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SOURCE Sovetskaya Belorussiya.

STATE BUDGET OF THE BELORUSSIAN SSR FOR 1952

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

I. REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON THE 1952 BUDGET

The Minister of Finance Belorussian SSR, F. L. Kokhonov, reports that the total State Budget of the Belorussian SSR for 1952, allowing for the reduction of wholesale prices and tariffs beginning 1 January 1952, is established at 3,718,386,000 rubles.

Important tasks of further developing the national economy and culture are entrusted to the local soviets. To carry out these tasks, the volume of the local budgets for 1952, including revenues and expenditures, is established at 2,606,328,000 rubles, or 70 percent of the total State Budget Belorussian SSR.

Revenues

The revenues of the State Budget Belorussian SSR for 1952 are established at 3,718,386,000 rubles.

Receipts from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations constitute a major source of revenue and make up 2,792,300,000 rubles, or 75.1 percent of the total budget; receipts from state taxes and levies constitute 467,962,000 rubles or 12.6 percent of the budget; and the state loans subscribed to by the population constitute only 333,750,000 rubles, or 9 percent of the total budget.

Deductions from the turnover tax for the 1952 budget of the Belorussian SSR are fixed at 1,826,348,000 rubles. Deductions from profits of state enterprises and economic organizations are fixed at 613,528,000 rubles, an increase of 79,307,000 rubles over 1951.

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Total accumulations of republic and local economic organizations in 1952 will be 874,358,000 rubles, as against 800,543,000 rubles in 1951.

Deductions from the income of MTS into the State Budget of the Belorussian SSR for 1952 are fixed at 15,850,000 rubles.

Expenditures

The total volume of expenditures of the State Budget Belorussian SSR for 1952 is established at 3,718,386,000 rubles.

The major part of the expenditures, 87.9 percent, is for financing the national economy and social and cultural enterprises and is distributed as follows: 722,151,000 rubles, or 19.4 percent, for financing the national economy (in addition, considerable sums for this purpose will come from the profits of economic organizations); and 2,547,257,000 rubles, or 68.5 percent, for financing educational, public health, physical education, social security, and scientific activities, an increase of 1,249,100,000 rubles over the 1940 budget.

The funds allocated to the national economy will be distributed as follows: industry, 180,759,000 rubles; agriculture and forestry, 240,010,000 rubles; housing and municipal services, 158,684,000 rubles; transport and communications, 44,774,000 rubles; trade, 14,880,000 rubles; and capital construction, 370,833,000 rubles, with an additional 212,957,000 rubles to come from enterprises' own funds. In 1952, in anticipation of the further growth of production and commodity turnover, a general increase in the internal working capital of the enterprises and economic organizations is established at 96,383,000 rubles, of which 32,983,000 rubles will be provided by the budget.

Out of the total appropriation of 240,010,000 for agriculture and forestry for 1952, 99,995,000 rubles will be allocated to enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture, 40,126,000 to the Ministry of State Farms, 32,082,000 to the Ministry of Land Improvement, and 67,110,000 rubles to the Ministry of Forestry.

The 1952 budget appropriations for housing and municipal services, totaling 158,684,000 rubles, will be used for the additional expansion of municipal enterprises and improvement of municipal services to the population. In the budgets of the local soviets 28,804,000 rubles will be appropriated for residential construction alone.

In 1952, the State Budget Belorussian SSR provides 1,746,685,000 rubles for public education; of this, 950,352,000 rubles will be allotted for maintenance of general education (vseobuch) schools.

The problem of general 7-year and secondary education is being dealt with successfully. In 1952, 11,650 primary, 7-year, and secondary schools with an enrollment of 1,450,000 children will be in operation in the republic. To provide a 7-year education for all children, the number of boarding schools was also increased. Over 297 million rubles are allocated for maintenance of kindergartens and homes for children.

Allocations for training of personnel for the national economy, cultural development, and science total 272,618,000 rubles. Allocations for maintenance of cultural and educational institution are increased over the previous year by 7,461,000 rubles and total 71,044,000 rubles, of which 7,698,000 rubles are allocated to libraries alone. The 1952 budget also allows for the opening of 277 additional rural clubs, 50 children's libraries and 217 rural libraries.

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Of the total expenditures for social and cultural measures, 664,154,000 are allocated for public health and physical education. These allocations guarantee further development of medical and children's institutions and sanatoriums, and carrying out of extensive measures for physical education.

To improve medical assistance to the population, the number of beds in city and rural hospitals is being increased by 1,200 and the network of fel'dsher-midwife centers in rural localities is being expanded. Medical institutions will be equipped with new X-ray machines and other medical equipment.

The budget also provides 5,807,000 rubles for sanatorium and spa treatment and individual assistance to war invalids and families of soldiers killed in the war; 10,365,000 rubles for maintenance of invalids' homes; and 99,699,000 rubles for payments of pensions to those incapacitated on the job.

In addition, the 1952 budget allocates a total of 379,845,000 rubles for maintenance of state administrative organizations.

