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CORRECTION

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE USSR

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

Office of Research and Reports
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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21 October 1954

Correction

Page 17, opposite "Technical Aid":
For "TEKHNOPROMIMPORT" read "TEKHNOEKSPORT"

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FOREWORD

This project was designed to provide an up-to-date basic study of the foreign trade organizations and personalities of the USSR. Within the textual portion of the report an effort was made to present the basic elements necessary to a rapid comprehension of the subject matter, whereas detailed information was confined to the appendixes. The report was made on an all-source basis.

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Organization of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign

Trade 4

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CIA/SC/RR81

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE USSR*

Summary

The foreign trade of the USSR is a government monopoly and is conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This Ministry maintains control over the planning and operation of foreign trade through main administrations for imports and exports and for certain large geographical areas, as well as through foreign-trade corporations holding monopolies for specific commodities or services.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade was merged with the Ministry of Internal Trade on 15 March 1953 and was restored to separate status 6 months later, on 15 September. No changes in the operating procedure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade have been apparent during or since this merger.

I. Organization.

A. Monopolies.

The foreign trade of the USSR is completely monopolized by the government and is conducted exclusively by and through the Ministry of Foreign Trade (MVT -- Ministerstvo Vneshney Torgovli). 1/** On 15 March 1953 this Ministry was merged with the Ministry of Internal Trade to form the Ministry of External and Internal Trade. On 15 September 1953 the Ministry of Foreign Trade was restored to separate status.***

* The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of the responsible analyst as of 10 August 1954.

** Footnote references in arabic numerals are to sources listed in Appendix F.

*** For the present organization, see Chart, which follows p. 4.

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Apparently, the only effect of this merger was to centralize the direction of both ministries under one minister, because no change in the operational procedures of the Ministry of Foreign Trade has been noticed during or since the merger. Some changes in the organization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade have taken place since 15 March 1953 and will be discussed in Section I, C, below.

Within the Ministry of Foreign Trade, commodity, area, transport, and other service monopolies have been assigned to various foreign trade corporations. * 2/ These corporations operate under charters which, except for minor variations, conform to a single pattern and establish the corporations as independent monopolistic organizations that enjoy the rights of a juridical person and are legally responsible for their own actions. 3/ As a result of this legal fiction of independence, the state cannot be held liable for the debts and acts of the corporations nor can the corporations be held responsible for governmental actions. 4/

All financial transactions of the subdivisions of the Ministry are handled through UINOBANK (the Administration of Foreign Transactions of GOSBANK) or through GOSBANK itself. ** 6/ All insurance services for commodities traded by the Ministry's subsidiaries are centralized in the Administration of Foreign Insurance, INGOSSTRAKH, of the Main Administration of State Insurance, GOSSTRAKH. *** 8/

B. Special Interest Units.

The Engineering Administration, INZHUPRAVLENIE, is a subdivision of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and is unique in the following two ways: (1) although admittedly a part of the ministry proper, it engages directly in trading and (2) the commodities it handles are designated for military end use. 9/ Within the Soviet Bloc it uses its own system of control numbers (see Section III, B) and receives payments from Satellite Ministries of Defense. In importing from Western nations, however, it places orders through the foreign trade corporations. 10/

* For an alphabetical listing and description of the duties of these monopolies and for an index of these corporations, by commodity and service, see Appendix A.

** Occasionally addressed as ROSCOMBANK and INPRAVBANK. 5/

*** Regulations require that goods purchased from the USSR be covered by Soviet insurance from the point of origin to the place where the goods are finally turned over to the purchaser. 7/

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Various other Soviet organizations having special interests in certain facets of foreign trade operate through or under the Ministry of Foreign Trade. One of the more important of these is the Main Administration of Soviet Property Abroad, GUZIMZ. This organization was formerly directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers but was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Trade sometime during the period June-September 1953. 11 / GUZIMZ is the organization which, during the post-World War II years, formed and operated Soviet-Satellite joint stock companies and collected reparations payments. 12 / Its top officials have been military men. 13 /

It has been reported that the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Ministry of State Security (MGB), now the Committee for State Security, 14 / have had close ties with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and that some of their high officials hold important positions in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. 15 /

Furthermore, there has been evidence in recent years that political considerations have played a large part in many of the USSR's foreign trade operations. 16 / This, of course, means that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would have a voice in the planning of Soviet foreign trade. The Soviet boycott of Australian wool in late April 1954 was the direct result of a political entanglement. 17 / The economic effects of this boycott were not important, however, since it came at the end of the wool-buying season.

C. Control Units.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade is so organized that control over the foreign trade of the USSR is effected in the following three ways: (1) by import and export administrations, (2) by geographical administrations and (3) by monopolistic commodity-and-service trade corporations. (See the accompanying chart. *)

It appears that sometime during the last half of 1953 the old Export Administration was split into a First and a Second Export Administration. Reference was first made to the Second Export Administration in

August 1953, 18 / and, in December 1953.

