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JPRS-MON-86-003

18 JUNE 1986

Mongolia Report

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES FOR 1986-1990

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MONGOLIA REPORT
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES FOR 1986-1990

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ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES FOR 1986-1990

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Mar 86 p 1-4

[Party Central Committee draft for 19th MPRP Congress: "Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the MPRP the working people of our country are successfully implementing the party's program assignments pertaining to the creation of the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

The economic, S&T and cultural potential of the MPR has grown in the period of socialist building. There has been a further intensification of the process of the country's industrialization.

The people's well-being is rising, and the socialist way of life is becoming firmly established.

The alliance of the working class, cooperative herdsmen and working intelligentsia has been consolidated, social relations are being perfected and socialist democracy is being further developed.

The sociopolitical and labor assertiveness of the working people is growing.

The MPR's authority on the world scene is growing unswervingly, and its international positions have been consolidated. The MPR's fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is strengthening, and close, fruitful cooperation with them is expanding and deepening.

A long-term program of the development of economic and S&T cooperation between the MPR and the USSR ending the year 2000 was signed at the highest level. Programs of a further intensification of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are affording broad new prospects for an increase in the economic and S&T potential of the MPR, an upsurge of the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolia people and an extension of our country's participation in socialist economic integration.

The Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 determine the main paths of realization of the program tasks of the MPRP and the achievement of new frontiers in socialist building.

I. Main Results of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985

Thanks to the Mongolian people's selfless labor in implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan our country took a major new step forward in the progressive development of all sectors of the economy, the growth of their efficiency and a rise on this basis in public well-being.

The country's productive forces developed at a high pace.

The numbers of those employed in the national economy increased 11 percent. Some 48,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and 54,000 skilled workers were trained.

Some 21.89 billion tugriks of capital investments were channeled into the reinforcement of the material-technical base of sectors of the economy. The economy's fixed capital grew in the 5-year period by a factor of 1.7.

Social production developed at an accelerated pace, and its efficiency rose. The aggregate social product increased 41 percent, and national income produced increased 37 percent.

There was a growth of social labor productivity, which served as an important factor of the increase in the production of national income. Measures are being implemented for a strengthening of production and labor discipline and the economical consumption of material resources.

The structure of the economy is being perfected.

The material-technical base of agriculture was strengthened. More than 3 billion tugriks were invested in this sector in 1981-1985, as a result of which the fixed production capital of agriculture grew by a factor of 1.4. New state farms and fodder farms were formed and mechanized dairy farmsteads, fattening yards and irrigation systems were built. Almost 250,000 hectares of virgin land were assimilated. Agriculture was supplied with 5,900 tractors, 1,500 grainharvesting combines and 2,800 motor vehicles and other equipment and also 336,000 tons of mineral fertilizer.

Measures pertaining to the watering of pasture and provision of the livestock with premises were implemented more extensively.

Average annual fodder production grew 30 percent compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

Despite the difficult weather-climatic conditions in certain years of the 5-year plan, the average annual gross agricultural product increased 18 percent compared with 1975-1980. Average annual meat production amounted to 476,000 tons (live weight). Some 350,000 more head of young stock were reared and 10 million more liters of milk were produced on an annual average than in the preceding 5-year plan. The average annual gross grain harvest surpassed 630,000 tons, which was 1.7 times more than in 1976-1980.

Subsidiary agriculture under the auspices of industrial enterprises and business organizations was further developed.

Realization of the target program for the development of agriculture and improvement of the MPR's food supply began.

Some 8.6 billion tugriks were channeled into the development of industry. The capital-worker ratio in the sector rose considerably. A number of major industrial enterprises was commissioned in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Industrial output grew considerably as a result of bringing the "Erdenet" Mongolian-Soviet Joint Mining-Concentrating Works to design capacity and its assimilation in full. The production capacity of fuel-energy, mining, light and food industry and construction materials industry was expanded appreciably.

Industrial output increased 55 percent in the 5-year period.

The production of many new types of product was assimilated. The proportion of products of the first quality category in total commodity output was over 30 percent.

The production facilities of the construction organizations were reinforced appreciably and their provision with machinery, mechanisms and construction equipment and skilled personnel improved. Construction-installation work was performed to the tune of 12.7 billion tugriks in the past 5-year plan, which was 33 percent more than in 1976-1980.

The material-technical base of transport was strengthened, and its provision with equipment increased. More than 130 kilometers of railroad in the Bagahangay-Baganuur and Har-Ayrag--Bor-Ondor direction were built. Measures were adopted for the updating of the motor pool, the construction of garages and service stations and an increase in road-bridge building. Work was performed on the installation or lengthening of hard-surface runways and the construction of air terminals in Ulaanbaatar and certain other aymag centers.

The shipment of freight by all forms of transport grew 53 percent, and the number of passengers they carried increased 40 percent.

Measures were implemented for the creation of a uniform communications network, as a result of which the sphere of service of the economy and the population by means of communication is expanding.

The length of the radio relay links more than doubled. The Altay--Hovd--Olgii and Ulaanbaatar--Ondorhaan--Baruun-Urt--Choybalsan radio relay links were built by the Soviet Union as a gift to the Mongolian people.

Radio broadcasting and television were further developed.

The length of the telephone-telegraph multiplex channels grew by a factor of 2.4, telephone exchange capacity by 25 percent.

The main tasks pertaining to an unswerving rise in the people's material well-being and cultural level which had been advanced by the 18th party congress were

accomplished. Some 1.4 times more resources than in 1976-1980 were allocated from the budget for the financing of socio-cultural measures.

The population's monetary income increased from year to year. Real income per capita grew 12 percent. The average wage of workers and employees and the monetary income of members of the agricultural associations grew.

A number of additional measures pertaining to an increase in the population's income was implemented.

The salaries of engineering-technical personnel and the wages of teachers of middle classes of the general schools and certain categories of mid-level medical personnel were raised. Additions to the wages of agricultural specialists and construction workers for continuous service in a special trade were introduced and individual benefits were established for them also, and the list of specialists who are paid extra amounts on top of their wages for work under the conditions of the Gobi was extended. Supplementary benefits were determined for young workers of certain sectors of the economy and stockbreeders for the purpose of stimulating their retention where originally posted and benefits and allowances were increased for stockbreeders arriving per organized recruitment for permanent work at agricultural associations and state farms of the eastern and Gobi aymags.

A retirement age identical to that of workers and employees was determined for members of the agricultural associations, the official uniform system of pension support was extended to invalids and persons who have lost the breadwinner who are members of agricultural associations and the amount of the pensions paid them was increased.

The procurement prices of the basic types of animal husbandry product were raised, and a system of the stimulation of agricultural production growth by way of the establishment of higher procurement prices was introduced.

Together with the introduction of free medication for children 1 year old and under the retail prices of certain medicines were reduced.

Retail commodity turnover grew 24 percent. The selection of the consumer goods was expanded, and there was a considerable increase in the sale of durables. The consumption of potatoes, vegetables, eggs, milk and other products increased, and the structure of the diet is improving.

Available housing increased, and there was a considerable expansion of municipal-everyday services. Apartment houses with a living space of approximately 870,000 square meters were built, which enabled approximately 140,000 persons to improve their housing conditions. Consumer services increased by a factor of 1.5, this including an almost twofold increase for rural inhabitants.

Considerable successes were scored in the development of public education, culture and health care.

The network of children's preschool establishments expanded, and the number of places in them increased. The numbers of students in higher and secondary

specialized education institutions, vocational-technical schools and general schools increased 12 percent.

The number of cultural-educational establishments increased, and the sphere of their activity expanded.

The physical plant of health care was reinforced, and the sphere of medical services expanded. There are now 111 hospital beds and 24 doctors per 10,000 of the population.

The physical plant of research establishments was reinforced, their provision with personnel improved and research was expanded.

Importance is attached to the measures being adopted for an improvement in the planning and control of the economy, perfection of the economic mechanism and a strengthening of discipline and organization.

Economic experiments aimed at perfecting planning and the economic mechanism are being conducted in a number of material production sectors, which is producing positive results.

A master outline of the development and deployment of the MPR's productive forces and target programs for the solution of central problems of the country's development were elaborated for the purpose of an improvement in the scientific substantiation of national economic planning.

In the accomplishment of the tasks of our country's economic and social development in the period 1981-1985 importance was attached, as previously, to the MPR's economic and S&T cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Cooperation with the Soviet Union played an exceptional part in the solution of urgent problems of the country's economic development and a rise in the people's material welfare and cultural level. The overwhelming proportion of capital investments in the economy was assimilated given the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union. Many major facilities of national economic significance were installed by the forces of Soviet construction organizations operating in the MPR.

Our country is participating actively in the measures pertaining to an extension of socialist economic integration.

The country's foreign trade turnover in 1981-1985 almost doubled compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

Despite the comparatively high social production growth rate which was achieved, individual ministries, aymags, enterprises and business organizations failed to fulfill the 5-year plan quotas in full.

Inadequate use is as yet being made in agriculture of considerable available potential of an increase in production. There was a decline in the overall, including breeding, numbers of livestock, which was the main reason for disruption of the plan for the production of certain types of animal husbandry product.

Measures for an improvement in the technology and organization of production, an increase in labor productivity and product quality and an improvement in the use of machinery and equipment and also material resources were not properly organized in certain ministries, enterprises, business organizations, state farms and agricultural associations.

Labor discipline and responsibility for plan fulfillment were not raised to the level of current requirements.

