

Information on the multilateral meeting in Moscow of fraternal Scientific and Technical Intelligence directorates chiefs, Sofia, 10 July 1989

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Top Secret!

INFORMATION

Reference: Results from the Multilateral meeting of fraternal Scientific and Technical Intelligence services' chiefs in Moscow, 26-30 June 1989

At the Multilateral meeting of fraternal Scientific and Technical Intelligence services, the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS was represented by the following delegation members: Col. G. Manchev – First deputy chief PGU-DS and chief of Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence; Col. L. Mihaylov – Deputy Chief of Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, PGU-DS, and Lt. Col. D. Barov – chief of cooperation with fraternal Scientific and Technical Intelligence services.

The Meeting was attended by delegations from all fraternal socialist countries with whom we cooperate in the area of Scientific and Technical Intelligence: USSR, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Mongolia and Cuba. The complete list of delegation leaders and members is published in the Volume with proceedings from the Moscow Multilateral meeting.

All delegations shared the idea, published in the Concluding document, that the Moscow Meeting was successfully conducted in a working atmosphere, in the spirit of

full confidence, understanding and fraternal friendship, and contributed to the further consolidation of cooperation.

All conclusions and recommendations are of significant importance for the further enhancement of interaction between the fraternal intelligence services for the successful fulfillment of national and international tasks in the area of scientific and technical intelligence.

The participants in the meeting expressed their gratitude to the leadership of PGU-KGB and Directorate "T" PGU-KGB for the immaculate organization and working conditions at the Meeting.

The meeting was opened by the Chief of PGU-KGB, Major-General Shebarshin L.V.

Following the meeting, the delegation leaders were received by the KGB Chairman, Army General Kryuchkov V.A. Comrade G. Manchev has prepared information about this meeting.

In accordance with the Program, a wide range of topics was discussed in the following main directions:

I. Plenary meetings

All delegation leaders presented reports. The complete texts are included in the Volume with proceedings from the Moscow Meeting.

The Concluding document from the Moscow Meeting is also published in the Volume and contains the main conclusions and directions for work in the area of scientific and technical intelligence. It emphasizes the growing importance of scientific and technical intelligence at present and in the future, under the conditions of more complicated agent-operational environment and increasing activities of the special adversarial services in observed countries. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the current state and perspectives for development of science and technology worldwide, the main areas of scientific and technological intelligence work are specified.

The document underlines the importance and need for further deepening and development of fraternal cooperation and interaction, and the role of multilateral and bilateral working meetings.

II. Bilateral meetings

The delegation from the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence had meetings with the Soviet and all other delegations from fraternal scientific and technical intelligence services where the state and perspectives for cooperation in all areas were discussed and new meetings were planned (enclosed is a schedule for the meetings) as follows:

1. USSR

Soviet participants in the discussions: Major-General Zaytsev L. S. – head of the Soviet delegation and chief of Directorate “T”, PGU-KGB; Colonel Barinov Yu. A. – member of the Soviet delegation and deputy chief of Directorate “T”, and Colonel Batashov G. A. – chief of section in Department 8 and responsible for the cooperation with the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence.

Both countries highly assessed the cooperation in the period following the last working meeting in October 1988. Cooperation is developing in a dynamic way in the following directions: exchange of scientific and technical information, interaction and use of the sources for specific information tasks, joint discussions of priority tasks in the military area, embargo operations, cooperation in the operational area in-country and abroad.

Each country gave a detailed report on the development of their internal political and economic situation and the perspectives under the conditions of restructuring (“perestroika”) in the field of scientific and technical intelligence, the state of agent-operational environment, and the work of foreign counterintelligence department (KRO).

The Soviet side showed interest towards our experience and organization regarding the application of the information acquired.

The Soviet comrades informed us that no changes have occurred so far in the state organizational structure (Committee for new technologies), which could have impact upon their work. It is more difficult to ensure cover for the operational collaborators in factories; however, these officers are welcomed due to their appropriate qualifications, foreign language competence, and sometimes international experience.

Currently, downsizing of 50% is taking place in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the State Committee for Science and Technology, a number of ministries, etc. which will impede work under cover.

The information exchange between the two countries was highly assessed. Since 1985, the level of exchange of scientific and technical information has been stable, and there has been a trend to increase quality of materials.

