.
Hard coal	Galicia	1913	1; 15	Shipments within Cisleithania; exports to other crownlands	Only exports from Western Galicia considered for exports to Austria. Exports to Bohemia negligible.
Coke	Galicia	1885-1913	1	Production; exports	Internal trade negligible but non-zero (set to 1t).
Iron+steel s.m.	Galicia	1885	8	Production	Production of on fasson iron and plates is taken as total production. Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Exports equal to zero.
Iron+steel s.m.	Galicia	1910; 1913	15	Production; exports	Production in 1913 to be the same as in 1910 (based on [15]). Exports in 1910 to be the same as in 1913. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Iron+steel s.m.	Galicia	1910	10	Exports	Exports assumed to be zero (valid for all countries but: A countries). Exports through custom station "Granica" in 1908 taken as proxy for exports to Poland in 1910.
Iron+steel s.m.	Galicia	1913	15	Exports	Exports from Eastern Galicia negligible (based on [15]).

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Table 2: Sources and methods of compilation of prewar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
Rye	Galicia	1885-1913	5	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports to Germany and seed grain*. Exports to other regions negligible for the calculation of internal trade.
Paper+cardboard	Galicia	1910	16; 17; 18	Production 1908; Exports by largest producers 1908; Production 1908-1910 in Cisleithania	Growth rate of Galician production between 1908 and 1910 the same as of overall paper production in Cisleithania. Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Only exports by the largest producers taken into account. Export share constant between 1908 and 1910.
Paper+cardboard	Galicia	1885; 1913	6; 18	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Export/production share in 1885 and 1913 assumed to be the same as in 1910.
Brown coal	Austria	1885	1	Production; local consumption	In case data na. internal trade equal to production minus local and railway consumption*, and exports.
Brown coal	Austria	1910-1913	1; 7	Internal shipments; partly shipments within "inland" (e.g. Moravia, Silesia)	"Inland" shipments are taken as internal shipments, i.e. no exports to Bohemia and Galicia (based on [7]).
Brown coal	Austria	1885	1; 7	Exports (n.a. for Moravia, Silesia); Imports Bohemia	Moravian and Silesian exports abroad and into Galicia are negligible.
Brown coal	Austria	1910-1913	1; 7	Exports; shipments to crownlands (n.a. for Moravia, Silesia); Imports Bohemia	"Inland" shipments are taken as internal shipments, i.e. no exports to Bohemia and Galicia (based on [7]).
Hard coal	Austria	1885-1913	1	Production; local consumption; internal trade exc. for Moravia, Silesia	In case data na. - i.e. Moravia, Silesia - internal trade is equal to production minus local and railway consumption*, and exports.
Hard coal	Austria	1885	1; 7	Exports; shipments to crownlands (n.a. for Moravia, Silesia); Bohemian imports in 1880; 1890	Bohemian imports from other crownlands attributed entirely to Austria as exports. Linear interpolation between 1880 and 1890 for 1885; Use for coking at mines in Moravia assumed to be 80% of overall use for coking.
Hard coal	Austria	1910-1913	1; 13; 15; 7	Exports; shipments to crownlands (n.a. for Moravia, Silesia); Bohemian imports 1885-1907; Polish imports 1908/10	Export (to Bohemia) to production relation the same in 1910, 1913 as in 1907; Use for coking at mines in Moravia in 1910 assumed to be 80% of overall use for coking. Exports to Galicia assumed to have been 500 tons in 1910, i.e. 1% of its joint import from Poland and Moravia in 1908, which is known. Exports to the Russian Empire attributed entirely to Poland.
Coke	Austria	1885-1913	1	Production at mines / ironworks	Internal trade equal to production at mines minus exports. Share of production of coke at ironworks in Moravia in 1910 assumed to be equal to 1913. No shipments to other crownlands.
Coke	Austria	1885-1913	1; 11; 13; 15; 7	Exports across customs, Bohemian imports in 1885-1907, Polish imports 1910, 1912	Bohemian imports from other crownlands attributed entirely to Austria as exports. Export (to Bohemia) to production relation the same in 1910, 1913 as in 1907. Export to Poland in 1910 is residual of total Polish import and imports from Germany. 1912 Share of exports to Poland in exports to Russia applied to 1913. Export to Russia in 1885 entirely attributed to Poland.
Brown coal, hard coal, coke	Cisleithania	1885-1913	1	Internal trade; shipments into other crownlands	Internal trade of coals and coke is given by the internal trade of the individual regions (see above) plus their bilateral trade.
Iron+steel s.m.	Cisleithania	1885	6	Production	Production of steel products and iron and steel plates is regarded as total production. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.

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Table 2: Sources and methods of compilation of prewar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
Iron+steel s.m.	Cisleithania	1910; 1913	17	Internal sales	Data is restricted to sales of cartelized producers. The share of cartelized production in total production was between 85% and 100%, depending on the specific product. Data on certain products is n.a. in 1913 (corresponding to 15% of the production in 1910). Its share was assumed to have developed similar to the residual production since 1910.
Paper+cardboard	Cisleithania	1885	6	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Paper+cardboard	Cisleithania	1910; 1913	16; 17; 18	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Rye	Cisleithania	1885-1913	5	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports and seed grain*.
All (excl. chemicals)	Cisleithania	1885-1913	3; 4	Foreign trade of Austria-Hungary; Exports of Hungary	Exports of Austria-Hungary minus exports of Hungary. Exports from Cisleithania to Hungary given by Hungarian imports from Cisleithania.
Brown coal, hard coal, coke	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1885-1913	1	Internal trade; shipments into other crownlands	Internal trade of coals and coke is given by the internal trade of the individual regions (see above) plus their bilateral trade.
Iron+steel s.m.	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1885	6	Production Cisleithania	Production of steel products and iron and steel plates is regarded as total production. Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Production of Galicia subtracted. Exports into Galicia negligible.
Iron+steel s.m.	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1910; 1913	17	Internal sales	Data is restricted to sales of cartelized producers. The share of cartelized production in total production was between 85% and 100%, depending on the specific product. Data on certain products is n.a. in 1913 (corresponding to 15% of the production in 1910). Its share was assumed to have developed similar to the residual production since 1910. Internal trade of Galicia subtracted. Imports from and exports into Galicia negligible.
Paper+cardboard (excl. Galicia)	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1885	6	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Internal trade of Galicia subtracted. Imports from and exports into Galicia negligible.
Paper+cardboard (excl. Galicia)	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1910; 1913	16; 17; 18	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Internal trade of Galicia subtracted. Imports from and exports into Galicia negligible.
Rye (excl. Galicia)	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1885-1913	5	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports and seed grain*. Internal trade of Galicia subtracted. Imports from and exports into Galicia negligible.
All (excl. hard coal, chemicals)	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1885-1913	3;4	Foreign trade of Austria-Hungary; Exports of Hungary	Exports of Austria-Hungary minus exports of Hungary. Exports from Cisleithania to Hungary given by Hungarian imports from Cisleithania. Exports of the Galician part negligible for total exports.
Hard coal (excl. Galicia)	Cisleithania (excl. Galicia)	1885-1913	1	Exports	Accumulated exports of Bohemia and Austria.
Brown coal, Hard coal, rye	Hungary	1885-1913	21	Production	Internal Trade equal to production minus exports and installation consumption* or seed grain*, respectively. Coal used for the production of briquettes and coke is not considered.
Coke	Hungary	1885	24	Production 1903	Production in 1885 assumed to be the same as in 1903 (reasonable because of the amount of exports in 1885). Internal trade given by production minus exports.
Coke	Hungary	1910; 1913	21	Production	Exports to Austria assumed to be negligible.