A number of facilities was not commissioned within the planned times as a consequence of the inadequate organization of labor and production in the contract construction organizations and the failure on the part of individual client ministries and departments to adopt due measures for the preparation of design plans and specifications and the supply of materials and equipment.

Work on organization of the application in production of the results of research, the achievements of S&T and also progressive experience was performed unsatisfactorily.

Provision of the population with individual foodstuffs is lagging behind its growing requirements.

Removal of the existing shortcomings and mobilization of all potential and possibilities is an important condition of the further growth of social production and its increased efficiency.

As a whole, the results of the past 5-year period testify that our country has scored big successes in all areas of economic and social development.

The successes of the country's economic and social development which were scored and the extension and intensification of the MPR's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are making it possible to advance new, bigger tasks of socialist building.

II. Main Tasks of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990

The Eighth Five-Year Plan will be an important new stage in realization of the MPRP's program tasks pertaining to the creation of the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

The main task of the Eighth Five-Year Plan is the progressive development of social production and its increased efficiency and the achievement on this basis of a further rise in the people's well-being. Accomplishment of this task together with expansion of the material-technical base of the economy demands the efficient use of production capacity and labor, material and financial resources, the extensive application in production of S&T achievements and advanced experience, the unswerving growth of labor productivity, an improvement in the quality of work and organization in every possible way and a refinement of management and the economic mechanism. All this is geared to the further intensification of the economy.

Proceeding from the main task of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we must:

1. Secure a further growth of social production, the strengthening of the material-technical base of the economy and improvement of its sectoral and territorial structure.

Increase production of the national income 26-29 percent.

Provide for a 24-26 increase in capital investments compared with the preceding 5-year plan. Channel approximately 70 percent of capital investments into the development of the sectors of material production.

Increase in accordance with the target program for the development of agriculture and an improvement in the supply of food to the MPR population the amount of the resources channeled into the reinforcement of the material-technical base of agriculture, the sectors of the economy related thereto and food industry. Pay special attention to the stable development of animal husbandry, an increase in the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables and fodder, an improvement in the organization of the procurement, storage and shipment of the agricultural product and the fuller use of its resources.

Take a big step forward in tackling tasks of securing the preferential development of the fuel-energy complex and the electrification of the economy.

Strengthen the construction organizations and develop construction materials industry at a high pace.

Implement measures for the full use of the capacity of mining and the sectors of manufacturing industry and also their expansion and modernization.

Create new metal-working and repair capacity.

Ensure the proportional development of sectors of the production infrastructure.

Adopt measures geared to the accomplishment of the tasks pertaining to the formation of territorial-production complexes and the rational location of the country's productive forces.

2. Increase the efficiency of social production, improve the quality of output and intensify the practice of economies in all sectors of the economy.

Mobilize the potential for a growth of labor productivity in all sectors of the economy based on an improvement in the organization of production, a strengthening of labor discipline and order, the extensive introduction of S&T achievements and progressive experience, a rise in the professional skill and level of economic erudition of the workmen and their increased responsibility for final work results. Obtain no less than 80 percent of the increase in production at operating enterprises thanks to increased labor productivity. Ensure the preferential growth of labor productivity compared with the increase in the average wage. Strive for a further rise in the level of mechanization of manual labor and auxiliary processes.

Increase the efficiency of capital investments. Concentrate at the construction projects nearing completion no less than 80 percent of capital investments in the

5-year period and channel no less than one-third of them into the enlargement, modernization and retooling of operating enterprises and business organizations. Reduce the duration of construction and lower its costs.

Improve the use of fixed capital in sectors of the economy. Adopt measures for the on-schedule assimilation of the design capacity of commissioned enterprises and farms, a rise in technical-economic indicators, an improvement of the shift-work coefficient of machinery, mechanisms and equipment and also an improvement of the availability of spares and the quality of their maintenance and servicing.

Strive for the rational and economical consumption of material resources.

Elaborate and implement specific organizational-technical measures to reduce the material intensiveness of products by way of the application in production of waste-free and low-waste technology, the use of new, efficient materials, an improvement in the quality of raw materials and intermediate products and their primary processing and storage and an improvement of modeling and design.

Ensure in the sectors of the economy in the 5-year plan a savings of material resources of no less than 480 million tugriks.

Intensify at all levels of management work on the norming of the consumption of material resources. Systematically revise the norms of the consumption of raw material, intermediate products, fuel, gasoline and energy linked with progressive changes in the development of technology and techniques and organization of production.

Reduce unit consumption of liquid fuel in motor transport and in agriculture by no less than 5 percent, in air and railroad transport by no less than 4 percent and at energy enterprises by no less than 1.5 percent. Reduce at steam power plants unit consumption of standard fuel per the generation of a kilowatt-hour of electric power by no less than 3.5 percent and per the production of a gigacalorie of thermal energy by no less than 0.4 percent. Reduce the consumption of cement per 1 million tugriks of construction-installation work by no less than 4.8 percent.

Strive to ensure that no less than 20 percent of the average annual increase in the economy's electric power requirements be met thanks to economies therein. Secure in the 5-year plan a savings of approximately 1 million cubic meters of commercial timber in capital construction and industry.

Increase the exploited area of sheepskin and fur by no less than 5 percent and the production of commercial timber by 4 percent and lumber by 7 percent.

Enlist secondary resources and production waste in industrial use more extensively and improve the use thereof. Improve the organization of the collection of secondary resources. Make proprietary use in everyday life of electric power and thermal energy, water and other resources.

Implement measures aimed at a rise in the quality of products to the level of the requirements of the economy, the population and foreign markets. Introduce more extensively at enterprises and in business organizations a comprehensive system

of product quality control. Raise the proportion of products of the highest grade and first quality category in the total manufactured product.

Strive for an increase in the profitability of production in all sectors of the economy, at enterprises and in business organizations. Lower the costs of output and operations in industry and construction by no less than 4 percent.

Strive for an increase in the profitability of production in all sectors of the economy, at enterprises and in business organizations. Lower the costs of output and operations in industry and construction by no less than 4 percent.

Improve the use in the economy of working capital and accelerate its turnover rate.

3. Make more efficient use of labor resources and improve the provision of sectors of the economy with skilled personnel.

Implement in accordance with the target program for an improvement in the use of labor resources measures to satisfy the supplementary need for manpower of the economic regions of the country and sectors of the economy, ensure the rational employment of the population and improve work on the allocation and regulation of labor resources. Continue to implement measures to limit the mechanical increase in the population of Ulaanbaatar.

Train and send into sectors of the economy no less than 52,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and no less than 60,000 skilled workers.

Improve the quality and organization of the training of qualified personnel in educational institutions of all levels.

Pay particular attention to providing agriculture with manpower.

Adopt measures to reduce the turnover of personnel and improve the conditions of its work and social conditions.

For the purpose of the better use of labor resources increase the number of shifts in sectors of the economy, primarily in capital construction, and adopt measures for the organization of auxiliary works and subsidiary farms and the creation locally of affiliates and branches of operating enterprises. Support local initiative in this sphere, enhancing here the role and responsibility of ministries, state committees and departments and public and also city and aymag party and state organizations.

In connection with the accomplishment of the tasks of increased production efficiency and work quality strive for an improvement in the substantiation of the norming of labor and perfect the system of pay in all sectors of the economy.

Convert the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor into the main form of the efficient organization of the activity of the labor collectives in sectors of the economy. Implement more extensively measures pertaining to the scientific organization of labor and the certification and streamlining of jobs.

4. Ensure the further development of science, introduce the achievements of S&T progress in production more extensively and increase the returns therefrom.

Intensify the role of science in the acceleration of the country's economic development and the increased efficiency of social production. Strengthen the ties of science and production. Concentrate the forces of the research organizations on the elaboration and solution of the most urgent problems of the development of the economy.

Expand work on the joint study of the most important problems of the MPR's economic and social development with the participation of scientific organizations of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and increase its efficiency.

5. Implement a system of measures for an unswerving rise in the people's material well-being and cultural level.

Implement a wide-ranging social program. Increase real income per capita 7-9 percent.

Consistently implement the socialist principle of distribution according to labor and encourage highly productive and conscientious work in every possible way. Perfect the system of the material and moral encouragement of the labor collectives and individual workmen. Raise the average pay of workers and employees in line with the growth of labor productivity. Increase the incentive role of pay.

Improve the supply to the population of consumer goods.

Develop sectors of the social infrastructure at a high pace.

Expand the sphere of consumer service, develop public education, health care and socialist culture and art and strengthen their physical plant.

Increase the amount of housing construction and raise the level of the population's provision with well-appointed accommodation. Pay particular attention to the implementation of measures for an improvement in the housing conditions and cultural-everyday and medical services of the rural population.

6. Improve work on protection of the environment and make rational use of natural resources.

Intensify measures to safeguard water sources, the air and flora and fauna and protect the soil and pasture. Pay paramount attention to tree farming and afforestation. Expand the construction of purification works in the cities and large inhabited localities.

Intensify state supervision in the sphere of nature conservation and perfect the forms of the enlistment of citizens in this work.

7. Strengthen in every possible way the traditional fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and expand and deepen close fruitful cooperation with them.

Participate actively in realization of the decisions of the top-level CEMA Economic Conference (1984) and the CEMA Comprehensive Program of S&T Progress up to the Year 2000.

Implement the guidelines, tasks and measures envisaged by the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and S&T Cooperation Between the MPR and the USSR for the Period Ending the Year 2000 and also the long-term programs of cooperation with other CEMA countries.

Make more efficient use of the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Develop foreign economic relations and enhance their efficiency.

