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INFORMATION

REFERENCE: A working meeting between Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence (DSTI), PGU-DS and Directorate "T", PGU-KGB, held in Sofia from 18 May to 22 May 1987

A working meting was held with the participation of Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS and Directorate "T", PGU-KGB in Sofia from 18 May to 22 May 1987.

Participants from the Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS: Colonel G. Manchev – first deputy chief of PGU-DS and chief of the Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS; Colonel G. Dimitrov – deputy chief of the Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS; Colonel Lybcho Mihaylov - deputy chief of the Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS; and Colonel Al. Borisov – chief of department at the Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS.

Participants from Directorate "T", PGU-KGB: Major General Leonid Sergeevich Zaytsev – chief of Directorate "T", PGU-KGB; Lt Col Igor Nikolaevich Bryantsev – chief of department "Information and Analysis"; Colonel Genadi Arkadievich Batashov

– chief of section; Colonel Anatoliy Vasilievih Kuznetsov – deputy chief of department; and Lt Col Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Novikov – chief of section.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Zaytsev reviewed in detail the domestic economical and the international situation and the changes that had occurred since their last meeting in June 1985. He underlined that the work related to Scientific and Technical Intelligence had changed as a result of the CPSU April Plenum in 1985 for speeding up the economic development. In June 1985, a discussion was held at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to discuss the development of scientific and technical progress. This meeting was attended by national political and economic leaders who openly and critically raised the question of transition in economy to resettle the social and economic life in the country. It was pointed out that there was lagging behind the world development. A number of industrial and agricultural areas were seriously getting behind. Specific steps were planned at this meeting to get out of this situation.

Comrade Zaytsev shared that between the second half of 1985 and the 27th Congress of the CPSU, there was sufficient time for the Scientific & Technical Intelligence to study carefully their tasks defined by the April Plenum. A detailed Plan-Program, which contains tasks to acquire technological information and samples in the priority military-strategic and economic areas, has been drawn and approved by Directorate “T”. All linear departments in PGU-KGB are now involved in this Plan-Program. The departments located on the territory of different Soviet republics and working in the field of scientific and technical intelligence, as well as the counter-intelligence authorities of the KGB Second Main Directorate (VGU), supporting Directorate “T” in this important mission, are also involved. Comrade Kryuchkov and Comrade Chebrikov* personally contributed to the coordination of these events with other organizations. According to Comrade Zaytsev, these organizations had very good sources but they did not use them effectively so far. Many foreign experts work in the USSR on various projects. They are competent and capable of doing scientific and technical intelligence work. Currently, 35% of the information in Directorate “T” comes from linear departments in PGU and from the territory of the country.

* Respectively Chief of Soviet Foreign Intelligence service and Chairman of the KGB.

Comrade Kryuchkov regularly receives the reports on the completion of tasks from the Plan-Program of Directorate “T”.

As a result of the measures taken, the residentures in a number of countries in Europe, Asia, North Africa and Latin America were expanded, including Italy, India, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. A new residenture was set up in Venezuela.

In the process of implementing the above, there were serious difficulties concerning the numbers of the personnel sent abroad. All countries, except for Peru, have quotas; therefore, the Soviet Foreign Ministry raised serious objections. The CPSU Central Committee additionally increased the numbers for the Ministry of Defense and KGB by 60, whereas 43 have been used so far.

In North Africa the countries Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia provide very good conditions for scientific and technical intelligence, therefore the residentures in this region are becoming stronger.

In Asia – Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore [the opportunities] are also very interesting and promising. For example, in Malaysia there is a “Green zone”, where foreign companies from the developed countries have built factories with modern equipment and technologies. Annually, this country exports computers worth 6 billion US dollars. It is possible to conduct effective scientific and technical intelligence in this country. The same applies for Thailand.

The January Plenum on cadre concerns us to the maximum extent, said Comrade Zaytsev. Every operational officer should find his own place. About 30-35% of the operational staff in our country is involved in recruiting. There are various reasons (fear, inability, uncovered, etc.). This is a huge potential. Our task now is to engage the rest of the operational staff, i.e. at least to double this percentage. In some cases operational officers who are abroad for the first time work better than those who are there for the second time, in spite of the fact that the latter have more training and experience. We need to find and analyze the reasons. The issue of discipline is extremely serious. With regard to the Plenum on cadre, we discussed in detail different options to improve discipline, to talk with the people individually, to meet their families, etc.