Special attention is paid to information exchange in 10 priority topics – radio electronics, computing engineering, chemistry, biotechnologies and 12 economic areas.

We should point out here the growth of exchange in the military sphere.

We sent 108 documents with scientific and technical documentation to the Soviet comrades during this period, out of them 21% were rated “3” and “4”.

We received 318 materials, rated as follows: 16 – grade “2”; 11 – grade “1”, without grade – 87.

We have also sent the Soviet comrades detailed information about cooperation between the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence and Directorate “T”, as well as information about the state of information exchange between the two countries. In response to a request N 425/28.11.1988 from the Soviet side, we sent reference 2098/22.06.1989 with enclosed program RELAP 5 MOD 2 about thermo-hydraulic computing of processes in nuclear reactor type VVER. Enclosed are copies of the letters.

It was negotiated to receive similar information documents from the Soviet side in near future.*

Based on the documents mentioned, some problems regarding the information exchange were discussed:

In the area of nuclear energy, the Soviet comrades are interested in:

- taking into account our sources and their materials, the Soviet comrades are going to prepare an assignment to continue work in this area**;
- the Soviet comrades showed interest in the possibility to invite their experts at international seminars, organized by our companies;
- development of lasers with medium and high capabilities, larger than 5 KW, and studying the influence of laser over different materials;
- aviation equipment – they are interested in board equipment for helicopter guidance and information on the accuracy of missiles***;
- Radio electronics – They expressed their gratitude for the materials, received from our source “Popov”, especially on the systems for special radio communication and they expect to continue work in this direction****;

* Handwritten note: *To be reminded via [KGB] adviser [at DSTI].*

** Handwritten note: *To be reminded later to [KGB adviser] Comrade. Belyakov.*

*** Handwritten note: *To be clarified.*

**** Handwritten note: *[Agent] “Popov” to be called by [DSTI Deputy Chief Col.] Mihailov.*

- Electronics – They are interested in receiving technological information and the composition of electrolytes for lithium batteries;
- Military topics – The two countries emphasized the need to define assignments and to provide a quarterly assessment of exchanged materials. Our cooperation is highly appreciated in this area. They pointed out that some of our proposals are turned down due to reductions in the defense industry.
- Tank Leopard – joint work for the acquisition of a sample of an engine and transmission. They will send a letter with their interests to continue work, after clarifying the problem with the Defense Industry Commission and the capabilities of their sources to acquire them.*
- Artillery system and ammunition – new generation. It is recommended that this issue be discussed at the forthcoming meeting in Sofia in November.
- In the military area - They show interest in highly effective shots and optical systems; guiding of fusillade fire; guiding and correcting aviation bombs; cluster bombs, ammunition production technologies; infra-red means for the intelligence; new technologies in missile systems; anti tank missiles; use of lasers in special armaments; construction and corrosion resistant materials; means for close combat**.
- The work of our source “Popov” has been highly appreciated – systems for special radio communications. It was agreed that a joint meeting will be conducted with “Popov” in Moscow at the

* Handwritten note: *To be clarified.*

** Handwritten note: *To be clarified.*

beginning of August this year after his return from leave. His work will be discussed at the meeting and a new assignment will be worked out by the Soviet comrades.

- Embargo issues.

The Soviet side is interested in our idea to organize a multilateral working meeting of fraternal scientific and technical intelligence services.

- Agent-operational issues.
- With regard to an enquiry from PGU-KGB to PGU-DS concerning the possibilities to use applicants from abroad, it was clarified that there were no such possibilities for the time being.
- In addition to the Soviet report on their work with China, it was mentioned during the bilateral talks that despite the high-level Soviet official visit to China, there has been no radical change in their relations. Chinese special services continue to be working against Soviet representatives and against the exchange of researchers, professors and students. Agent-operational work with the purpose of recruiting is taking place. Surveillance is used as well. The situation in Beijing is particularly complicated. The situation in Shanghai is more favorable.

Regarding work in South Korea, the Soviet comrades see some perspectives, but China is very sensitive to the positive development of relations between the USSR and this country.

Regarding Israel, the Soviet comrades are interested in working in liaison and they showed interest to our experience in this aspect. It was agreed to discuss this question at the forthcoming working meeting in Sofia in November. Our operational officer in Israel will be assigned to participate in the meeting.