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Table 2: Sources and methods of compilation of prewar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
Iron+steel s.m.	Hungary	1910; 1913	20; 22; 23	Production in 1898, 1913; # of workers in industry 1910-1900	Production determined by linearly interpolating the relation of production in 1898/workers in 1900 and the production/worker relation in 1913. Internal trade given by production minus exports.
Paper+cardboard	Hungary	1885-1913	16; 18; 22; 24	Production in 1898, 1908, 1909, 1913; # of workers in industry 1910-1900	Rate of production increase between 1898 and 1908 linearly extrapolated to 1885. Production increase between 1908 and 1909 linearly extrapolated to 1910. Internal trade given by production minus exports.
Hard coal	Hungary	1885-1913	3; 7; 15	Exports; imports of Bohemia, Galicia	No exports of hard coal to Bohemia. No exports to Galicia in 1910 and 1913 and negligible in 1885.
Brown coal	Hungary	1885-1913	3; 7; 15	Exports; imports of Bohemia, Galicia	Exports to Galicia very small (= 1t) in 1913. No exports of brown coal to Bohemia in 1910 and 1913.
Coke	Hungary	1885-1913	3; 7; 15	Exports; imports of Bohemia, Galicia	Exports to Galicia about twice the exports to Western Galicia. No exports of coke to Bohemia in 1910 and 1913.
Iron+steel s.m., paper + cardboard, rye	Hungary	1885-1913	3	Exports	No exports into the Kingdom of Poland
Hard coal	Kingdom of Poland (KP)	1885	14	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus installation consumption*. Exports negligible.
Hard coal, brown coal	KP	1910; 1913	28	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus installation consumption*.
Coke	KP	1910; 1913	9	Production 1910, 1912	Production in 1885 negligible, i.e. set equal to 1t. Rate of production increase between 1910 and 1912 linearly extrapolated to 1913. Internal trade equal to production minus exports. Exports assumed to be about the same in 1913 as in 1910.
Chemicals, paper	KP	1910; 1913	9	Production 1910, 1912	Rate of production increase between 1910 and 1912 linearly extrapolated to 1913. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Iron+steel s.m.	KP	1885-1913	27	Production in 1890-1913 of all total production, Details for 1910-1912	Share of specific semi-manufactures in the total production of semi-manufactures is the same in 1913 as in 1912 and the same in 1885 as in 1910. The value for 1885 is extrapolated from the rate of growth between 1890 and 1895. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Rye	KP	1910; 1913	20	Production 1913	Production in 1910 assumed to be the same as in 1913. Grain seed assumed to be 15% of production. Exports in 1913 assumed to be negligible.
Brown coal, coke	KP	1910; 1913	9; 14; 15; 29	Exports 1909-1911, Import data of other regions	Export to other countries than Germany and Russia negligible.
Hard coal	KP	1910; 1913	9; 13; 25; 26; 28	Exports 1908, Exports to Russia and abroad, 1910-1913	Exports in 1910 (residual from those to Russia and Germany) attributed to Austria and Galicia Ū their respective share determined by the share in 1908. Exports to Austria in 1913 assumed to be the same share in Austrian imports from Russia as in 1910. Exports to following countries negligible: Bohemia, France, Benelux, Great Britain, and Denmark. (Assumptions based on the information given in [13]). The Russian source [25] gives higher exports, the British source [26] confirms the figures from [9, 13, 28]
Paper+cardboard	KP	1885	14	Exports into Russia	Assuming the same share as in 1910 for specific papers in total paper exports.

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Table 2: Sources and methods of compilation of prewar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
Chemicals, paper	KP	1910-1913	9; 26	Exports 1909-1911	Extrapolation of exports using the growth rate of production. Exports to other countries than Germany and Russia assumed to be negligible in 1913.
Iron+steel s.m.	KP	1885-1913	9; 13; 14	Foreign trade 1885, 1910-1912	Export share in production of 1912 applied to 1913. Share of goods in consideration in overall exports assumed to be constant over time. Exports to other countries than Germany and Russia assumed to be negligible in 1885 and 1913.
Rye	KP	1910	9; 13	Exports 1908, Exports to Russia and "other" countries, 1909-1911	Distribution of exports (residual from those to Russia and Germany) following the same shares as in 1908.

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Table 3: Sources and methods of compilation of postwar data

Good(s), goods' group	Region	Year	Source(s)	Source(s) provide(s) data on	Computation, assumptions
Hard coal	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	37	Internal sales of Saargebiet's pits	1925 and 1926 data is approximated by assuming that good-specific shipments developed proportionately to total internal trade with coals and coke between 1925 and 1928.
Brown coal	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35; 37	Internal shipments by rail in 1928; Internal sales 1925-1928	
Coke	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	37	Production of Saargebiet's pits	Internal trade given by the sales quantity of the Saargebiet's mines and ironworks (approximated) minus exports.
Brown coal	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35; 37	Export of coals and coke 1925-1928 to France, Germany, and "other countries"; Detailed export by rail 1928	Exports of brown coal by rail developed proportionately to the overall exports of coals and coke to France and other countries (excl. Germany) between 1925 and 1928.
Hard coal	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35	Export of hard coals of the Saargebiet's pits 1925, 1926	Exports to French harbors were subtracted from exports to France.
Coke	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35; 37	Sales abroad of the Saargebiet's coking plant "Kokerei Heinitz"; Detailed export by rail 1928	Constant share of Kokerei Heinitz in the Saargebiet's total exports of coke between 1925 and 1928.
Iron + steel	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	36; 37	Sales of ironworks abroad 1925-1928 to France, Germany, and "other countries"; Detailed export by rail 1928	For France and other countries (excl. Germany), the respective share was the same in 1925 and 1926 imports by rail as in 1928.
Chemicals	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35; 37	Export of chemicals 1925-1928 to France, Germany, and "other countries"; Detailed export by rail 1928	Exports in 1925 and 1926 by rail developed proportionately to the total exports of chemical products between 1925-1928 to France and other countries (excl. Germany), respectively.
Paper + cardboard	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35; 37	Export of paper and its products 1925-1928 to France, Germany, and "other countries"; Detailed export by rail 1928	Exports in 1925 and 1926 by rail developed proportionately to the total exports of paper and paper products between 1925-1928 to France and other countries (excl. Germany), respectively.
Rye	Saargebiet	1925; 1926	35; 37	Export of grain and flour 1925-1928 to France, Germany, and "other countries"; Detailed export by rail 1928	Exports in 1925 and 1926 by rail developed proportionately to the total exports of grain and flour between 1925-1928 to France and other countries (excl. Germany), respectively.
All	Saargebiet	1933	37	Internal shipments by rail 1933	
All	Saargebiet	1933	37	Exports by rail 1933	
Hard coal	Alsace-Lorraine (AL)	1925; 1926	38	Internal sales 1925-1928	Sales in 1933 approximated by production times sales/production share in 1928.
Hard coal	Alsace-Lorraine (AL)	1933	38; 39	Production 1925-1933; Internal sales 1925-1928	
Iron + steel	AL	1925; 1926	38	Production 1924-1926; Internal sales 1924	1925 share of sales within AL in overall sales within France to be the same as in 1924. 1926 share of sales within AL in overall production to be the same as in 1925.
Rye	AL	1925-1933	39; 40	Production	Internal trade equal to production minus seed grain* and exports to Germany and Saargebiet. Exports to other regions were assumed small relative to production.
Coke	AL	1933	39	Production	Exports in 1933 assumed to be negligible. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Hard coal	AL	1925; 1926	19	Exports 1924-1926	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries, cf. notes)