8. Perfect the methods, forms and mechanism of control of the economy and enhance the standard of management.

Implement measures to perfect management of the economy, using it as a principal factor of securing a high rate of growth of social production and its increased efficiency.

Strengthen centralized plan-based management and concentrate the efforts of the central economic and sectoral authorities on the solution of statewide, intersectoral and interregional problems of the development of production.

Enhance the role of economic methods of management, strengthen the economic independence of the enterprises and organizations and increase their responsibility for the end results of management.

Increase the mobilizing role of planning as the core of management of the economy and make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist plan-based system.

Improve the interlinkage of economic levers and increase their efficacy.

Perfect the organizational structure of management of sectors of the economy and the style and methods of management.

Expand the working people's participation in the control of production.

III. Development of Agriculture

The main task of the development of agriculture is ensuring the steady growth of animal husbandry and farming production and improving the supply to the population of foodstuffs and to industry of raw material based on a reinforcement of the material-technical base of the sector and the efficient use of all resources and factors of production intensification in accordance with the target program of the development of agriculture and improvement of food supply to the MPR population.

Secure an increase in average annual agricultural production of 18-20 percent compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

Increase capital investments in agriculture 25-30 percent compared with the Seventh Five-Year Plan and channel the predominant proportion thereof into measures to reinforce the material-technical base of animal husbandry, build up fodder production, intensify farming and improve the provision of agricultural enterprises with equipment. Pay paramount attention to the efficient and full use of the capital investments allocated agriculture, the timely and quality construction of planned facilities and the assimilation of their production capacity.

Implement wide-ranging measures for the electrification of the countryside.

Improve work on the introduction in agricultural production of S&T achievements and progressive experience.

Perfect the system of animal husbandry by way of the intelligent combination of traditional and modern methods. Introduce in farming intensive techniques with reference to regional singularities.

Elaborate and begin implementation of measures aimed at extending the cooperation and specialization of agricultural production and forming and developing individual agro-industrial complexes.

Pay more attention to an increase in the quality of agricultural products and improve the organization of their storage and shipment. Adopt measures for a sharp reduction in product losses in all phases of production and sale.

Take particular pains over the training of the young stockbreeder replacement shift and the retention of personnel in agriculture. Adopt measures to improve the provision of the Gobi and eastern aymags with personnel, particularly animal husbandry workmen. Organize work on an improvement in the organization of the labor and cultural-everyday services of the agricultural workmen, rationally combine them with measures to intensify production. Expand measures to raise the level of mechanization of operations and alleviate manual labor and conduct by joint efforts the seasonal campaigns of agricultural work.

Send into agriculture no less than 55,000 graduates of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, vocational-technical schools and the eighth and 10th grades of the general schools.

Make better use in agriculture of fixed capital, raw material and intermediate products and strive for a growth of labor productivity and increased production efficiency.

For the purpose of a strengthening of the economy of the state and cooperative agricultural organizations and an increase in the income of rural workers implement measures for an increase in the procurement prices of individual types of agricultural product and stimulate the growth of procurements thereof.

Raise the responsibility of the local party and administrative authorities and state and cooperative agricultural organizations for the efficient management of agricultural production.

The most important tasks of animal husbandry are an increase in productiveness and a sharp reduction in the losses of livestock and the barrenness and miscarriages of the females by way of an improvement in the system of management of animal husbandry, primarily an improvement in pureblood breeding and the promotion of this basis of a steady growth of the production of animal husbandry products.

Increase average annual meat production 7-8 percent compared with 1981-1985. Increase the production of milk 32-36 percent and raise it by 1990 to 340-358 million liters. Secure an increase in the production of butter no less than 18 percent and of eggs more than twofold.

Raise the breeding herd by 1990 to 11.3-11.6 million head. Increase the commercial issue of young stock and annually rear on average no less than 9 million head of young animals.

Increase the average weight of the animals and the milk yield and the wool clip per head.

Improve the quality and organization of breeding work. Increase the numbers of the highly productive pureblood and crossbred livestock no less than 30 percent.

Ensure the breeding at an accelerated pace of highly productive livestock in individual localities with the natural-economic conditions conducive to this and increase the numbers of dairy, beef and granger's cattle, fine-fleeced, semi-fine-fleeced and semi-coarse-wooled sheep and goats for down and wool.

Increase the numbers of the best local breeds of livestock by a factor of 1.5-1.6. Implement in plan-oriented fashion on each farm measures to preserve and improve the gene stocks of the local livestock breeds.

Increase attention to an increase in the numbers of camels and horses and their increased productiveness.

Support and disseminate in every possible way experience of the organization of facilities for the acceptance of young stock and the rearing and fattening of the animals. Build animal husbandry premises for 4.2-4.6 million head of livestock. Expand the measures to provide suitable premises for highly productive pureblood and crossbred livestock, cows and heifers in the butter-making zone, fine-fleeced and semi-fine-fleeced sheep and the females of small cattle.

Improve the organization of the pairing of the livestock. Use in pedigree breeding only the elite and Grade A producers. Strengthen the zooveterinary service and strive for a sharp reduction in livestock losses from illness. Expand measures for an increase in meat resources thanks to an increase in the weight of the livestock by way of the range grazing and the intensive fattening of the animals sold for meat, particularly those unsuitable for reproduction, and also young stock of stunted growth. Conduct more extensively under the

appropriate supervision the industrial crossbreeding of livestock on certain farms.

Secure a 30-percent increase in the growth of the numbers of pureblood and crossbred horned beef cattle. Increase the numbers of local livestock breeds with higher meat yield characteristics such as the East Mongolian horned cattle and Bargin, Uzemchin, Bayat and Torgut sheep and increase the proportion thereof in the total herd.

Make fuller use of the capacity of the fattening yards. Expand the fattening of livestock with the use of simpler and cheaper installations.

Ensure a growth of the numbers of dairy cows by a factor of 1.7. Build two specialized dairy farms, no less than 10 mechanized dairy farmsteads for 400 cows each and no less than 10 farmsteads for 200 cows each. Concentrate efforts on measures to rear heifers to replace the milch herd of the dairy farmsteads and farms. Build premises for 4,300-4,500 heifers. Make greater use of the milk of camels and small cattle and increase the procurement of koumiss. Organize camel-breeding dairy farmsteads in the Gobi aymags.

Develop poultry breeding and hog raising and increase the production of eggs and pork. Build hog farms and pig sties for over 3,000 main sows and increase state purchases of pork by a factor of no less than 2.5.

Enlarge the poultry factory in Ulaanbaatar and create poultry farms and hatcheries in a number of aymags, agricultural associations and state farms. Build a poultry factory in the area of Darhan.

Develop apiculture.

Render members of the agricultural associations, workers and employees of the state farms and fodder farms and also the citizens all-around support in increasing the numbers of personal livestock, hogs and poultry and increasing production.

Consider a paramount task the strengthening of animal husbandry's fodder resources. Increase the average annual production of fodder 30 percent compared with the preceding 5-year plan and raise it by the end of the 5-year plan to no less than 1.3 million tons of feed units. Adopt measures to improve pasture land and hayfield, expand the area sown to fodder crops, increase the production of coarse and succulent fodder and also improve the composition and quality of the fodder.

Consistently introduce progressive methods, progressive technology and means of mechanization in fodder production. Sharply reduce losses at the time of the procurement, production, shipment, processing, storage and use of the fodder. Make more efficient use of the fodder.

Adopt measures to improve the use of pasture land and create improved pasture. Intensify measures to combat pests and rodents. Additionally irrigate 10 million hectares of pasture land.

Implement organizational-technical measures to improve meadows and hayfields. Undertake the fundamental improvement of 10,000 hectares and the surface improvement of 100,000 hectares of hayfield. Organize meadow-reclamative detachments.

Increase by 1990 the area sown to fodder crops to 160,000 hectares and procure no less than 600,000 tons of sown fodder feed units.

Expand the irrigable areas sown to fodder crops to 36,000 hectares and increase their yield.

Appreciably increase capacity for the production of full-value fodder in order to cater for the fodder requirements for highly productive livestock, poultry and hogs.

Create new fodder farms and modernize enterprises and shops for the production of formula food and expand their capacity.

For the purpose of becoming self-sufficient in fodder adopt measures for an increase in its production in each aymag, somon and farm thanks to the mobilization of the intrinsic potential and possibilities of fodder procurement, the laying down of silage from succulent plants and annual and perennial grasses, the use of straw and other measures. Improve work on the on-schedule delivery of fodder to the consumers.

In the farming sector increase the production of plant-growing products, provide the milling, fodder and other enterprises more fully with raw material and the population with potatoes, vegetables and other products and increase in animal husbandry's fodder "budget" the proportion of fodder crops.

Raise the average annual gross harvest of cereals to 780,000-810,000 tons, potatoes to 150,000-160,000 tons, vegetables to 50,000-58,000 tons, silage crops to 280,000-300,000 tons and annual and perennial fodder crops to 330,000-360,000 tons.

Replenish state grain reserves. Make better use of the possibilities of the main areas of the cultivation of cereals, particularly wheat. Select and cultivate cereal varieties adapted to the natural-climatic conditions of the country and capable of producing a big harvest.

Expand work on the cultivation of alfalfa, soybean, millet and peas for the production of protein fodder.

Expand the cultivation on certain farms of such oil-yielding crops as sunflower and rape.

Implement measures in each aymag, city, somon and farm aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in potatoes and vegetables thanks to an expansion of the areas sown to them and the organization of hothouse and hotbed farming.

