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Annotation: This article covers the history of economic relations with the Sweden's "Atlas-Dizel" firm in 1920-1924. The BPSR's trans-Caucasian trade office cooperated with the "Atlas-Dizel" firm for electrification in Bukhara. Under pressure from Soviet foreign trade organizations, trade relations ended.

Keywords: Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR) BPSR, Kavkazorti, Baku, Botumi, BSSR trade organizations, economic cooperation sales-representative, "Atlas-Dizel" firm.

Introduction. The study of socio-economic, political and cultural processes taking place in the world, the interaction of the world's countries is becoming one of the most pressing issues today. The issues of strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation, interethnic harmony, broad economic and cultural cooperation play a special role in the domestic and foreign policies of the world countries. Today, radical reforms and positive changes in the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan make the study of the history of foreign relations on an objective and scientific basis one of the most pressing issues. This process makes it necessary to study the history of economic and cultural relations of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR) in 1920-1924 on the basis of universally recognized scientific principles.

Suggestions. Research centers in the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Turkey and Russia are studying the historical processes that took place in Central Asia during the Soviet era, in particular, the socio-political, economic and cultural processes in the USSR and the struggle against Soviet rule. However, the history of economic relations of the USSR with the Soviet republics, Eastern countries, Western European countries, including Italy in 1920-1924, awaits its scientific solution. This situation requires special research on these issues.

Literature published during the Soviet era focused on the interpretation of the Red Army's invasion of the Bukhara Emirate as a "people's revolution" and "international aid." They ignored the issues of foreign relations of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic with foreign countries in 1920-1924.

Literature and research published during the years of independence provide an objective and critical assessment of the political, economic and cultural issues in the Bukhara region, and a realistic study of the negative consequences of the Soviet era. However, they did not study the issue of foreign relations of the USSR as a separate research topic.

Scientific research methods such as systematization, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, as well as problem-chronological were used in the coverage of the issue raised in the article. It studied the documents available in the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which were put into scientific circulation for the first time

After Uzbekistan gained its independence, it was possible to study the history of foreign relations between Uzbekistan and the states that existed in the region during the Soviet period. It is important to study scientifically the external relations of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR), which existed in 1920-1924. The purpose of the BPSR's political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries was "to provide free prosperity to the people, economic freedom, and civilization of the people who had been enslaved by the emirate for centuries" [1. July 8, 1922 № 89]. Despite the fact that the BPSR's foreign policy is carried out under agreements with the Soviet government, much has been done to establish cooperation with the developed countries of Western Europe. Unfortunately, to date, this issue has not been addressed in the field of scientific research.

With the rich raw resources, Bukhara raised the issue of attracting foreign capital, primarily German capital, in 1921 for the national economy. [2. page 38]. One of the most important conditions for the establishment of a modern national economy in Bukhara was the introduction of advanced agricultural machinery and the establishment of the raw materials processing industry. Prior to World War I, the emirate of Bukhara introduced its valuable raw materials as karakul skins, sweets and other products to European markets, mainly Germany. When the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in 1917, the situation changed dramatically and this process had an impact on the socio-political and economic situation in Bukhara. As a result of the Russian civil war, Bukhara has for some time lost its market for raw materials, industrial products and fuel. When the emirate was abolished in Bukhara in 1920, the new government, which had come to power, had the task of setting up a farm on a new basis. In the economic cooperation of the BPSR government with the Western European countries and the United States, the Caucasus region has served as a bridge to the BPSR's markets. On December 15, 1921, the government of the USSR decided to open trade offices in the Caucasus of the Bukhara Foreign Trade Department in Baku, Batumi, and Tbilisi. [3. page 191].

It is well known that in the spring of 1921, with the transition to the new economic policy in the RSFSR economy, economic restrictions were abolished and foreign firms and foreign capital entered the economy. The BPSR government has established economic and technical cooperation with Western Europe and the United States through trade units established within the Caucasus Federation. The Tbilisi branch of the USSR Trade Representative Office operated from November 4, 1922 to September 15, 1923, and the Batumi branch from December 9, 1922 to September 7, 1923. [4. page 27].

Sales offices in the Caucasus, Baku, Tbilisi, and Batumi have established cooperation not only with public and private firms here, but also with Western European and US firms with offices in the Caucasus. The sales office focuses on the supply of steam and electric vehicles to the Bukhara agriculture, and the promotion of livestock products to foreign markets, not as raw materials. Concession plays an important role in the use of Bukhara's rich natural resources for advanced development in the country [5. page 38]

Trading offices in the Caucasus of the USSR in early 1923 established economic relations with trade and industrial circles of Western Europe with Germany, Italy, Sweden, France, and the United States. For the first time, the history of cooperation of the Trade Representative Office of the BPSR in the Caucasus with the Swedish manufacturers is being introduced for the first time. Of course, if you make mistakes, you are sorry. The USSR, which existed in 1920-1924, had to carry out foreign economic relations with the permission and control of Soviet government agencies. In the spring and summer of 1923, the European partners of the Trade Representative Office expanded. These relations were based on the agreements made by the Soviet state with these countries. Bukhara's products were exported to foreign markets in the manner prescribed by the Soviet government.