The main task for the Intelligence is to look at the cadre, their capabilities in the Centre, abroad and in-country. Recruiting personnel based on their quality selection is a priority. The current system is good. Training starts in the school classroom, then continues in the armed forces, and finally in the University. After the best are selected, they are being monitored and trained. They work for a year or two abroad and then we assign them to work in intelligence services. The Central Committee, the regional committees and the party organizations support us a lot. We mainly recruit our staff from the Institute “Red Flag”.

Before their appointment, new operational officers are required to pass serious language, psychological, political and other tests. Nevertheless, said Comrade Zaytsev, unstable individuals manage to sneak.

It was pointed out that the international situation is continuously getting more complicated. Comrade Zaytsev said that in spite of all the constructive suggestions they made at world meetings, there has been no result so far. No progress has been made in Geneva. We are willing to improve our relations with the United States without any luck so far. There has been rude anti-Soviet propaganda and pressure. Downsizing the staff in our official representative offices in New York and Washington. In Washington we work from the Embassy and do not make any recruitment. In New York, we only work under the cover of the Embassy, the United Nations and the joint company “Amtorg”, where our personnel use civilian passports.

The situation in other regions of the world is complicated too. Afghanistan is a great problem. We are looking for ways to arrange life there, they are our neighbors. The United States are very active there through Pakistan because they equip them with weapons. We are close to Afghanistan and we can easily control and act there; however, in the Caribbean region the United States are close to Nicaragua.

As it is well known, the situation in Syria is very difficult. The meaningless war between Iran and Iraq continues. The problem with Kampuchea in South-East Asia has not been solved yet.

Regardless of our measures toward the People’s Republic of China, the situation is still complex. Some progress has been made in the economic area, but in the political area there are no results. Bilateral economic relations with China are

making progress. We are successful in Beijing. The Chinese currently are ready to establish contacts. There are conditions for recruiting there. We have our Consulate in Shanghai.

The situation in Japan is getting more complicated, but it is relatively easy. We can work in this country. Our main activities involve Japanese, Chinese and Americans. Work is going in a routine way. We establish contact with individuals and then we transfer them to Europe. It is difficult to export large equipment from Japan. This is a very serious issue for us.

We have great problems with Great Britain - refusal of visas. We are not able to send an experienced operational officer because they refuse to issue visas. We tried to send an operational officer from inside, from the Academy of Sciences, without any result. We are not in a position to organize work in this country. British counterintelligence surveillance services are actively working. We have no practical results yet.

Work in the FRG is getting more complicated. The West German surveillance services are investigating our tactics – we are working throughout the full territory of the country. Despite our expectations, no results have been achieved in Cologne and Hamburg. We have no diplomatic cover in Munich. It is difficult in Bonn.

In Italy the agent-operational environment for us is good. Relatively little counterintelligence surveillance on our staff; recently the surveillance has become more intensive. We employ many of our experts who were going on fellowships there. We have maintained effective contacts with Italy and we use the Embassy and the commercial representation. We work actively in Milan, Turin and Genoa. We need to be very careful because they used a lot of double-agents. In the beginning, these “well-wishers” provide very valuable information, but in the next 5-6 years we are not able to use it for lack of readiness.

We started work in Portugal, Greece and Spain and the results are good.

The first recruitment in the Netherlands was completed.

In Belgium, Comrade Zaytsev said, work was going well, we received valuable materials and samples, but then a stupid failure happened. Large sums of money were given to the individual without any permission from the Centre. The connection was suspended. An operational officer made an attempt to resume contact by phone. He was traced by the special services and was arrested as he was establishing contact carrying a large amount of money, which was confiscated by the security services. The situation in Belgium is difficult, but we need to work regardless of those hardships, NATO is there.

We work well in Austria. There are signals, though, that the Austrian surveillance services have not been tracing us very strictly so far unless our intelligence officers are intersected by foreign US and NATO special services. Austrian counterintelligence services accept the signal and react accordingly. For example, our intelligence officer was noticed by British surveillance in Austria. This intelligence officer completed his term and returned to the USSR. After working for 3-4 years in the USSR, he went back to Austria. Five or six months later, the West German security services started approaching this intelligence officer.