For the purpose of catering for the population's fruit and berry requirements expand the plantations of sea buckthorn, apples and European blackcurrant and make greater use of the gifts of nature. Organize work more extensively on the

cultivation of fruit, berries and vegetable seeds on individual state farms and in agricultural associations and research stations of Selenge, Ubs Nuur, Doronod, Gobi-Altay, Hohd, Bayanhongor and other aymags.

Together with the main areas of farming expand in Hobd, Gobi-Altay and certain other Gobi aymags the sowings of watermelon, muskmelon, onions, garlic and other rare vegetable crops and increase supplies thereof to the state.

Secure no less than 40 percent of the increase in the gross harvest of agricultural crops thanks to the use of intensification factors.

Conduct agro-chemical studies of the fields in the main farming areas, compile soil cartograms thereof and on this basis make more rational use of mineral and organic fertilizer and extend measures pertaining to an increase in soil fertility.

Improve the work of the agro-chemical service and reinforce its scientific-production base. Raise the average annual physical volume of the application of mineral fertilizer to no less than 90,000 tons and of organic fertilizer to no less than 220,000 tons.

Increase the supplies of specialized technology and equipment for applying the mineral and organic fertilizer to the soil. Build mineral fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agent repositories of a total capacitance of no less than 25,000 tons.

Conduct on an annual average measures to combat weeds over 350,000-370,000 hectares, plant disease, pests and locusts over 150,000-170,000 hectares and rodents over 1.4-1.5 million hectares.

Extend work on study of the causes and conditions of the prevalence of pests, plant disease, rodents and weeds and increase the efficacy of the fight against them.

Expand work on protection against erosion.

Improve seed growing. Strive to ensure that each farm satisfy its high-grade cereal, potato, certain vegetable and also fodder crop seed requirements mainly thanks to on-farm production. Reinforce the physical plant of seed growing.

Expand the areas of irrigable land by way of the construction in the 5-year period of engineering-type irrigation systems with a total area of up to 20,000 hectares and pioneering irrigation on 10,000 hectares. Improve the operation, maintenance and servicing of the irrigation systems. Elaborate and introduce a zonal system and the agro-technical practices of irrigable farming. Expand and strengthen the physical plant of hydroeconomic construction.

Raise the average annual yield of cereals to 10-12 quintals, potatoes to 110-120 quintals, vegetables to 110-140 quintals, silage crops to 110-135 quintals and annual and perennial crops to 25-32 quintals per hectare.

Assimilate in the 5-year period 120,000-130,000 hectares of virgin land.

Improve the degree of provision with grain, potato and vegetable repositories satisfying the demands of storage techniques. Increase in the 5-year plan the capacitance of the grain repositories on the farms by 50,000-55,000 tons and the storehouses of state seed stocks by 5,000-6,000 tons and build repositories for seed potatoes for 6,000-8,000 tons and for commodity potatoes and vegetables for 32,000-34,000 tons. Commission elevators with a total capacitance of approximately 200,000 tons.

Raise the level of mechanization of farming and fodder production. Improve the provision of farming with equipment and the use of agricultural machinery and equipment for the purpose of ensuring the conditions for the high-quality performance of the basic field operations within the agrotechnically optimum times. Introduce in production small-scale technology and equipment. Increase capacity for the maintenance of agricultural machinery by way of the construction of new and also the expansion and modernization of operating repair workshops and maintenance centers.

Implement more extensively measures pertaining to the breeding of pigs, poultry and rabbits, the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables and fruit and berries and an increase in the production of milk and dairy products thanks to the creation by enterprises, business organizations and establishments of subsidiary rural farms on a financially autonomous basis.

Support in every possible way the initiative of residents of cities and inhabited localities individually or setting up voluntary associations in cultivating potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries.

IV. Development of Industry

Industry's main task is catering for the needs of the economy and the population for industrial products, increasing export resources, enhancing production efficiency based on the fuller use of production capacity, improving the quality of products and broadening their selection.

Increase the country's industrial potential. Channel into the reinforcement of industry's material-technical base approximately 8 billion tugriks of capital investments and increase fixed production capital by a factor of 1.5.

Increase the gross industrial product 30-24 percent and raise labor productivity in the sector 12-16 percent.

Raise by the end of the 5-year plan the proportion of products of the first quality category in total commodity output to 33 percent.

Intensify the practice of economies in each production component and at each place of work. Economize in the 5-year period on material resources to the extent of approximately 300 million tugriks.

Develop industrial sectors in respect of the following areas.

In energy industry expand the sphere of centralized power supply, enhance the engineering readiness of the power stations and networks and on this basis reliably and uninterruptedly supply the consumers with energy.

Raise by 1990 the generation of electric power to 3.2-3.4 billion kilowatt-hours and thermal energy to 7.4-7.6 million gigacalories. Increase labor productivity 17-19 percent.

Channel 2.7-2.9 billion tugriks of capital investments into the strengthening of the material-technical base of energy industry.

Increase installed capacity at the steam power plants by a factor of 1.5. Expand Heat and Electric Power Plant-4 and modernize Heat and Electric Power Plant-3 in Ulaanbaatar, provide for the commissioning of a heat and electric power plant in Erdenet and begin the construction of a major thermal electric station in Baganuur. Build 110- and 220-kilovolt power lines in single-circuit terms approximately 1,700 kilometers long and 35-kilovolt lines 1,600 kilometers along with substations and distribution systems. Provide for the connection to the central power system of the cities of Tsetserleg, Arbayheer and Saynshand and individual consumers near to them and to the power system of the Soviet Union of the city of Ulaangom. Additionally connect to the centralized power system over 30 somons. Additionally install diesel units in remote aymags and somons and cater for their power requirements on this basis.

Adopt measures for the construction and expansion of central boiler houses in seven aymag centers and individual inhabited localities.

In coal industry cater for the economy's and population's coal requirements by way of a further strengthening of the material-technical base of the sector and an improvement in the operation of mining-transport technology and equipment. Raise coal production by the end of the 5-year plan to 9 million tons and increase labor productivity 22-24 percent. Channel 850-900 million tugriks into the development of this sector and increase the capacity of the Baganuur strip mine. Expand local strip mines and bring coal production as close to rural consumers as possible.

Do away with the lagging of capital mine works and stripping operations at the coal enterprises. Raise the responsibility of the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and the coal-producing enterprises for ensuring the proper preparation of coal production.

In mining industry introduce new equipment and progressive technology and tackle the task of an increase in production potential and production efficiency.

Increase mining industry production 17-20 percent.

Channel into the development of this sector capital investments of the order of 1.7-1.9 billion tugriks. Implement measures to expand the operating and construct new enterprises for the production and treatment of mineral raw material and nonmetallic minerals. Expand the capacity of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works, the mining-concentrating fluorite-spathic works in Bor-Ondor and other fluorite-mining enterprises.

Create an exploratory enterprise for the mining and enrichment of tungsten in the western part of the country.

Implement measures coordinated with the CEMA countries pertaining to cooperation in the sphere of mining industry.

Increase the volume of geological prospecting 25-27 percent.

Strengthen the country's mineral-raw material facilities. Increase the assayed reserves of fuel, water and construction materials.

Concentrate geological prospecting in areas of operating mining enterprises and those scheduled for construction and build up the reserves of copper, molybdenum, complex ores, noble metals, tungsten, fluorite, phosphorites and other types of mineral raw material. Conduct geological prospecting at the Tabantolgoy coking coal deposit and phosphorite deposits in the Hobsgol area. Actively perform survey and prospecting operations for various kinds of minerals in the western aymags and other promising parts of the country.

Conduct regional and geophysical research at a preferential pace.

Introduce new equipment and progressive methods and techniques in geological exploration. Increase the productivity of churn drilling by no less than 5 percent and core drilling no less than 20 percent.

In metal-working industry increase the production of spares and parts for machinery and equipment of certain types of production engineering facilities and metal consumer products and strengthen the repair facilities of sectors of the economy.

Provide for the centralization of the design services of the metal-working and repair enterprises and extend production cooperation between them.

Increase the sector's gross product 22-26 percent.

Introduce more extensively the modular method of the major servicing of motor vehicles and increase the major overhaul of engines and other units by a factor of 2.8-3, the reconditioning of worn components and parts by a factor of 3.3-3.5 and the production of industrial rubber products by a factor of 1.4-1.5. Ensure the full use of enterprise capacity for the manufacture of trailers and master the techniques of tank-trailer production.

Adopt measures to expand the capacity of the metal-working and repair enterprises. Build and commission a power equipment central repair enterprise, enterprises for the repair of construction materials industry equipment and shops for the production of motor vehicle spares. Begin the installation of a plant for the overhaul of tractor and agricultural machinery units with shops for spares, the reconditioning of worn parts and the production of simple agricultural machines and working parts of machinery and the construction and expansion of certain other repair enterprises and workshops.

In light industry increase production 24-27 percent. In the main, provide for the complete processing of raw material of animal husbandry origin for the production of finished products by way of the better use of production capacity and the expansion, modernization and construction of a number of enterprises.

Introduce in the sector progressive equipment and technology and improve the modeling, design and quality of the products. Increase labor productivity 8-11 percent. Economize in the 5-year period on material resources costing over 90 million tugriks.

Increase the production of leather-footwear industry products 17-21 percent.

Assimilate soft leather tanning techniques. Adopt measures to expand capacity for the production of leather, fur and sheepskin products and the full use of leather waste and for an increase in the volume of fur-bearing animal hide tanning.

Increase the production of wool-processing industry products 28-31 percent.