Busvigin was mentioned as its director in a Soviet broadcast. 19 /

First Export Administration

late in September 1953. and, in February 1953, Malov was mentioned in Pravda as its director. 20 / February 1954 a Second Import Administration

for the first time, indicating uniformity of organizational structure of both the Import and Export Administrations. 21 /

* Following p. 4.

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Analysis of all available data concerning these administrations has not revealed any clear indication of the division of responsibilities between the First and Second Import Administrations and between the First and Second Export Administrations.

Apparently, changes in the area administrations took place during the latter part of 1953. Two new area administrations, the Administration for Trade with the Countries of the Peoples' Democracies and the Administration for Trade with Western Nations, were mentioned in Soviet newspapers and radio broadcasts in December 1953 and January 1954. Three divisions formerly under the Eastern and Central European Administration have been identified with the new Administration for Trade with the Countries of the Peoples' Democracies. These are the divisions for Albania, 22/ Czechoslovakia, 23/ and Hungary. 24/ The division for Finland, 25/ formerly under the Central and Eastern European Administration, and the Division for countries of the Near East, 26/ formerly under the Eastern Administration, have been identified with the new Administration for Trade with Western Nations.

In view of these known changes it would seem logical to postulate that the Middle East Division and the China Division of the Eastern Administration may now be under the jurisdictions of the Administration for Trade with Western Nations and the Administration for Trade with the Countries of the Peoples' Democracies, respectively. Furthermore, it is possible that the Eastern Administration has been completely absorbed by the two new administrations.

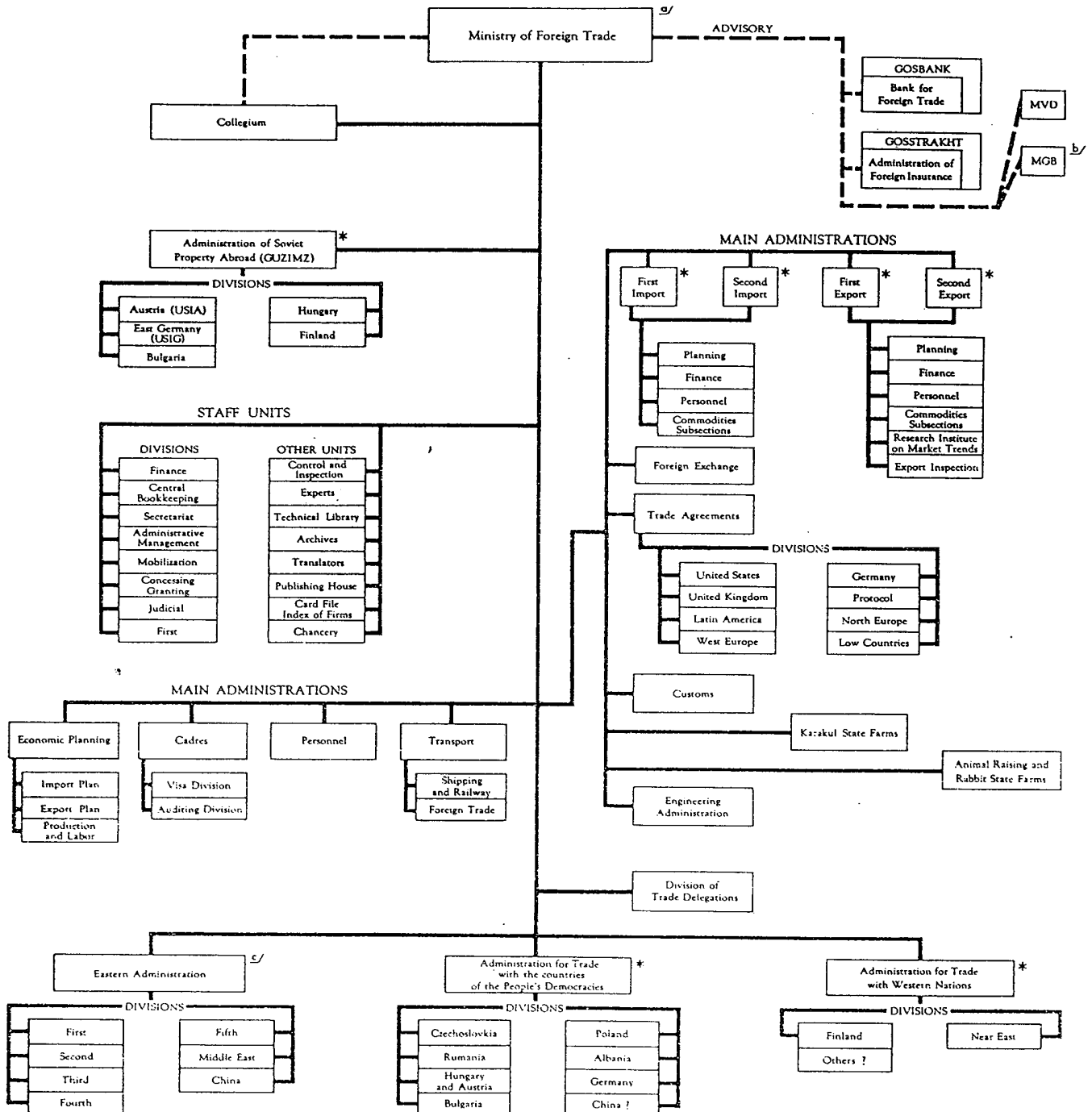
The third type of control unit, the monopolistic trade corporation, has already been discussed.*

The subdivisions listed on the organization chart as Staff Units 27/ are of the type one ordinarily would expect to find in an organization of this type. Little or no intelligence is received concerning these units, except for occasional references to personnel with the Central Bookkeeping Office in Moscow. The other units appearing on the organization chart, whose functions involve planning, negotiation and customs, are discussed in later sections.