It is well known that one of the countries neutralized during the war after World War I was Sweden. Swedish firms that have established economic relations with hostile countries during the war have established economic cooperation with the RSFSR after the introduction of new economic policies. Atlas Diesel is one of the companies specializing in the production of electric-generating engines in the Swedish Caucasus. The introduction of modern technology to the national economy and the life of Bukhara as a whole would not have been possible without the electrification of the republic. The trade department of the BPSR in Tbilisi held negotiations with the Georgian Trade and Technical Bureau "Satsambo" on the electrification of Bukhara. An agreement was signed on both sides on September 2, 1922. According to the agreement, it is planned to purchase equipment for the Central Power Station with 240 horsepower to supply Bukhara with electricity. [6. page 64].

The power plant to be built in Bukhara, mediated by a Georgian firm, is planned to be built on the basis of Swedish firm Atlas Diesel. In January 1923, under the same agreement, the Swedish firm

Atlas Diesel agreed to supply an Atlas diesel engine. A message from the Swedish firm on January 13, 1923 to the Commerce Department of the USSR in Tiflis provides detailed information on the technical equipment required for a power plant to be built in Bukhara. The Swedish firm has fully completed the deal with the delivery of two Atlas Diesel engines. 60 and 120 liters of engines for a power plant to be built in Bukhara were priced at £ 3,250. [6. page 3] For an engine with 250 revolutions per minute, it was priced at £ 2,000. [7. page 1] The Swedish firm has already agreed to pay its products within four months. After the £ 3,250 purchase was made, the remaining £ 1,000 was to be paid for the next 4 months. [7. page 3]

On September 2, 1922, the trade department of the USSR, which operates in Tbilisi, signed the first agreement on the electrification of Bukhara. 200 kilowatt of electricity to be used in Bukhara was intended for city lighting and 50 kilowatt for industrial purposes. According to the project, the Bukhara electrical system was supposed to be 24 watts. [6. page 64]. However, it is sad to note that the RSFSR government, its foreign trade commissariat, in various ways prevented the full implementation of the economic and technical cooperation of the BPSR trade department with the Swedish firm. First of all, the copper wire manufacturer RSFSR trusts demanded to sell their products both for hard currency and for small batches. The 12,000 pound copper wire was prepared for electrification in Bukhara [8. page 64]. Subsequently, under the pressure of the RSFSR government and industrial trust, the amendments to the January 1923 contract on the electrification of Bukhara were made. The above facts show that the RSFSR government did not want Bukhara to have a modern economy. Therefore, the introduction of advanced technology of Western European countries into the national economy was completely prevented. Concerned that the trade offices located in the Caucasus of the USSR could do some work in bringing foreign technology into Bukhara's life, the Soviet government began pursuing the policy of ending the USSR political and economic missions in the Soviet republics and abroad. The existence of a direct trade route between the Georgian port of Batumi and Sweden would, first of all, directly link the BPSR with the producers, and the second would allow the export of raw materials for foreign exchange. Most importantly, the issue of electrification, which is a key factor in the creation of modern industry in Bukhara, would be solved. We have already made our observations on the cooperation between Bukhara and Sweden in the early 20th century, based on the materials available to us.

Trade organizations operating in the Caucasus of the USSR have begun cooperation with the Swedish company “Atlas Diesel” on the issue of electrification of Bukhara.

The main purpose of this was to create industry in the republic and raise the living standards of the people. The government of the USSR brought its products to the world market through trade organizations in the Caucasus, in return for which it brought industrial products necessary for national economy of the republic.

Conclusion. The Young Bukhara government signed an agreement with Atlas-Diesel, a Swedish company, to attract leading countries in economic policy, including Swedish equipment, to Bukhara. After the formation of the USSR, which was not officially was not part of it. As a result, it was not possible to implement the plan to electrify Bukhara, which was signed with the number of European countries, including the Swedish company Nevertheless, the above historical facts show that, despite all the difficulties, the government of the USSR has taken bold steps to build a modern economy in Bukhara.

Despite the short history of economic relations with the Swedish firm, it is important to understand the essence and direction of the economic policy of the USSR government to build a modern economy in Bukhara.

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2. Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 47, list 1, 525 case.

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