Implement measures aimed at better use of secondary raw material at the wool-processing and textile enterprises. Broaden the selection and increase the production of consumer products on the basis of an improvement in the use of production space at operating enterprises.

Expand capacity for the production of carpets, felt, felt footwear, smooth woolen cloth, wool fabric, nonwoven materials and knitwear. Increase the production of yurt felt by a factor of 1.6-1.8, felt footwear by a factor of 2, wool fabric and knitwear by 33-35 percent and carpets by 42-44 percent.

Increase the production of garment industry products 28-31 percent. Broaden the selection of products and make economical use of material resources. Perfect cutting techniques and improve the patterns and design of clothes, particularly clothes for children and young people.

Implement measures to expand operating and build new garment enterprises and shops and also to specialize them.

Introduce new equipment and progressive techniques in the production of glass and porcelain-glazed products and ensure the full use of production capacity. Begin the expansion and modernization of the glass works in Nalayh.

Implement measures to expand and update the equipment of printing enterprises and increase the production of printed products and enhance their quality.

In food industry increase, in accordance with the agricultural and food program, the production of products, broaden their selection and improve the gustatory and nutritious properties of the products on the basis of an improvement in the use of production capacity and the comprehensive and waste-free processing of raw material and intermediate products.

Channel into the development of the material-technical base of food industry 550-580 million tugriks of capital investments.

Ensure a growth of the production of food industry products of 22-25 percent. Increase labor productivity 15-18 percent and economize on material resources to the extent of no less than 60 million tugriks.

Increase the industrial processing of meat 23-25 percent, including pork by a factor of 2.6-2.8. Provide for the construction of a meat-packing plant in Ulaangom and packing houses in Olgiy and Altay.

Implement measures to improve the use of meat resources and broaden the selection of meat products thanks to an improvement in production engineering, the complete processing at the meat-packing plants of the byproducts from livestock slaughter and also the extensive application of milk and vegetable protein and other enriching additives.

Increase the fish catch by a factor of no less than 2.5. Organize fish farming.

Increase the production of milk and dairy products by a factor of 1.5.

Update the engineering base of the production of butter and build creameries and shops with a total capacity of 1,300-1,400 tons of butter.

Increase the production of children's foodstuffs and improve their structure. Organize the production of children's dairy products. The agricultural associations and state farms must mobilize their potential and possibilities to supply the population of the somon centers with milk and dairy products.

Expand the capacity of the milling enterprises and improve their use. Adopt measures to enhance the quality of flour and flour products.

Provide for a growth of flour production of no less than 20 percent.

Increase the production of bread 18-20 percent, confectionary 21-23 percent, macaroni products 36-38 percent and nonalcoholic beverages 31-33 percent. Bring the production of these products closer to the consumers.

Adopt measures to expand operating and build new food works.

Assimilate the techniques of the production of various meat products and farinaceous products, protein-enriched butter, children's foodstuffs, individual types of ferment, canned vegetables and other new food products. Create under the auspices of the food works of certain aymag shops for the processing of fruit and berries and increase the production of sea buckthorn oil, juices and various preserves.

Expand the packaging of food products and improve the quality and outward appearance of the wrapping and packaging.

In lumbering and wood-processing industry increase production 43-46 percent and increase labor productivity 30-33 percent.

Intensify work on afforestation and tree farming and protection of the forests against fire and pests and implement measures to mechanize these operations, perfect the techniques of felling and the care and preventive felling of the forests and improve forest record-keeping. Embark on measures to protect soil against erosion and create forest belts. Provide for an increase in afforestation work, including the creation of forest belts, by a factor of 2-2.1.

Increase the cultivation of seedlings and nursery trees fourfold and the procurement and treatment of seeds twofold by way of the organization of tree nurseries and seed plots.

Strengthen forestry and hunting and make rational use of forest and hunting resources.

Introduce highly productive machinery and mechanisms in lumbering operations, adopt measures to automate the dressing of trimmed whole logs and increase the production of industrial chips from waste.

For the purpose of improving the rural population's provision with housing expand the manufacture of prefabricated wooden homes and structures therefor.

Organize the production of metal fittings of carpentry products and furniture.

Increase the production of lumber 17-20 percent, pre-assembled wooden homes by a factor of 1.7-1.8, carpentry products by a factor of 2.4-2.5, furniture by a factor of 2-2.1, yurt frames 32-34 percent, wood particle board by a factor of 7-7.2, plywood by a factor of 7.4-7.6 and container board by a factor of 1.4-1.5.

Broaden the selection, enhance the quality and improve the design and outward appearance of furniture and wooden consumer products. Increase the production of collapsible furniture and improve the organization of work on its delivery to the population.

Adopt measures to intensify production cooperation in wood-processing industry and standardize the components of the manufactured products.

Expand the construction of timber-carrying roads and improve their maintenance.

Increase the degree of production's provision with packaging.

In construction materials industry increase appreciably the production of construction materials based on the full use of production capacity and the mobilization of local resources and possibilities.

Increase the manufacture of the sector's products by a factor of 1.6-1.7, including precast ferroconcrete products by a factor of 1.5, cement by a factor of 4.4-4.6, ceramic tiles 1.5-1.7, brick 1.6-1.8 and various blocks by a factor of 2.1-2.3.

Increase labor productivity 36-38 percent.

Expand the lime and sand brick and expanded clay aggregate plants in Darhan. Commission a brick works in the Gobi-Altay Aymag, ferroconcrete products shops in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan and an expanded clay aggregate block shop in Hotol. Begin the expansion of the wall materials works in Ulaanbaatar and the construction of a brick works in Ubs Nuur Aymag.

Update the equipment of individual local brick works and tuffblock production shops.

Organize the production of new types of materials: mineral pigment, facing stone, sand-cellular blocks and (arbolit).

Expand in every possible way on the basis of local raw material resources the production of wall materials by available methods.

V. Development of Transport and Communications

The main task of transport and communications is satisfaction of the growing need of the economy and the population for transportation and communications services based on the improved operation of rolling stock and hardware components, communications, the rational organization of transportation and the increased standard of service.

Raise the productivity of rolling stock in transport and introduce more extensively centralized, mixed, area, container and other progressive methods of freight transportation.

Improve the coordination of the operation of all forms of transport, reduce the empty runs of transport facilities, remove cross hauls and parallel shipments and reduce the time taken to deliver freight.

Expand the use of cartage for on-farm transportation.

Consume fuel and lubricants and spares carefully and zealously.

Prolong the working life of machinery and equipment.

Raise the level of mechanization of materials handling operations. Lower transportation costs. Provide for traffic safety.

Increase the freight turnover of all forms of transport 30-33 percent, the volume of freight transportation 32-34 percent, passenger turnover 34-37 percent and passenger transportation 37-40 percent.

In railroad transport ensure a further increase in carrying and traffic capacity, an increase in station and terminal capacity, renewal of the fleet of locomotives and cars and improvement of its use and adopt measures to automate communications and signaling.

Increase the carrying and traffic capacity of the railroads on individual routes. Expand and modernize certain stations, terminals and depots.

Increase freight turnover 32-35 percent and labor productivity 19-22 percent. Raise the average daily productivity of a locomotive no less than 9 percent.

In motor transport strengthen the maintenance-engineering depots and improve the degree of provision with means of transport and the use of the rolling stock.

Rationally determine the spheres of operation of the motor pools, update the motor vehicle fleet and improve its structure and increase the proportion of diesel-powered vehicles. Make more extensive use of trailers. Display particular concern for the on-schedule delivery of goods of national economic designation and consumer goods. Adopt measures to improve the conditions of driver and passenger attendance on intercity routes.

Commission a diesel-powered vehicle auto works and passenger car motor depot in Ulaanbaatar. Implement measures to strengthen the industrial engineering facilities of the aymag motor pools. Create a specialized motor depot for the shipment of fodder to the western aymags.

Continue work on the centralization of motor transport facilities.

Build a trolleybus line and depot in Ulaanbaatar.

Increase freight turnover 24-26 percent and passenger turnover 40-43 percent. Raise by 13-15 percent labor productivity in the general motor pools.

Strengthen the industrial engineering facilities of road building and raise the level of mechanization of road works. Draw up a master plan for the development of a highway system.

Increase the length of hard-surface highways by approximately 40 percent and ferroconcrete bridges by 25-27 percent. Continue the construction of highways in the Ulaanbaatar--Arbayheer direction and build a highway from Ulaangom to the border with the USSR. Expand the construction of highways and bridges in rural localities and the participation therein of state and cooperative organizations. Improve highway and bridge maintenance.

Increase by a factor of 2.5 the volume of work on the construction of oil repositories and improve their degree of provision.

In air transport strengthen the material-technical base and expand the sphere of its services.

Commission the new air terminal and complete the reconstruction of the runway in Ulaanbaatar. Adopt measures to construct hard-surface runways and also air terminals in certain aymag centers.

Continue renewal of the fleet of aircraft.

Expand the provision of the airfields with modern flight-control facilities and ensure flight safety.

Increase passenger turnover 33-35 percent and freight turnover 29-31 percent. Expand aviation's services to the economy.

Raise labor productivity 9-11 percent.

Strengthen the material-technical base of communications. Continue the creation of a uniform communications system.

Increase the volume of communications services 32-34 percent and increase labor productivity in the sector 12-14 percent.

Expand the capacity of the automatic telephone exchanges 26-28 percent.

Build with resources granted by the Soviet Union the Ulaanbaatar--Darhan--Suhbaatar, Ulaanbaatar--Choyr--Saynshand and Choyr--Mandalgobi --Dalanzadgad radio relay links.