With regard to further intensive development of cooperation in all areas, the following working meetings were scheduled: a working meeting in Sofia at the end of the 3rd quarter of 1990; working meetings on in-country work – in Moscow at the beginning of the 1st quarter of 1990; on military issues in Sofia in November this year. Details on the meetings are enclosed separately.

2. Czechoslovakia

All members of the Czech delegation took part in the talks.

Both countries highly assessed the outcome from the development of bilateral exchange in all areas and particularly pointed out the improvement of the quality of scientific and technical materials exchanged. The two countries informed each other about the development of their internal political and economic situation during the transition period and the problems in their scientific and technical intelligence services.

The Czech comrades informed that there was an ongoing process of creating new companies; however, the main ministries like machine building, metallurgy and electronics were merged into one.

A Committee for new technologies is under establishment (similar to the Soviet committee).

Both countries agreed that the scientific and technical intelligence shall remain as a state body and shall not follow strictly the trend in the economic area.

The Czech comrades thanked us for providing detailed information about our Centre of applied information – structure, functions, tasks, etc. They used this information directly to create a similar centre in their country. In addition, we informed the Czech comrades about some changes and restructuring of the Centre of applied information.

They showed interest and it was agreed to render more assistance in the future.

The following scientific and technical materials were exchanged during the reported period:

The Czech side received 68 materials, out of which: 32 - some interest, 26 – interesting information, the rest are not rated.

The material about ANVIL 5 000 was highly appreciated.

We received from them 128 materials as follows: 4 – grade “3”; 44 – grade “2”; 9 – grade “1”; 2 – not interesting, and 69 – not rated. The following materials were highly rated: weapon with guided energy – grade “3”; production of GA-AS layer – grade “3”; new resins based on composites – grade “3”; microprocessors from INTEL – grade “3”.

We submitted information about our cooperation with the Czech comrades over the reported period.

We received from them lists regarding their capabilities to provide materials and a list of their information needs. All are enclosed here.

It was agreed that after we get familiarized with the lists, we will send a reply regarding our capabilities. We can discuss those at the forthcoming working meeting in Prague at the end of September this year.

Regarding information exchange, the following questions were discussed:

- Antibiotics – Large amounts of money are needed for acquisition.

The Czech comrades will clarify with their customers the possibilities for joint payment and acquisition.

- Nuclear energy – We have good opportunities and we offer materials, interesting for the Czech comrades.
- Automobile production – The Czech side shows interest, but we have never worked in this area so far.

New ceramic materials, catalysts. We have interest.

- Microelectronics.

We offer 256 K, full documentation and technology from our source.

Since our source is waiting, the Centre received orders and the Czech representative in Sofia was given a list of materials.

- Embargo

The Czech comrades show interest and support our idea to organize a multilateral working meeting of fraternal scientific and technical intelligence services on embargo issues.

It was agreed that the next working meeting between the two intelligence services will be held in Prague after 25 September this year and will last for 4 days. The date will be clarified depending on flights.

3. Hungary

All members of the Hungarian delegation took part in the talks.

The two countries highly value the results from the development of cooperation in all areas. It was pointed out that the quality of information is improving and the exchange is close to the real needs and interests of the two countries.

The two delegations briefed each other about the development of their internal political and economic situation and the problems in scientific and technical intelligence in the transition period.

The Hungarian side provided detailed information on the peculiarities of the political and economic processes in the scientific and technical intelligence services, as follows:

The political and economic situation in Hungary is complex and unique. The events from 1956 are undergoing reassessment. Political struggles in the Hungarian Communist Party are becoming more aggravated and there is a threat of split up. There was a proposal to create a Center for reforms in the Party and there is no recognized leader. There was a threat of an uprising with external forces but the security organs were informed and took precaution.

The economy is suffering from serious problems. The foreign debt has reached 17 billion US dollars and the prognosis is that 1992 will be the hardest year.

There are big structural problems in industry and a lot of capital was invested in energy, chemistry and heavy industry.

During the reported period, the following achievements were made in the exchange of scientific and technical information:

We sent the Hungarian comrades 44 documents with information. Out of them, 20% were rated “valuable”, 35% - “very interesting”, and 45% - “interesting information”.

We received from Hungary 91 documents. Out of them, 58 have grade “2”, 20 – grade “1” and 13 – without grade.