* See I, A, above, and Appendix A.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE



a/ This chart is derived from a previously published ORR report. The information is discussed and documented throughout this report.

b/ The MGB became the State Security Committee in April 1954.

c/ Some, or all, of the functions of the Eastern Administration may have been assumed by the Administration for Trade with the People's Democracies and with the Administration for Trade with the Western Nations.

* These subdivisions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade represent recent administrative changes.

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D. Planning Units.

Important planning units within the Ministry of Foreign Trade are the Main Administration for Economic Planning, the planning sections of the Import and Export Administrations, and the Main Administration for Foreign Exchange. 28/ In addition to these, there are planning sections within the area administrations and the commodity trading corporations. 29/

A basic plan of foreign trade is submitted to the Ministry by the State Planning Commission. 30/ In accordance with the basic plan for foreign trade the detailed import and export plans are worked out by the Import and Export Administrations and coordinated with the area administrations and the commodity trading corporations. 31/

In drawing up the detailed plan for foreign trade, consideration is given not only to internal supplies, demands and reserves, 32/ and economic trading abroad, but also to political aims. 33/

II. Personnel.*

The present Minister of Foreign Trade, Ivan Grigor'yevich Kabanov, unlike his immediate predecessors, had very limited experience in foreign trade operations before his appointment as Minister. Born in 1898, Kabanov is believed to have been trained as an engineer. 34/ From 1942 to 1951 he was Minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry and from March 1951 to March 1953 he was Chairman of the State Committee for Material-Technical Supply of the National Economy (GOSSNAB). 35/ While the Ministry of Foreign Trade was joined to the Ministry of Internal Trade during the period 15 March to 15 September 1953, Kabanov served as First Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Internal and External Trade. 36/ Upon the re-emergence of the Ministry of Foreign Trade as a separate body in September 1953, he was appointed Minister. 37/

The Minister meets periodically with the Collegium, a body composed of high officials from the Ministry itself (the Deputy Ministers), and a few selected advisors 38/ and with their assistance determines the course of operations for the Ministry. 39/

* For a personnel roster for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, with the names listed alphabetically by organizational unit, see Appendix B.

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The members of the Collegium cannot interfere with the Minister's power to make decisions, but in case they should disagree with him they may appeal to the Council of Ministers. 40/ In fact, however, it seems unlikely that the Minister would decide to follow any particular course of action in the face of strong opposition from the Collegium, since he must rely heavily upon the deputies to carry out his decisions. For this reason the Collegium may be considered as something more than a mere advisory body.

It is interesting to note that Deputy Ministers Koval, Semichastnov, Sergeyev, and Zorin have held high positions in other organizations.* As mentioned before, this is an indication of possible coordination of the operations of these organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The common route of advancement in the Ministry of Foreign Trade seems to be from the Trade Representations (TORGPREDSTVA) through the trading corporations to the main administrations. 41/ TORGPREDSTVA are maintained with the diplomatic staffs in virtually every country with which the USSR carries on any appreciable volume of trade. These TORGPREDSTVA enjoy diplomatic status (with the exception of AMTORG, which is a chartered corporation in the state of New York). 42/ The personnel of the TORGPREDSTVA are the representatives abroad of the trading corporations and carry out contract negotiations with foreign firms at their direction. 43/ The representatives are given the power of attorney to sign contracts in the name of the trading corporations. ** It is not unusual for one member of a TORGPRED to have the signatory authority for as many as four trading corporations at one and the same time. 44/ Usually, but not necessarily, the corporations for which a member has the authority of signature will handle commodities of some degree of similarity -- for example, STANKOIMPORT, MASHINOIMPORT, and MASHINOEKSPORT. 45/ It is apparent, therefore, that the TORGPREDSTVA offer their personnel excellent training in the carrying out of negotiations for a wide variety of commodities. Rotation of personnel between various TORGPREDSTVA apparently is restricted by language barriers, because transfers between countries of dissimilar languages are rare. 46/.

Within the trading corporations the division of duties between the chairman of a corporation and his deputies is determined by the chairman. 47/ There has been an occasion of a deputy chairman being a corporation's representative in a country with which his corporation carries on extensive trade, 48/

* See Appendix B.

** Announcements of these signatory authorities appear periodically in the Soviet publication Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade).