Budgets of the Local Soviets

Of the total expenditures of the local budgets, 232,992,000 rubles are appropriated for financing the national economy and 2,110,569,000 for financing social and cultural measures.

More than 80 percent of all expenditures of the local budgets are allocated for education, public health, social security, and physical education.

Recommendations by Budget Commission

The following changes in the 1952 budget were recommended by the Budget Commission:

1. To increase the incomes of enterprises, organizations, ministries, and departments of the Belorussian SSR by 11,232,000 rubles, including meat and dairy industry 4,824,000 rubles, light industry 2,700,000 rubles, food industry 2,700,000 rubles, trade 510,000 rubles, and the Main Administration of Supply, Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR, 498,000 rubles.
2. To decrease payments into the budget by 1,232,000 rubles, including 510,000 rubles from the turnover tax and 722,000 rubles from the profit deductions of the Main Power Administration, Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR.
3. To apply the additional incomes of ministries and departments for financing planned expenditures, and decrease republic budget allocations accordingly as follows: meat and dairy industry 4,824,000 rubles, light industry 2,476,000 rubles, and food industry 2,700,000 rubles, a total of 10 million rubles. This sum will be reallocated as follows: 8,500,000 rubles for residential housing construction in cities of the republic, and 1,500,000 rubles for Minsk City development.(1)

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II. LAW ON THE STATE BUDGET BELORUSSIAN SSR FOR 1952

The Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR decrees:

1. To approve the State Budget of the Belorussian SSR for 1952 submitted by the Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR, with amendments proposed by the Budget Commission of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR as follows:

Total revenue 3,718,386,000 rubles

Total expenditures 3,718,386,000 rubles

Transferable balance of budget funds of 111,552,000 rubles to be carried over to 1 January 1953

2. To approve, in accordance with Article 1 of the present law, the Republic Budget for 1952 as follows:

Revenue 3,320,252,000 rubles

Expenditures 1,111,404,000 rubles

Transferable balance of budget funds of 20,952,000 rubles to be carried over to 1 January 1953

3. To approve 1952 budgets for Minsk City and the various oblasts as follows (in thousands of rubles):

<u>Oblast or City</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Transferable Balance of Budget Funds to be Carried Over to 1 Jan 1953</u>
Minsk City	164,743	164,743	2,400
Baranovichi	198,017	198,017	7,400
Bobruysk	219,140	219,140	8,200
Brest	160,060	160,060	5,400
Vitebsk	273,244	273,244	8,800
Gomel'	253,940	253,940	8,800
Grodno	189,343	189,343	6,700
Minsk	232,959	232,959	8,900
Mogilev	286,480	286,480	11,000
Molodechno	158,999	158,999	6,100
Pinsk	134,790	134,790	4,900
Poles'ye	170,357	170,357	6,200
Polotsk	164,910	164,910	5,800
Total	2,606,982	2,606,982	90,600

4. To fix deductions from the republic budget for the 1952 budgets of the local soviets as follows (in thousands of rubles):

<u>Oblast or City</u>	
Minsk City	100,365
Baranovichi	170,242
Bobruysk	183,499
Brest	136,330

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Oblast or City

Vitebsk	233,322
Gomel'	205,407
Grodno	162,176
Minsk	201,027
Mogilev	250,594
Molodechno	142,960
Pinsk	118,874
Poles'ye	154,599
Polotsk	149,453
Total	2,208,848

5. To fix deductions for the 1952 budgets of Minsk City and the various oblasts from the turnover tax, the income tax on population, the agricultural tax from kolkhoz and individual peasant farmers, and from the state loan subscribed to by the population as follows:

Percent of Deduction

<u>Oblast or City</u>	<u>From Turnover Tax</u>	<u>From Income Tax</u>	<u>From Agricultural Tax on Kolkhoz and Peasant Farmers</u>	<u>From State Loan</u>
Minsk City	2.7	9	--	20
Baranovichi	38.3	25	25	40
Bobruysk	23.8	25	20	40
Brest	30.5	25	30	40
Vitebsk	19.7	25	25	40
Gomel'	17.7	20	20	40
Grodno	27.2	25	20	40
Minsk	17.7	25	20	50
Mogilev	30.4	25	20	50
Molodechno	62.2	50	30	50
Pinsk	55.1	50	30	50
Poles'ye	51.9	50	30	50
Polotsk	46.7	50	30	50

6. To fix deductions for the 1952 oblast budgets as follows: (a) 40 percent of kolkhoz income tax receipts, (b) 20 percent of income of MTS, (c) 50 percent of income from forestry; and (d) 75 percent of the state tax on horses of individual peasant farmers; and for the budgets of Minsk City and the various oblasts, 50 percent of tax receipts from bachelors, single persons, and married persons with small families.

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To include in the local budgets tax returns from noncommodity operations beginning 1 January 1952.

V. Kozlov, Chairman
D. Lukashevich, Secretary
Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR
Minsk City, 27 March 1952

SOURCES

1. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 26 Mar 52
2. Ibid., 29 Mar 52

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