Commission the radio and television center in Ulaanbaatar and increase the power of the television transmitting station. Increase the number of television relay stations by a factor of 1.5 and extend television to the somon centers and inhabited localities, in the main.

Implement measures to increase the length of multiplex telephone channels 15-17 percent.

Increase the power of the broadcast transmitters and expand the rediffusion nets in the cities and inhabited localities.

Build up to 1,600 kilometers of aerial lines in rural localities. Expand the sphere of service of agricultural production with means of communication.

Implement measures to improve the use of the capacity of equipment, hardware components and communication lines and also the quality of their repairs and servicing. Provide the sector with skilled personnel.

VI. Capital Construction

The main task of capital construction is concentration of forces and resources at facilities intended to accomplish priority economic and social tasks, accelerate of the commissioning of production capacity and fixed capital and the increased efficiency of construction.

Increase in the 5-year period total construction and installation work 26-29 percent, including the work performed by the forces of Mongolian construction organizations 42-44 percent.

Increase labor productivity in construction 20-22 percent.

Perfect the reproduction and technological structure of capital investments. Channel capital investments into the implementation of priority measures to increase the national income and produce consumer goods, build up export resources and tackle the most important problems of social development.

Increase the responsibility of the ministries, departments and aymag and city executive administrations for an increase in the growth of output and accumulation per tugrik of capital investments.

Reduce the amount of incomplete construction. Implement measures to reduce the specified times of construction, concentrate forces and resources at the projects nearing completion and reduce the backlog of uninstalled equipment.

Consider as a most important task of the corresponding ministries, departments and central and local party and state authorities and construction organizations a rise in the quality of construction and the commissioning of production facilities compositely with apartment houses and cultural-everyday facilities.

Adopt measures for the full use of the capacity of the supply depots, machinery and mechanisms, a rise in quality and maintenance and repair and an increase in the production of standardized pre-assembled structures and products.

Pay particular attention to an expansion and retooling of the supply depots of construction industry, primarily an increase in the capacity of the construction organizations erecting agricultural facilities, and their better provision with machinery, mechanisms and manpower.

Create specialized organizations, detachments and groups for rural construction.

Increase the capacity of the inter-association construction organizations and adopt measures to supply them with mobile mechanized columns and organize under their auspices shops for the production of certain types of construction materials and nonstandard items. Expand the construction of facilities in the agricultural associations and inter-association organizations through the forces of the construction organizations on a contract basis.

Strengthen the specialized contract organizations and increase considerably the volume of operations which they perform.

Ensure the rhythmic nature of construction and consistently introduce progressive techniques and efficient methods of the organization of the labor of the construction workers, particularly the brigade contract. Provide the construction workers with the necessary instruments and small mechanized resources.

Improve the coordination of work and increase the responsibility of the clients and supply, planning and construction organizations for the quality and timeliness of the commissioning of capacity and facilities, the preparation of design plans and specifications and estimates, the issue of orders for equipment and materials and supplies thereof.

Lower the estimated costs of construction by way of a rise in the quality of feasibility studies and design plans and estimates and the elaboration of economical and progressive plans.

Implement organizational measures aimed at an increase in the professional skill and an improvement in the work and social conditions of the construction workers and their retention on the job.

VII. Development of Science and Introduction of S&T Achievements in the Economy

Direct research toward the development and solution of the most important problems of the country's economic and social development.

Perfect the planning and management of science and the organization of research in accordance with the need for increased social labor productivity and production efficiency based on the introduction of S&T achievements.

Strengthen the material-technical and experimental base of the research establishments and perfect the system of scientific-technical information. Strengthen the ties of science and production.

Determine the priority areas of research, concentrate the efforts of the research organizations in them and raise the theoretical and scientific-methods level and practical significance of R&D.

In the sphere of the social sciences direct research toward the development of urgent problems of socialist building in the MPR.

In particular, concentrate the efforts of research establishments and scientists in the sphere of the social sciences on the elaboration and solution of such problems as perfection of socialist social relations, an increase in social production efficiency and the scientific principles of management and planning, the communist upbringing of the working people and the establishment of the socialist way of life.

Continue study of the fundamental questions of the history of the MPRP and the MPR and most important problems of oriental studies and Mongolian language, literature and art.

Emphatically expose any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, reformism, revisionism and nationalism attempting to falsify the reality of real socialism.

In the sphere of the natural and technical sciences direct scientific research toward the development of the productive forces and the increased efficiency of social production.

Elaborate with reference to the particular features of the natural-climatic zones, economic regions and their economic thrust ways of perfecting the system of animal husbandry and farming and ensuring the stable growth of production and its increased efficiency. Adopt measures for the study and development of problems of rearing highly productive breeds and thoroughbred groups of livestock, consolidation of their biological properties, an increase in the productivity of the livestock, a strengthening of the fodder base of animal husbandry, the steady growth of the yield of agricultural crops, an increase in the fertility of the soil and also the system of irrigable farming and for the introduction in production of the results of this research. Concentrate

attention on the accomplishment of the tasks set the research organizations by the agricultural and food program.

Conduct research into the comprehensive use of mineral-raw material resources, the introduction of waste-free technology and the efficient provision of the economy with fuel and energy, including questions of the use of renewable energy sources and the heavy conversion of coal. Develop and implement measures aimed at assimilation of the production of new types of product, the introduction of progressive technology and the mechanization and automation of production processes.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Countries' S&T Progress for the Period Ending the Year 2000 practice cooperation with the research establishments of the fraternal countries when tackling important tasks of the extensive use of achievements in the sphere of electronization, automation, new materials, technology and biotechnology.

Develop and introduce efficient ways of protecting nature and the environment.

Raise the role and enhance the responsibility of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology, the MPR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, ministries and departments, research establishments and also enterprises and business organizations for a high level of R&D and the introduction in production of S&T achievements.

For the purpose of providing the research organizations with capable personnel intensify its competitive selection.

Raise the level of research performed in the higher educational institutions.

Raise the role of standardization in enhancing product quality, updating its assortment and intensifying the practice of economies. Revise the standards for and specifications of products. Bring 40-45 percent of national standards to the level of CEMA standards. Raise the level of metrology.

Adhere consistently to the principle of the collective use of computer and data-processing and transmission facilities and increase the efficiency of the work of the computer centers.

Adopt measures to develop experimental-design work. Enhance the role of the sectoral research establishments and enterprise design-engineering services in removing bottlenecks in production.

Contribute in every possible way to the continued development of the technical thinking and creative assertiveness of engineering-technical personnel, designers and innovators. Pay particular attention to the introduction of inventions, production efficiency proposals and progressive experience.

Make more efficient use of the S&T assistance rendered by the USSR and the other socialist community countries, perfect the forms and mechanisms of S&T cooperation and pursue a concerted policy of S&T progress. Elaborate a comprehensive

program of the MPR's S&T progress for 15-20 years with the assistance of Soviet research organizations.

VIII. Social Development and Increased Public Well-Being

Secure a further upsurge of the well-being and improve satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the people.

Secure a 20-25 percent growth of the consumption fund. Increase by 22-26 percent the resources allocated from the budget for financing socio-cultural measures.

Increase the population's monetary income 20-23 percent. Increase the dependence of the income of each labor collective and workman on their contribution to an increase in production and its increased efficiency. Step up the struggle against all kinds of manifestations of leveling tendencies in pay and incentives.

Elaborate and implement a number of additional measures aimed at an increase in the population's real income. Lower the tariffs on electricity for the population's domestic needs 25-30 percent. Increase the minimum retirement pension for members of the agricultural organizations approximately 30 percent.

Gradually implement measures to raise the wage rates of trade and public catering service personnel and increase the salaries of certain categories of workmen of aymag and somon trading organizations. Improve the wage system of industrial training foremen of the vocational-technical schools. Increase the salaries of the heads and teachers of kindergarten in the countryside. Extend the list of medical officers who are paid additions to the wage with regard for work conditions and increase the salaries of individual categories of officers of city and aymag clinics.

Increase the remuneration fund from the public economy of workers of the agricultural cooperative organizations 25-28 percent. Increase the income of members of agricultural associations and other residents with personal livestock by way of the purchase of basic types of animal husbandry product which they supply to the state at new prices, beginning 1986.

Promote a rise in the standard of consumption and the assertion of the principles of reasonable consumption.

Increase the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade 20-23 percent. Strengthen the physical plant of trade, procurement and public catering establishments.

Increase by 21-24 percent total stocks of consumer goods delivered to the home market. Increase the sale to the population of cultural-everyday durables and also garments and knitwear, footwear, carpets and other types of industrial commodities. Increase the overall availability of foodstuffs 23 percent and those of domestic production here no less than 24 percent.

In accordance with the target program for the development of agriculture and an improvement in food supplies to the population raise by 1990 the consumption of meat and meat products per capita to no less than 88 kilos, milk and dairy

products to 120-130 kilos, flour and flour products to 110-115 kilos, potatoes to 47-53 kilos, vegetables to 29-31 kilos, eggs to 35-40, cereals to 13-15 kilos, sugar and sugar products to 24-26 kilos and fruit and berries to 11-13 kilos.

Implement measures aimed at an improvement in the interconnection of the work of the agricultural, industrial, transport and trading organizations in the production, procurement, shipment, storage and sale of foodstuffs and also at the removal of product loss and spoilage waste.

In the trading and public catering organizations increase the capacity for wrapping foodstuffs, the production of prepared foods and the storage of foodstuffs in accordance with technological requirements.