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but the usual procedure is for the corporations to carry on negotiations abroad through the TORGPREDSTVA. 49/

There are two known cases in which high officials of the Ministry have acted as officials of the TORGPREDSTVA in China. For example, Aleksandr A. Pavlov, who has held important positions within the Ministry since 1944, when he was Chairman of MASHINOIMPORT, 50/ and who is reported to have been head of the Administrative Department of the Eastern and Central European Administration in 1950 and 1951 51/ and a Deputy Minister during the period February 1952 to February 1953, 52/ was also reported as an official of the TORGPREDSTVA in China in October 1952. The other example is V. P. Migunov, a Deputy Minister since 1946 and also an official with the China representation since February 1950. 53/ These two cases suggest that great importance is attached to Soviet-Chinese trade by the Ministry.

III. Methods of Operation.

A. Negotiations.

The USSR's trade with the Free World is carried out predominantly on an intercorporation basis -- that is, Soviet foreign trade corporations make offers to buy or sell commodities of specified grade and price through the TORGPREDSTVA abroad, which in turn contact the firms handling these commodities within their respective countries. In these negotiations the TORGPREDSTVA act in strict accordance with the specific orders of the trading corporations. 54/ In negotiating contracts with firms in Free World nations the Russians carefully define the terms and specifications involved. It can be expected that a contract, once signed, will be meticulously fulfilled in accordance with the agreed terms. 55/ In order to obtain favorable publicity, however, the Russians have been known to make offers to sell without any apparent intention of actually concluding a contract. 56/

An increasingly large part of the USSR's trade with Western nations is being facilitated through trade agreements.* Such trade agreements usually are worked out on an intergovernmental basis and constitute a framework for further negotiations between the Soviet trading corporations on one hand and Western businessmen on the other. 57/ These trade agreements constitute an agreement merely to authorize (rather than guarantee) the exchange of certain commodities, by granting export and import licenses

* In 1953, approximately twice as many trade agreements were concluded with Western nations as during 1952.

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up to the limits of stated quotas. 58/ Because the volume of trade set forth is usually an optimistic one, the planned levels of trade rarely materialize. 59/ In spite of this, the Russians are quick to attribute to trade agreement quotas a far greater degree of firmness than they deserve, whenever the lines of current Soviet propaganda will be assisted by so doing.

Trade between the USSR and its Satellites is negotiated in a manner decidedly different from that with Western nations. All (or virtually all) Soviet-Satellite trade is carried on under long-term agreements which are consistent with the goals of the Five Year Plans (of the USSR as well as of the Satellites). 60/ These long-term agreements allow for the negotiation of annual agreements designed to facilitate the attainment of the long-term goals. 61/ The terms of these agreements are determined virtually unilaterally by the USSR; no bargaining takes place. 62/ Soviet-Satellite trade must be given priority, and special treatment by the Satellite ministries and terms of the trade agreements are strictly enforced. 63/

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APPENDIX A

SOVIET ALL-UNION MONOPOLISTIC FOREIGN TRADE
CORPORATIONS

1. Descriptions of the Corporations, in Alphabetical Order.

AVTOVNESHTRANS is an All-Union office conducting transport by motor vehicle of freight exported to and imported from the People's Republic of China (Sinkiang Province) and the Mongolian People's Republic. Its responsibilities include transport expediting operations, warehouse storage, loading and unloading, handling of customs formalities, and the insurance of freight. 81/

Some branch offices, most of which are near the USSR-Sinkiang border, are at Burchumskiy, 82/ Kashgar, 83/ Kuldja, 84/ Kultuk, 85/ Panfilov, 86/ Rybach'e, 87/ and Shikho. 88/

DALINTORG was reorganized into SOYUZHIMEKSPORT in 1951. 89/

DALVNESHTRANS was reorganized into SOYUZVNESHTRANS in 1951. 90/ The DALVNESHTRANS Office in China continued to function, but as a branch of SOYUZVNESHTRANS. 91/

EKSPORTKHLEB exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, rice, legumes, flour, groats, oil seeds, oil cake and other coarse grains as well as seeds and plants, for cultivation. 92/

EKSPORTLYON imports and exports cotton, cotton linters, jute, heavy fibers, flax and hemp; rayon and staple fibers; natural silk, wool, silk and linen textiles; rope and string products; thread; textile raw materials and products of the textile industry. 93/

EKSPORTLES exports and imports wood and cellulose-paper products, sawn timber, veneers, props, wood pulp, furniture, standard houses, cellulose, paper of various types, and the like. 94/

IRANSOVTRANS was reorganized into SOYUZVNESHTRANS in 1951. 95/ The Iran office continued to operate but as a branch of SOYUZVNESHTRANS. 96/

LENVNESHTRANS was reorganized into SOYUZVNESHTRANS in 1951. 97/

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MASHINOEKSPORT exports mining, geological prospecting, oil-drilling, electrotechnical, electric power, pump compressor, lift-transport, and metallurgical equipment, as well as equipment for the chemical, light and food industries. 98/