The situation in Switzerland is very complex. US and West German special services are actively working on Swiss territory. They approach our citizens directly and rudely and offer them not to return to the USSR. Rude provocations. The number of positions in our official offices in Bern and Geneva were reduced. We should work very carefully in this country.

Due to the complex situation in Lebanon, things are not working. Work has started in South Africa - Nigeria. Initially, work started with secret agents, later intelligence officers were sent. Good conditions were established in Nigeria. Nigerians studying in the USSR were recruited. The situation in Nigeria is favorable. There are huge American offices.

We work well in India, though very cautiously, the way we work in West Europe. We use mainly former Soviet graduates. It is particularly important that these individuals have no contact with our official offices. We work also with Indians who have Russian wives, and they have no relations with the Soviet offices in India. The

situation is favorable but we need to be very cautious. There are four residentures in India.

We work intensively and carefully in Singapore and Malaysia, like we work in West Europe. There are good opportunities for work, especially with regard to delivery of large equipment. We use our ships. They visit these countries where control is weak.

Twenty years ago, during the Sukarno period, Indonesia purchased our weapons. These weapons became outdated and it is time to replace them with a new generation. Many western companies take part in this replacement, including American firms.

In Burma the situation is favorable. We are mainly working on China. There are many Taiwanese and with their help we get in touch with Beijing, Shanghai and other cities, where they have relatives or friends.

The agent-operational situation in Thailand is also favorable. Weak surveillance. Modern hotels and conference halls have been built in Thailand with US support, where international symposia, congresses and other events are held with American and Japanese participation. Forums in the area of electronics, machine building and chemistry took place recently.

With regard to the domestic economic and political situation, the Bulgarian side focused its attention on the events, held by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which are of utmost importance for the enhanced development of our country, including the February and March CC BCP Plenary sessions. Then, we raised the topic of the 13th Congress of the BCP in connection with the scientific and technical revolution, the prioritized development of the main industries in economy and agriculture, the December Plenum of the CC of BCP in 1986, where a number of very important documents related to the scientific, technical, social and economic development of the nation during the Ninth five-year period were adopted. The National conference of the Ministry of Interior (1986) and the ensuing tasks to be completed in line with Foreign Intelligence and the scientific

and technical Intelligence were elaborated in detail. Special attention was paid to the main tasks for the intelligence as a whole and the priorities for the scientific and technical intelligence.

In our statement, we raised the question of the external political and agent-operational situation, in which our operational officers work in different countries.

Information Exchange

Between 1 June 1985 and 30 April 1987, we received from Directorate “T”, PGU-KGB 1 233 documents with information. Out of them, 86 are classified “secret”, 246 – “restricted distribution”, and 901 – “not secret”. According to the area of application, this information is distributed as follows:

- electronics and computing engineering – 1 044 documents;
- chemistry – 79, machine building and metallurgy – 16, energy – 10, medicine and microbiology – 46, and military equipment – 38.

According to the user assessment:

- great practical interest (4) – 1 document;
- practical interest (3) – 13 documents;
- some interest (2) – 436;
- interesting information (1) – 252.

In the same period, the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS has sent 1 326 documents and 61 samples to the Soviet comrades. Out of them, 1 250 documents and all the samples were used. The Soviet comrades think that compared to previous years the quality of the received materials has improved and there is bigger economic effect. Only 76 documents, or 6%, were not used. 489 materials and samples are for the Ministry of Defense, 18 samples and 169 documents – for civil purposes, 16 samples and 35 documents - for the defense, 482 documents – for the needs of various KGB departments.

According to their level of confidentiality:

196 documents and 6 samples have intelligence value and are classified “secret”; 15 documents and 11 samples – for internal use (closed intelligence information).

According to their grades the materials are categorized:

- Grade (5) – none
- Grade (4) – 12 samples – great practical interest.
- Grade (3) – Practical interest 269 materials and 33 samples.
- Grade (2) – interesting information – 981 documents and 16 samples.

As a result of this review, the two parties pointed out that the cooperation between the two countries regarding information exchange and joint events is expanding and becoming more consolidated.

The Bulgarian delegation pointed out that the information received from the Directorate for scientific and technical intelligence, PGU-KGB corresponds to their requirements. About 80% of the materials are in the field of electronics and computing engineering.

The quality of materials has been improved: 2% of all documents and samples are used to solve specific problems, 63% are of practical interest, but do not completely solve a problem, and 25% are of information interest.