The topics of information exchange will be discussed at the forthcoming working meeting in November this year.

From a historical point of view, the work of the Hungarian comrades in the economic area has complex development. Work started in 1960 in the political intelligence service. In 1976, a sub-department “Economic policy” was established to work with the European Economic Area and the leading western countries. Another sub-department “Trade policy” is responsible for deals with western companies, information for offers, prices, etc. Good sources were recruited – chiefs of western departments in the Ministry of Trade.

Tasks were similar to those in our scientific and technical intelligence.

In 1981, as a result of reorganization the above mentioned sub-departments joined the scientific and technical intelligence under the name “Scientific, technical and economic intelligence” and they are working on embargo policy as well.

Currently, interest towards the economic area is strong. A large quantity of documentation is received. We can start exchanging information materials in a similar way as they do with the Polish comrades.

Both countries believe that right now it is necessary simply to improve the work of scientific and technical intelligence on economic assignments, and not to create an additional unit.

The Hungarian comrades shared some difficulties regarding the realization and assessment of economic information.

- Embargo

The Hungarian comrades had problems with prices and specifications in their joint work with the Polish comrades regarding deliveries. They also had problems with protecting secret information from their customers in-country.

For this reason, they are cautious regarding the idea to conduct multilateral cooperation with fraternal scientific and technical intelligence services on embargo issues.

- COCOM restrictions regarding Hungary

The Hungarian comrades expect that after the US President's visit to Hungary, a step towards liberalization could be made. At the same time, the United States declared they were against liberalization because of the "Conrad" case in Sweden which is linked to Hungarian organs.

- Foreign companies and investments refrain from participation in activities related to "sensitive areas" like electronics in Hungary.
- Relations between Scientific and Technical Intelligence/ Hungary and the Party and governmental leadership and organizations.

The leadership of Scientific and Technical Intelligence/ Hungary has direct access to the senior leadership in the country (Nemeth^{*}). They are aware of all changes

^{*} Miklos Nemeth – Prime Minister of Hungary (1988-1990).

in the ministries, factories and defense industry. Regarding the latter, they mentioned problems with the decreasing number of orders.

Next working meeting was planned to be held in Budapest in the middle of November this year. The exact date and participants will be presented later.

4. Poland

All members of the Polish delegation took part in the meeting.

The two countries highly assessed the development and results in all spheres of cooperation and stressed that there were still many potential opportunities.

The information exchange during the reported period is as follows:

We sent the Polish comrades 82 documents with scientific and technical documentation, rated as follows: 2 – grade “3”; 15 – grade “2”; 8 – grade “1”; 18 – no grade.

We received 42 documents, rated as follows: 2 – “valuable”; 37 – “interesting”; 22 – “interesting information”.

The Polish comrades presented lists with documents regarding: “Topics of interest to the Scientific and Technical Intelligence in Poland” and “Capabilities of the Scientific and Technical Intelligence in Poland to exchange materials”. We agreed to study the documents and to inform about our possibilities in this area.

We will present our lists at the next working meeting.

Regarding information exchange, the following topics were discussed:

- Nuclear energy

Poland is now in the process of building its first nuclear power station with Czech reactors. This is a joint project with USSR; the location for the second power station has already been defined. In order to convince the publicity in their security and ecological rationale, information materials are needed.

We have interest and capabilities and will send them a list of documents.

- Denitrogenizing of gases

We expect materials and will inform them soon.

- Insulin – we offered to sell insulin.
- Monoclonal antibodies – We have something in this area. Will inform them later.
- Interferones – We expect the experts' opinion.
- New material – We have common interests.
- Embargo issues.

We agreed to develop cooperation through talks on specific issues.

Both countries agreed that it was necessary to develop multilateral cooperation between fraternal scientific and technical intelligences; therefore a working meeting would be beneficial.

The idea of creating a Data Base in the **SOD** system for individuals, working on embargo issues was discussed. It is important that we know which individuals are not appropriate and shall be avoided by the Scientific and Technical Intelligence services.

The Polish comrades are collecting data on the question which countries is the source working for, judging from the seals in his passport; however, this information is insufficient.

The Polish delegation stated that their industry was in a difficult period. This hindered their work since their users paid for the materials received from the scientific and technical intelligence. This is their financial practice.