MASHINOIMPORT imports electric power, electrotechnical, oil, mining, pump-compressor equipment and also industrial fixtures and armatures. 99/

MEZHDUNARODNAYA KNIGA exports books, newspapers, magazines, notes, posters, postcards, reproductions, albums, maps; objects for the mechanical reproduction of music; art objects; and postage stamps for collections. It imports printed materials of all kinds. 100/

PRODINTORG imports and exports food products including sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa beans, spices, fruits, wines and beverages, canned goods, meat products, fats and oils, fish products, livestock, and animals for zoos. 101/

PROMSYR'YEIMPORT exports and imports pig iron, ferroalloys, steel, steel billets, structural and shaped steel; construction, tool, ball-bearing, stainless, and electrical engineering steel; various types of wire, steel cables; iron and steel pipes, container cylinders of all types; railroad materials, broad-gage and narrow-gage rails, switches, wheel pairs; metallic products (bolts, nuts, fastening parts, chains, nails, screws, anchors and nuts); steel electrodes, resistant alloys and bimetals. 102/

RAZNOEKSPORT exports and imports miscellaneous goods, including tobacco and tobacco products, construction materials (cement, glass, face tiles, gypsum), salt, matches, animal byproducts (bristles, intestines, horse-hair, hides), ready-to-wear goods, footwear, rugs, handmade art products, watches, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, adding machines, electric lamps, and household appliances. 103/

RAZNOIMPORT imports and exports nonferrous metals, ores, and concentrates, nonferrous metal sheets, cables and cable products, rubber (natural and synthetic) 104/ and technical rubber products. 105/

SOVEKSPORTFILM imports and exports films and provides translations thereof. 106/

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SOVFRACHT handles operations for the chartering of foreign and Soviet merchant ships and is responsible for the fulfillment of commissions in connection with marine freight. 107/

SOYUZHIMEKSPORT exports and imports organic and inorganic chemical products (including reagents, tanning materials, photographic supplies, soda products and inorganic acids, oxides and nonferrous metal salts, wood-pulp, chemical products, coke chemical products, organic acids and alcohol and catalytic agents); medical equipment and apparatus, medicinal commodities, herbs and Tibetan medical goods; essential and aromatic oils, soaps, toilet articles, perfumes, and cosmetics. 108/

SOYUZHNEFTEKSPORT imports and exports crude oil, auto and aviation gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene for illumination and motor fuel, oil residues, lubricating oils, bitumen, vaseline, paraffin, and benzol solvents. 109/

SOYUZHROMEKSPORT imports and exports coal, coal tar pitch, briquettes; manganese, chrome, iron and apatite ores; superphosphates, ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, potassium salts, potassium chlorite, potassium sulfate, sulfur, sodium sulfate; refractory products, asbestos and asbestos products; barite (heavy spar), fluorspar, graphite products, and precious metals and stones. 110/

SOYUZHPUHNINA imports and exports raw furs and skins, semifinished and completed fur articles and also bristles, horsehair, and carpets. 111/

SOYUZHVNESHTRANS operates under commissions of the Soviet foreign trade organizations (and foreign firms) to transport, store, insure and negotiate customs formalities for export and import shipments -- including transit shipments. 112/

STANKOIMPORT imports and exports metal-cutting and woodworking machines; press, rolling, forging and casting equipment, blast, open-hearth and Bessemer furnaces; measuring instruments, metal-testing machines and instruments; abrasives, ball and roller bearings, products from hard alloys; hand electrical and pneumatic tools; various types of microscopes, motion picture and other photographic equipment and instruments, geodetic instruments, binoculars, magnifying glasses, lenses, and so forth. 113/

TEKHNOEKSPORT exports equipment and supervises its installation abroad, makes sketches and project drawings and provides supervision and other types of technical aid in construction abroad for the following enterprises: mining, oil, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, textile, food,

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and other branches of industry; thermal and hydroelectric stations; communications installations and other objectives. 114/

TEKHNOPROMIMPORT imports and exports equipment for the following industries: chemical, food, construction, lumber and paper, polygraphic, rubber, textile, knitwear, leather footwear, and others. Imports and exports autos, tractors, agricultural and road machinery and their spare parts, telephone and telegraph equipment, testing and measuring instruments, radio equipment, laboratory equipment, and other products. 115/

TRANSMASHIMPORT imports and exports vessels, railroad rolling stock, and transport-hoisting equipment and also carries out arrangements, for repair of vessels abroad. 116/

VOSTOKINTORG handles foreign trade with the Mongolian People's Republic, the Province of Sinkiang in the Chinese People's Republic, and Afghanistan. 117/

Exports food and grain products, textile goods, clothing and shoes, building materials, household goods, notions, perfumes, agricultural implements, electric bulbs, electric heaters, electric power generators, hunting rifles, and other goods. 118/

Imports leather and furs, animal fibers, skins, oil seeds, dried fruits, almonds, nuts, and other goods. 119/

2. Index to the Corporations, by Commodity and Service.

Agricultural Machinery: TEKHNOPROMIMPORT.