After this detailed review and analysis of the information exchange and in order to achieve greater operability, two working groups were established. The first group was responsible for the problems in electronics, electronic and computing engineering and military equipment. The second group worked on issues in biotechnologies, agriculture, chemical industry, metallurgy, energy and new materials.

Tasks and opportunities for cooperation in the field of electronics and computing engineering were discussed in detail. The Soviet comrades were the first to express their opinion on materials received from the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence. Comrade Bryantsev pointed out the significance of these materials, related to the problems of fifth generation computers and artificial intellect, and particularly to the projects “Alvi” – Great Britain, “Eureka” – Europe, SDI – USA. He mentioned that their efforts were mainly directed to ensure security of phone calls, as well as security of data exchange between computing centers, located throughout the territory of the USSR. He pointed out that they were interested in receiving

information about cryptographic equipment – prospects, catalogues, documentation about chips and the algorithm for work of the systems for coding phone calls STU III/LCT from the companies MOTOROLA, RCA, ITT, which meet the coding standard LP-10E. They also need catalogues, specifications, technical comparisons of TST system from the Swiss companies CRYPTO AG, GRETAG, BBC, the British company RECAL and the Norwegian LEHMKUHL.

The Soviet comrades have specific interests in the area of automobile electronics – integrated circuits used for car ignition, program procurement of micro, mini and large computers. They shared their experience in this field and pointed out that they had coordinated all imported software products, including those from the intelligence. This task is being solved by an all-union committee for informatics and computing engineering. The experts from this committee have the responsibility to check the software products and adapt them to the Russian language. In this way large amounts of foreign currency could be saved. We pointed out that to our regret a similar structure did not exist in our country and there was doubling of deliveries of software products. We are going to take advantage and send requests to the Soviet comrades about the basic products and see if they have them available. Comrade Bryantsev informed us that they would send their specific requests regarding automobile electronics and CAD systems.

The Soviet comrades showed interest in the delivery of masks for the production of microprocessor Intel 80286. They explained that they had received technological documentation but they did not have the masks. They have their own source and by the end of July they would know if they were going to receive the masks, or they would rely on us. We informed them that we had a source and as soon as they confirm their interest, we would provide these masks.

Comrade Bryantsev took up a position on their previously expressed interest towards software products of the GENSIL series, produced by SILICON COMPILERS INC., which allow for the entire designing and production of integrated circuits by request. They have their own source and expect to complete this task on their own. We said that we had two suggestions from two different sources in Austria, and that we were ready to purchase for them all the necessary software products and

equipment. We sent the two price lists and general descriptions of the products to the Soviet comrades. Upon their return to Moscow, the Soviet comrades will check their capabilities and will inform us about their final decision.

On our behalf we presented a brief report on our capabilities to solve the problems of the Soviet comrades. It became clear that on most of the issues related to computers and CAD systems, the tasks should be specified by the Soviet comrades. Upon their return to Moscow, they will send their specific demands. During the talks, it became clear that they were not interested in software products and equipment from the American companies WANG, Hewlett Pacard and Honeywell. We suggested that we combine efforts to acquire CATIA program, used in machine design. Our specialists did not have the whole financial sum available. Therefore, we could use joint funding. The Soviet comrades received the offer and some official materials about the product. Upon their return to Moscow, they will clarify the issue and inform us whether they would be able to provide funding to acquire CATIA.

We raised some questions that are of interest to us. Firstly, we asked the Soviet comrades for information about memory devices on a magnetic disc and magnetic tape, as well as on an optical disc. We are also interested in receiving documentation and mass storage about software products of the SNA network of IBM company, as well as about data base ADABAS, about which the Soviet comrades sent information. All these requests were arranged in lists of materials and submitted to them. In the process of discussions, they mentioned that in some cases they delivered equipment from DEC Company – VAX machines. They had noticed that our prices were usually lower than theirs. We agreed that for every specific delivery we would present our terms in order to take advantage of the best conditions. Afterwards, we submitted to the Soviet comrades official literature about GENSIL and CATIA, the offers for these products, and our specific request on the information exchange in the area of electronics and computing engineering.

Topics of mutual interest in the military sphere were discussed.

They presented a short review of the development of the main aspects of military equipment and their interests.