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Table 3: Sources and methods of compilation of postwar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
Hard coal	AL	1933	23	Imports of other regions, esp. Saargebiet	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries)
Iron + steel	AL	1925-1926	19	Exports 1924-1925	Each destination's share in production in 1926 the same as in 1925. Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries as well as Sweden and Denmark)
Iron + steel	AL	1933	23;30	Imports of other regions, esp. Saargebiet	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries as well as Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark)
Rye	AL	1925-1933	23	Imports of other regions, esp. Saargebiet	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries)
Brown coal, Paper, Chemicals Coke	AL	1925-1933	23;30	Imports of other regions, esp. Saargebiet	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries as well as Great Britain)
	AL	1925-1933	23	Imports of other regions, esp. Saargebiet	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A and B countries)
All (except rye)	Czechoslovakia (CSR)	1925; 1926	41	Shipments by rail 1925-1926; Exports, imports, and transit in 1926	Local shipments 1926 are computed as overall shipments minus exports, imports, and transit. Data for 1925 was approximated by the 1926 share of local shipments in overall shipments.
Brown coal	CSR	1933	41; 42	Shipments of coals (hard coal and brown coal accumulated) 1931 and 1933; Exports, imports, and transit of coals in 1931	Share of locally shipped brown coals in locally shipped coals assumed to be constant between 1926 and 1933 as well as a constant share of local shipments of (hard and brown) coals in overall shipments of coals between 1931 and 1933.
Hard coal	CSR	1933	41; 42	Shipments of coals (hard coal and brown coal accumulated) 1931 and 1933; Exports, imports, and transit of coals in 1931	Share of locally shipped hard coals in locally shipped coals assumed to be constant between 1926 and 1933 as well as a constant share of local shipments of (hard and brown) coals in overall shipments of coals between 1931 and 1933.
Paper + cardboard, iron + steel, coke	CSR	1933	41; 42	Internal trade by rail 1931; overall good-specific shipments by rail 1931, 1933	Share of internal trade by rail in overall shipments by rail the same in 1933 as in 1931.
Rye	CSR	1925-1933	41; 42	Internal trade of grain by rail 1926, 1931; overall shipments of grain by rail 1925-1933, production of rye and grain	Share of internal trade by rail in overall shipments by rail the same in 1925 as in 1926 and the same in 1933 as in 1931. Share of rye in railway shipments proportional to its share in grain production.
Chemicals	CSR	1925-1933	43	Foreign trade statistics	
Iron + steel, rye, hard coals, coke	CSR	1925-1933	43; 49	Foreign trade statistics; Polish imports 1925, 1926 by Polish TD	Total export to Polish TD in 1925 and 1926 proportionate to each TD's share in imports by rail (based on [48]). Import share of each Polish TD in 1933 the same as in 1926.
Brown coals	CSR	1925-1933	43; 49	Foreign trade statistics; Polish imports 1925 by Polish TD	Total export to Polish TD in 1925 proportionate to each TD's share in imports by rail (based on [48]). Import share of each Polish TD in 1926 and 1933 the same as in 1925.
Paper + cardboard	CSR	1925-1933	43; 49	Foreign trade statistics; Polish imports 1926 by Polish TD	Total export to Polish TD in 1926 proportionate to each TD's share in imports by rail (based on [48]). Import share of each Polish TD in 1925 and 1933 the same as in 1926.
Brown coal, hard coal	Hungary	1925-1933	21	Production; share of local consumption in total coal production	Internal trade equal to production minus exports and local consumption. Share in overall local consumption assumed to be proportionate to share in total coal production.
Rye	Hungary	1925-1933	21	Production	Internal Trade equal to production minus exports and seed grain*.

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Table 3: Sources and methods of compilation of postwar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
Iron + steel	Hungary	1925-1933	21; 23; 34; 44; 45	Production in 1913, 1929; # workers in 1913, 1924-1926, 1933	Internal trade given by production minus exports. Production determined by the number of workers in the industry proportionate to the production/worker relation in 1913. Despite the strong assumption, cross checking with the industry's consumption of coals, an index of T-iron production for 1927-1933, and the value of production indicate reasonable results.
Paper + cardboard	Hungary	1925-1933	44; 46	Share in demand covered by domestic production of writing paper (1927, 1933), packing paper (1925-1933), and cardboard (1925-1933)	Share in demand covered by production of writing paper in 1926 is the same as in 1927. Share in demand covered by overall paper production in 1925 is the same as in 1926. Internal trade given by production minus exports.
Brown coal, hard coal, coke, Paper + cardboard	Hungary	1925-1933	46	Exports	
Iron + steel, rye	Hungary	1925-1933	37; 46; 48; 49	Exports; Polish imports by TD	Exports to Polish TD proportional to each TD's share in imports by rail. Import share of each Polish TD in 1933 the same as in 1926. Exports of iron and steel to Alsace-Lorraine to be zero.
Chemicals	Hungary	1925-1933	2; 37; 48; 49	Imports of other regions; transit shipments through Germany 1926-1933	Exports to be zero (assumption valid except for A countries as well as Yugoslavia, Russia, and Italy)
Brown coal, hard coal, coke, rye	Republic of Austria (RA)	1925-1933	47	Production	Internal Trade equal to production minus exports and installation consumption* or seed grain*, respectively.
Iron + steel	RA	1925-1933	47	Production	Production of "Walz- und Schmiedewaren" is assumed to embrace total production of subgroup. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Paper + cardboard	RA	1925-1933	47	Production (exc. for cardboard in 1926)	Cardboard production in 1926 assumed to have the same proportion relative to paper production as in 1925. Internal trade equal to production minus exports.
Brown coal, hard coal, coke	RA	1925-1933	37; 48; 49	Exports; Polish imports 1925, 1926 by TD	Exports to Poland in 1926 distributed evenly across Polish districts as no information available in the Polish statistics because of thresholds to reporting
Chemicals	RA	1925-1933	37; 48	Exports	
Iron + steel	RA	1925-1933	37; 48; 49	Foreign trade statistics; Polish imports 1925, 1926 by TD	Total export to Polish TD in 1925, 1926 proportional to each TD's share in imports by rail. Import share of each Polish TD in 1933 the same as in 1926.
Rye	RA	1925-1933	37; 48; 49	Foreign trade statistics; Polish imports 1925, 1926 by TD	Export to Poland in 1925 (1 ton) attributed to Galicia.
Paper + cardboard	RA	1925-1933	37; 48; 49	Foreign trade statistics; Polish imports 1926 by TD	Total export to Polish TD in 1926 proportional to each TD's share in imports by rail. Import share of each Polish TD in 1925 and 1933 the same as in 1926.
All (except paper + cardboard, chemicals)	Republic of Poland (RP)	1925-1933	49	Internal trade by rail within and among TD	
Paper + cardboard	RP	1926; 1933	49	Internal trade by rail within and among TD	
Chemicals	RP	1933	49	Internal trade by rail within and among TD	