Chemicals: SOYUZHIMEKSPORT, SOYUZHPRIMEKSPORT.

Communications Equipment: PROMSYR'YEIMPORT, TEKHNOEKSPORT, TEKHNOPROMIMPORT.

Consumer Goods: EKSPORTKHEB, EKSPORTLYON, EKSPORTLES, MEZH DUNARODNAYA KNIGA, PRODINTORG, RAZNOEKSPORT, SOVEKSPORTFILM, SOYUZHIMEKSPORT, SOYUZHNEFTEEKSPORT, SOYUZH PUSHNINA.

Electrical Machinery: MASHINOEKSPORT, MASHINOIMPORT, SOYUZHIMEKSPORT, STANKOIMPORT, TEKHNOPROMIMPORT.

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Foodstuffs: EKSPORTKHLEB, PRODINTORG, RAZNOEKSPORT.

Industrial Equipment: MASHINOEKSPORT, MASHINOIMPORT, STANKOIMPORT, TEKHNOEKSPORT, TEKHNOPROMIMPORT.

Industrial Raw Materials: EKSPORTLYON, PROMSYR'YEIMPORT, RAZNOEKSPORT, RAZNOIMPORT, SOYUZHIMEKSPORT, SOYUZNEFTEEKSPORT, SOYUZPROMEKSPORT, SOYUZPUSHNINA.

Insurance: AVTOVNESHTRANS, SOVFRACHT, SOYUZVNESHTRANS.

Medical Products and Equipment: SOYUZHIMEKSPORT.

Metals and Ores: RAZNOIMPORT, SOYUZPROMEKSPORT.

Basic Forms: PROMSYR'YEIMPORT, RAZNOIMPORT, SOYUZPROMEKSPORT.

Mining and Drilling Machinery: MASHINOEKSPORT, TEKHNOEKSPORT.

Petroleum and Products: SOYUZNEFTEEKSPORT.

Precision Instruments: MASHINOEKSPORT, MASHINOIMPORT, SOYUZHIMEKSPORT, STANKOIMPORT, TEKHNOPROMIMPORT.

Printed Matter and Objects of Art: MEZH DUNARODNAYA KNIGA.

Rubber and Rubber Products: RAZNOIMPORT.

Storage: AVTOVNESHTRANS, SOVFRACHT, SOYUZVNESHTRANS.

Technical Aid: TEKHNOPROMIMPORT.

Textile Raw Materials: EKSPORTLYON.

Transport Equipment: PROMSYR'YEIMPORT, TEKHNOPROMIMPORT, TRANSMASHIMPORT.

Transport Service: AVTOVNESHTRANS, SOVFRACHT, SOYUZVNESHTRANS, TRANSMASHIMPORT.

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Wire and Cable: PROMSYR'YEIMPORT, RAZNOIMPORT.

Wood and Wooden Manufactures: EKSPORTLES.

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APPENDIX B

PERSONNEL OF THE SOVIET MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE*

Minister

Kabanov, I. G.

Deputy Ministers
(automatically members of the
collegium)

Borisov, S. A. **
Finogenov, A. N. ***
Koftov, G. E.
Koval, K. N. ****
Kumykin, P. I. *****
Kuzmin, M. R.
Loshakov, M. G.
Migunov, V. P. *****
Pavlov, A. A. *****

* Data contained in this list were compiled from files in ORE, and coordinated with CIA. Specific documentation will be furnished on demand.

** Head of Transport Administration, 1943 to June 1949.

*** Known to have been chairman of RAZNOEKSPORT, January 1950 to June 1952.

**** Deputy Chief for Economic Affairs of the Soviet Control Commission, in Germany from 1946 to 1951.

***** Chief of Trade Agreements Division from 1946 to 1949. Minister from November 1951 to March 1953.

***** Cited between February 1950 and May 1952 as the Soviet Trade Representative in China.

***** Chairman of the MASHINOIMPORT from 1944 to 1946. Head of Administrative Department of the Eastern and Central European Administration as of December 1951.

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Deputy Ministers

Semichastnov, I. F. *
Sergeyev, V. A. **
Sergeychik, M. A.
Yeremin, I. A. ***
Zakharov, A. V. ****
Zorin, L. I. *****

Collegium

(Members Other Than Deputy
Ministers)

Bystrov, F. P.
Gusev, M. M.
Kolpakov, B. T.
Krotov, I. I.
Tyukov, V. S.

All-Union Chamber of Commerce ****:

Nesterov, M. V., Chairman
Borisenko, V. I., Deputy Chairman

* First Deputy of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany from November 1949 to 1953. Identified with the Soviet High Commission in Germany in November 1953. Also an official of the MVD.

** Known to have been Deputy Chief of GUZIMZ in November 1951.

*** Chairman of MASHINOIMPORT from April 1952 to the present.

**** Known to have been Chairman of AMTORC in 1949. Editor of Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade) from January 1953 to the present.

***** Known to have been Director of the Reparations Department of the Soviet Control Mission in Berlin from 1946 to 1950.