The Bulgarian delegation expressed their appreciation and high assessment of the video film about the work of the Polish intelligence officer Zaharski in the United States* .

We agreed that they would submit a copy of the film through their representative in Sofia.

Next working meeting was scheduled for Sofia in May 1990, the exact time and participants will be presented later.

5. Mongolia

The meeting with the Mongolian representative took place at the Moscow Meeting. The successful beginning of cooperation was laid at the beginning of this year.

By the request of the Mongolian representation office in Sofia, a meeting was held with the chief of the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence. We presented our experience which will be useful for our counterparts to establish a group for scientific and technical intelligence in Mongolia. The Mongolian participant at the Multilateral meeting expressed his appreciation for our assistance.

The Mongolian participant requested and we informed him in detail about the work of the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, the preparation of assignments, structure, functions and tasks of our Centre of applied information, needs analysis, financing, etc.

The Mongolian representative informed us about structural changes and reduction in their intelligence services. Currently, they have two departments: I - for Japan, USA and Europe, doing both intelligence and counter-intelligence work (security of the diplomatic corps, temporary residents, etc.) and II - for China. They do not work

* Marian Zacharski – Polish intelligence officer, President of Polish-American Metallurgy Company (POLAMCO). Arrested by FBI in 1981 in California for recruitment of William Bell, a manager of a radar system firm in Silicon Valley, who delivered to Zacharski top secret information on Patriot, Phoenix, and Hawk missiles, F-15 fighter, B-1 “stealth” bomber, etc. In June 1985 Zacharski was exchanged with three other Warsaw Pact agents at Glieneker Brucke for 25 CIA agents in Eastern Europe.

globally, only in directions that are interesting for them. They have two operational officers for scientific and technical intelligence.

Regardless of the reduced personnel, their assignments are increasing in number. The Mongolian representative presented a short list of tasks, interesting for the Scientific and Technical Intelligence. He underlined that they mainly relied on cooperation with fraternal intelligence services. The possibilities to work in this area were discussed.

We expressed our willingness to develop and specify cooperation with Mongolia with regard to the development of Scientific and Technical Intelligence, further exchange of experience through their representative in Sofia, training their representatives, information exchange and agent-operational issues.

We are going to study their list and send a reply regarding our capabilities to provide information.

6. Vietnam

All members of the Vietnamese delegation took part in the meeting.

Cooperation is in its initial stage. Following the Multilateral meeting in Sofia in 1973, the Vietnamese comrades established their Scientific and Technical Intelligence. They presented the development of scientific and technical intelligence as follows: a deputy chief of Directorate is responsible for the scientific and technical intelligence; the personnel working in the intelligence service is small in number and lacking any technical competences; they are working mainly on the political arena. The focus of their work is Science and Technology. Their results are modest compared to their tasks. They have problems with staff – selection, training and disposition. They are in close contact with industry where they receive their tasks from. They use joint companies.

It is possible to perform their work from inside the country.

We informed the Vietnamese comrades in detail about the developments and work in the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, and the Centre of applied information.

Both countries believe there is a possibility to develop bilateral cooperation and are ready to meet their requirements depending on their mutual interests and possibilities.

Both countries are interested in the countries in South-East Asia. Following a suggestion made by the Vietnamese side, this was included in the Concluding document.

We agreed to clarify and inform each other about our specific needs regarding those countries, forms, etc.

The Vietnamese comrades informed us that the so-called Newly-industrialized countries were developing their economies at a high speed. They are focusing on economic and commercial penetration in Vietnam. Especially some companies about which they need information. This creates good opportunities for scientific and technical intelligence.

We negotiated to keep contact with the representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Sofia (two operational officers) and to exchange lists of topics of interest and opportunities. Later, we will schedule meetings of our officials to talk about the development of cooperation and specific problems.

7. GDR

All members of the [East] German delegation took part in the meeting.

The two countries highly assessed the development and results in all areas of cooperation between the two scientific and technical intelligences. The flow of information exchange has decreased but the quality of work has improved. It was mentioned that not all opportunities had been used.

Information exchange during the reported period:

We sent the [East] German comrades 59 documents with scientific and technical information and they were rated as follows: 6 – high grades, 26 – very interesting, 18 – interesting information.

The following were highly valued: Software ORACLE; ANVIL 5 000; EUCLID; POLISTAR; systems for development APX 86/88.