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Table 3: Sources and methods of compilation of postwar data

Good(s) (cont.)	Region (cont.)	Year (cont.)	Source(s) (cont.)	Data (cont.)	Computation, assumptions (cont.)
All (except paper + cardboard, chemicals)	RP	1925-1933	49; 50	Exports by rail 1925-1926, foreign trade statistics 1926-1933	Development of Polish exports by rail between 1926 and 1933 proportional to the development of total exports to each country between 1926 and 1933. Exports in 1933 are set equal to zero once no exports are given in the foreign trade statistics of 1933.
Paper + cardboard	RP	1925-1933	49; 50	Exports by rail 1926, foreign trade statistics 1925-1933	Development of Polish exports by rail proportional to the development of total exports to each country between 1925 and 1926 as well as between 1926 and 1933. Exports in 1933 and 1925 are set equal to zero once no exports are given for the respective year in the foreign trade statistics.

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C Descriptive statistics and distribution of trade data

Table 4: Descriptive statistics: Trade of brown coal, chemicals, and iron

Descriptive statistic	1885	1910	1913	1925	1926	1933	all years
<i>Brown coal and brown coal briquettes</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	11274	37019	45737	49325	48536	38202	38830
3rd Quartile	0	0	0	0	20	6	0
Maximum value	3657980	9852316	11959887	9519504	9468640	8024539	11960000
No. of NA obs.	153	4	3	8	8	9	185
Standard deviation	135973	400875	481972	423420	422568	340094	387163
No. of zeros	1051	1073	1055	1067	1001	1037	6284
No. of observations	1255	1404	1405	1400	1400	1399	8263
% share of zeros	84	76	75	76	72	74	76
<i>Chemical products</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	0	34	56	45	52	38	27
Mean	101	1227	1441	1733	1687	1514	1301
3rd Quartile	30	402	591	606	631	408	386
Maximum value	11343	125032	143611	355182	360114	228330	360100
No. of NA obs.	212	68	68	109	111	97	665
Standard deviation	519	6059	6733	11714	12274	9623	8832
No. of zeros	594	398	338	423	406	375	2534
No. of observations	1196	1340	1340	1299	1297	1311	7783
% share of zeros	50	30	25	33	31	29	33
<i>Iron and steel semi-manufactures</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	6	92	152	82	78	21	54
Mean	992	5730	6774	6412	6058	4233	5112
3rd Quartile	222	1195	1561	1215	1184	671	946
Maximum value	45743	582608	582608	527092	450052	422556	582600
No. of NA obs.	185	43	38	11	8	19	304
Standard deviation	3517	27806	31672	29499	29994	22262	26304
No. of zeros	496	342	348	417	416	503	2522
No. of observations	1223	1365	1370	1397	1400	1389	8144
% share of zeros	41	25	25	30	30	36	31

Notes: Extreme values, quantiles, median, and mean are given in metric tons.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics: Trade of rye, paper, hard coal, and coke

Parameter	1885	1910	1913	1925	1926	1933	all years
<i>Rye</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	1798	4516	4884	2325	2212	2489	3406
3rd Quartile	9	10	16	18	15	0	10
Maximum value	1045000	2319456	2329923	617980	557242	671606	2330000
No. of NA obs.	200	53	69	5	6	35	368
Standard deviation	31341	71642	73025	23343	21341	26413	46728
No. of zeros	852	913	863	957	973	1044	5602
No. of observations	1208	1355	1339	1403	1402	1373	8080
% share of zeros	71	67	64	68	69	76	69
<i>Paper and cardboard</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	1	29	34	18	22	22	17
Mean	250	1487	1781	2178	2101	1701	1610
3rd Quartile	58	374	453	656	708	499	390
Maximum value	51018	272964	307532	349214	336323	273577	349200
No. of NA obs.	199	53	53	54	19	23	401
Standard deviation	1719	9206	10526	14899	14002	10295	11095
No. of zeros	541	405	375	481	479	442	2723
No. of observations	1209	1355	1355	1354	1389	1385	8047
% share of zeros	45	30	28	36	34	32	34
<i>Hard coal and hard coal briquettes</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	38914	71387	110000	67603	67843	53001	68660
3rd Quartile	40	118	168	238	794	74	144
Maximum value	2935173	5360052	9076160	8625213	9076160	7598609	9076160
No. of NA obs.	156	7	8	3	8	10	192
Standard deviation	215215	406856	1072834	396837	385841	327276	548415
No. of zeros	834	893	890	905	877	937	5336
No. of observations	1252	1401	1400	1405	1400	1398	8256
% share of zeros	67	64	64	64	63	67	65
<i>Coke</i>							
Minimum value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Quartile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0	13588	17677	14524	15582	11894	12210
3rd Quartile	0	25	30	49	102	26	3
Maximum value	0	1956727	2622340	2240315	2069603	877322	2622340
No. of NA obs.	1408	1	1	7	9	14	1440
Standard deviation	0	93947	124737	92208	96130	65084	88082
No. of zeros	0	985	977	986	942	986	6284
No. of observations	0	1407	1407	1401	1399	1394	8416
% share of zeros	–	70	69	70	67	71	75

Notes: Extreme values, quantiles, median, and mean are given in metric tons.