***** Not formally a part of the MVT, but very closely associated with it.

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Export Administrations

First Export Administration

Malov, S. S., Chief
Sedov, Deputy Chief

Second Export Administration

Busygin, N. P., Chief
Yeyranov

State Inspection of Exported
Commodities

Krasnov, P. E., Chief

Research Institute for
Current Market Trends

Orlov, N. V., Chief

Second Import Administration

Finogenov, Chief

Economic Administration

Gordeev, I. I., Chief
Firsov, I. A., Deputy Chief

Trade Agreements Administration

Bakhtov, K. K., Chief
Andrienko, I. S., Chief, Protocol
Division
Budkov, A. I., Chief, Low
Countries Division
Chistov, V. V., Chief,
Germany Division
Mordvinov, V. V., Chief, UK
Division

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Trade Agreements Administration

Popov, K. I., Chief Northern
Europe Division
Prokuronov, P. P., Chief
Western Europe Division
Spandar'yan, V. B., Deputy Chief
Torsuev, N. P., Chief,
USA Division
Trufanov, N. M., Deputy Chief,
Protocol Division
Virobyan, G. A., Chief,
Latin America Division

Administration for Trade
with Countries of the People's
Democracies

Pavlov, A. A., Chief *
Baturin, N. A., Chief,
Germany Division *
Fadeyev, T. V., Chief,
Rumania Division *
Chekmarov, M. A., Chief,
Albania Division
Dobrokhotov, A. F., Chief,
Bulgaria Division *
Moiseenko, V. G., Chief,
Czechoslovakia Division
Vingasov, K. S., Chief,
Hungary Division

Administration for Trade
with Western Nations

Cheklin, N. I., Chief
Artemiev, M. K., Chief,
Finland Division
Vinogradov, V. M., Deputy Chief
Yefanov, I. P., Chief, Division
of Countries of the Near East

* Held this position under the old Eastern and Central European administration.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

North European Administration

Darydov, M. A., Chief

Transport Administration

Mikhin, V. K., Chief

Bezrukov, N. Ya., Deputy Chief

Customs Administration

Musatov, I. I., Chief *

Cherkasov, V. I., Deputy Chief

Eastern Administration **

Sladkovski, M. I., Chief

Inyutin, S. T., Chief,

Third Eastern Division

Kobylyanski, D. A., Deputy Chief

Lizin, M. D., Deputy Chief

Lyubimski, A. A., Chief,

Second Eastern Division

Neshkov, A. P., Acting Chief,

Fourth Eastern Division

Samsonov, N. S., Chief,

First Eastern Division

(Korea and Mongolia)

Semin, A. I., Chief,

Middle East Division

Shcherbina, D. Ya., Chief,

China Division

Shiryaev, N. P., Deputy Chief

Yefanov, I. P., Chief,

Fifth Eastern Division ***

* For further information on Musatov, see p. 27, below.

** The functions of this administration probably have been incorporated into the Administration for Trade with Western Nations and Administration for Trade with the Countries of the Peoples' Democracies.

*** See Administration for Trade with Western Nations.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Cadres Administration

Muravev, D. I., Deputy Chief
Smirnov, A. I., Deputy Chief
Doronin, G. V., Chief,
Auditing Division
Parusov, I. A., Chief,
Visa Division

All-Union Corporations

AVTOVNESHTRANS

Simagin, N. A., Manager
Avakov, T. G., Deputy Manager
Lyubimskiy, A. A., Deputy
Manager *
Vasil'yev, F. I., Deputy Manager
Mordvinov, F. S., Chief Bookkeeper

EKSPORTKHLEB

Matveyev, L. M., Chairman
Filmonov, I. N., Deputy Chairman
Lobachev, A. I., Deputy Chairman
Sulimenko, M. I., Deputy Chairman
Tumanyan, L. P., Deputy Chairman

EKSPORTLEN

Morozov, D. I., Chairman
Bibikov, L. N., Deputy Chairman**
Dovbyna, A. S., Deputy Chairman
Grachev, Y. N., Deputy Chairman
Karpalov, A. A., Deputy Chairman
Maytov, D. I., Deputy Chairman

* Known to have been Chief of Second Eastern Division of Eastern Administration in April 1948.

** Was Chairman from June 1951 to June 1953.

EKSPORTLES

Nichkov, V. N., Chairman
Mokretsov, P. P., Deputy Chairman

MASHINOEKSPORT

Trusov, A. A., Chairman
Aksyutin, N. F., Deputy Chairman
Petrov, V. M., Deputy Chairman
Zarubkin, G. A., Deputy Chairman

MASHINOIMPORT

Yeremin, I. A., Chairman
Bagrov, D. I., Deputy Chairman
Dmitriyev, S. M., Deputy Chairman
Gubanov, M. V., Deputy Chairman
Shubin, B. M., Acting Deputy Chairman
Sobolev, K. S., Deputy Chairman

MEZHDUNARODNAYA KNIGA

Zmeul, A. A., Chairman
Antonov, S. M., Deputy Chairman
Ivanova, Z. A., Deputy Chairman
Malkov, P. I., Deputy Chairman
Ogureyev, N. A., Deputy Chairman
Smirnov, V. I., Deputy Chairman