Expand the sale via the food markets in the cities and inhabited localities of the product surpluses of the subsidiary farms of the state and cooperative agricultural organizations, enterprises and establishments and also of the citizens. Increase the standard of trade services and create more conveniences for the customers. Introduce self-service and advance-order sales and other progressive forms.

Perfect the methods and forms of trading services for the rural workers and stockbreeders and also implement measures to improve the supply of goods for children and improve their distribution.

Adhere to the policy of ensuring, as a whole, the stability of retail prices of consumer goods. Upon the establishment in the future of retail prices and tariffs take into consideration more rationally the socially necessary expenditure, quality and consumer properties of the products and services.

Increase the commodity turnover of public catering 19-21 percent and improve the organization of the operation of the sector. Broaden the selection of the public catering enterprises' own products, increase the production of prepared foods and improve the gustatory qualities of the meals. Expand measures to organize public catering locations at enterprises and in business organizations and establishments from their resources.

Increase considerably the procurement and use of the gifts of nature--berries, mushrooms, bear's garlic, wild leek, cedar nuts and herbs.

Increase the role and responsibility of the central and local trading organizations in the study of demand and improvement of the substantiation of applications for consumer commodities and plans for their production in terms of quantity and assortment and also the regulation of commodity stock.

Expand the sphere of service. Increase consumer services 27-29 percent, including 55-57 percent in rural localities.

Pay great attention to an improvement in service of the rural population, the stockbreeders particularly. Continue the creation of service shops and centers in the cities and in rural localities and increase the number of service outlets. Expand the types of consumer service with regard for demand.

Improve the public's housing conditions. Increase by 32-35 percent the amount of housing construction thanks to the resources of the state and cooperative organizations and commission apartment houses with a living space of 1.1-1.2 million square meters (including hostels).

Increase by no less than 30 percent housing construction in rural localities, including here a twofold increase in the Ommogobi, Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Dornod and Suhbaatar aymags. Improve the provision of specialists working in the somons with apartment houses. Erect the newly constructed schools and hospitals in the countryside together with accommodation for the teachers and doctors.

Support in every possible way the initiative of specialists of various profiles and machine operators working in the countryside in the acquisition or their own construction of individual housing.

Grant citizens bank credit for the construction of an individual home and organize the sale to them of construction materials.

Increase the sale to the stockbreeders of yurt frames and interior and exterior yurt covers. Disseminate the experience of the agricultural associations and state farms building individual homes for the stockbreeders.

Increase the volume of municipal services 24-26 percent.

Undertake the expansion in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Choybalsan and Erdenet, cater for the introduction in Uliastay, Olgii, Saynshand, Hobd, Altay and Ulaangom and begin the construction in certain aymag centers of centralized water main and sewerage systems. Improve operation of the water main system, reinforce the material-technical facilities of the maintenance-construction organizations and expand the repair of apartment houses and enhance its quality.

Improve the civic amenities and sanitary condition of the cities and inhabited localities.

Ensure the further development of the education system.

Improve the continuity of tuition in the kindergarten and general schools, perfecting the upbringing and tuition of the younger generation. Expand the physical plant of the children's preschool establishments. Commission kindergarten and creches with 17,000-19,000 beds.

Render the enterprises, establishments, agricultural associations, state farms and other organizations all-around support in the construction by their forces and resources of kindergarten and creches. Improve work on providing the children's preschool establishments with skilled educators.

Gradually implement measures to extend the working hours of the creches and kindergarten attached to major industrial enterprises and business organizations and provide the children's preschool establishments of the cities, aymag centers and certain large inhabited localities with shift teachers and educator-nurses.

Expand the physical plant of the general schools. Build in the 5-year period general schools for 60,000-62,000 students. Build three general school complexes with the gratis assistance of the Soviet Union.

Improve the provision of the general schools with hostels. Build hostels with 9,000-10,000 beds in the 5-year plan.

Improve teaching-educational work in the general schools and vocational-technical schools and begin the implementation of measures for admittance to the general schools of 7-year olds.

Strengthen the ties between tuition and production. Elaborate and implement measures to improve schoolchildren's job training, the high school graduates' acquisition of a mass occupation and their mastery of work skills. Develop the technical thinking of general and vocational-technical school seniors and embark on measures to teach the schoolchildren computer literacy.

Pay considerable attention to the ascertainment and development as of the primary classes of the schoolchildren's talents and capabilities. Expand work on the organization of classes and groups with the extended study of specific subjects.

Intensify educational work among trainees and enhance the role of organized societies, labor collectives and the family in the education of the younger generation.

Increase the number of pioneer camps and sports grounds and expand work on the organization of work and recreation camps. Support initiative in the creation of pioneer and health-work camps from the resources of state, cooperative and public organizations.

Enhance the quality of the training of teachers and the provision of the general schools therewith. Train 5,000 teachers with higher and over 3,000 with secondary specialized education.

Expand the training of skilled workers via the vocational-technical schools and implement measures to raise the trainees' general educational level. Improve work on training skilled workers directly on the job.

Adopt measures to enhance the quality of tuition in the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, reinforce their physical plant and improve the students' and trainees' provision with dormitory facilities. Undertake the expansion of the training blocks of the higher educational institutions and student hostels.

Expand the sphere of public medical services and improve their quality.

Raise by the end of the 5-year plan the number of doctors per 10,000 of the country's inhabitants to 27 and hospital beds to 115.

Step up measures pertaining to the preventive treatment and medical examination of the population.

Implement more extensively measures aimed at preventing infectious disease and occupational illness.

Expand the sphere of out-patient-clinic services and forms of specialized public medical assistance.

Improve the provision of the medical establishments with qualified personnel. Train approximately 8,000 specialists with higher and secondary medical education and perfect the system of doctor retraining and improvement.

Reinforce the physical plant of health care. Commission hospitals with 3,700 beds. Build hospital complexes with resources granted by the Soviet Union.

Organize joint hospitals in certain somons and inhabited localities and improve the provision of the somon hospitals with doctors.

Enhance the quality of medical services for rural workers, expand the types of specialized medical assistance rendered them and supply the aymags with specially equipped motor vehicles for the mobile clinics.

Implement additional measures to protect the health of mother and child on the basis of the elaboration of a special program.

Increase supplementary leave and benefits for mothers who give birth to twins and also benefits for raising them.

Increase the number of beds in medical-resort establishments and recreation centers.

Develop mass physical culture and sport and enhance their role in the organization of the population's active recreation.

For the purpose of providing children and young people with the conditions for engaging in physical culture fundamentally improve the maintenance of sports installations and expand the construction in the somon centers, districts and neighborhoods of sports premises of simple design and sports grounds with the forces and resources of state and cooperative organizations and organized societies. The sports, trade union and Revolutionary Youth League organizations and local authorities should set about this work directly and organize it at the proper level. Reinforce the physical plant of physical culture and sport.

Enhance the role of culture and art and the mass media in the fuller satisfaction of the population's spiritual requirements, the establishment of the socialist way of life and the harmonious upbringing of the working people.

Expand the sphere of cultural service of the population, particularly the rural workers, develop and strengthen the physical plant of the cultural-educational establishments and improve their provision with skilled personnel. Improve motion-picture service of the population and increase the number of theaters and permanent and mobile movie projectors.

Expand the participation of the population, particularly the young people, in the amateur arts.

Adopt measures to satisfy public demand for books and other printed products. Improve the quality of the work and standard of service in the book trade. Deliver promptly to the population, particularly the rural workers, new books and the periodical press.

Improve the work of the museums and expand measures to protect and restore historical and cultural monuments.

IX. Development of Foreign Economic Relations

The main task of the development of the MPR's foreign economic relations is the expansion and intensification of economic and S&T cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and its increased efficiency.

Pursue in accordance with the decisions of the top-level CEMA Economic Conference (1984) and the long-term programs of cooperation the coordination of economic policy and the guidelines of long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, unswervingly expand the MPR's participation in the international socialist division of labor and the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration and accelerate the process of all-around rapprochement and consolidation with the socialist community countries.

Fulfill the bilateral and multilateral economic and S&T cooperation agreements concluded with the fraternal countries and on this basis ensure the implementation of measures aimed at an expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of the economy, its increased efficiency and the accomplishment of tasks of the country's social development.

Enrich the content of work on the coordination of plans of economic and social development and enhance its role in the coordination of economic policy with the socialist community countries.

Perfect the forms and methods of economic and S&T cooperation for the purpose of realization of the guidelines of long-term cooperation and its increased efficiency.

Adopt measures to expand the activity of joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises and business organizations and increase their efficiency. Strengthen the joint enterprises created with the participation of other CEMA countries and increase their efficiency.

Implement measures to install and commission within the scheduled times and fully assimilate the planned capacity of the facilities scheduled for construction with the assistance of the fraternal countries.

Raise the responsibility of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations for fulfillment of the Mongolian side's commitments pertaining to agreements and contracts concluded with the CEMA members.

Expand economic, S&T and trading relations with other socialist countries.

Develop foreign trade with other countries on a mutually profitable and equal basis.

Increase foreign trade turnover 20-25 percent.

Improve the quality and broaden the selection of products for export. Increase the proportion of mining and light industry products in total exports.

Intensify supervision of the rational use of imported commodities, primarily of an industrial engineering purpose.

X. Perfecting Control of the Economy

Continue to perfect control of the economy. Ensure the unity of political and economic leadership and establish the socialist style of management everywhere. Bring the system of management and the economic mechanism into line with the requirements of the intensification of production and its increased efficiency, the acceleration of S&T progress and the fuller satisfaction of social requirements. Ensure the organic connection and efficient interaction of planning, economic levers and stimuli and the organizational structures of management, making adroit use of the effect of the economic laws of socialism.