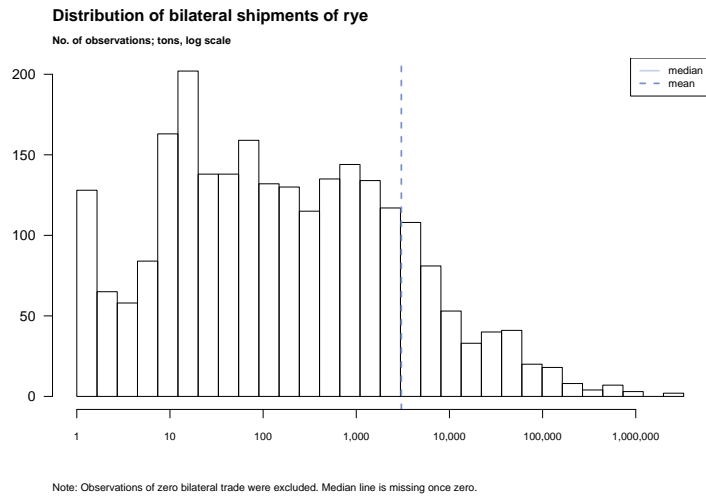


Figure 2: Rye Trade

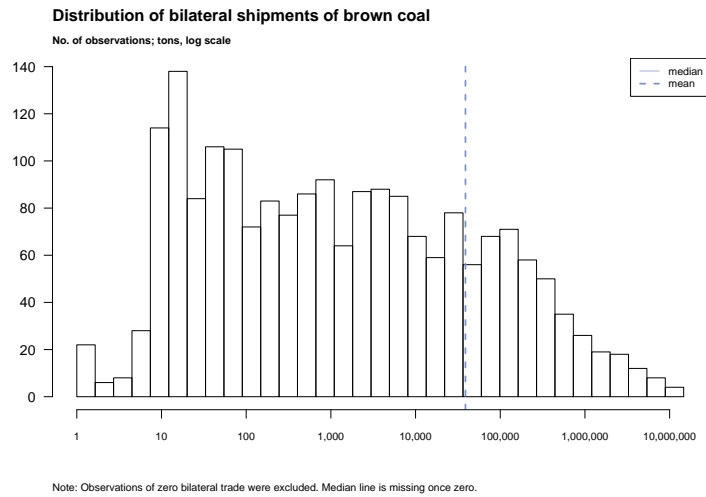
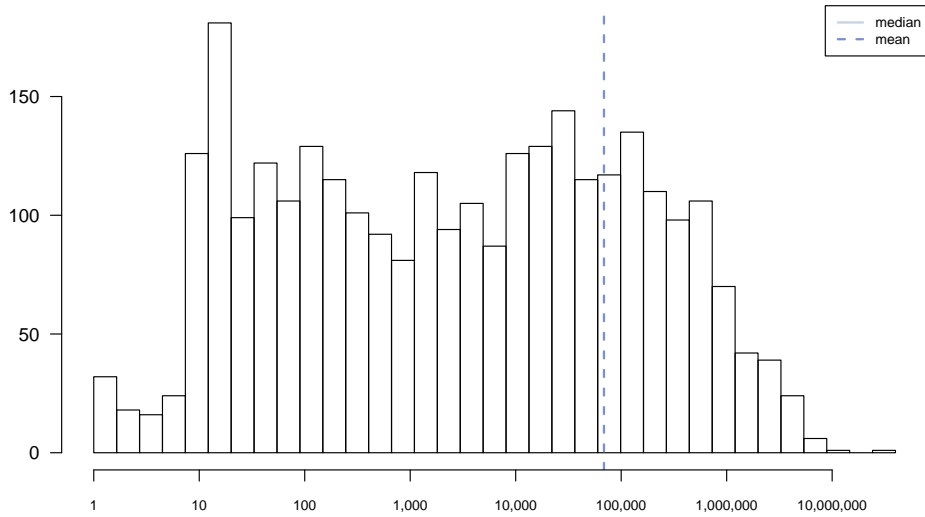


Figure 3: BrownCoal Trade

Distribution of bilateral shipments of hard coal

No. of observations; tons, log scale

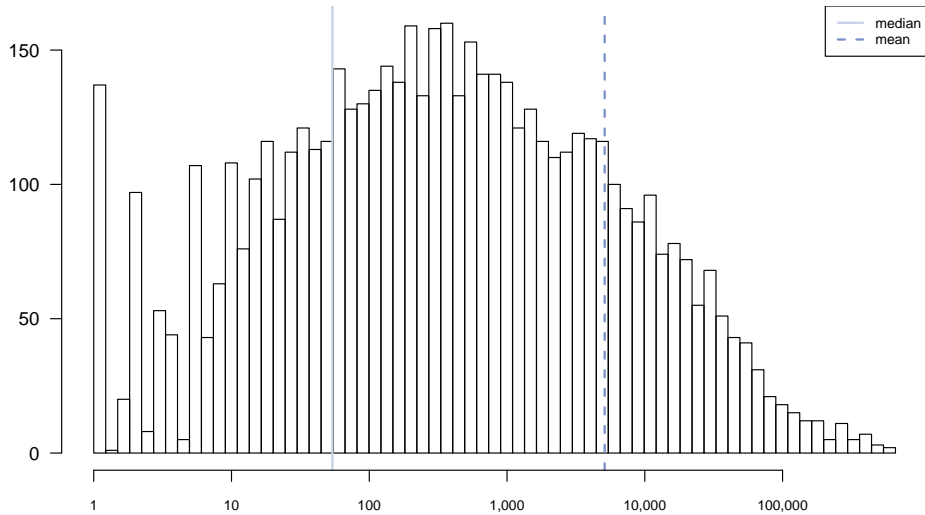


Note: Observations of zero bilateral trade were excluded. Median line is missing once zero.

Figure 4: Hardcoal Trade

Distribution of bilateral shipments of iron and steel semi-manufactures

No. of observations; tons, log scale

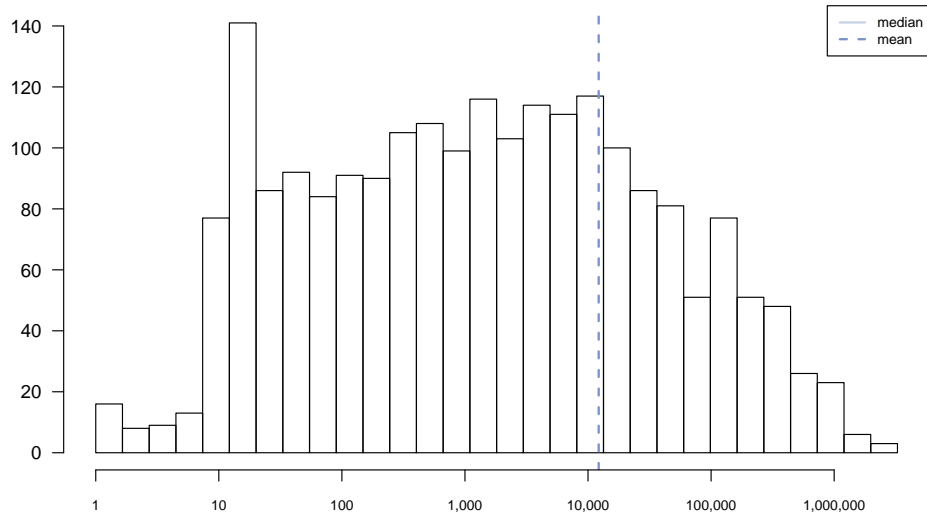


Note: Observations of zero bilateral trade were excluded. Median line is missing once zero.