PRODINTORG

Gordeychik, P. P., Chairman
Khokhlov, G. S., Deputy Chairman
Serikov, T. T., Deputy Chairman
Usoltsev, V. V., Deputy Chairman

PROMSYR'YEIMPORT

Krupin, I. N., Chairman

PROMSYR'YEIMPORT

Gorshunov, F. D., Deputy Chairman
Kichatov, A. M., Deputy Chairman
Sakun, P. I., Deputy Chairman
Shalashov, P. Y., Deputy Chairman
Vasilyev, N. N., Deputy Chairman
Vislusov, A. A., Deputy Chairman
Volchkov, Y. P., Deputy Chairman

RAZNOEKSPORT

Golovin, V. V., Chairman
Dmitriyev, V. I., Deputy Chairman
Drozдов, A. G., Deputy Chairman
Inozemtsev, A. F., Deputy Chairman
Kremer, (fnu) Deputy Chairman
Kuznetsov, N. N., Deputy Chairman
Markelov, I. A., Deputy Chairman
Neimark, A. M., Deputy Chairman
Pritvorov, V. A., Deputy Chairman
Volkov, K. F., Deputy Chairman

RAZNOIMPORT

Kamenskiy, V. A., Chairman
Andreyev, L. M. Deputy Chairman
Bashkanikhin, I. K., Deputy Chairman
Drobyazko, A. I., Deputy Chairman
Gritchyn, P. A., Deputy Chairman
Komarov, G. S., Deputy Chairman
Shibaev, S. V., Deputy Chairman
Starshinov, V. N., Deputy Chairman
Terekhin, D. S., Deputy Chairman

SOVEKSPORTFILM

Zimin, D., Administrator.

SOVFRAKHT

Obozov, N. I., Chairman
Ivanov, A. I., Deputy Chairman
Popov, A. S., Deputy Chairman

~~TOP SECRET~~

SOYUZHIMEKSPORT

Krutikov, V.K., Chairman
Bolshakov, V.P., Deputy Chairman
Grachev, Y.N., Deputy Chairman
Gusev, A.I., Acting Deputy Chairman
Nikitin, S.S., Deputy Chairman

SOYUZHNEFTEKSPORT

Shevelev, K.V., Chairman
Divovich, A.I., Deputy Chairman*
Galkin, N.I., Deputy Chairman
Snetkov, N.G., Deputy Chairman

SOYUZHROMEKSPORT

Ivanov, T.T., Chairman
Bassamykin, V.M., Deputy Chairman
Kozyrev, V.M., Deputy Chairman
Kubasov, N.Y., Deputy Chairman
Savitsky, K.M., Deputy Chairman
Sosunov, A.I., Deputy Chairman
Yaravoy, P.V., Acting Deputy Chairman

SOYUZH PUSHNINA

Kaplin, A.A., Chairman
Frolkin, S.L., Deputy Chairman
Kovalev, A.I., Deputy Chairman
Larchenko, I.V., Deputy Chairman
Nikolayev, A.D., Deputy Chairman

SOYUZHVNESHTRANS

Krasyuk, Y.I., Chairman
Boiko, V.P., Deputy Chairman
Bruginski, B.N., Deputy Chairman
Musatov, I.I., Deputy Chairman**

* Was Chairman from September 1945 to November 1947.

** See Customs.

~~TOP SECRET~~

STANKOIMPORT

Seldyakov, P.S., Chairman
Karzov, I.I., Deputy Chairman
Stolyarov, M.M., Deputy Chairman
Timofeyev, I.Y., Deputy Chairman

TEKHNOEKSPORT

Melnikov, N.I., Chairman*
Gromov, A.A., Deputy Chairman
Kobelkov, R.V., Deputy Chairman
Kolybalov, N.I., Deputy Chairman
Kurbakov, G.K., Deputy Chairman
Naidich, I.Y., Deputy Chairman
Petrov, G.S., Deputy Chairman

TEKHNOPROMIMPORT

Klentsov, V.A., Chairman
Bayar, A.K., Deputy Chairman
Kondrashev, K.Y., Deputy Chairman
Nikitin, M.A., Deputy Chairman

TRANSMASHIMPORT

Razin, L.A., Chairman
Khotsialov, E.S., Deputy Chairman
Melnikov, G.D., Deputy Chairman
Mikulin, M.A., Deputy Chairman
Salimovsky, V.A., Deputy Chairman

VOSTOKINTORG

Bakulin, I.V., Chairman
Ismayev, M.K., Deputy Chairman**
Lizin, M.D., Deputy Chairman
Margolin, Y.S., Deputy Chairman
Shekherloin, D.Y., Deputy Chairman
Sotskov, N.G., Deputy Chairman

* Identified as Chief of Reparations Branch, Soviet Control Commission in Germany in November 1953.

** Was Chairman in 1945.



APPENDIX

C

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APPENDIX

D

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APPENDIX

E

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APPENDIX

F

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