We received from them 200 documents with scientific and technical information: 10 – practical interest “3”; 51 – some interest “2”; 29 – interesting information “1”; 10 – no interest; 66 – without any grade.

The following materials were highly rated: System ULTRIX 32V.1.2.; Network DECCONN; Architecture and diagnostics VAX.

The [East] German colleagues submitted a list of their interests, enclosed here (Letter 12/89/22.06.89/.

We will look into it and will reply about our possibilities and our interests.

In addition, the [East] German comrades noted:

In microelectronics they have to fulfill complex tasks in the production of plates and their implementation on a large scale. They need Blanders – high type, plasma testers (only 4 companies in the world produce them and only SIEMENS can order some).

Regarding IMB machines, trench-technologies are needed.

The two delegations briefed each other on the development and tasks of scientific and technical intelligences in the transition period in our countries, the necessity to provide highly effective production, etc.

Next working meeting was scheduled to be held in [East] Berlin in the second half of February or in March 1990. We will inform them about the exact date later.

8. Cuba

All members of the Cuban delegation took part in the meeting.

The two countries assessed the development of cooperation in all areas as successful.

Information exchange over the reported period:

We sent the Cuban comrades 36 documents with scientific and technical information, out of which the VAX systems were rated highly practical.

We received from them constructive and software documentation on digital commutation equipment "SYSTEM-12" ITT Company – highly rated as great practical interest "4".

We received a large quantity of materials from them and they are still with the specialists, who were not able to process them because other socialist countries are involved in the programs.

Regarding those documents, we had additional inquiries on 1240 of them. We have forwarded them and we expect replies.

Regarding an automation project, they are interested in the FANUK Company. We promised to check and announce our capabilities. We work officially with this company and we have had a lot of contracts.

The Cuban comrades submitted a list with their interests (letter 1/89/29.06.89).

As a follow up, after we become aware of the letter, we will send information on our capabilities and interests.

The two delegations briefed each other on the economic development in their countries and the problems in their scientific and technical intelligence services.

The Cuban comrades stated that their economy was developing at good pace and this was reflected in their lists of interests. They are taking measures to overcome the hardships under the conditions of economic self-governance. They are working on the further development and modernization in tourism – complex Varadero, joint

companies. The flow of tourists worldwide and some developed western countries are their targets.

We expressed our willingness to talk to their representative in Sofia and share our experience from our work in-country, including tourism.

The Cuban comrades believe that coordination is necessary between fraternal countries when it comes to embargo. A special group is dealing with embargo issues. They have worked and still keep contact with KINTEX*.

Next working meeting was scheduled to be held in Sofia in April 1990. The exact date and participants will be specified later.

We expressed our readiness to participate in working meetings on specific problems with their representatives when needed.

III. Other events

All leaders and members of delegations from fraternal scientific and technical intelligences, who took part at the Moscow Multilateral Meeting, were awarded with “Jubilee Decoration 70 years VChK-KGB” by Decree of KGB-USSR N 0382/26.89 for their contribution to develop cooperation between scientific and technical intelligence services in fraternal countries.

Appendices:

1. A collection of all materials from the Moscow Multilateral meeting of scientific and technical intelligences of fraternal socialist countries, 26-30 June 1989. 1 copy.
2. Program of the Moscow Meeting and schedules for next meetings – 6 pages.

* Bulgarian foreign trade company KINTEX was established with a government decision of 8 July 1966. Its main task was to realize secret trade of Bulgarian weaponry and other “Special equipment”. The management of the firm was headed by PGU-DS senior officers. Because of its notorious fame as leading East European arms transfer company to Third World countries, in the 1980s it established few subsidiary companies and branches under cover in Western Europe.

3. Reference – schedule regarding agreements between delegations about forthcoming working meetings in 1989-90.
4. Information about the information interests in Czechoslovakia, Poland, GDR, Cuba and Mongolia.
5. Information about the opportunities to provide materials to the Directorate of Scientific and Technical Intelligence from Czechoslovakia and Poland.
6. Information from the Directorate of Scientific and Technical Intelligence regarding our cooperation with USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, GDR and Cuba.
7. Reference 2098/22.06.89 about RELAP Program submitted to USSR.

PGU-DS First Deputy Chief

Chief of DSTI, PGU-DS

Colonel: /G. Manchev/

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