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USSR and the Baltic States: Leading Economic Players

A Reference Aid

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*Information available
as of 13 December 1991
was used in this report.*

Introduction

Leading Soviet and Baltic officials for economic, financial, banking, and foreign trade policy are profiled in this Reference Aid. The following key is used to reflect the stance of each official in the spectrum of economic reform:

- (R) Radical reformer.
- (M) Moderate reformer.
- (C) Cautious reformer.

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USSR and the Baltic States: Leading Economic Players

The Baltic States

Estonia



Prime Minister (since April 1990)
Edgar Savisaar (R)
(Phonetic: SAHveesahr)

Concurrently a leader of Estonia's foremost nationalist political organization, Savisaar is a strong proponent of a market economy. He favors returning most agricultural farmland to private ownership and advocates privatization in the service sector before turning to heavy industry. Savisaar has had a varied career as an academic, government official, and nationalist leader. He was born in 1950.



Minister of Economics (since April 1990)
Jaak Leimann (R)
(Phonetic: LAYmun)

Leimann plays a key role in developing and implementing the government's reform plans and has consistently supported radical market reform. He has been one of the leading cabinet officials involved in economic negotiations with Moscow, and in August 1991 he was named Estonia's observer on the central government's interim committee to manage the Soviet economy. A former economic adviser to Premier Savisaar, Leimann was an academic and consultant before taking up his current post. He was born in 1941.

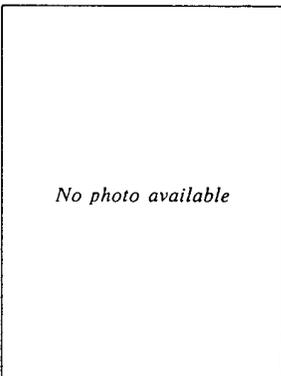


Minister of Finance (since May 1990)

Rein Miller (R)

(Phonetic: MEEler)

A career bureaucrat in the Finance Ministry, Miller is developing an independent financial system while advocating that Estonia retain close trade ties to the USSR. He is working to balance the state budget by eliminating agricultural, energy, and housing subsidies. He is also supervising the creation of a customs system. In October 1991, Miller—with several other cabinet colleagues—announced the creation of a new, probusiness political party. Miller was born in 1938.



Chief, Department of Foreign Economic Relations (since May 1990)

Mehis Põlv (R)

(Phonetic: peelv)

The first republic foreign trade chief to have been appointed independent of Moscow's central ministry, Põlv has led his department in significantly outpacing the other Baltic states in joint-venture activities. A key player in devising a separate banking and currency system in Estonia, he is lobbying the West for technical assistance and for membership in international economic organizations. An economist, he was previously the deputy chairman of Estonia's state planning committee. Põlv was born in 1947.



President, Bank of Estonia (since September 1991)

Siim Kallas (R)

(Phonetic: KAHLlas)

Kallas—a leading nationalist who has spent much of his career in banking—is working to consolidate Estonia's control over the local banking industry. He has pledged to introduce a national currency by mid-1992, hoping to back the currency partially with the gold that was frozen in European accounts after the Red Army occupied Estonia in 1940. He has been deputy editor of a local newspaper and has headed the official trade union organization. Kallas was born in 1948.

Latvia



Prime Minister (since May 1990)

Ivars Godmanis (R)

(Phonetic: GOHDmanis)

Godmanis strongly supports the establishment of an independent market economy. He has overseen the creation of Latvia's fiscal and budgetary system and is heading an ad hoc committee responsible for introducing Latvia's own currency. He plans to deregulate most prices, and he is implementing an ambitious privatization and land reform program. A former academic, Godmanis has risen rapidly through the ranks of the nationalist Latvian People's Front (LPF) and led the LPF parliamentary faction before his most recent appointment. He was born in 1951.