Their interest in the area of aviation and missile construction is focused on defense systems produced by the USA and more specifically on the acquisition of documentation on samples of board systems and armament. They expressed the interest of the Soviet comrades in the joint projects between MBB – FRG and the US companies. Implementing the coordinated program SNAKE, the companies and MBB are developing a new fighter EX 31-A*. MBB is working with Northrop on the STEALTH program to develop a US strategic bomber ITB. MBB is actively involved in the development of the European fighter of the 1990s JF90. MBB is also involved in combat modeling and defining combat effectiveness, including combined systems for guiding and surveillance, production of advanced effective destructive weapons similar to cluster or container bombs, and the use of computers with preference to SIEMENS.

The development of perspective types of armament is also interesting – missiles ANS, MPS and others, their cover (with thermal regulation) type SSM, including space ships, guiding, surveillance, detecting and intelligence systems (thermo-vision, optical, 44, electronic, etc.).

It would be interesting to get some information whether aircraft F-19 exists** – multi-role with profile and cover that makes it practically invisible.

In missiles, the stress is on the precision system – preparation of data, sensors to process received data and self-guidance, integrated systems from mixed sensors, work in the ultraviolet spectrum. In the mm spectrum locators with wave length 2 mm and 4 mm – interesting commercial information due to high prices.

Regarding conventional weapons, the interest was focused on shells, detonators, armor, light guns, composite and other absorbing and masking materials.

Further on discussions continued on reviewing the completion of tasks, received by Soviet comrades and executed by the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS. Items 2, 4 and 7 in part II are not going to be reported (the tasks are enclosed). In item 14 in part II, under-caliber cartridges with wolfram base are taken down, while there is interest in those with ceramic base and depleted uranium. In item 13, regarding equipment of firing ranges, there is interest in new solutions and specific suggestions for each installation. All other items from both

* X-31 Enhanced fighter was produced by Rockwell-Messeshmitt- Bölkow -Blohm joint project in 1990.
** The hypothetical F-19 “stealth fighter”, mentioned in a 1986 Tom Clancy novel, never existed.

parts remain current. We have received confirmation for the acquisition of samples and documentation of:

1. Mortar 81 mm, L16 ML MORTAR and mines L 15 A3HE BOMB – item 17, part II.
2. Grenade launcher B-300 (Israel) item 18, part II.
3. Machine gun MINIMI 5,56 mm (Belgium) with bullets NATO standard SS-109 – item 12, part II.
4. Anti-tank mine HPD-3 and HPD P (France) – item 12, part I.
5. Decoding device TST 7690 – item 9, part I.
6. Missile TOW II – there is interest in the target MIRA II.
7. Additional request in the list for delivery of Austrian mortar VEW M8/112 and ammunition for it.

There was interest to receive additional information about air-to-air missile PYTHON 3 and PRM-3, the composition of missile corps, detonators with aluminum body.

We made some suggestions to the Soviet comrades to provide samples and documentation for:

1. System for guiding anti-aircraft platforms.
2. Thermo-vision cameras TICM II RTH and SS600-RPG.
3. Gyroscope MAHRS-702.
4. Powerful CO_2 laser TEA 622.
5. Polygraphs for operational purposes.
6. Software products for expert systems SAGE, POPOLOG and ENVISAGE.
7. Super fast computer CONVEX C1.
8. Equipment from SCIENTIFIC ATLANTS.

We handed out the materials and terms of delivery and expect their confirmation.

The outcome of the conversations was summarized. The meeting helped to clarify a number of tasks and opportunities and will have beneficial effect on military cooperation.

The working group on biotechnology, agriculture, chemical industry, metallurgy, energy and new materials discussed the following topics:

The two parties made a detailed review of their topical assignments. The review showed that the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS and the Scientific and Technical Intelligence-KGB have to work on the same topics and to complete similar tasks. Parallel to this, the possibilities of each country to get information and render assistance were discussed. The following circumstances were taken into consideration: work with information (proven and realized or unrealized opportunities due to different reasons – lack of resources, insufficient scientific and technical staff), the importance of the problem for the socialist countries as a whole, etc.

We declared our capabilities for veterinary and human vaccines. The Soviet comrades received lists of specific vaccines for the production of which we can supply technological documentation and vaccine strains.

The two parties declared their capabilities in the area of antibiotics for human and veterinary medicine, amino acids and enzymes. Specific responsibilities were taken. The Soviet comrades requested, if possible, that our sources or secret collaborators provide qualified advisory consultations in the process of implementation of technologies to check the activity of the strains acquired.