Figure 5: IronSteel Trade

Distribution of bilateral shipments of coke

No. of observations; tons, log scale

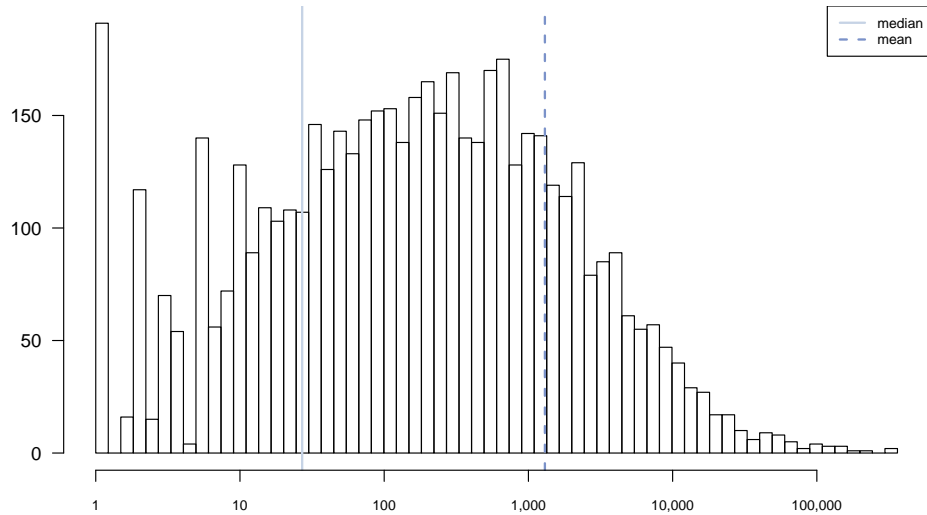


Note: Observations of zero bilateral trade were excluded. Median line is missing once zero.

Figure 6: Coke Trade

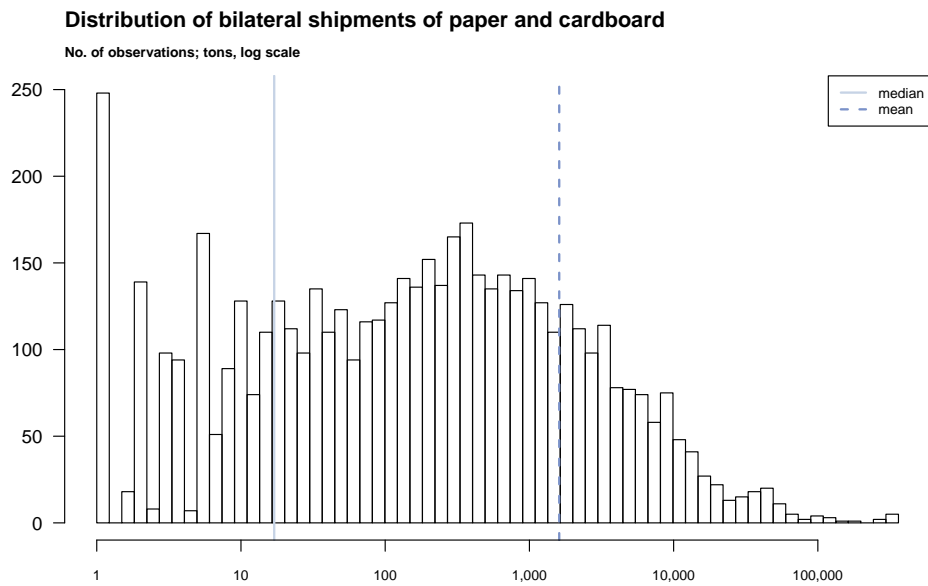
Distribution of bilateral shipments of chemical products

No. of observations; tons, log scale



Note: Observations of zero bilateral trade were excluded. Median line is missing once zero.

Figure 7: Chemicals Trade



Note: Observations of zero bilateral trade were excluded. Median line is missing once zero.

Figure 8: Paper and Cardboard

D Total trade of goods over time

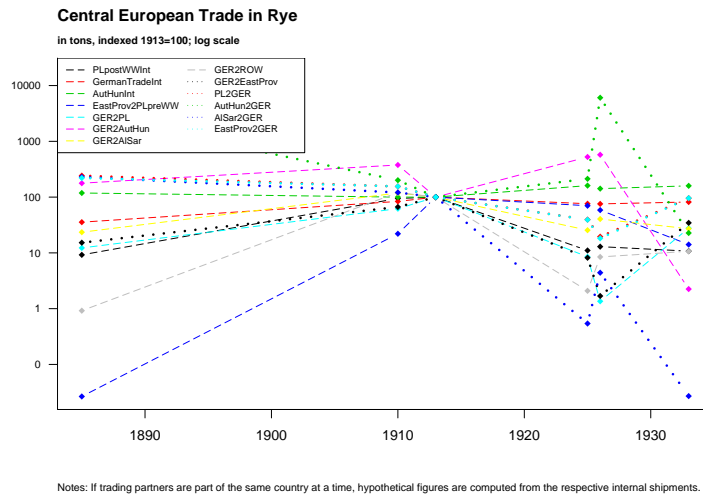


Figure 9: Rye Trade

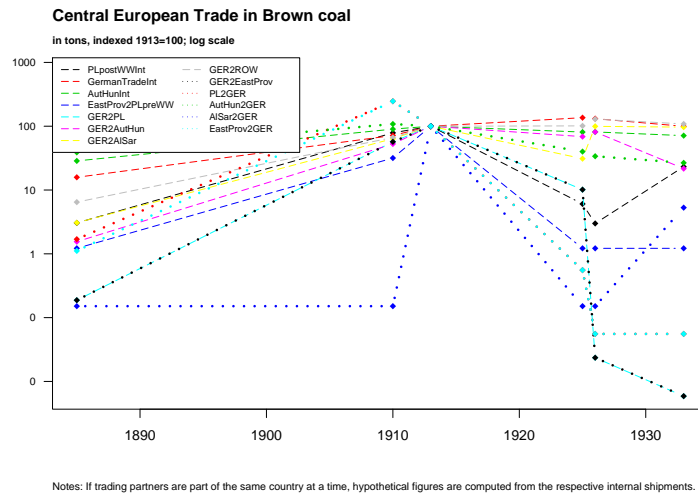
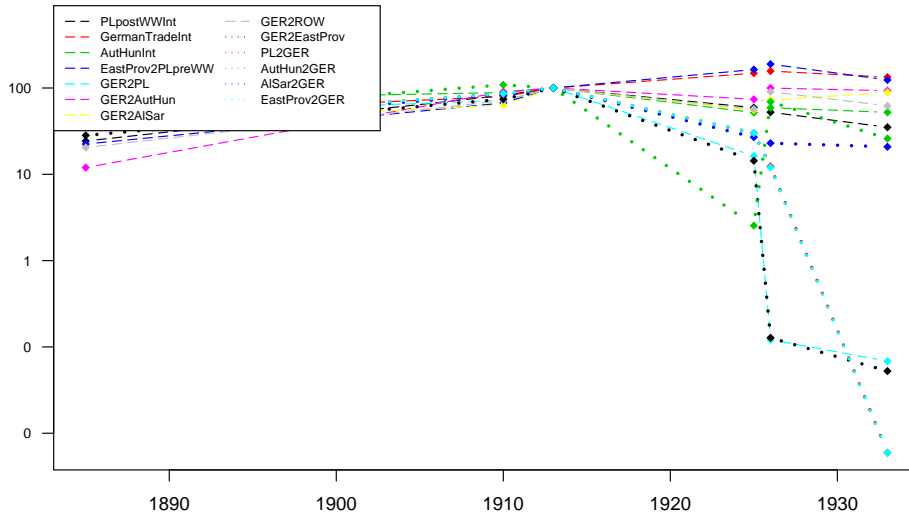