On the basis of the economic experiments being conducted currently switch in the Eighth Five-Year Plan to the new methods of management of industrial sectors, construction, transport, communications and service.

Consistently exercise in control of the economy democratic centralism and strengthen centralized leadership in combination with the economic independence of the sectors, local authorities, enterprises and business organizations, the development of the creative initiative of the labor collectives and their enhanced responsibility.

Increase the role and enhance the responsibility of the central planning and other economic authorities for the elaboration and solution of key problems of economic and social development, proportionality and an improvement in the degree of balance of the economy and an improvement in economic control and the management mechanism.

In accordance with the demands of satisfaction of social requirements direct the efforts of ministries and departments toward an acceleration of the development of the sectors, the achievement of high end results, the safeguarding of intrasectoral proportions, the elaboration and implementation of technical policy and an improvement in planning and management of the sector.

Ensure the rational combination of the principles of territorial and sectoral management.

Enhance the role and responsibility of the local hurals of people's deputies in the field of ensuring locally the interconnected solution of problems of economic and social development, the efficient use of labor resources and an improvement

in satisfaction of the population's needs by way of the mobilization of intrinsic resources and possibilities.

Broaden the independence and rights of enterprises and business organizations in the organization and planning of production and the solution of social questions of the collectives. Raise the economic responsibility of the enterprises and business organizations for the achievement of high end results of production and an increase in the quality of products, work and services and also for the more efficient use of all types of resources.

Expand the participation of the working people in planning and management, develop their sociopolitical and labor assertiveness and enhance the role and responsibility of the labor collectives in strengthening conscious discipline, organization and order.

Conduct a resolute struggle against all attempts to put sectoral, narrow departmental and localistic interests above state and public interests. Support in every possible way the initiative and enterprise of the leaders of ministries, departments, aymag and city authorities and enterprises and organizations in the solution of economic questions in the interests of society.

Streamline and perfect the instructions, regulations and rules pertaining to financial, labor and other questions connected with the organization of production and service.

Perfect the forms and organization of socialist competition and direct it toward the achievement of high end results or work.

Expand work on creative study of the experience of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries in the sphere of introduction of new management methods.

Perfect planning and improve its scientific substantiation. Intensify the influence of planning on an improvement in the structure of social production, the further acceleration of the rate of development of the economy, the securing of intersectoral and intrasectoral proportions, increased efficiency and quality and the extensive introduction of S&T achievements.

Perfect the system of plans of the MPR's economic and social development and improve the interconnection of the 5-year annual plans. Upon the elaboration of the state plans take into consideration the Master Outline of the Development of the Productive Forces, the Comprehensive Program of S&T Progress and the other target programs. Draw up the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development for the Period Ending the Year 2000.

Enhance the role of 5-year plans at all levels of the economy. Consistently introduce the procedure of the elaboration of draft annual plans in the form of counterplans based on the end-result targets determined by the 5-year plan, economic norms and resource quotas.

At all levels of management improve the substantiation and balanced nature of the plans and strengthen plan discipline. Perfect the system of the plan-based

"budget" of the economy. Employ increasingly extensively at all levels of management the normative method of planning.

Perfect the system of plan indicators in the direction of an intensification of their impact on the achievement of high end economic results and reduce the number of directive plan indicators established from above.

Improve the connection of sectoral and territorial plans. Improve the planning of the application in production of S&T achievements and progressive experience and enhance the efficacy of the plans of science and technology.

Improve the interconnection of the work of the supply and foreign economic, trading and procurement organizations and enhance their role and responsibility for the on-schedule and uninterrupted provision of the consumers with the material-technical resources necessary for the fulfillment of plan endeavors.

Perfect the procedure of the compilation of material balance sheets and the elaboration and confirmation of plans for the allocation of material-technical resources.

Strengthen the uniform system of material-technical supply. Enhance the role and responsibility of the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations for an improvement in the allocation and use of industrial engineering commodities and the increased substantiation of the requests for them. Step up supervision of the expenditure of material resources.

Enhance the efficacy of the economic mechanism. Perfect the system of economic levers and stimuli. Intensify the impact of cost accounting, prices, finances, credit, wages and bonuses on the growth of the creative assertiveness of the labor collectives and individual workmen in the interests of an improvement in the use of the production potential which has been created, the mobilization of all reserves and an increase in production efficiency. Evaluate and stimulate the activity of the enterprises and labor collectives with regard for their actual contribution to an increase in the production of national income and satisfaction of the requirements of the economy and the population. Consistently extend cost accounting to all components of production. Make more extensive use of stable economic norms in the evaluation and stimulation of enterprise activity and also in improving cost accounting.

Elaborate an effective mechanism of the stimulation of economic interest in the introduction of S&T achievements in production.

Reevaluate the economy's fixed capital and perfect its reproduction norms.

Increase the role of the financial-credit mechanism in an improvement in the use of fixed production capital and the acceleration of the rate of turnover of working capital, a reduction in production outlays and the cost of products, operations and services and an increase in the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs. Strengthen payment discipline in the economy.

Perfect in the national economy the system of the remuneration, encouragement and stimulation of labor, considering here the demand for consistent realization of

the just principle of compensation of the efforts of everyone directly depending on the final results of his own work and the activity of the collective as a whole.

Make more extensive use of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor for the purpose of the utmost stimulation of the human factor and the strengthening of collective interest in the end results of work.

Perfect the system of prices and target it at the accelerated introduction in production of S&T achievements, the rational use of material resources and an increase in the quality of products, operations and services.

Perfect business relations between enterprises and organizations and enhance the role of business contracts. Make fulfillment of commitments pertaining to business contracts a basic indicator when evaluating and stimulating enterprise and farm activity. Enhance the role and responsibility of the arbitration authorities at the time of the conclusion of business contracts and the organization of supervision of their fulfillment.

Perfect the system of product quality control and increase its efficacy. Improve the certification of products and supervision of their quality.

Implement measures to mechanize and automate accounting-statistical information as an inalienable component of work to perfect management and the economic mechanism. Improve the system of accounting, accountability and statistical indicators and increase their interconnection. Increase the promptitude and centralization of accounting-payment operations.

Intensify the impact of accounting, statistics and checking-auditing work on an improvement in the preservation and multiplication of socialist property, the efficient use of production resources and the struggle against mismanagement.

Perfect the organizational structure of management and improve the work of the economic control authorities.

Strive for promptitude and efficiency in the work of the management machinery of all business components and simplify and reduce the costs of the management machinery. Adopt measures for the precise delimitation of the functions, rights and duties of the intersectoral, sectoral and local management authorities, bringing management closer to production, reducing the average number of intermediate tiers of management and removing duplication and parallelism.

Strive for the optimum combination of the numbers of workers engaged in production and management.

Improve the interaction and coordination of the ministries and departments in the direction of increased promptitude when deciding economic questions.

Employ with regard for actual conditions and possibilities efficient and progressive forms of organization and management, in particular, territorial-production and scientific-production complexes.

For the purpose of a strengthening of the managerial machinery and the increased efficiency of its work draw up and introduce by way of an experiment in individual organizations and establishments a procedure of the independent determination within the limits of allocated funds or wage ceilings one's own organizational structure and also the complement of workers and the workers' salaries and bonuses.

Raise the role of the aymag, city, district and somon assembly of people's deputies' executive committees in the solution of territorial problems of economic and social development, the mobilization and use of available potential and possibilities, the rational organization of employment of the population, an improvement in the quality of service and an increase in the production of consumer goods and food products.

Adopt measures to improve legislative enactments in the direction of a broadening of the economic rights and a rise in the role and responsibility of enterprises, business organizations and production components.

Perfect the system of the training and retraining of managers and specialists in accordance with the new management requirements. Improve the selection and assignment of executives and specialists. Increase exactingness toward the personnel and conduct an emphatic struggle against all manifestations of formalism, window-dressing, exaggerated reports, a stereotyped approach, bureaucratism and red tape.

Implementation of the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 will demand of the working class, cooperative herdsmen and working intelligentsia big creative efforts.

Developing the political and labor assertiveness of the masses, the aymag and city party committees and primary party organizations are called on to emphatically improve the style of political, ideological and organizing work, enhance the standard of management and concentrate efforts on the mobilization of the economy's as yet unutilized potential. It is important to consolidate the professionalism of the cadres, foster therein a new approach to work, rebuild their economic thinking and increase responsibility for the entrusted assignment.

The assemblies of people's deputies are confronted with the need to work more aggressively and step up their activity, making full use of the rights in the sphere of economic and socio-cultural building. The trade union organizations should concentrate the efforts and attention of the labor collectives on enhancing the efficacy of socialist competition, deciding production and social questions and strengthening discipline, order and organization. The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League is called on to direct the creative initiative and seething energy of the youth toward the accomplishment of major new tasks of socialist building. It is necessary to enhance the role of people's control in combating all kinds of violations of state discipline, mismanagement and extravagance.

The guidelines of the MPR's economic and social development are a specific program of our people's great creative labor and the party directives on the

country's development along the path of completion of the building of the material-technical base of socialism. Accomplishment of the tasks which have been advanced will lead to a further strengthening of the country's economic potential and the increased well-being of the Mongolian people and will consolidate even further the international positions of the MPR.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses the firm belief that the Mongolian people, more closely rallied around their party and relying on the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, will by their creative labor completely fulfill the new wide-ranging program of the country's economic and social development.

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