A decision was made to extend information exchange in the area of genetic engineering and fight against AIDS.

The Soviet comrades were particularly interested in receiving any kind of information on secret military genetic engineering laboratories under the secret name R-3 and R-4.

Representatives of the scientific and technical intelligence – KGB declared that they needed technological documentation about biological fertilizers, blood substitutes, artificial skin, etc. Since we have no sources in this area, they requested that we acquire samples from ready products.

Depending on their capabilities, the Soviet comrades are going to provide samples and information on the indication and identification of pesticides, chemical substances used in combat, and other types of poisonous agents in the water, soil, air and food. The responsibilities of the two countries are specified in Annex 1.

Regarding energy, chemical industry and metallurgy, the Soviet comrades informed us about the tasks assigned to the Directorate for Scientific and Technical

Intelligence, PGU-KGB. We also informed them about our tasks and the possibility to complete them.

The two intelligence services have similar responsibilities and they are part of the program for cooperation in the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance until the year 2000.

In some areas, the Soviet comrades have to deal with a larger number of tasks.

In the area of energy, the Soviet comrades showed interest in receiving programs and documentation for analysis and design of nuclear power stations. We informed them that we have capabilities to complete some of the tasks. They received as a gift the program, RELAP-5, MOP 1, 025 and documentation, designed for a thermo hydraulic and safety analysis. They were also interested in the possibility to receive materials on the problems of sulphur extraction from the exhaust gases in thermo electric stations.

Regarding the topic “perspective energy sources”, we presented information on our capabilities to acquire documentation for production of nickel-cadmium. The Soviet comrades promised to specify their interests and send a specific request.

In the area of chemical industry we provided lists of synthetic resins and substances for plant protection for which we can supply technological documentation. Following coordination with the users in the USSR, we will be informed about their interests. We received as a gift formulae for the production of low-molecular basic epoxy resin EPIKOT-828 and ten formulae based on it. The Soviet comrades promised to specify their interest in the lists and define their requests.

In the area of composite materials, special attention was paid to armor fibers: glass fibers, aramid fibers, carbon fibers, ceramic fibers, etc. The expected technological progress in this field was pointed out. We expressed our readiness to deliver technology for the production of carbon fibers based on polyacrylnitrid fibers. Metal matrix composites, which are used in military equipment, take a special place among the composite materials.

Another area where technological progress is expected is construction ceramics. Its development for defense purposes is a priority in the western countries.

The main problem with construction ceramics is its fragility. In order to overcome this problem fillers made of ceramic fibers or crystals of small size (10 microns) are used. This request was set by our customers. Taking into account its importance, this task will be included in the plan.

In the area of polymer chemistry it was stressed that the topic is developing through modification of existing widely distributed traditional polymers – polyethylene, polypropylene and others. In regard to this, we submitted basic information from our source to receive netted polypropylene “Lanclon”. The Soviet comrades promised to inform us about their interest in acquiring documentation about its production.

Nowadays, it is typical to use the modular type of construction of chemical plants for different purposes. This refers to the production of reagents for the purposes of electronics, addition of plastics, chemicals for plant protection, pigments, catalysts, etc. The Soviet comrades would be interested to receive documentation and samples for the production of radio absorbing materials. We promised to inform them about the possibility to help them. We promised as well to provide a list of formulae for daily used chemicals, emulsifiers for the pharmaceutical and paper industry, and lubricants for wire drawing.

In metallurgy special attention was paid to amorphous materials and dust metallurgy. The Soviet comrades are able to provide information for the acquisition of an amorphous tape 50 mm wide. It was agreed that in case of interest, by the end of this year we will get information how to get an amorphous band 50 mm wide.

The Soviet comrades presented a list of specific tasks in the area of metallurgy. Agent TANEV is working to fulfill them.

The significance of flexible production systems in metallurgy and their software security was stressed. The Soviet comrades are particularly interested in the program for chemical processes management, and specifically the data base in chemistry

In the area of construction, we will provide a complete plan from a western company for building blocks of flats.

The responsibilities of the two countries are specified in Annex 2.

Worked out by:

Colonel /Al. Borisov/

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[Translated by Greta Keremidchieva. Edited by Jordan Baev]