Figure 10: Brown Coal Trade

Central European Trade in Hardcoal

in tons, indexed 1913=100; log scale

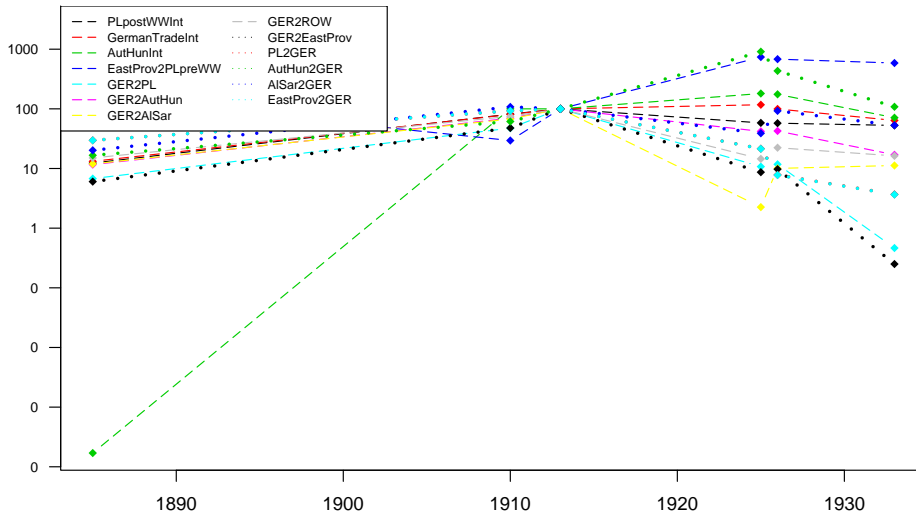


Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 11: Hardcoal Trade

Central European Trade in Iron and Steel Semi-manufactures

in tons, indexed 1913=100; log scale

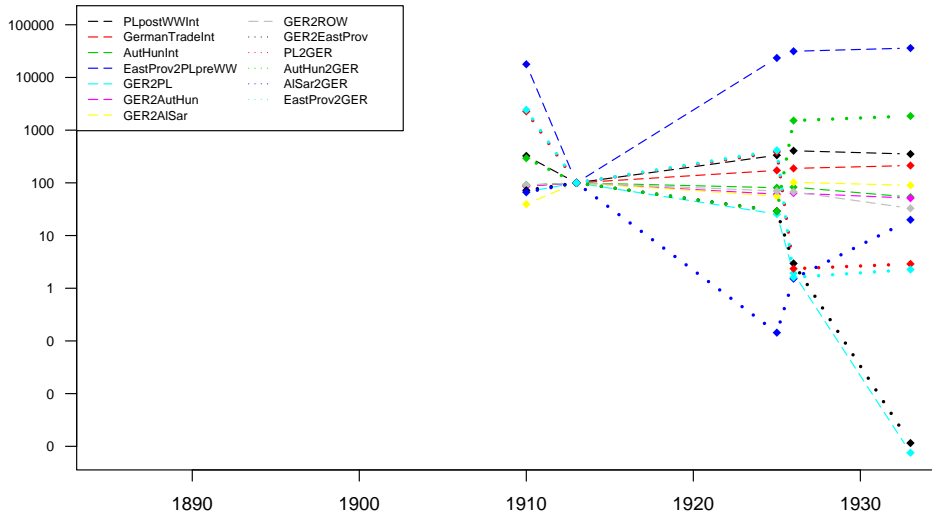


Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 12: Iron and Steel Trade

Central European Trade in Coke

in tons, indexed 1913=100; log scale

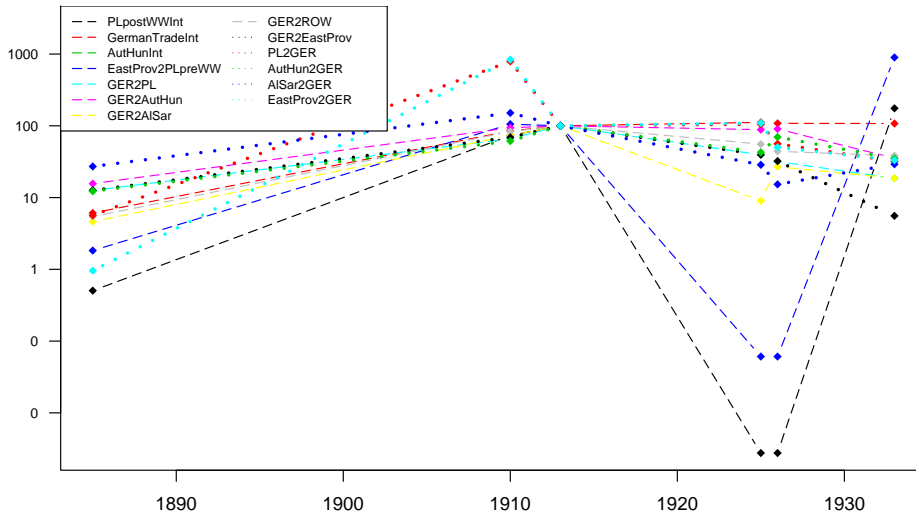


Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 13: Coke Trade

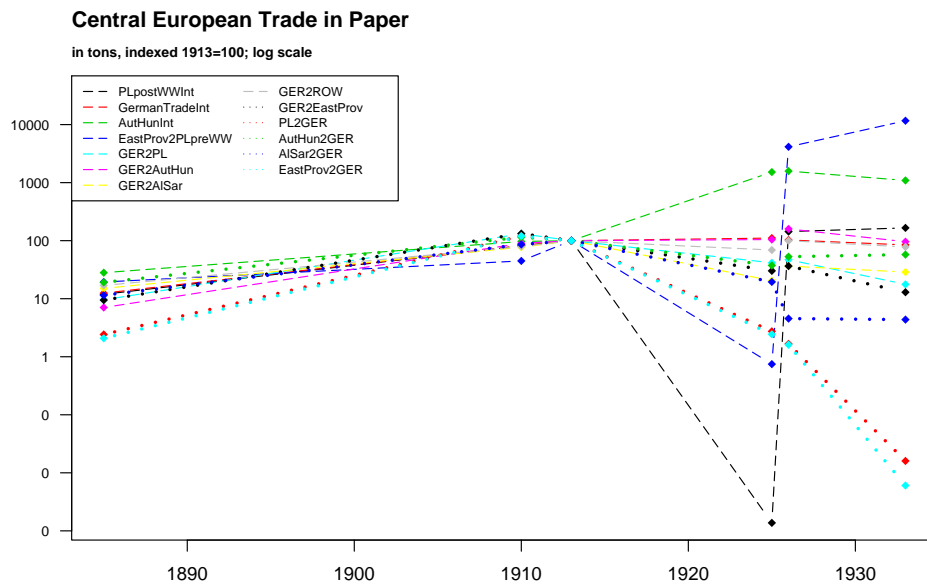
Central European Trade in Chemical products