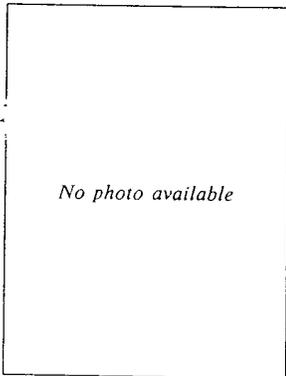


Minister of Economic Reform (since November 1991)

Arnis Kalnins (R)

(Phonetic: KAHLninsh)

Kalnins has been in the forefront of nationalist demands for economic independence and has been one of the leading government architects for economic reform. A onetime deputy prime minister for economics, he has taken a prominent role in economic negotiations both in Western Europe and in Moscow. He is a former academic and has had close working ties to Prime Minister Godmanis, both as a member of the Latvian People's Front and as a government official. Kalnins was born in 1935.

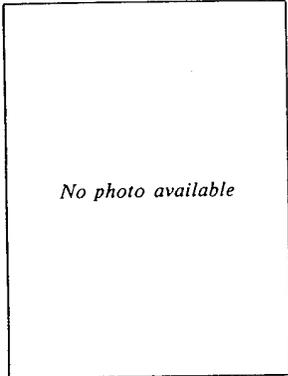


Minister of Finance (since May 1990)

Elmars Silins (R)

(Phonetic: SIHlinsh)

Silins, a longtime Ministry of Finance apparatchik, has spearheaded the effort to create an independent financial and budgetary system. Since early 1991 he has been one of the leading Latvian government officials who have been involved in economic talks with the USSR. He was born in 1937.



Minister of Foreign Trade (since November 1991)

Edgars Zausajevs (R)

(Phonetic: zaooSYEyevs)

Zausajevs's Ministry was formed in November 1991 during a government reorganization that merged the Department for Foreign Economic Relations, the Domestic Trade Ministry, and the Material Resources Ministry (which Zausajevs had headed since 1990). He has held senior posts in an electronics firm. Zausajevs was born in 1945.



President, Bank of Latvia (since September 1991)

Einars Repse (R)

(Phonetic: REPsheh)

Repse advocates a moderately reformist course. At a press conference shortly after taking office, he promised to work closely with Soviet banking institutions and proposed replacing the ruble with Latvia's own currency during 1992. A physicist and computer designer turned parliamentarian, Repse was one of the first nationalists to openly call for secession from the USSR. He was born around 1961.

Lithuania



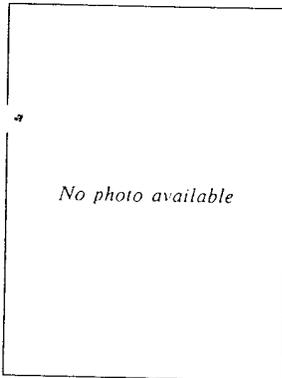
Prime Minister (since January 1991)
Gediminas Vagnorius (R)
(Phonetic: VAHGnorius)

Vagnorius advocates establishing a market economy. Despite his concern that price reform might destabilize society, in late 1991 he moved to liberalize prices on most consumer goods. He supports gradual rates of privatization and plans to retain state control over the energy, transportation, and communications sectors. A former academic, Vagnorius had served as a deputy in the Lithuanian parliament before taking up his current post. He was born in 1957.



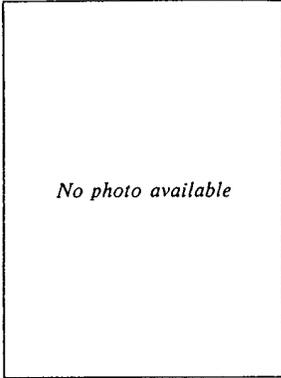
Minister of Economics (since June 1991)
Albertas Simenas (M)
(Phonetic: sheMYEHnas)

Simenas heads the leading economic policymaking and planning agency in the cabinet. He says that his main priority is economic stabilization; his economic reform agenda concentrates on privatization of housing and price liberalization. Simenas had served as premier for three days in January 1991 but was replaced after disappearing mysteriously during a military crackdown. A former legislator, he was a local planning official in the 1970s and an academic in the 1980s. Simenas was born in 1950.



Minister of Finance (since February 1991)
Elvira Janina-Kuneviciene (M)
(Phonetic: kooNEHvitchyenyeh)

Kuneviciene is responsible for the state budget and for developing an independent fiscal system. She was criticized in the local press in April 1991 for allegedly manipulating figures to present an artificially balanced budget.

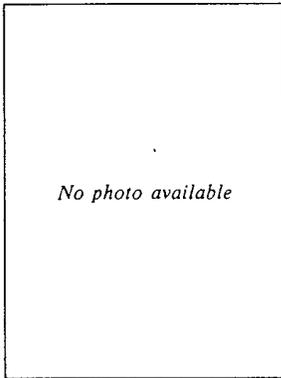


Minister of International Economic Relations (since October 1991)

Vytenis Aleskaitis (R)

(Phonetic: aleshKAItis)

Aleskaitis—who is responsible not only for foreign trade but also for coordinating government policy on international economic issues—has made his top priority getting the new Ministry operational. He seeks Western technical assistance on privatization methods and on how to develop his Ministry along Western lines. Aleskaitis is an economist and a former interpreter. He was born around 1953.



President, Bank of Lithuania (since July 1990)

Vilius Baldisis (R)

(Phonetic: BAHLDishis)

Baldisis is working to restructure the Lithuanian banking industry along Western lines. An early, vocal advocate of a separate currency, he recently announced that Lithuania would issue its own currency—the litas—possibly as early as 1992. He hopes to make the currency convertible by backing it with commodities produced for export and by repossessing the gold reserves that have been frozen in Western accounts since 1940. Like Premier Vagnorius, Baldisis is a former academic and served for several months in the legislature before his appointment to his current post. He was born in 1961.

Soviet Union

Central Government

The **Committee for the Operational Management of the Soviet Economy** was established by President Mikhail Gorbachev on 24 August 1991 to replace the USSR Cabinet of Ministers. It coordinates policy with senior economic officials in the republics.

Chairman (since August 1991)

Ivan Silayev (R)

(Phonetic: seeLYEyeff)



Formerly Russian Republic premier, Silayev is working to transform the central government into a body that will only coordinate policy among the republics. While trying to broker an economic union treaty, he has plans to reduce the central government to just a handful of agencies, dismissing up to 36,000 employees and devolving most economic decision making to the republics. Silayev is committed to economic reform and has been a forceful advocate of private property, entrepreneurship, and the breaking up of the old collective farm system. He is a bureaucrat who has spent most of his career in the central government and defense industry, and he has longtime career ties to RSFSR President Boris Yel'tsin. Silayev was born in 1930.

Deputy Chairman (since August 1991)

Yuriy Luzhkov (R)

(Phonetic: LOOZHkuff)



Luzhkov holds the portfolio that includes agriculture, foreign and domestic trade, and the social sector. He has been one of the key Soviet officials coordinating Western food aid and interrepublic food agreements. Luzhkov backs rapid privatization of small businesses and freeing prices on several consumer items, and he has called for sharp cuts in the military budget in order to reduce the deficit. A former midlevel manager of R&D programs for the chemical industry, he is concurrently vice mayor of Moscow and has held senior posts in the Moscow city government since 1987. Luzhkov was born in 1936.



Deputy Chairman (since August 1991)
Arkadiy Vol'skiy (R)
(Phonetic: VOHLskee)

Vol'skiy—who also heads the Scientific-Industrial Union, the USSR's preeminent industrial association—oversees the civilian and defense industry, transportation, and communications sectors. Although he supports transforming the country into a Western-oriented market economy, Vol'skiy proposes that reform be implemented gradually to prevent a collapse in production or a sharp increase in unemployment. He is also helping to formulate a new defense industry conversion program. A Gorbachev protege and former Communist Party apparatchik, he had served as economic adviser to former Soviet leaders Yuriy Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko. Vol'skiy was born in 1932.



Deputy Chairman (since August 1991)
Grigoriy Yavlinskiy (R)
(Phonetic: yahvLEEnskee)

Yavlinskiy, a well-known proreform economist, is the central government's architect for market reform and for development of an interrepublic economic treaty. He has taken the lead in meeting with Western government officials and financial experts to discuss financial aid and foreign debt repayment. Yavlinskiy believes that economic reform must be profound and swift, and he has long endorsed private property, price reform, and economic decentralization. A former academic who has held various posts in the central and Russian Republic governments, Yavlinskiy was a coauthor of the 500 Days reform plan in 1990. He was born in 1952.

Slavic Republics

Russia



Deputy Premier; Minister of Economics and Finance (since November 1991)
Yegor Gaydar (R)
(Phonetic: GUYdahr)

Gaydar was the principal drafter of the accelerated reform plan outlined by Russian President Boris Yel'tsin in October 1991. Gaydar has pushed for tax reform, quick decontrol of most prices, and liberalization of foreign trade. As deputy premier, he oversees 10 economic policy ministries and state committees, including those for energy and privatization, as well as his own agency. During the late 1980s, Gaydar was economics editor of *Kommunist* and then of *Pravda*; in late 1990 he became director of the Institute of Economic Policy. Gaydar was born in 1956.



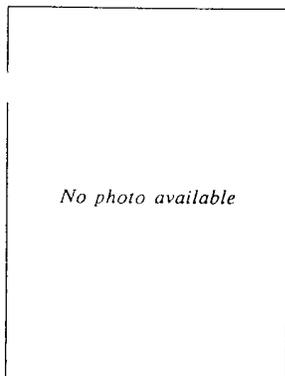
Deputy Premier; Minister of Labor (since November 1991)
Aleksandr Shokhin (R)
(Phonetic: SHOHkeen)

Shokhin has primary responsibility for developing a social safety net to cushion the population from economic decline and stabilization policies. He has said that the government will be able to only maintain—but not improve—living standards and will be able to give financial aid to only the poorest strata. He favors providing aid in kind, such as food and clothing, to supplement financial support. An economist, Shokhin served in the union Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an adviser to then Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during the late 1980s; Shokhin subsequently became chief of the Ministry's International Economic Relations Administration. He has been Russian labor minister since August 1991. Shokhin was born in 1951.



Chairman, State Committee for the Management of State Property (since November 1991)
Anatoliy Chubays (R)
(Phonetic: CHOObais)

Chubays heads one of the two bodies that are responsible for the privatization effort. A former academic, he had earlier spearheaded privatization in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) and had served as an economics adviser to the city's mayor, Anatoliy Sobchak. Chubays was born in 1955.



**Chairman, Foreign Economic Relations Committee;
First Deputy Foreign Minister (since November 1991)**
Petr Aven (R)
(Phonetic: AYven)

Aven heads a new committee that replaces a former ministry and is subordinate to the ministry of foreign affairs. His portfolio includes foreign debt management and negotiations with other republics on debt obligations. Aven worked at an Austrian-based institute from at least late 1990 until taking up his current post. He was born in 1955.



Representative for Foreign Technical Assistance (since November 1991)

Konstantin Kagalovskiy (R)

(Phonetic: kahgahLOHVskEE)

A proponent of radical reform, Kagalovskiy wrote favorably of Polish "shock therapy" shortly after its introduction. He met with UK Prime Minister John Major in London during the August 1991 coup attempt as an adviser to President Boris Yel'tsin, and he met with other senior Russian government officials in October on economic reform strategy. Kagalovskiy is a former academic. He was born in 1957.

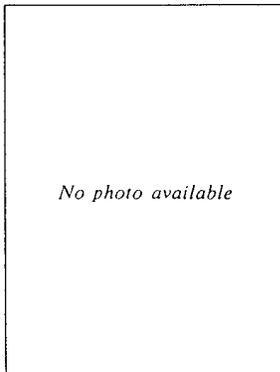


Chairman, Central Bank of Russia (since July 1990)

Georgiy Matyukhin (M)

(Phonetic: matYOOKheen)

Matyukhin has taken the lead in the development of an independent monetary and credit system in Russia. Since receiving his appointment he has demanded that the USSR State Bank's hold over the Russian economy be sharply limited, and he has called for the creation of a banking union with other Soviet republics in which his bank would play a dominant role. Matyukhin endorses market reform and has granted favorable credits to private farmers. A KGB officer during the 1960s, Matyukhin was an academic specializing in Western market economics for much of the following two decades. He was born in 1934.



**Chairman, Foreign Trade Bank of Russia (Rosvneshtorgbank, RVTB)
(since January 1991)**

Valeriy Telegin (R)

(Phonetic: telYEHgeen)

Telegin is working to establish RVTB as the leading international financial and lending agency in Russia. His bank was created as a counterweight to the central government's Bank for Foreign Economic Activity (VEB). In October 1991, Telegin proposed that RVTB oversee all hard currency operations for Russia, manage the republic's gold and hard currency reserves, and service Russia's portion of the USSR debt. Telegin has spent most of his career in international finance and foreign trade, and he has been posted to the United States and to the United Kingdom. He was born in 1942.

Byelarus



Prime Minister (since April 1990)

Vyacheslav Kebich (M)

(Phonetic: KYEHbeetch)

Kebich supports a cautious approach to economic reform and autonomy. Although he has voiced support for privatizing small enterprises and attracting foreign investors, in June 1991, Kebich stated that he objected to "fleecing the state and fellow citizens under the guise of the market," and he now backs proposals to redistribute profits earned by firms to keep them from setting high prices. He likewise advocates remaining within an economic union of republics, and he has so far supported only limited measures to boost his republic's economic autonomy. A former engineer and director of a machine-building plant, Kebich has served in a series of posts in the local Communist Party and in the local government. He was born in 1936.

No photo available

First Deputy Prime Minister (since early 1991)

Mikhail Myasnikovich (R)

(Phonetic: myasneeKOHveetch)

Myasnikovich takes a prominent role in formulating the government's economic reform plans. In the spring of 1991 he proposed that the republic's industry be privatized by granting payment vouchers to the population. He favors government support for small business and antimonopoly regulation to promote the commercial sector. A former engineer, he has held posts in the local government and in the Communist Party over the last several years. Myasnikovich was born in 1950.

No photo available

**Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
(since July 1990)**

Vladimir Radkevich (R)

(Phonetic: radKYEHVveetch)

Radkevich has signed an economic cooperation agreement with Poland and has negotiated one with South Korea. An engineer, he has visited the United States at least twice, meeting with US manufacturers. Radkevich was born in 1935.

Other Leading Economic Officials

Deputy Prime Minister

Stanislav Bril

(Phonetic: breel)

Minister of Finance

Stepan Yanchuk

(Phonetic: yanCHOOK)

President, National Bank

Stanislau Bagdankevich

(Phonetic: bahgDAHNeveetch)

Ukraine



Prime Minister (since November 1990)

Vitol'd Fokin (M)

(Phonetic: FOHkeen)

Fokin is charting a cautious approach to economic independence and reform. Despite pledges to introduce a separate currency in 1992 and a demand to central authorities to divide the USSR debt, he stated in October 1991 that "nobody can prosper in isolation" and defended Ukraine's membership in an economic union. He supports privatizing the service sector and light industry and transforming some state and collective farms into joint stock companies. A former manager in the coal industry, Fokin rose rapidly through the ranks of the Ukrainian bureaucracy and eventually chaired the republic's planning agency. He was born in 1932.

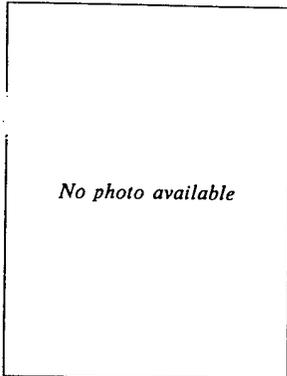
State Minister for Economics (since May 1991)

Anatoliy Minchenko (C)

(Phonetic: MEENchenkoh)

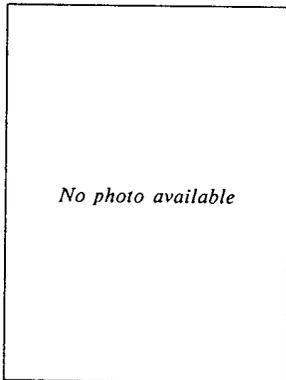
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The leading economic planning official of the republic, Minchenko is a forceful advocate of economic independence for Ukraine. In July 1991 he called for the central government to hand over control of hard currency transactions to the republics and to divide the foreign debt. However, declaring that there is no need for "shock therapy," Minchenko backs only a gradual approach to market reform. He has stated that privatization should be limited to small businesses and the service sector. A former mechanical engineer and plant manager, he has held senior posts in the Ukrainian government since 1979. He was born in 1939.



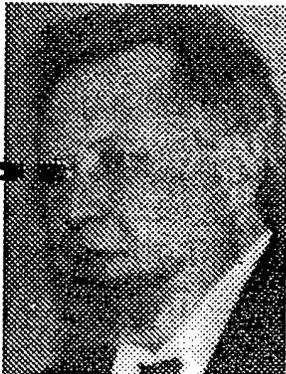
Minister of Foreign Economic Relations (since June 1991)
Valeriy Kravchenko (M)
(Phonetic: KRAVchenkoh)

Along with senior republic leaders, Kravchenko launched Ukraine's efforts to expand economic relations with the West by visiting Canada and the United States in September 1991. He has subsequently traveled to Israel and Paris. An economist and graduate of the Academy of Foreign Trade in Moscow, Kravchenko represented the central government's foreign trade ministry in Moscow and its office in Kiev before transferring to his current post. He was born in 1955.



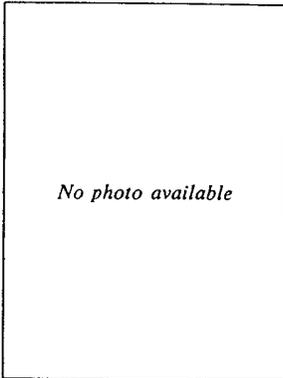
State Minister for Property Issues and Entrepreneurship (since June 1991)
Volodymyr Lanovyy (R)
(Phonetic: lahnOHvee)

An ardent advocate of radical market reform, Lanovyy is charged with overseeing privatization and development of market regulatory structures. In an interview in October 1991, he backed a scheme in which at least 40 percent of all state property would be privatized using a special voucher system. Although Lanovyy supports economic independence, he has stressed that market reform—not nationalism—should take priority in formulating economic policy and stated that any new currency should be convertible to facilitate trade with the West. Lanovyy is a professional economist, and he was a soccer star in his youth. He was born around 1952.



Chairman, Economic Reform Commission, Supreme Council (legislature)
(since at least August 1990)
Volodymyr Pylypchuk (R)
(Phonetic: peeleepCHOOK)

A prominent member of the nationalist umbrella group Rukh, Pylypchuk directs his efforts toward achieving an independent market economy. A former academic, he has been a longtime and vocal advocate of an independent fiscal and monetary system and a separate currency, although he admits that the latter will probably have to wait until 1993. Pylypchuk also supports moving quickly on privatization; in July 1991 he proposed that the government transfer 60 percent of all state property to the populace at very low prices and provide tax breaks to small business owners. Pylypchuk was born in 1948.



Chairman of the Board, National Bank (since June 1991)

Volodymyr Matviyenko (R)

(Phonetic: matveeYENkoh)

A strong proponent of economic independence, Matviyenko decries the central government's control over the republic's credit and monetary system, and he advocates that Ukraine immediately establish its own banking system with a separate, convertible currency. Criticized in recent months for foot-dragging in developing a new currency, he has proposed introducing in 1992 "reusable coupons" as a temporary, parallel currency. Matviyenko is a career banking official who has held local and republic-level posts. He was born in 1938.

Other Leading Economic Officials

Minister of Finance

Grigoriy Pevtachenko

(Phonetic: pevtahCHENkoh)

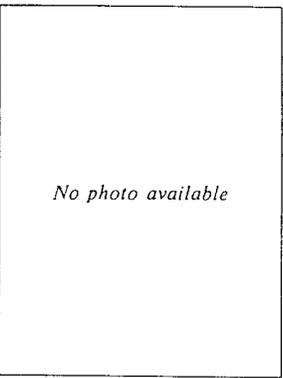
Chairman, Bank for Foreign Economic Activity

Valentin Terpilo

(Phonetic: terPEElah)

Caucasus and Moldova

Armenia



Premier (since November 1991)

Gagik Arutyunyan (R)

(Phonetic: ahrootyoonYAHN)

Arutyunyan, a close associate of President Levon Ter-Petrosyan, has played a prominent role in promoting economic reform. While deputy chairman of the legislature during 1990–October 1991, he helped pass several decrees for privatizing the republic's agricultural land. Arutyunyan also supports increased Western investment and trade. A former economist and academic, he held senior posts in the Communist Party during much of the 1980s and was republic Vice President for a month before taking up his latest appointment. Arutyunyan was born in 1948.

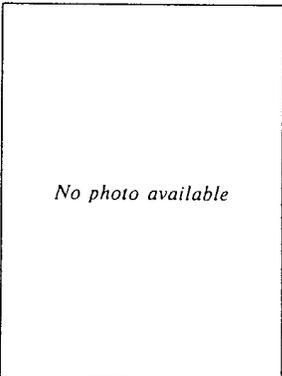


First Deputy Premier (since September 1990)

Grant Bagratyan (R)

(Phonetic: bagratYAHN)

Bagratyan, the leading economic planner of the republic, is a strong supporter of market reform. During 1991 he oversaw the privatization of most of Armenia's agricultural land. Bagratyan has stated, however, that many large firms—especially those that could fold because they operate at a loss—would remain under state control for the time being to prevent a sharp increase in unemployment. In 1990, Bagratyan, an economist, helped prepare the 500 Days reform plan. He was born in 1958.



Minister of Foreign Economic Relations (since September 1990)

Yesayi Stepanyan (R)

(Phonetic: stepanYAHN)

Stepanyan has cultivated direct contact with the Armenian emigre community in order to stimulate foreign investment. He visited the United States in early 1991 and solicited joint-venture investment, primarily from the Armenian business community. In May 1991 he attended the inaugural meeting of an Armenian businessmen's association that was held in Yerevan. Stepanyan subsequently announced the association's financial backing of Armenbank, a joint Armenian-Luxembourg bank with starting capital of US \$200 million, to modernize Armenian industry. He has participated in negotiations with Turkey and Australia. He was born in 1945.

Other Leading Economic Official

Minister of Finance
Dzhanik Dzhanoyan
(Phonetic: janoyYAHN)

Azerbaijan



Prime Minister (since January 1990)
Hasan Hasanov (C)
(Phonetic: haSAHnuff)

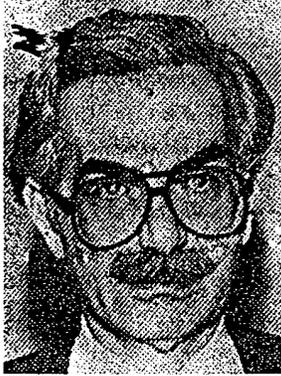
Rather than pushing for economic reform, Hasanov has emphasized short-term economic remedies, such as boosting the production of consumer goods and providing jobs for refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh. He is working to attract foreign investment by the West and is seeking membership in the Economic Cooperation Organization, whose members are Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. Hasanov is a former apparatchik who has spent most of his career in posts in the Communist Party and in local government. He was born in 1940.

Other Leading Economic Officials

Deputy Prime Minister; Chairman, State Committee for Economic Affairs and Planning
Rakhim Huseynov
(Phonetic: hooSAYnuff)

Minister of Finance
Badir Karayev
(Phonetic: kaRYEYeff)

Georgia



Acting Prime Minister (since August 1991)
Vissarion Gugushvili (C)
(Phonetic: googooshVEElee)

Gugushvili has focused on strengthening his republic's economic independence and on implementing austerity measures. In September 1991 he banned the export of most industrial products from Georgia, and in October he stated that establishing a customs system was one of his government's priorities. Gugushvili has proposed that work breaks and nightly television broadcasts be reduced as cost-cutting measures. A former academic, he has served as deputy minister of culture. Gugushvili was born in 1945.

Other Leading Economic Officials

Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Economics and Finance
Guram Absandze
(Phonetic: abSAHNdzeh)

Chairman, State Bank
Vladimir Peteishvili
(Phonetic: peteyshVEElee)

Moldova



Premier (since May 1991)
Valeriu Muravski (C)
(Phonetic: mooRAHVskiee)

Muravski supports economic independence for Moldova: he has said that his government's priorities will be to establish a Moldovan currency and an independent financial and banking system. Nonetheless, Muravski has backed an economic treaty with the USSR. He advocates a gradual transition to a market economy, arguing that the state should strictly control the privatization process to avoid "a social explosion," and he is against the sale of land before the next century. An economist, he has risen through the ranks of the republic's economic bureaucracy. Muravski was born in about 1949.

Other Leading Economic Officials

Deputy Premier; Minister of Economics

Constantin Tampiza

(Phonetic: tamPEEzah)

Minister of Finance

Valeriy Burashko

(Phonetic: booRAHSHkuh)

President, National Bank

Leonid Talmaci

(Phonetic: tahlMACHee)

Central Asia

Kazakhstan

Prime Minister (since October 1991)

Sergey Tereshchenko (R)

(Phonetic: tereshCHYENkuh)

Tereshchenko is a close associate of President Nazarbayev and a member of his advisory council. Since at least the mid-1980s, Tereshchenko has been employed in the Kazakh Communist Party and in government positions. He is an ethnic Russian and was born in 1951.

No photo available

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations (since May 1990)

Syzdyk Abishev (R)

(Phonetic: ahBEEsheff)

Abishev is the senior administrator of foreign trade in a republic that is rich in exportable petroleum products. He frequently accompanies President Nazarbayev to meetings with Western firms that are interested in becoming joint-venture partners. In mid-1990 the two demanded and won from the central government the right to conduct business negotiations with members of a large US consortium, meeting with participants in the United States. Abishev began his career in the domestic trade sector and served as chairman of the republic's first independent import-export association during 1988-90. He was born in 1936.

No photo available

Other Leading Economic Officials

Minister of Finance

Tuleubek Abdikadirov

(Phonetic: ahbdeekaDEEruff)

Chairman of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan)

Kalik Abdullayev

(Phonetic: ahbdullAYeff)

Kyrgyzstan

Prime Minister (Vacant)

Tajikistan

Prime Minister (since June 1991)

Izatullo Khayeyev (M)

(Phonetic: KHAHyeeyeff)

No photo available

Khayeyev strongly supports a confederation of republics. He plans to accelerate the pace of privatization in Tajikistan and increase foreign trade with non-Soviet partners. Prime minister from 1986 until 1990, Khayeyev held the vice president's post during December 1990–June 1991. He was born in 1936.

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations (since January 1991)

Mirzotimur Mirzoyev (M)

(Phonetic: meerZOHyeff)

No photo available

Although Mirzoyev has been in charge of Tajikistan's foreign trade throughout 1991, activities in the region are developing slowly. Mirzoyev was elected to the republic's legislature in 1990.

Other Leading Economic Officials

First Deputy Prime Minister; Chairman, State Economics Committee

Georgiy Koshlakov

(Phonetic: koshLAHkuff)

Minister of Finance

Dzhanobidden Lafizov

(Phonetic: laFEEzuff)

Turkmenistan

Prime Minister (Vacant)

Other Leading Economic Officials

First Deputy Prime Minister

Ata Charyyev

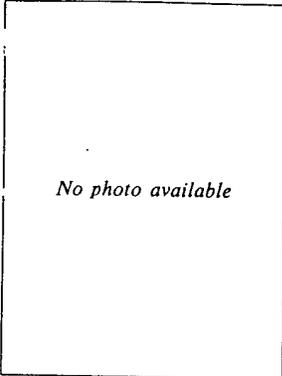
(Phonetic: charEEyeff)

Minister of Finance

Aman Bayramov

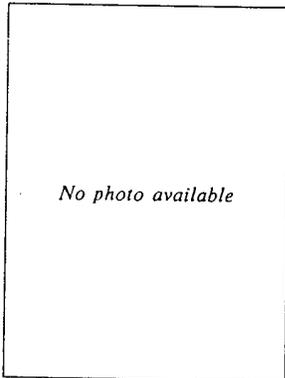
(Phonetic: buyRAHMuff)

Uzbekistan



Deputy Chairman, Cabinet of Ministers (since at least August 1990)
Bakhtiyar Khamidov (M)
(Phonetic: khaMEEduff)

Khamidov, who works directly under President Islam Karimov, oversees the implementation of economic policy in Uzbekistan. Although he supports economic independence for the republic, he has endorsed a reconstituted union of the former Soviet republics. Khamidov is active in foreign economic relations and is overseeing management training programs and the creation of joint ventures with several countries.



Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Trade and Contacts (since October 1990)
Anyar Makhmudov (M)
(Phonetic: makhMOODuff)

Makhmudov is an experienced director of joint ventures; he formerly managed a lucrative plant that manufactured computer equipment. With only a few joint ventures registered to date in Uzbekistan, he recently hosted a business conference in Tashkent to promote foreign investment.