

CD NO.

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/06 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700060080-5

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The USSR shipped to Bulgaria on long-term credits the complete equipment for new industrial plants and electric power plants.

As compared to 1948, imports from the USSR increased 20 percent in 1949. The mutual trade agreement signed in Moscow on 18 February 1950 provided for a 10-percent increase in the exchange of products, as compared to 1949, while the agreement signed for 1951 provides for a 25-percent increase in the exchange of goods, as compared to 1950. The USSR will supply Bulgaria with additional quantities of cotton, petroleum products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, iron, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, equipment, and agricultural and other machinery, which will guarantee the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

In compliance with the provisions of this trade agreement, during the first half of 1951, 1,200 tractors, 200 self-propelled combines, 300 "Stalinets 6" combines, 110 automotive workshops, 30 oil trucks, and other agricultural machines were imported from the USSR. This made the timely harvesting of crops possible for the first time.

Bulgaria supplied the USSR with tobacco, ores, ore concentrates, canned goods, fruits, essential oils, and wood products [in 1951?].

Bulgaria's trade with the USSR is conducted at just and uniform prices. Unequal exchange, characteristic of economic relationships between capitalist countries, is excluded. With the increase in the ruble's rate of exchange and its transfer to the gold standard, trade relations between the USSR and the People's Democracies became even stronger. Bulgaria is forever shielded from the effects of an economic crisis, from the consequences of monetary instability, and from the devaluation of mediums of exchange in the capitalist world. This condition bears directly on the improved material situation of the Bulgarian workers and on the accumulation of means essential to Bulgaria's socialist construction.

Stalin's principle of equality between large and small nations, and of fraternal cooperation between them also establishes the functions of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance, created in 1949. The purpose of the council is to coordinate economic policies of the member countries, to organize the exchange of experience, to give technical assistance, and to provide for raw materials, supplies, and machinery.

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