in tons, indexed 1913=100; log scale



Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

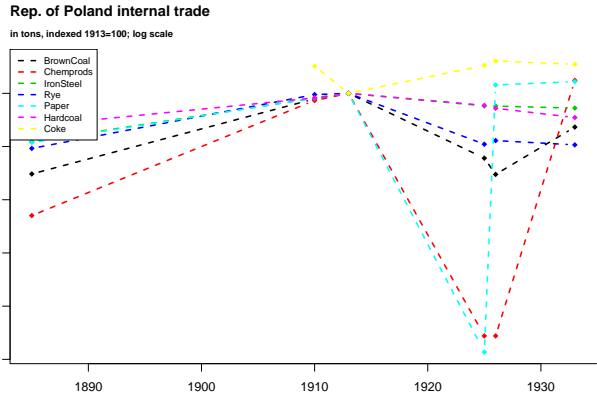
Figure 14: Chemicals Trade



Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

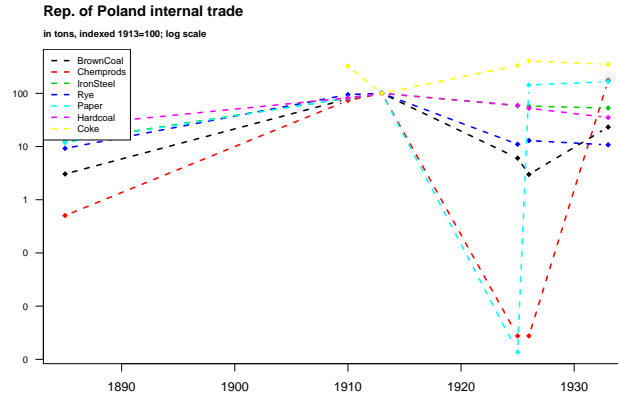
Figure 15: Paper and Cardboard Trade

E Trade of goods by region pair



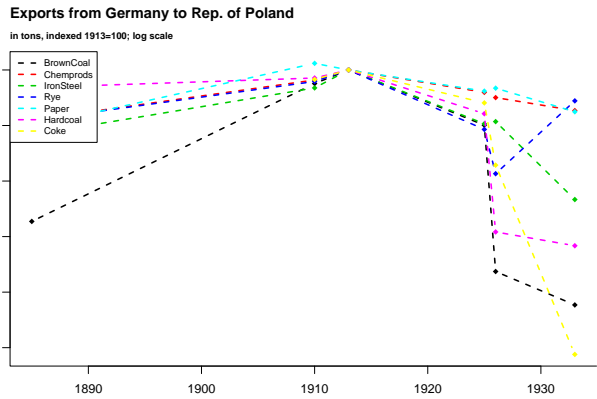
Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 18:



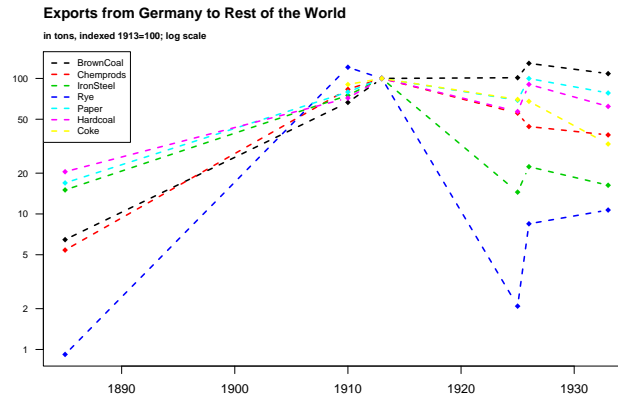
Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 16:



Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 19:



Notes: If trading partners are part of the same country at a time, hypothetical figures are computed from the respective internal shipments.

Figure 17:

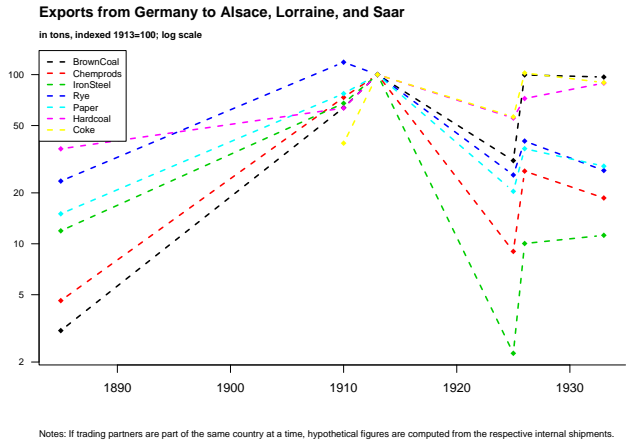


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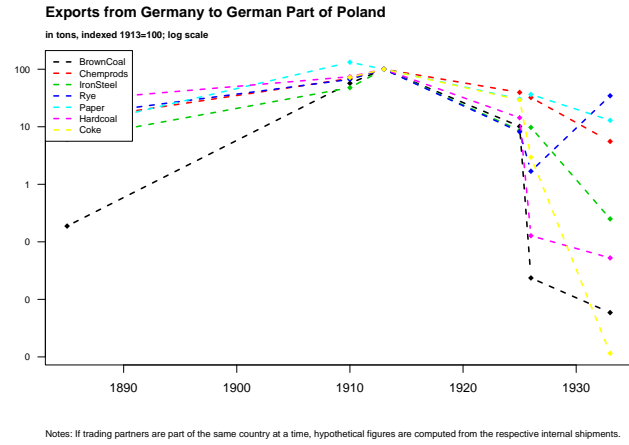


Figure 20:

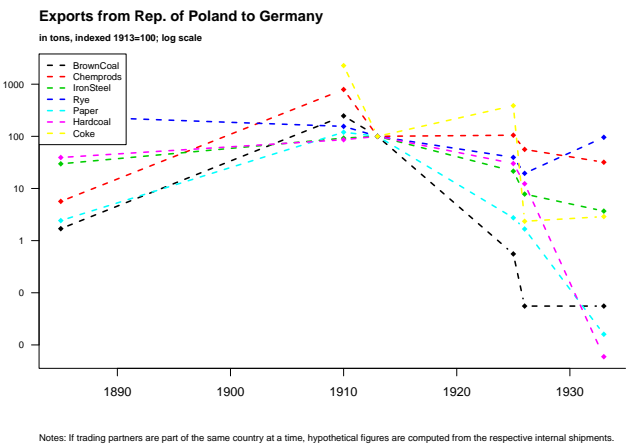


Figure 23:

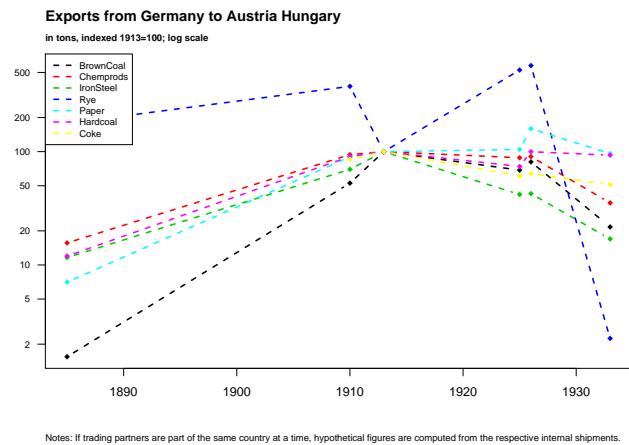


Figure 21: