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Mongolia Report

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH SESSION OF THE 10TH
PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL CONVOCATION

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MONGOLIA REPORT
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH SESSION OF THE 10TH
PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL CONVOCATION

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REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF 4th SESSION OF PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural was held in the Ulaanbaatar Meeting Hall on 7 and 8 December.

The following MPR party and government leaders participated in the session: comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, B. Dejid, D. Maydar, T. Ragchaa, N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, G. Ad'yaa, P. Damdin, M. Dash, and T. Namsray.

The opening of the session was attended by the heads of a number of diplomatic missions in Ulaanbaatar.

B. Altangerel, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, opened the session.

The people gathered in the hall dedicated a minute of silence in honor of those deputies of the People's Great Hural who had passed away since the last session.

The session discussed the report "On the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR" (presented by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission); the report "On the 1984 MPR State Budget and Fulfillment of the 1982 MPR State Budget" (presented by deputy E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance); a coreport on the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the 1984 MPR State Budget (presented by deputy N. Mishigdorj, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Planning and Budget of the MPR People's Great Hural); a report on the Mandate Commission of the MPR People's Great Hural (presented by deputy G. Darambadzar, chairman of the Mandate Commission); a report on the confirmation of orders issued by the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural (presented by deputy T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural); in addition to various organizational issues.

Participants in the debates included G. Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry; R. Purbe, tractor operator at the "Halhin gol" state farm in Dornod aymag; M. Bayanjargal, chairman of the "Enh tayban" Agricultural Association in Olgii somon, Ubs aymag; S. Narantsetseg, milker at the "Bayantsogt" state farm in Tob aymag; S. Erdene, electric welder at the Darhan Thermal Electric Power Plant; B. Chimid, chairman of the MPR Supreme Court; O. Majig, MPR Hero of

Labor and horse herder at the "Shine am'dral" Agricultural Association in Urgan somon, Dornogobi aymag; I. Gulhu, chairman of the executive committee of the Hobsgol aymag assembly of people's deputies; among others.

Those presenting reports and participating in the debates emphasized that the decisions made at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, held on Tuesday, and the conclusions and directives contained in the speech given at the Plenum by Y. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, will inspire the country's workers to achieve new successes in putting the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress into practice, in fulfilling the plan quotas of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and in realizing the party's social and economic policies; they will also strengthen the workers' resolve to be active in their support of the preservation and strengthening of universal peace and guaranteeing the security of peoples.

The speakers also noted that the draft of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the draft of the 1984 MPR State Budget, submitted for the session's consideration, are in complete accord with the goals of improving the people's material well-being and culture; they expressed their resolve to make a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the most recent, 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the current session of the People's Great Hural.

The deputies unanimously approved the MPR laws on the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture and the 1984 MPR State Budget; the decree on the fulfillment of the 1982 MPR State Budget; and the law confirming the orders of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural that were issued since the last session.

They also adopted a decree on changes in the composition of some of the permanent commissions of the People's Great Hural.

J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, presented a report at the session of the People's Great Hural "On the Bill on the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic". In submitting the bill on the MPR Council of Ministers for consideration by the session, comrade J. Batmonh pointed out that the bill is based on the MPR Constitution and other laws of the country. J. Batmonh stressed that Leninist organizational principles, principles governing the activity of our country's state organs and our party's policies in strengthening the political system of our society and people's state, have been graphically reflected in the reports and speeches given by comrade Y. Tsendenbal at MPRP congresses and plenums of the MPRP Central Committee. The many years of practical experience gained by our country's government and the wealth of experience in developing similar laws in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries were taken into account in the development of this bill. The session approved the law for attaching an amendment to Article 42 of the MPR Constitution and the law on the MPR Council of Ministers.

The session unanimously approved the statement by the MPR People's Great Hural on the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe and the appeal by the MPR People's Great Hural to the parliaments and countries of Asia and the Pacific.

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL STATEMENT ON AMERICAN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Text of Statement issued by 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of MPR People's Great Hural, on 7 December 1983 in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] The People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, meeting at one of its regular sessions, issues the following statement in connection with the deployment of American nuclear missiles that has started in Western Europe.

The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles, first-strike weapons, which has been started in several Western European countries, has led to a breakdown in the Geneva negotiations to limit weapons of this type; it has brought about a dangerous new stage in the arms race; and it has intensified the nuclear threat for the peoples of Europe and the entire world.

This rash move was made by the current U.S. administration and several of its NATO allies in defiance of the clearly expressed desires of the peaceful communities on several continents; they are wholly responsible for the acute aggravation of the international situation. The most reactionary imperialist circles have made up their minds to pursue the adventurist goals of striking a blow against real socialism, halting the progressive course of peaceful development, and achieving a dominant military and strategic position in the world.

These schemes, however, are doomed to failure. This has been stressed repeatedly in joint documents issued by countries of socialist cooperation, as well as in the statements made by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 28 September and 24 November of this year.

The MPR People's Great Hural fully approves and supports the fundamentally firm, yet flexible approach taken by the Soviet government toward the vitally important problem of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, which was expressed in comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement. As representatives of the Mongolian people, we express their will and their firm support for the concrete steps taken by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states that are directed at providing security for their countries and all countries of socialist cooperation, and preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The deputies of the MPR People's Great Hural wholeheartedly support the position of the MPRP and the MPR government regarding this dangerous development of events, which has been expressed in numerous statements by Y. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, in particular in his speech at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

The MPR People's Great Hural expresses its hope that reason will prevail and international relations will return to a course of detente and to seeking mutually acceptable agreements in disarmament and means to strengthen universal peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. It is now up to the West. The readiness of socialist countries for such a change has been expressed repeatedly and it has been demonstrated by concrete measures.

Ulaanbaatar, 7 December 1983

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CSO: 1819/15

APPEAL MADE BY PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL TO COUNTRIES IN ASIA, PACIFIC

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Text of appeal issued by the 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural, to the parliaments of countries in Asia and the Pacific on 7 December 1983 in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] We, the deputies of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, are making an appeal to the parliaments of countries in Asia and the Pacific to speak out authoritatively in defense of peace and life on our planet, and to take effective steps to avert nuclear catastrophe.

Invested with the trust of their electors to represent and defend their fundamental interests, the parliaments and their members carry the major responsibility for the happiness and well-being of their states' citizens, and for protecting them from suffering and the horrors of war. This responsibility has increased especially in recent times as forces hostile to peace and progress among peoples are aggravating and heightening international tension, accelerating the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to unprecedented levels, and are thus putting the primary right of every people--the right to life and peace--into growing danger.

The present situation in the world as a whole and in a number of regions is a cause for serious concern and alarm in the world community and among all people of good will.

The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles that has begun in several Western European countries and is in defiance of the wishes of the peoples of Europe and other continents is a dangerous step that increases the threat of nuclear war. The ruinous consequences represent an equal threat to life and civilization in all parts of our indivisible world.

U.S. imperialism is intensifying its aggressive schemes in Asia and it is drawing anti-popular forces and renascent militarism, which has already brought so much suffering to many Asian peoples, into the orbit of its military and political strategy.

The arms race is being brought to this continent, and it is forcing many countries to spend immense financial and manpower resources for military purposes; these resources are really needed to help solve pressing social and

economic problems. The network of American military bases and support centers in Asia is expanding and U.S. military presence on the continent is growing. The deployment of the notorious first-strike nuclear weapons--American medium-range nuclear missiles--in the Far East and the Indian Ocean represents a particularly serious threat. There is a growing danger of turning our continent into a springboard for nuclear conflicts.

As a result of the schemes of imperialist forces and their accomplices, conditions in the Near East, Middle East, Far East, and Southeast Asia are being seriously aggravated.

All this is in opposition to the desires and national interests of peoples and countries and it represents a direct threat to the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The development of events in the world demands that the community of people in every country and continent join in a most decisive, selfless campaign to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to achieve fundamental improvement in the political situation throughout the world. Today this campaign includes the most diverse groups in the world community and all peaceful forces.

The People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic states that reliance on force and confrontation can never lead to stability and peace on earth, and that the only path to lasting peace is peaceful coexistence among states, preservation and strengthening of detente, reaching effective agreements in disarmament, broad implementation of measures of trust, and strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation among countries and peoples.

Socialist countries, together with other peaceful states, are speaking out firmly and consistently in support of this. The constructive proposals and initiatives that they have put forward serve these goals.

We, the deputies of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, call on the parliaments of countries in Asia and the Pacific, who have the responsibility of carrying out state power in the genuine interest of their nations, to do everything possible to remove the nuclear threat that is hanging over mankind, and to mobilize the community in their countries to join the campaign to preserve and strengthen universal peace, and to campaign against turning Asia into a springboard for nuclear missiles. The tragedies of the last war, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the consequences of which in our time would be unimaginable, must not be repeated.

The People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic calls on the parliaments of countries in Asia and the Pacific to take an active part in the mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement, and to join forces with the campaign being waged by the most diverse groups of people in their countries against the danger of war, and when necessary to utilize their authority and influence to mobilize this movement.

The members of the Mongolian parliament express their readiness to join forces with members of the parliaments of countries in Asia and the Pacific to mobilize the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement by participating in the

organization of various international measures to strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. With this in mind, the MPR People's Great Hural decided at its current session to form a group of Mongolian parliament members that will be responsible for maintaining contacts with parliaments of other countries on problems involving the campaign for peace and against war.

The MPR People's Great Hural expresses complete confidence that the parliaments of other countries in Asia and the Pacific will make an active, positive contribution to the noble cause of preserving international peace and security and developing mutually beneficial cooperation among all states.

Ulaanbaatar, 7 December 1983

9967

CSO: 1819/15

D. SODNOM'S REPORT ON 1984 STATE PLAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Dec 83 pp 2 and 3

[Text of report given by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, on the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR, at the 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The MPR Council of Ministers is submitting a draft of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR, that is, for the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, for consideration by the current Session of the MPR People's Great Hural.

The people involved in developing this plan were guided by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the decisions made at plenums of the MPRP Central Committee on specific issues in economic and social development. Suggestions from ministries, state committees, departments, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies, party, state and social organizations, as well as preliminary results of plan fulfillment over the first three years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, were taken into account when the plan quotas were worked out.

Yesterday the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee reviewed and approved for the most part the draft of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR. In his speech at the Plenum, comrade Y. Tsedenbal focused particular attention on the most important issues in the development of the national economy, especially issues that involve improving the quality of all work and production efficiency, improving capital construction, intensifying the policy of economy, increasing productivity on the basis of strengthening labor discipline, as well as exercising strict control over fulfillment of the state plan and decisions that have been adopted; he also defined the basic directions of the work that is to be done. The decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee are of great importance in mobilizing the party and people to fulfill the plan quotas of the 7th Five-Year Plan and to provide further economic and social development in our country.

Preliminary Results in the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR between 1981 and 1983 and Fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan

Preliminary results for the first three years of the 7th Five-Year Plan show that the country's economy is growing at a high rate and there is a steady rise in the people's material standard of living and culture in accordance with the "Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985", approved at the 18th MPRP Congress.

There has been significant expansion in the national economy's material and technical base. Between 1981 and 1983, 12.6 billion tugriks were invested in the national economy from all financing sources. Almost 60 percent of all the capital investments, or 7.3 billion tugriks, were made in industry and agriculture.

In 1983 fixed capital in the national economy increased by 9.4 billion tugriks compared to 1980, which included an increase of almost 7 billion tugriks in fixed production capital.

The basic indicator summarizing the growth in national production and an increase in its efficiency is the national production income, which increased by an annual average of 7.5 percent between 1981 and 1983.

Between 1981 and 1983 national labor productivity increased by 18 percent; this rise was responsible for three-fourths of the increase in the national income.

Compared to the average annual indicators for the previous five-year plan, between 1981 and 1983 the average annual volume of agricultural production increased by 12.7 percent, or 159 million tugriks; the number of young animals raised per year increased by 600,000 head; procurement of livestock to meet centralized state needs increased by 20,000 tons; and milk production increased by 4000 tons. The 1983 plan for farming production has been met. The volume of grain harvested in 1983 is 420,000 tons higher than the average annual volume for the previous five-year plan, and 350,000 tons higher than the 1981-1982 levels. The volume of potatoes, vegetables, and silage harvested this year is significantly higher than the average annual indicators for previous years.

Gross industrial production between 1981 and 1983 increased on the average by 9.6 percent; in 1983 the increase over the previous year was 8.1 percent. There is a larger assortment and improved quality in industrial production.

Plan quotas for the development of transportation and communications have been met. The average annual volume of freight shipments between 1981 and 1983 was 10 million tons higher than in the previous five-year plan.

Planned measures are being implemented successfully to improve the people's standard of living and culture on the basis of raising national production and its efficiency, and also on the basis of assistance from and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Between 1981 and 1983 measures outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress to increase the population's monetary income have been implemented for the most part.

Over the last three years the population's monetary income has increased by more than 640 tugriks, which includes a 218 million tugrik increase in 1983. Pensions, benefits, and social insurance funds allocated to the population increased in 1983 by 49 million tugriks over the 1982 level.

In conjunction with the increase in monetary income, there is a steady rise in the retail goods turnover and in 1983 it reached 3.8 million tugriks. This is 500 million tugriks higher than in 1980.

Over the first three years of the 7th Five-Year Plan residential housing with 430,000 square meters of living space was built and put into operation, which includes 140,000 square meters in 1983. As a result of this, over the three years living conditions have improved for about 70,000 people; this includes improved conditions for more than 20,000 people in 1983.

In accordance with the plan, measures are being taken to develop personal services for the population, national education, culture, science, and health care; and to expand their material base.

Having named 1983 the Year of the Schoolchild, the MPRP Central Committee and the Government adopted various measures to strengthen the material and technical base of general education schools and to improve the quality of education. In 1983 school buildings with space for a total of 10,600 pupils were put into operation, which is over 60 percent more than in the previous year. Seventy percent of all the children who needed to attend boarding schools were able to do so; this included over 80 percent of the children in the eastern and Gobi aymags who needed to attend boarding schools. A total of 1700 teachers entered the people's education system, which resulted in improved staffing. The number of beds in pioneer camps increased by 15 percent.

As in the past, the developing cooperation with countries of socialist cooperation, especially the comprehensive international assistance and support provided by the Soviet Union, play a decisive role in the fulfillment of plan quotas for the country's economic and cultural development.

Our country's foreign economic ties are developing successfully in accordance with agreements and contracts signed with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries.

We note with satisfaction that another graphic demonstration of the inviolable friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of our countries can be seen in the achievement of the Erdenet mining and concentrating combine which reached its full operating capacity on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; this combine is the pride of our country. We also put into operation a project that was a gift from the CPSU and the Soviet government to the Mongolian people--the Ulaanbaatar House-Building Combine, with an output capacity of 140,000 square meters of living space.

In 1983 the country's total foreign trade turnover increased by 10.6 percent over the previous year.

In addition to the successes in fulfilling plan quotas, we must also point out that there were quite a few flaws in our work as well.

We are still not meeting contemporary demands for increasing national production and improving its efficiency, for incorporating scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods into production, and for achieving high quality and results in scientific research work.

All ministries, departments, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies, state and social organizations, and labor collectives are faced with the task of taking steps to eliminate existing shortcomings, strengthen labor and planning discipline, and conserve materials, raw materials, fuel, power, and funds.

Primary Goals in the 1984 State Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR

Comrade deputies!

The primary goals of the 1984 State Plan are to increase national production and its efficiency by improving the utilization of the expanding, stronger material and technical base of national economic sectors; to improve the quality of all work; and on that basis, provide an improvement in the people's standard of living and culture.

Development of Productive Forces

From all financing sources, capital investments totalling 4.4 billion tugriks have been directed toward strengthening the national economy's material and technical base; 72 percent of these investments, or 3.1 billion tugriks, were made in the physical production sphere.

Some of the most important prerequisites for increasing the effectiveness of capital investments in the national economy, expanding production and the scope of services, and raising the people's standard of living and culture, include improving the quality of construction and putting planned projects into operation within the planned time periods.

In this connection, the capital construction plan for 1984 was developed with the aim of concentrating financial, material, and manpower resources on priority and especially important projects; and reducing the amount of uncompleted construction by coordinating the stage of readiness of planning estimates and the availability of materials, machinery, and equipment.

The total amount of capital investments is planned primarily on the basis of the expected performance for the given year. In this planning year, 60 percent of the construction and installation work done by Mongolian construction organizations will be performed at priority projects. On this basis, there are

plans to reduce the amount of uncompleted construction by more than 600 million tugriks compared to the 1983 level.

The program for construction and installation work was developed with the aim of concentrating the efforts of construction organizations on projects that are being built with the technical assistance of fraternal countries, primarily the Soviet Union. The total amount of construction and installation work to be done by Mongolian construction organizations will increase by 3.9 percent over 1983; this will include a 14.6 percent increase in the work done at projects involving technical assistance.

In order to fulfill the capital construction plan, all the organizations involved should focus particular attention on improving the organization of labor in construction operations. The results of the first three quarters of 1983 show that losses in work time permitted in construction operations are equal to a lost opportunity to perform construction and installation work totalling 9.5 million tugriks.

We should point out that a decisive role in putting planned projects into operation on time and increasing the effectiveness of capital investments is played by the clients--ministries, state committees, departments, aymags, cities, and supply organizations. They should take steps to supply every planned project with the necessary materials and equipment according to specific schedules that are coordinated regularly with construction work. Another decisive factor is fundamental improvement of the quality of work and labor organization at all construction and installation organizations.

It is also important to fulfill plans for construction and putting projects into operation by having agricultural cooperatives, inter-association enterprises, ministries, departments, aymags, and cities, use their own resources. In 1984 more than 10 percent of the construction and installation work performed by Mongolian construction organizations will be done by making use of an organization's own resources. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Supreme Council of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, and executive committees of aymag assemblies of people's deputies should focus particular attention on the detailed development and implementation of measures directed at fulfilling construction plans by making use of an organization's own resources; supply organizations should concentrate on providing prompt delivery of the necessary materials and structures to these organizations.

By implementing the planned programs for capital investments and capital construction, the national economy's fixed production capital will increase by more than 10 percent by the end of 1984.

As a result of measures taken to develop productive forces, especially those planned in conjunction with aid from the Soviet Union, there will be an increase in capacities in 1984 over 1983 levels. Specifically, there will be a 1 million ton increase in coal extraction capacity; the capacity for producing electric and thermal power will increase by 105 megawatts and 495 ton-hours; the capacity of fattening lots for cattle will increase by 5000 head; the capacity of fattening lots for small livestock will increase by 21,000 head; the capacity of mechanized dairy farms will increase by 2000 cows; and

irrigated land under cultivation will increase by 5200 hectares. In addition, agricultural organizations will receive 300 combines and 1000 tractors; other sectors of the national economy will receive about 1500 trucks.

Along with the rise in fixed capital, there will be a 6500 tugrik increase in the capital-labor ratio for those employed in the physical production sphere; this includes a 18,800 tugrik increase for those employed in industry; and a 4000 tugrik increase in construction. In the final analysis, this will increase the opportunity for growth in national production and labor productivity.

In 1984 the country's manpower resources will grow by 3.5 percent. The requirements for meeting manpower needs and efficient utilization of manpower have been taken into account in the distribution of these resources.

In 1984, 4000 graduates of higher education institutions will enter the national economy, along with 5200 graduates of secondary specialized education institutions, and 9600 graduates of vocational-technical schools; this adds up to a total of 18,800 graduates entering the national economy, 14,300 of whom will be sent into physical production sectors. There are plans in the coming year to send 10,900 students who have completed 8 and 10-year general education schools directly into production. In addition to this, approximately 1000 people will be sent to enterprises and farms that are experiencing manpower shortages; this will be done according to an organized recruitment and relocation process. Ministries, state committees, departments, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should focus particular attention on providing a proper reception for skilled workers and young specialists, on creating the conditions for keeping them on the job and for fruitful labor, which correspond to the skills they have acquired; they should also concentrate on making full and efficient utilization of the manpower resources.

With the aim of meeting the manpower needs of the Gobi and eastern aymags, 2900 of the general education school and vocational-technical school graduates will be sent to these regions, also according to an organized recruiting system. The State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the executive committees of the aymag assemblies of people's deputies that are involved need to organize specific work to carry out the important decision of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers on expanding the relocation of livestock herders to permanent jobs in the Gobi and eastern aymags, and on making a significant increase in the benefits and privileges provided to them. It is especially important, as in the past, to focus special attention on keeping young workers and livestock herders on the job by improving their working and living conditions.

In connection with the year to year increase in manpower resources and the number of skilled personnel, it is important to develop and implement measures in every aymag, city, and somon for the efficient utilization of manpower resources and for improving the quality of training skilled personnel in every organization that is part of the people's education system.

The primary conditions for further growth in national production are strengthening of the material and technical base and improving the supply of manpower to various sectors of the national economy.

Growth in National Production and Increasing its Efficiency

The plan calls for a 6 percent increase in the national income compared to 1983 that will be achieved on the basis of increasing production and production efficiency in every sector of the national economy and in every economic unit. Providing the planned growth in the national income will be a primary condition for the successful realization of the goal of raising the people's standard of living.

National labor productivity will increase by incorporating scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods into production, by improving the utilization of production capacities and fixed capital, by improving the organization of labor, and by improving the supply of skilled manpower and increasing their professional skills. A goal has been set to increase national labor productivity by 4.4 percent over 1983, and at the same time to provide a 68 percent increase in the national income. The increase in labor productivity in industry will be no less than 2.2 percent; in construction, no less than 1 percent; and in motor transport, no less than 1.8 percent.

Strengthening labor discipline is not just one of the most important conditions for meeting economic and social development plans and increasing the efficiency of the national economy, it is also of great importance in encouraging political and labor activity among the masses. In strengthening labor discipline, it is essential that the role of labor collectives be broadened. Ministries, departments, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Security should take into account the special nature of the various sectors and concentrate their work on resolving problems involving the expansion and development of the brigade form of labor organization, improving the system for organizing brigades, providing incentives and evaluations of the final results of their work, in addition to issues involving the wage system.

As the material and technical base of the national economy is strengthened and the scale of national production grows, more importance is assigned to conserving materials, raw materials, fuel, and power, and to reducing production and circulation costs.

Proceeding from this fact, in 1984 ministries, departments, aymags, and cities are being assigned specific goals for conserving basic types of materials, raw materials, fuel, and power that have been coordinated with the production program and plans for reducing production and service costs. Specifically, the appropriate ministries and departments have been given plan quotas for conserving specific types of materials totalling more than 60 million tugriks; this includes 21.5 million tugriks that are to be saved by revising norms for expenditure of materials; 34.7 million tugriks to be saved by improving the utilization of materials and reducing manufacturing and other losses; and 4 million tugriks to be saved by taken measures to substitute materials. By meeting these plan goals, concrete steps will have been taken to conserve

cement, brick, lumber, wool, woolen fabric, kid leather, electrical power, steam, water, coal, diesel fuel, and other materials.

An important condition for increasing savings and improving efficiency is the development of measures for maximum economy of materials, raw materials, fuel, and power at every enterprise, economic organization, institution, shop, sector, and at every work place; it is also important to establish constant monitoring of the implementation of these measures and to provide summaries of their results.

One of the important goals of economic policy today and in the near future should be increasing the capital-output ratio, which is an important indicator of the efficiency of national production. According to the results of the past three years, the capital-output ratio in many sectors not only did not rise, it even dropped in industry, construction, and agriculture. We need to point out that even though objective factors influence the capital-output ratio, the main reason behind this drop is inadequate utilization of fixed production capital, especially machinery and equipment; another reason is a failure to put planned capacities of new enterprises and farms into production fully and on schedule.

There are significant reserves for increasing production efficiency by improving the quality of products, services, and work in all sectors of the national economy, and especially by improving product quality in industry and agriculture.

The plan calls for a 10 percent increase over the current year in the output of first quality industrial products.

The quality of industrial products, primarily products of light and food industry, depends directly on the quality of the raw materials. It is necessary to work more actively to improve the quality of raw materials coming from livestock in accordance with the appeal made by the MPRP Central Committee to all organizations, livestock herders, and workers.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade and Procurement, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies need to focus special attention on spreading the experience of Hobd, Gobi-Altay, and Bayanhongor aymags and Buren somon in Tob aymag, where definite successes were achieved in improving the quality of raw materials; these organizations should also direct their attention on implementing measures for grading agricultural products that are procured in accordance with the requirements of the state standard; and for primary processing, storage, and transport of the products without any reduction in quality.

In accordance with the requirements for improving the quality of products, labor, and services, more than 80 additional enterprises and economic organizations are being assigned the task of introducing a comprehensive system for product quality control. Ministries, departments, enterprises, and economic organizations should concentrate their attention on making higher demands for quality, and putting a prompt halt to the output of low-grade products and products that do not meet existing demands.

Goals for Improving the People's Standard of Living and Culture

Comrade deputies!

As they have in the past, measures for making further improvements in the people's standard of living and culture occupy an important position in the 1984 State Plan.

Supported by the planned increase in national production and its efficiency, the plan calls for a 4.8 percent increase in the consumption fund over 1983.

In 1984 there will be a 4.7 percent rise in the population's monetary income; this includes a 3.5 percent increase in the wage fund for white and blue collar workers and a 3.6 percent increase in the monetary income fund from the public sector for members of agricultural cooperatives.

Funds allocated for pensions, benefits, and privileges provided to workers will increase by 4.5 percent.

As a result of the measures listed above, real income per capita will increase and will reach the level called for in the five-year plan.

In connection with the increase in the population's monetary income and purchasing power, the plan calls for a 4 percent increase in the coming year in the retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade.

The plan outlines measures for increasing the marketable commodity stocks and improving the supply of food products and industrial goods. Specifically, the 1984 plan calls for an increase in the sale of meat and meat products, butter, and grains that is not lower than the population growth. In addition to this, there will be a significant increase in the per capita production of milk and dairy products and flour and flour products.

The organization and development of subsidiary farms should play an important role in increasing the supply of food products. The planned breakdown for the supply of food products reflects the suggestions made by ministries, departments, aymags, and cities that subsidiary farms of enterprises and economic organizations should supply 1300 tons of meat, 1.1 million liters of milk; 500 tons of dairy products, 6100 tons of potatoes, and 2100 tons of vegetables.

Ministries, state committees, departments, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should focus primary attention on organizing subsidiary farms at enterprises and institutions in accordance with directive No 367, approved by a Decree of the MPR Council of Ministers in 1982, regarding the development of subsidiary farms, especially farms for growing potatoes, vegetables, berries, and fruit; for raising pigs, poultry, and rabbits; and setting up apiaries and storage facilities for potatoes and vegetables.

The Ministry of Trade and Procurement must make greater demands on enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry and the Ministry of Social Economy

and Services with regard to producing consumer goods of the proper quality, style, and model; and they should study the consumers' demand and focus particular attention on the distribution and regulation of commodities resources and on providing consumers, particularly rural residents, with the necessary goods.

In 1984 capital investments totalling 1.2 billion tugriks will be allocated to develop and strengthen the material base of people's education, health care, culture, science, and housing, municipal, and personal services. Fixed capital in nonproductive sectors will reach 12.5 billion tugriks, which represents a 1 million tugrik increase over the current year.

The number of students in general education schools will reach 402,600.

There will be 319 extended-day groups operating at 97 city and aymag center schools, which includes 69 physical fitness and sports groups at 24 schools.

In 1984 36 new classroom buildings at general education schools will be put into operation; they will have space for a total of 14,800 pupils.

The general education school system for workers will make it possible for 8000 workers and livestock herders to obtain complete or incomplete secondary education. In order to keep workers on the job at state farms and fodder farms and to provide instruction for their children locally, there are plans to convert 8-year schools at 4 state farms into 10-year schools and to establish branches of vocational-technical schools at several farms.

In the coming year kindergartens and nurseries with a total of 4200 beds will be put into operation.

In connection with the national economy's need for skilled workers, there are plans to send 12,400 young men and women to study in our own and in foreign higher and secondary specialized education institutions; and to send 12,300 people to study in vocational-technical schools.

We must make special mention of the inadequate handling and resolution of specific issues on the part of the Ministry of People's Education and people's education institutions in aymags and cities; these issues are tied to improving the effectiveness of measures taken to strengthen the material base of all educational institutions, to improve the pool of teachers, and especially measures to improve the quality of instruction.

In 1984 steps will be taken to expand the network and sphere of services of cultural institutions; to strengthen the material base of health care and to improve the availability of medical personnel. The number of hospital beds will increase by 700; and the number of physicians and mid-level medical personnel will increase by 1000.

Measures are planned to expand the sphere of services provided by rest homes, sanitariums, and pioneer camps; and to develop mass physical fitness and sports activities. There are plans to build pioneer camps next year with a total of over 2000 beds. Capital investments totalling 610 million tugriks will be made

to develop and expand the material base of housing, municipal, and personal services. There are plans to build and expand centralized water and sewer systems in Ulaanbaatar and several aymag centers, and to build public baths in various somons.

Next year housing with a total of 157,500 square meters of living space will be put into operation. This will make it possible to improve the living conditions of more than 30,000 citizens. Housing for tractor and machinery operators at state farms, with more than 20,000 square meters of living space, will be built next year. Sixty percent of this housing is designed for 1 or 2 families with the appropriate conditions provided for subsidiary farming; the remaining 40 percent consists of dormitories or buildings containing 10 apartments.

Aymags and cities must play a larger role and take greater responsibility for realizing the priority goal of providing tractor and machinery operators. It should be especially emphasized that due to inadequate mobilization of material resources and manpower, the 1983 plan for building housing for tractor and machinery operators was not fulfilled satisfactorily at various farms in Selenge, Tob, and Bulgan aymags.

The income from personal services provided to the population will increase by 22 million tugriks, and will reach the level called for in the five-year plan.

Comrade deputies!

Allow me to report on the 1984 plan quotas for several sectors of the national economy.

Agriculture

Proceeding from the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the 4th Plenum (1982) and 6th Plenum (1983) of the MPRP Central Committee, the goals for agriculture in 1984 and in the near future are to consolidate the successes that have been achieved in farming in 1983, to make up for the losses suffered in animal husbandry in a short period of time, and to provide a steady growth in production.

In 1984 capital investments totalling 684 million tugriks will be used to help strengthen further the material and technical base of agriculture. There are plans to send 1600 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, 2900 skilled workers, and 5400 graduates of general education schools into this sector.

The plan calls for a 25 percent increase in agricultural production in 1984 over the average annual volume produced between 1976 and 1980; this will represent a 9 percent increase over the 1983 level.

As in the past, animal husbandry will play a decisive role in increasing agricultural production and improving its efficiency. In light of this, the plan calls for a 16.1 percent increase in gross production in animal husbandry over the 1983 level.

In 1984 the population of horned stock will increase by 220,000 head over the 1983 level; the sheep population will increase by 490,000 head; the cattle population by 60,000 head; the goat population by 270,000 head; the horse population by 36,000 head; and the camel population by 4000 head. The plan calls for a 4.2 percent increase in meat production.

The primary conditions for meeting the plan for increasing the livestock population include: doing everything possible to reduce the use of the breeding herd for other purposes; cultivating the breeding herd; seeing to it that all breeding animals are inseminated; preserving the offspring; raising the young animals without losses; and bringing about a sharp reduction in the loss of adult livestock in all sectors.

It is very important to provide proper preparation of livestock for wintering and for delivering offspring; it is especially important that the care for livestock be improved.

There are plans to increase the weight of livestock on the hoof, to be sold for meat, by 3 percent over 1983. This will be accomplished through proper organization of the fattening, driving, and delivery of livestock for state procurement; at the same time this will account for more than 50 percent of the planned increase in meat production. In 1984 fattening lots will be expanded and measures will be taken to provide them with the necessary fodder, which will be very important in realizing the goal of increased meat production.

It is very important that Decree No 141 of the MPR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures for State Procurement and Driving of Livestock" (1983) be implemented in order to improve the organization of livestock procurement and to increase its efficiency. Data show that as a result of a 30 percent reduction (compared to the previous year) in livestock lost during the drive, and an increase during the fattening period of 3.5 kg per head of cattle and 0.9 kg for small livestock, it is possible to conserve over 200,000 head of livestock for fall procurement, when the savings are converted to head of sheep. This achievement must be consolidated in the coming year.

It should be pointed out that each aymag and somon can play an important role in satisfying the growing demand for meat and meat products by developing and carrying out specific measures to increase the weight of livestock that is going to be consumed locally.

There are plans to increase the production of fodder by more than 80,000 tons over the 1983 level; fodder production should reach 987,000 feed units in 1984. This will make it possible to improve the supply of feed to livestock by 6.5 percent compared to the previous year. With the aim of increasing fodder resources, aymags are being assigned the task of procuring fodder by making use of one-fifth of all the well pits on the land that is sown to fodder, applying simplified irrigation methods on hay fields, and applying fertilizer to more than 50,000 hectares of land. The Ministry of Agriculture and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should focus particular attention on implementing measures to increase fodder production and to make efficient use of fodder on the basis of harvesting annual and perennial

grasses, using them for silage and green forage, as well as making more complete use of fodder shops' and units' capacities, and increasing local production of fodder.

There are plans to increase the population of purebred livestock by 34,000 head; the population of crossbred livestock should increase by 116,000 head; and the population of the best offspring of local breeds of sheep should increase by 58,000 head. The Ministry of Agriculture and animal husbandry scientific research organizations should direct special attention to improving the organization of and tightening control over the work done to improve the breeds and to breed the best offspring of local breeds. Executive committees of aymag assemblies of people's deputies need to take control over the work being done to strengthen the material base for rearing improved breeds of livestock and to organize separate facilities at every farm for the best offspring of local breeds.

The plan calls for an increase in milk production of 23 million liters; a 600-ton increase in butter production; and a 2.4 million liter increase in the production of fermented mare's milk compared to the 1983 levels.

Executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should plan and carry out specific measures to exceed the plan quotas for milk and butter production by making use of existing resources at all the farms and by implementing extensively advanced methods used in various aymags for increasing the production of milk and dairy products.

A goal has been set to increase gross farming production by 22 percent compared to the average annual levels between 1981 and 1983 and to bring gross farming production to 465 million tugriks.

The plan calls for development of 61,000 hectares of virgin lands in 1984.

There are plans to harvest no less than 700,000 tons of grain (stored weight) and 129,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables; to achieve this it will be necessary to harvest an additional 2.7 quintals of grain from each hectare, 13.2 quintals of potatoes from each hectare, and 3.4 quintals of vegetables over the average harvested per year between 1979 and 1983.

The plan calls for application of mineral fertilizers to 380,000 hectares of land. The plan also calls for irrigation and cultivation of 40,000 hectares; use of sophisticated anti-erosion techniques and technology on 518,000 hectares; and there will be an increase in the number of agricultural equipment repair shops, mechanized threshing facilities, seed-sorting centers, and grain warehouses for the state seed stores.

The Ministry of Agriculture, aymags, and farms are faced with the important task of making quality repairs on agricultural machinery and equipment, providing efficient organization of operations to supply the necessary equipment, spare parts, and fertilizers; and to ensure that the proper preparations are made for carrying out soil cultivation, planting, and harvesting operations in the coming year.

There are seed stores for grain crops, potatoes, and vegetable to meet next year's planting needs. Special attention must be paid, however, to the sorting, storage, and rational utilization of these seeds in accordance with processing methods.

In addition to full utilization of the capacities of engineering-based irrigation systems for increasing agricultural productivity, it is very important to implement specific measures at every farm for the utilization of simplified irrigation methods; to plant fodder crops, potatoes, and vegetables; to build storage facilities for potatoes and vegetables; and to improve the utilization of livestock facilities, bases for delivering offspring, and watering centers.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Agriculture need to focus special attention on and make constructive changes in increasing the responsibility and contribution of scientific research organizations in fulfilling goals for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

In accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, this year work will be completed on the long-range, special comprehensive programs to develop agriculture and improve the food supply. Special mention should be made of the fact that it is necessary to begin the consistent implementation of measures included in these programs. All of our central and local organs should be active participants in this work.

Industry

Comrade deputies!

A primary goal of the 1984 plan to develop industry is to satisfy the demands of the national economy and the population for quality products by improving the utilization of production capacities and manpower and material resources, improving product quality and expanding the product assortment.

The volume of industrial production will increase by 7.8 percent over 1983.

There are plans to have higher rates of growth in the power, fuel, woodworking, food, and construction materials industries compared to the rate of growth in other sectors.

The assortment and volume of industrial production are established by taking into account production capacities, raw materials and material resources, and requests from trade organizations and consumers.

In 1984, 1.8 billion tugriks will be invested in industry; this represents more than 40 percent of the total capital investments in the national economy. The majority of these investments will be concentrated on measures for strengthening the fuel and power base, increasing the production capacities of the mining, construction materials, and light and food industries.

In 1984, 1500 graduates of higher and secondary specialized education institutions will enter industry and 2400 graduates of vocational-technical schools will enter the industrial sector. In addition to this, there are plans to send 2700 young men and women who have completed general education schools directly into industry, and to expand their instruction in specific trade skills at instructional shops and combines at industrial enterprises.

The increase in the capital-labor ratio in industry, as well as the qualitative shifts that are occurring in the composition of workers as a result of the greater availability of skilled laborers, create favorable conditions for achieving a maximum increase in production efficiency.

There are plans to bring the proportion of top quality products in commodity production up to 30.7 percent; this exceeds the level established by the five-year plan.

The industrial sector has been assigned the task in 1984 of conserving specific types of material, raw materials, and fuel and power resources totalling 44 million tugriks. There are plans to produce over 180 different types of products valued at 40 million tugriks by using secondary raw materials; this represents an increase by a factor of 1.4 over the expected plan fulfillment for the current year.

Comrade deputies!

Allow me to discuss briefly the plan quotas for basic industrial sectors and measures that have been outlined.

The supply of fuel to the national economy will be improved; there are plans to increase coal extraction by 600,000 tons compared to 1983, which means it will reach 5.6 million tons. In 1984 the plan calls for expansion of several coal mines and measures will be taken to improve their facilities and to increase the amount of equipment supplied to them.

Meeting the central region's demands for coal depends to a great extent on the operation of transport organizations. In connection with the significant increase in railroad coal shipments that has been planned, the Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry, the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration, and the Ministry of Transportation should cooperate in the organization of regular coal shipments.

Measures will be taken to expand the sale of screened coal to the population and to meet workers' demands for fuel more completely.

In 1984 the plan is to increase the production of electric power to 1.7 kilowatt hours and to increase heat production to 5.7 million gigacalories. Putting the first section of Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electric Power Plant No 4 into operation will be a decisive factor in improving the supply of electric power. Electric power lines with a voltage of 110 kilowatts, totalling 340 km in length, will be built between cities and major industrial complexes; about 190 km of lines will be built for agricultural consumers; and diesel equipment with a total capacity of 5000 kilowatts will be installed in aymags and somons.

Implementation of measures to reduce the maximum loads of electric power stations will be of great importance, as will spreading a movement in cities and aymag centers for rational use of fuel and power by every institution and family.

In 1984 gross production in the mining industry will increase by 2.4 percent and will reach approximately 1 billion tugriks. There are plans to carry out measures to reduce production costs and to increase labor productivity; these plans include installation of additional equipment for sorting fluorspar, improvements in drilling and explosive operations according to the mining and geological conditions of the deposit, testing progressive processing methods at several underground mines, reducing losses, depletion of ore, and so forth.

With the aim of increasing the discovery of stores of mineral and raw materials resources and creating conditions for accelerated development of the mining industry, the amount of geological prospecting operations will increase by 3.8 percent compared to 1983. These operations will be concentrated primarily on locating nonferrous and rare metals, semimetallic ores, fluorspar, coal, and building materials; and on studying and increasing the reserves of the deposits that have been discovered.

There are plans to make significant increases in the production of basic types of construction materials in conjunction with the capital construction program; these increases are to be made by putting new capacities into operation for producing 15,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete materials, 25 million bricks, and 250,000 meters of inert materials.

Capital investments totalling 70 million tugriks will be used to strengthen the material and technical base of the timber and woodworking industry. The capacities for producing construction, joinery, and other wood products will be increased by more than 420,000 square meters.

The program for timber and woodworking enterprises was developed with the aim of satisfying the demands of the national economy and workers for timber materials more fully and increasing the production of lumber and industrial wood chips. There are plans to increase the production of wood products for consumer use by a factor of 1.6 compared to 1983. The Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry should intensify its work on studying workers' demands, increasing production and sales of wood products, improving the quality and decorative appearance of wood products so that they meet the requirements of consumers, and expanding forestation operations.

Repair enterprises are being given the task of making a significant increase in the production of repair equipment and spare parts for motor vehicles, increasing the amount of body work on passenger cars, increasing the production of cast iron and truck trailers, in addition to introducing processes for producing 10 different kinds of metal consumer goods and 50 different kinds of spare parts.

In 1984 light industry will increase its production of shoes and leather and fur articles by 2.4 percent; the production of wool and woolen articles will increase by 12.9 percent; steps will be taken to expand the assortment of

products and improve their quality. There are plans to put capacities into operation that will process 700,000 sheepskins and 2000 tons of wool and put out 6000 square meters of handmade rugs per year. New processes will be used to produce more than 20 different types of products, including felt shoes with rubber soles, fabric for school uniforms, women's knitted mohair suits, knitted outerwear made of sheep's wool, and so on.

Light industry enterprises have been assigned the task of producing consumer goods valued at 5.9 million tugriks by making use of industrial waste and secondary raw materials.

In accordance with the demands for improving the supply of children's and women's clothing, there are plans to increase production of these articles by 21 percent over the 1983 level. It should be pointed out that the Ministry of Social Economy and Services and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry did an unsatisfactory job of organizing measures to fulfill the 1983 plan for goods of this type.

In 1984, in order to improve the appearance and style of clothing, sewing enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry will increase the number of new styles and reduce the amount of time required to update styles.

In the food industry, new capacities will be put into operation that will make it possible to produce per day 120 tons of bread and roll products and more than 200 tons of milk and dairy products; and per year 5 million liters of beer and other beverages; more than 5000 tons of macaroni products; 15,000 tons of confectionary items; 57,000 tons of flour; and more.

As in the past, an expanded assortment of products and steady growth in production achieved by making full use of the capacities of food enterprises and improving the supply of raw materials, will play an important role in future improvements in the supply of food to the population.

Transportation and Communications

In the coming year the plan calls for all forms of transportation to make shipments totalling more than 40 million tons, carry 150 million passengers, and bring the freight turnover to 6.5 billion ton-kilometers and the passenger turnover to 1.3 billion passenger kilometers. By accomplishing these goals, transportation will meet the quotas set by the five-year plan.

The Ministry of Transportation must improve its coordination of operations performed by all forms of transport; it must improve repair and maintenance of the various means of transport; it must speed up freight-handling operations and eliminate equipment layovers. The ability to satisfy all the demands of the national economy for transportation services with the least costs depends to a great extent on the quality and results of organizing these operations.

The plan quotas call for a 3.5 gram reduction in the proportionate consumption of fuel per ton-kilometer on general purpose motor transport; a 3.2 gram reduction on air transport; and at 0.1 gram reduction on rail transport, compared to the 1983 fuel consumption.

Executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should take steps to intensify their control over the use of transportation equipment that is within their direct territorial authority; they should eliminate inefficient shipments and other violations; and they should expand the use of cart transport in all intra-farm shipments. These measures will play an important role in conserving spare parts, fuel, and lubricants.

In 1984 the range of communications services is to be expanded and reliability of these services is to be improved. There will be an increase in the capacity of automatic telephone exchanges; the number of televisions, radio receivers, and telephone terminals will increase. Income from services provided by communications organizations will increase by 3.6 percent compared to this year. There are plans to erect 900 km of aerial communications lines in aymags and somons and to add another 600 km to the lines already in operation.

Development of Science; Incorporation of Scientific and Technical Achievements and Advanced Methods; Protection of Nature and the Environment

The introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods in production is of growing importance in improving production efficiency and work quality.

On the basis of scientific research and experimental work that has been done in agriculture, there are plans to increase the population of the most productive local livestock breeds and crossbred livestock, to expand measures in the battle against livestock diseases, and to meet a significant portion of the country's need for seeds with elite, high-quality wheat, potato, and cabbage seed materials. There are also plans to introduce an anti-erosion soil protection method at a number of state farms.

There are plans to carry out a number of measures directed at improving production processes, organizing the production of new types of products and models, and improving the normative base in the fuel and power, light and food, woodworking, and construction materials industries.

More fundamental and applied research will be done in physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, and geology.

Work will be completed on the General Plan to Develop and Distribute Productive Forces up to the Year 2000, and on comprehensive programs for the rational utilization of manpower resources and for the development of science and technology. These programs will serve as a foundation for working out a plan for the basic directions of economic and social development and for setting up the next five-year plan for the country's development.

By carrying out measures to introduce into sectors of the national economy progressive methods, new techniques, mechanization of production processes, and development of new types of production, an additional profit of more than 40 million tugriks will be obtained. The plan calls for the study and development of 120 different types of advanced methods with national economic applications.

More than 100 million tugriks will be spent to carry out measures to protect nature and the environment, specifically, measures for the rational utilization and reproduction of timber resources, soil protection, and for the battle against pest and rodents that damage pasture lands and plants.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, ministries, and departments should focus special attention on improving coordination of operations among economic and scientific research organizations, and especially on issues that involve planning and close coordination of measures to introduce scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods into production, and the provision of the necessary material, financial, and manpower resources. The organization of this work needs to be improved substantially.

Foreign Economic Ties

In 1984 the MPR's foreign economic ties will be developing and expanding in accordance with the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration among CEMA member countries and agreements that have been concluded and outline cooperation during the five-year plan. Economic assistance provided to our country by the Soviet Union, and close Mongolian-Soviet cooperation serve as a reliable guarantee that problems in the MPR's economic and social development will be resolved successfully.

In accordance with the Interstate Agreement between the MPR and USSR, in 1984 alone Soviet construction organizations operating in our country will use their resources to develop more than half of the capital investments made in our country's national economy; about 30 major production projects and cultural and everyday-use projects will be put into operation either partially or totally. These include, for example, complex projects in the first section of the Baga nuur coal mine, the first section of the Hotol Cement and Lime Works, projects at the "Harhir" fodder farm in Ubs aymag, and more. In addition to this, Soviet technical assistance will be used to put more than 70 major projects into operation that are of national economic importance; and more than 50 enterprises and farms will be rebuilt and expanded.

The technical and economic assistance of other CEMA member countries will be used to expand, modernize, and build several industrial and agricultural projects.

The organizations involved are still faced with the priority tasks of increasing the effectiveness of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries; and putting industrial, agricultural, and cultural and everyday-use projects, built with the technical and economic assistance of these countries, into operation at full capacity within the established time periods.

The material base for the MPR's expanded participation in socialist economic integration with CEMA member countries and for increasing its export resources is found in intensification of work to uncover the country's mineral and raw materials resources, to draw them into economic circulation, and develop the mining and refining industry. Geological prospecting work will be expanded within the framework of the international geological expedition operating in the MPR, the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Enterprise, the

"Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Economic Association, and other enterprises formed with several other countries.

In 1984 the MPR's foreign trade turnover will increase by 5.1 percent compared to 1983; this includes a 5.3 percent increase in exports. There are plans to fulfill the export obligations to fraternal socialist countries outlined in the five-year trade agreements.

Comrade deputies!

The Mongolian people are making every effort to fulfill the most important tasks of socialist construction that were set by the 18th MPRP Congress; they are playing an active role in the just struggle of peoples for defending and strengthening peace and security--the most basic foundations of peaceful labor and life.

The international situation has been acutely aggravated by the aggressive actions of reactionary forces of imperialism. The current U.S. administration is to blame for the fact that the arms race is being accelerated beyond control, especially with regard to nuclear missiles; immense sums of money are being spent for this purpose.

Reactionary forces of imperialism are doing outrageous things in order to achieve military and strategic superiority over countries of socialism and to restore the position it has lost in the international arena. The deployment of medium-range missiles that is now being carried out in Western Europe not only led to a breakdown in the Geneva negotiations, it is also a step that threatens peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Mongolian people are profoundly aware and unanimously approve of the statement of exceptional importance that was issued recently by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In this statement he outlined the decisive measures taken by the Soviet Union. The Mongolian people express the same sentiment regarding the statement made by comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, on 26 November 1983, which reflected the position of the MPR government and fully supported the highly principled policies of the USSR.

The far-sighted course of the USSR and other socialist countries, which is directed at strengthening universal peace and security, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, renewing honest negotiations, and reaching fair agreements, expresses the hopes of the peoples of the world and all peaceful forces.

Comrade deputies!

Successful realization of the goals for the country's social and economic development that were set at the 18th MPRP Congress and fulfillment of the 7th Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture depend to a significant extent on how well the state plan quotas for the coming year are met.

We should make special mention of the fact that successful fulfillment of the 1984 national economic plan depends on the most rational utilization of financial and material resources and production capacities by every enterprise, economic organization, and labor collective as outlined by all the ministries, state committees, departments, aymags, and cities.

Basic conditions for total fulfillment of the state plan include a further increase in creative activity and initiative in labor collectives through organization of socialist competition for increasing labor productivity and work quality; improving the utilization of machinery and equipment; economical consumption of raw materials, materials, fuel, and power; mobilization and utilization of all available internal resources; and strengthening plan, contract, and labor discipline.

There is no doubt that our country's workers, under the leadership of the MPRP, will achieve new victories in carrying out the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the vast program of socialist construction; they will achieve major labor successes in order to provide a worthy observance of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress, the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR, and the 45th anniversary of the crushing defeat of Japanese militarists at Halhin gol; and they will fulfill the 1984 Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture in terms of all quantitative and qualitative indicators.

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REPORT ON 1984 MPR STATE BUDGET AND FULFILLMENT OF 1982 MPR STATE BUDGET

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 4

[Report given by E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance and deputy of MPR People's Great Hural, at the 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural]

[Text] The MPR State Budget was worked out in accordance with indicators of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR, taking into account goals for increasing the economic efficiency of production and services, and providing the most efficient utilization of funds allocated by the budget for measures directed at our country's social and economic growth.

The 1984 MPR State Budget is based on an income totalling 5410.0 million tugriks, and expenditures totalling 5400.0 million tugriks; thus the income exceeds expenditures by 10.0 million tugriks.

In 1984 there will be a 5.7 percent increase in the gross national product; a 6 percent increase in national income; and a 4.4 percent increase in labor productivity. Almost 70 percent of the net increase in the national income will be provided by the increase in labor productivity.

Revenue in the State Budget is expected to increase by a total of 254.4 million tugriks, or by 4.9 percent, over the 1983 plan.

Compared to the previous year, receipts from the socialist economy will increase by 4.9 percent and will provide 99.3 percent of the State Budget revenue.

Savings in physical production sectors will increase by 5.2 percent over the previous year's plan and in industrial; capital construction, and transportation sectors more than half the increase in savings will be achieved by reducing production and distribution costs.

In 1984 the responsible ministries and departments have been assigned the task of conserving more than 240 basic types of raw materials and other materials; this should result in a savings of more than 60 million tugriks. At the same time, a plan has been established for producing 40 million tugriks' worth of consumer goods and other products by making use of industrial wastes as secondary raw materials. Ministries, departments, aymags, and cities, in

addition to including plan quotas for conserving resources in counterplans and obligations in socialist competition as some of the primary indicators, need to organize work to help each production unit, enterprise, and economic organization set up its own plan for conserving resources and for monitoring its fulfillment.

Enterprises and economic organizations will have at their disposal 34 percent of the entire profit from physical production sectors, or 765.6 million tugriks; this includes 325.4 million tugriks for setting up economic incentive funds, with the aim of combining material incentives for production collectives with the goal of improving production processes and techniques, adopting and implementing measures for the scientific organization of labor and increasing quality and efficiency indicators by making use of the organization's own resources and opportunities.

In 1984, as a result of improving product quality, an additional profit of 43.5 million tugriks will be obtained, 50.4 percent of which will be provided by improving the quality of industrial production; and 49.6 percent of which will be provided by improving the quality of raw materials of livestock origin that are supplied to the state, in addition to grain, potatoes, and vegetables.

The production of top-quality goods in industrial production will increase by 10 percent over the 1983 level, and they will account for 30.7 percent of the total industrial commodity production.

In 1984 profit and savings in industry will increase by 6.7 percent on the basis of increasing production output by 7.8 percent over 1983 and reducing expenses per 1 tugrik of commodity production by 0.9 percent. This sector will account for more than 30 percent of the total profit and savings in the national economy and for 26 percent of the budget revenue. Production output and sales in light and food industry will increase by 5.6-7.4 percent in connection with putting several new industrial enterprises into operation, and expanding and increasing the production capacities at several operating enterprises. The proportion of top-quality goods produced at woolen and knitted goods enterprises will reach 42 percent; at leather goods and shoe enterprises it will reach 23.7 percent; and at sewing enterprises it will reach 38.2 percent. At the same time the product assortment will be expanded and the style and finishing of consumer goods will be improved. In light industry there are plans to achieve an additional savings of 16.5 million tugriks by improving the processing of raw materials and other materials and making better use of industrial wastes. Taking this into account, the plan calls for a 13 percent increase in profit in the system of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry and a 38.8 million tugrik increase in its contribution to the budget.

In the coal industry production output will increase by 11.2 percent, labor productivity will rise by 10.8 percent, production costs will be reduced by 7.8 percent, and profit will increase by 26.1 percent. Electric and thermal power production will increase by 17.2 percent, and the consumption of standard fuel per unit of electric power will be reduced by 12.4 grams, and per unit of thermal power, by 600 grams. This will provide 3.1 percent increase in savings throughout the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and its contribution to the budget will be 227.8 million tugriks.

One of the important tasks of the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry is to step up the rate of growth of certain indicators of economic efficiency, such as increasing the capital-output ratio and labor productivity on the basis of full development of production capacities through prompt and successful execution of excavation operations and preliminary drift work, improving the quality of repair and maintenance of the machinery and equipment used in the coal and power industries, and guaranteeing a smooth, regular work flow.

Compared to the expected fulfillment of the 1983 plan, there will be a 3.7 percent increase in the amount of work done by organizations under the Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry; production costs will decrease by 0.7 mungge [sic]; profit will increase by 14.2 percent; and payments to the budget will increase by 11.5 percent. More than 60 percent of the increase in profit should be provided by a decrease in the estimated cost of geological prospecting operations.

The production output of timber organizations and woodworking enterprises under the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry will increase by 11 percent; more than 70 percent of this increase will be provided by putting new enterprises into operation; their contribution to the budget will total 22.7 million tugriks.

This year the plan for harvesting grain and potatoes was met successfully; the necessary seed stocks were created, which made it possible to provide flour-milling and feed enterprises with the necessary raw materials; to plan an 8.4 percent increase next year in commodity production at state agricultural organizations and flour-milling and feed enterprises over 1983; and to reduce production costs by 1.2 percent. Their contribution to the budget will be 105.7 million tugriks.

In order to fulfill 1984 plan quotas in agricultural sectors, it is extremely important that there be a steady rise in the economic efficiency of production, and especially in the intensification of production through increasing the yield per hectare of land under cultivation and the productivity per head of livestock.

It is important for the Ministry of Agriculture and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies to focus their attention on key issues, such as unproductive losses of livestock, preserving offspring that have been delivered, increasing the weight of livestock, performing high-quality soil cultivation operations, bringing in the harvest without losses, mobilizing and utilizing internal resources, and using economic methods based on calculations and analysis in the management of agricultural production.

There will be a 16.9 percent increase in the profit of construction and installation organizations under the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials; 60 percent of the increase in the production program will be provided by raising labor productivity; 53 percent of the profit increase will be achieved by reducing production costs. The production of construction materials will increase by 6.6 percent compared to the expected 1983 level.

Compared to 1983, profit from organizations under the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials will increase by 7.7 percent and their contribution to the budget will increase by 9.7 percent.

Planning and work on a detailed, balanced plan for distribution and supplying every construction site with the necessary material and manpower resources, equipment, and machinery, with the aim of providing the necessary conditions for smooth performance of work at priority projects, are of great importance.

The freight turnover at general-use motor transport enterprises under the Ministry of Transportation will increase by 2.8 percent; passenger turnover will increase by 2.4 percent; and costs will be reduced by 0.6 percent by improving the utilization and supply of machinery and equipment, in addition to providing prompt repairs and technical servicing.

Compared to the expected fulfillment of the 1983 plan, profit and savings in the system of the Ministry of Transportation will increase by 4.2 percent and its contribution to the budget will be 513.6 million tugriks.

In accordance with the plan to develop the communications sector in 1984, budget receipts from communications organizations will be 3.5 percent higher than this year and they will total 57.7 million tugriks.

Compared to the expected fulfillment of the 1983 plan, income from municipal and everyday services organizations, resulting from services provided to the population, will increase by 4.2-12.6 percent; costs per 1 tugrik of commodity production will drop by 0.2-0.3 percent; their contribution to the budget will increase by 5.7 percent.

In 1984 our country's foreign economic ties will be developed further. Compared to the previous year, the foreign trade turnover will increase by 5.1 percent; this includes a 6.7 percent increase in exports. The plan calls for an increase over 1983 budget receipts from trade and material and technical supply organizations of 142.9 million tugriks, with an increase in the sale of goods.

Prompt, regular fulfillment of the plan for state budget revenue from all sectors on the basis of planned growth in economic indicators of efficiency and quality and strict adherence to financial and payment discipline, represents an important goal for industrial ministries, state committees, departments, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies, and all organizations.

In 1984 the plan calls for MPR State Budget expenditures of 5400.0 million tugriks, which is 4.9 percent higher than the 1983 plan.

According to the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture, State Budget expenditures of all types will be increased.

Almost 40 percent of the total State Budget expenditures are allocated to financial sectors; this is 5.7 percent higher than in the previous year. Furthermore, in addition to budget allocations, there are plans to direct 841.6

million tugriks into these sectors from the net surplus of the renovation and major repair fund, and from the enterprises' and economic organizations' own sources. At the same time, capital investments totalling 353.4 million tugriks will be directed into these sectors on the basis of long-term bank loans.

Agriculture will receive 1059.8 million tugriks from all financing sources; the overwhelming majority of budget funds will be spent on improving the livestock herd, preventing various types of infectious diseases, covering the cost of feed delivered to rural areas from state resources, improving the supply of working capital to state farms and fodder farms, and so on.

A total of 684.2 million tugriks will be spent on financing measures to improve the delivery of machinery and equipment to agricultural organizations; to build storage facilities for grain, potato, and vegetable seeds; to intensify livestock production; to increase the production of meat, milk, and other important types of products; to build warm accommodations for livestock; and to irrigate pasture lands. The State Budget also calls for 18.2 million tugriks to be used to make up for differences that arise when applying estimated prices for basic types of products at various state farms and fodder farms, and to strengthen the material incentives used to encourage their collectives and workers to improve final production results.

In accordance with the decisions of the 7th Plenum (1983) of the MPRP Central Committee, the State Budget calls for allocation of funds necessary for implementing measures tied to further strengthening of the material base of livestock production.

The goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress for intensifying the process of industrialization are being fulfilled.

Industry will receive 2404.5 million tugriks from all sources of financing; 75.9 percent of these funds will be spent on measures to strengthen industry's material and technical base. The State Budget is allocating 144.6 million tugriks for measures to improve the supply of working capital to operating enterprises and economic organizations, to carry out adjustment operations at priority construction projects, and for organized recruitment of workers.

The budget also provides for funds that are needed to carry out start up and adjustment work and to supply working capital to projects that will be put into operation in 1984, such as the bread and confectionary combine, dairy plant, and Thermal and Electric Power Plant No 4 in Ulaanbaatar; the food combines in Ubs, Dzabhan, and Oborhangay aymags; the slaughterhouse in Uliastay; a furniture and cardboard combine; the Hotol Cement and Lime Works; and others.

The State Budget is allocating 56.6 million tugriks to cover price differences in children's clothing that is sold to the population at reduced prices, and to make up for losses from sales of milk and dairy products; this is 21.2 percent more than was allocated in the previous year.

A 13.6 percent increase over 1983 is planned in allocations for geological prospecting operations.

The State Budget is allocating 115.5 million tugriks for expanding and strengthening the construction industry's material and technical base and for improving availability of its own working capital.

Compared to the previous year, there will be a 17.6 percent increase in budget funds allocated to trade and procurement organizations and organizations involved in material and technical supply and foreign trade; these allocations will total 732.5 million tugriks.

Every year there is an increase in the funds allocated for measures to protect nature and the environment. More than 120 million tugriks will be spent on measures tied to protecting nature preserves and reservations, rare wild animals, rational utilization of natural resources, the campaign against rodents and pests that damage pasture and croplands, protecting the air, soil, and underground and above-ground water reservoirs, and restoring and rebuilding historical and cultural monuments. The State Budget will provide the financing for 70 percent of these funds.

It is of extreme importance for the ministries, departments, enterprises, and economic organizations involved to focus all their attention on making the most efficient use of the funds invested in physical production sectors; these funds are spent on plan measures, such as putting production capacities into operation on schedule, skillful application of new, contemporary processes and techniques, and so on.

As in the past, raising the people's standard of living and culture occupies an important position in the 1984 State Budget.

In 1984 the population's monetary income will increase by 4.7 percent; the wage fund for white and blue collar workers will increase by 3.5 percent; and the monetary income that members of agricultural cooperatives obtain from the public sector will increase by 3.6 percent.

A total of 548.7 million tugriks out of the State Budget will be spent on pensions, benefits, and other social insurance measures.

In 1984 comfortable apartments with a total of 157,500 square meters of living space will be put into operation.

The budget stipulates that the necessary funds will be allocated for further implementation of measures approved in 1981-1983 by the party and government to improve the people's standard of living.

Members of agricultural cooperatives who have become invalids and have lost the head of their household will be included in the state social security system; there will be a 50 percent increase in the size of their pensions.

In accordance with the decisions of the 6th Plenum (1983) of the MPRP Central Committee, a system will be developed for paying bonuses to veterinarians, physician's assistants, and veterinary technicians with higher and secondary education who have been working continuously in animal husbandry, taking into account the results of their work to increase the production of offspring per

100 head of breeding animals and to increase livestock productivity. There are plans to develop measures to improve the staffing of central and local hospitals, preventive care institutions, and especially maternity and infant care institutions, with orderlies and nurses, and to increase the basic wages paid to orderlies working in medical institutions.

In 1984, a total of 1758.3 million tugriks from all sources will be spent to meet the goals of developing people's education, health care, the arts, culture, science, physical fitness, and sports. This includes 1603.5 million tugriks allocated from the State Budget, which is 3.8 percent more than in 1983.

The budget calls for 929.8 million tugriks to be spent on financing people's education; these funds will be used to expand and strengthen the material base of general education schools, to provide sectors of the national economy with skilled personnel, to improve the teaching staff, to raise the general educational level of the workers, and more.

There are plans to make the necessary expenditures in the education sector to put buildings and facilities into operation with space for 14,800 students, 2600 boarding school beds, and 3800 kindergarten beds; the Polytechnical Institute and the Water Management Technical School in Sharyn gol will be expanded as well.

As in the past, a number of measures will be implemented to strengthen the material base of health care institutions, to increase the number of children cared for in nurseries, to increase the number of hospital beds, and to train medical personnel with higher and secondary specialized education. New polyclinics, medical centers, and nurseries will be built. There are plans to allocate funds for putting new projects into operation, such as medical centers, inter-somon hospitals, nurseries, a children's hospital, a new complex at Ulaanbaatar Clinical Hospital No 3, and more.

The number of hospital beds available will increase by 700; the number of people included in out-patient examinations will increase by 365,000.

The State Budget provides 467.1 million tugriks for implementing the measures outlined above.

Medical institutions should focus particular attention on increasing the effectiveness of and yield on the funds spent on health care measures by improving preventive treatment measures and strengthening discipline and order.

A total of 106.0 million tugriks will be allocated from all sources for the development of science; this is 29.3 percent higher than the amount allocated in the previous year.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, ministries, state committees, and departments need to make the most efficient use possible of funds allocated for the development of science and they need to take specific steps to see that scientific and technical achievements are introduced promptly into production; they need to raise the practical return on

and theoretical level of scientific research and experimental and fundamental scientific work.

The State Budget will be allocating 126.8 million tugriks for measures tied to increasing the number of arts and cultural institutions and expanding their range of services.

The State Budget provides fully for measures needed to develop mass physical fitness activities and sports; to hold national championships in 20 different sports; and to organize the 6th Mongolian Pioneers' and Schoolchildren's Games and a number of other sports events.

In spite of the aggravation of the international situation and the heightened danger of war, defense expenditures will remain at the same level as the previous year in accordance with the peaceful foreign policy of our party and government.

The peaceful Mongolian community and all our country's workers fully support the statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 24 November 1983. The statement was made in the midst of the senseless arms race being pursued by the U.S. administration and its NATO allies, a race which involves nuclear arms in particular; also contributing to the atmosphere were the deployment of lethal weapons in Western Europe and the tense development of international events. The Mongolian people place high value on the decisions contained in the statement and view the statement as a timely, rational, and reasonable step.

The statement issued by comrade Y. Tsedenbal indicating his full approval and support of Yu. V. Andropov's statement provided graphic evidence of our state's peaceful foreign policy.

In his report to the 18th MPRP Congress, comrade Y. Tsedenbal pointed out in particular that constant improvement in the methods and style of leadership is an important condition for improving management and planning in the national economy.

With the aim of carrying out this directive, a number of measures have been implemented over recent years to improve the structure of the administrative mechanism and to reduce the staff; as a result, the rate of growth in administrative expenditures is declining. An important factor here is the decision of the MPRP Central Committee prohibiting up until the end of 1985 any increases in staff in the central administrative apparatus and in middle management positions. It must be pointed out, however, that a number of ministries, state committees, departments, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies have still not outgrown the habit of seeking first, under various pretexts, to add to the staff, instead of improving the structure of the administrative apparatus and reducing the staff. It is important to provide a steady reduction in administrative expenditures by strengthening labor discipline, improving organization, and increasing responsibility for assigned tasks.

The budget calls for administrative expenditures totalling 333.6 million tugriks, taking into account the increase in personnel in 1983-1984 at several ministries, state committees, departments, central social organizations, executive committees of aymag, city, and somon assemblies of people's deputies, judicial organs, and the procurator's office.

In accordance with the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR, local budgets provide fully for the necessary funds to finance construction, reconstruction, and expansion of enterprises, economic organizations, educational, cultural and everyday-use projects, as well as to implement a number of national economic, social, and cultural measures.

In 1984 local budgets will provide a total of 1904.4 million tugriks, which is 7.0 percent more than in the previous year.

State and cooperative enterprises and organizations will account for 97.3 percent of the revenue in local budgets.

Local budgets play an important part in fulfilling plan quotas for developing the national economy and culture of aymags and cities, and their importance is growing all the time.

Executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies use budgets and financial levers to carry out measures for fulfilling plan quotas and increasing the economic efficiency of industrial enterprises and economic organizations located within their territory; as a result, more than 60 percent of the budget expenditures are covered by local sources.

Local budgets distribute 63.8 percent of all funds provided for by state budgets for social and cultural measures.

The proportion of local budget expenditures used to strengthen the material and economic base of agricultural production, increase the output of consumer goods, expand the range of everyday services provided to the population, build well-designed aymag, city, and somon centers, and to carry out other planned activities, will be 23.1 percent.

Among the most important tasks of executive committees of aymag, city, somon, horoo, and rayon assemblies of people's deputies are: increasing the role of local executive committees in the management of economic and cultural construction; focusing attention on fulfillment of the State Plan and State Budget; utilization of local resources and opportunities to meet these goals. This was given special emphasis at a recent national conference of chairmen of executive committees of somon, horoo, rayon, and city assemblies of people's deputies.

The 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee made an important decision regarding further improvements in efficiency and quality and strengthening labor discipline.

It is important that all the political, economic, ideological, cultural, and educational work done by party, state, and social organizations at all levels be directed toward meeting this goal.

Under the conditions of further expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of the national economy, ministries, state committees, departments, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should focus their attention on carrying out the party's decision, mentioned above, through universal application of principles of intensive development of the economy, maximum mobilization and utilization of existing internal resources, and consistent application of the policy of economy, avoiding pursuit of mere quantitative indicators.

We are faced with the task of organizing work to improve production efficiency indicators and product quality in close coordination with work to improve administration, planning, and the management mechanism. Work done to improve the management mechanism should be directed toward strengthening plan discipline, strengthening the cost accounting system, increasing the role of labor collectives in achieving high final production results, strengthening material incentives, expanding collectives' rights and obligations and increasing their responsibilities.

Central and local financial organs, as well as other economic organizations, should be guided by the directive contained in the speech made by comrade Y. Tsendenbal at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee; he pointed out the need to improve monitoring of the quality of performance in fulfilling the technical and industrial financial plan. The economic and financial organizations should develop and implement specific measures directed at improving methods and forms of monitoring performance and increasing its efficiency.

The income in the 1982 MPR State Budget totalled 4829.5 million tugriks; expenditures totalled 4756.7 million tugriks. Income exceeded expenditures by 72.8 million tugriks.

In 1982, 99.3 percent of the revenue in the State Budget was from the socialist economy; 41.0 percent of all expenditures were made to finance the national economy; 39.6 percent of the expenditures were made to finance social and cultural measures.

In addition to the obligatory fulfillment of next year's plan, there is a need now, as never before, to focus attention and efforts on fulfilling stepped-up quotas to make up for shortfalls that occurred for several indicators in the preceding years; internal reserves need to be mobilized to achieve this goal and the rate of growth in efficiency and quality indicators must be stepped up.

We are absolutely confident that our country's workers, having developed their labor activity and initiative even further in honor of the coming important historical events--the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR--will achieve great successes in meeting all the quotas of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture and in fulfilling the State Budget.

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REPORT BY J. BATMONH TO 4th SESSION OF MPR PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Dec 83 pp 1 and 2

[Speech given by J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at the 4th Session of the MPR People's Great Hural: "On the Draft Law for the MPR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the speech given at that Plenum by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, contain appropriate evaluations and conclusions regarding the work done by party, state, and social organizations to fulfill plan goals; they also indicate the paths by which urgent problems can be resolved.

The State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the 1984 unified State Budget, which were approved by the Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and adopted by the current session of the People's Great Hural, specifically reflect the constructive goals of the coming fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan. Our country's communists and workers are meeting the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum with growing political and labor activity and they are expressing their firm resolve to put these decisions into practice.

Comrade deputies!

The MPR government is submitting a draft of the law governing the MPR Council of Ministers for consideration by this session of the People's Great Hural.

Our people's socialist state has been growing stronger and developing for more than 60 years. Guided by the teachings of V. I. Lenin, the MPRP worked out and implemented a general course for the country's non-capitalist development. As a result, radical social and economic transformations have taken place; socialist democracy has become firmly established and has grown stronger; and a socialist economic system, based on public ownership, has been created and is developing. As a result of this genuine cultural revolution, major changes have taken place in the spiritual life of the people. Today we have a diversified national industry which accounts for over 30 percent of the

national income; we have socialist agriculture, represented by animal husbandry, traditionally the leading sector of our economy, and also by highly mechanized farming, which is being expanded rapidly on the basis of virgin land development.

This is the result of the successful implementation of the party's social and economic policies through the selfless labor of our working class, peasants in agricultural cooperatives, and working intellectuals; it is also the fruit of fraternal internationalist aid and support provided by countries of socialist cooperation, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

At the current stage, the level of our economy's development is steadily rising, internal intersectorial ties are growing stronger, and the scale and complexity of the tasks involved in the country's social and economic development are increasing. This naturally requires improved social relations and improved state legislation.

The draft law for the MPR Council of Ministers was worked out on the basis of the Constitution and other laws of the MPR. Leninist principles of organization and the activities of our state organs, and the party's policies for strengthening and developing the political system of our society and people's state are clearly reflected in the reports and speeches given by comrade Y. Tsedenbal at the MPRP congresses and plenums of the MPRP Central Committee. They have served as a guiding principle in working out the draft of this law. Also taken into account were our government's many years of practical experience and the wealth of experience to be found in corresponding legislation in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is the guiding and directing force of our society and the nucleus of its political system. On the basis of the eternally vital Marxist-Leninist teachings, the MPRP outlines prospects for our society's development, our country's domestic and foreign policy course, and it directs socialist construction. The political content of the draft law for the MPR Council of Ministers reflects the MPRP's guiding and directing role. The social and political significance of the law, the draft of which is now being considered, lies in the further development of socialist democracy through even broader participation by the community in the administration of the state, improving the state administrative system, and consistent implementation of the principle of public participation in conducting state affairs.

The MPR government carries out its activities in accordance with the MPRP Program and the primary goals of the socialist state. The draft law reflects major issues, such as the primary goals, principles, and directions of the activity of the MPR Council of Ministers, the organization of its work, and its authority in national economic and social and cultural construction, and in other spheres of state administration.

The legal foundations of our Government's activities are based on Leninist ideas and principles for organizing a socialist state; and as you well know, they are defined in the corresponding articles of the MPR Constitution. The draft law for the MPR Council of Ministers corresponds fully to these constitutional provisions.

In accordance with the Constitution, the draft law states that the MPR Council of Ministers (the MPR Government) is the highest executive and administrative organ of our state and is formed by the People's Great Hural; the highest organ of state power in the MPR, to which it is responsible and accountable; and it resolves all questions of state administration which it has been directly assigned by the laws of the MPR.

One of the most important conditions for the successful and efficient operation of the Government is that it carry out its activities with the support of the workers. V. I. Lenin taught that it was especially important to "draw more and more citizens, and then finally all citizens, into the direct and daily performance of their share of the duties of state administration" (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works", Vol 36, p 74). Proceeding from Lenin's directive, the established system becomes consolidated through legislation: the Council of Ministers brings to light and reflects suggestions made by state, cooperative, and social organizations, labor collectives, and citizens; and it keeps the population informed of its activities and decisions.

As the MPRP's program goal for creating a material and technical base for socialism in the MPR is being realized, there is constant expansion in the management and organizational functions of the people's state. Providing dynamic and systematic development of the national economy is of decisive importance for the successful realization of the party's social and economic policies. The highest executive and administrative organ of the people's state carries special responsibility for this. It is from this position that the draft law defines the basic authority of the Council of Ministers in management of the economy.

The MPR government carries out its functions in managing the economy on the basis of the national economic plan--the primary instrument for implementing the party's economic policies. The Government assigns a great deal of importance to improving national economic planning and takes appropriate measures in this direction.

Today problems of efficiency and quality are assigned top priority in the course of economic development. In his report to the 18th MPRP Congress, comrade Y. Tsendenbal pointed out that "the party considers the key problem in the development of the country's economy at the current stage to be improving production efficiency and work quality in all sectors, in addition to achieving a quantitative increase in economic power". This specific goal of the party is the primary direction taken by all our party, state, social, and cooperative organizations in their activities for managing the economy. Guided by the party's decisions, the MPR Council of Ministers is carrying out unified social and economic policies on the basis of the most complete utilization possible of objective economic laws and the advantages of socialism; its activities are directed at providing systematic and balanced development of the national economy, at improving production efficiency and work quality, at incorporating scientific and technical achievements into production, and using these means to provide a steady rise in the people's material well-being and culture. With this aim, the draft law provides the Government with the corresponding basic powers.

Under contemporary conditions, when national production is growing at a rapid rate, the structure of the sectors in the national economy becomes more complex and the management of the economy must be improved constantly. In connection with this, the draft law formulates the legal foundations for the Government's activities involving issues such as improving the management mechanism, rational use of economic controls and stimuli, reinforcing the policy of economy, and uncovering and utilizing internal reserves and opportunities. It also defines the Government's powers in the area of finances, credit, pricing, labor and wages, and socialist competition. There is an increase in environmental protection tasks as well.

Today the MPR Government is focusing primary attention on implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee. In recent years the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have implemented a number of measures directed at improving planning and product quality control and at making material and moral incentives for labor collectives more effective. Numerous measures have been taken to strengthen the financial and economic possibilities of agricultural associations. Special programs are being developed for various urgent problems in the development of the national economy, in particular in agriculture and in providing the population with food, in power, exports, and rational utilization of manpower resources. A great deal of attention is being given to incorporating scientific and technical achievements into production and to the broad application of advanced methods.

The Council of Ministers regularly reviews the course of fulfillment of state plans and the state budget, and decisions made by the party and the government; as well as reports and information on the state of affairs in specific sectors of the national economy, in aymags and towns, and at various enterprises and farms. We should mention, however, that there are still instances in which the plan quotas are not met. This is evidence primarily of weak control on the part of state administrative organs. The Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should draw certain conclusions from this fact. We should focus particular attention on increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, on raising production efficiency and labor quality, and on achieving high results with low costs. At the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, comrade Y. Tsendenbal said, "A primary requirement of planning and economic management is to know how to isolate the major links in a chain of problems; the links can then be grasped to obtain the maximum and most rapid effect with the least expenditures; one must also know how to approach the resolution of any problem from the standpoint of high final results". This applies primarily to the activities of state administrative organs at all levels.

Comrade deputies!

The highest principle behind all the activities of our party and government is concern for a steady rise in the people's material well-being and culture.

Today our workers make daily use of the fruits of extensive measures taken by the party and government to improve the people's well-being; to develop

culture, science, and educational and health care systems; and to expand the services provided to the population. Real socialism has created all the necessary conditions for the Mongolian people to exercise all their broad constitutional rights. Among these, our workers enjoy the right to work, to a guaranteed wage according to the quantity and quality of labor, the right to leisure, to a pension and benefits through the social insurance system, the right to free education and medical care, in addition to many other rights. There is a steady rise in the workers' real and monetary income, which was described in detail yesterday in the reports on the 1984 state plan and budget.

The party's goals for educating the new man are being carried out successfully. The socialist way of life is becoming firmly established, which is a major achievement of our people.

The draft law reflects the legal foundations for the Government's activities in improving the people's standard of living and social development. Naturally, labor and increased labor productivity are the primary source for raising the standard of living. Therefore, the Council of Ministers is implementing measures first and foremost to increase labor productivity, which will in turn increase workers' wages and real income, and the national consumption funds. The government is improving the people's education and health care systems; it is carrying out a unified policy for social development; and it is showing concern for improving the population's living conditions. The draft law also stipulates the Government's powers in developing trade, public eating facilities, transportation, communications, and personal services systems. Important directions in the activities of our state's highest executive and administrative organ include meeting the material and spiritual needs of the people as fully as possible, protecting the citizens' rights and freedoms, and creating favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual.

Our Government also focuses constant attention on issues that involve providing conditions for peaceful labor and defending state independence and security. In connection with this, the draft law outlines the foundations for the government's activities in strengthening the country's defensive capability.

In managing the country's economic and social development, the Council of Ministers adheres to principles of sectorial and territorial administration. In direct connection with this, the draft law contains a separate chapter on the Government's powers in controlling central and local state administrative organs. This chapter outlines the legal foundations of relations between the Council of Ministers and ministries, state committees, departments, as well as local state administrative organs, such as executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies, in accordance with the MPR Constitution and taking into account the system that has been tested in practice.

The draft law indicates that the Government coordinates and directs the work of ministries, state committees, and other subordinate organs; it determines their organization, tasks, and functions, and exercises constant control over their activities. In addition to this, the draft law assigns the Council of Ministers the task of taking measures to see that central state administrative organs make full use of the rights granted to them. All this is of fundamental

importance in guaranteeing the smooth operation of both central and local state administrative organs.

Our party and government are constantly focusing attention on increasing the role and expanding the functions of local state administrative organs. Evidence of this can be seen in the recent adoption of a law on somon, horoo, rayon, and city assemblies of people's deputies, as well as in the recent republic-wide conference of representatives of executive committees of local assemblies of people's deputies. The draft law for the MPR Council of Ministers includes provisions stating that within the limits of its authority, the Government controls the activities of the executive committees of local assemblies of people's deputies.

The provisions in the draft regarding the relations between the Council of Ministers and central and local state administrative organs are tied closely to the high demands made by the party for increasing responsibility and strengthening discipline in executive organs.

Ministries, state committees, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should be working constantly to improve the activities of their own organization and its administrations, sections, and departments. It is no secret, however, that a serious problem is still encountered in some places when people view the local organization as nothing more than an intermediate stage; in these cases the local organization plays a passive role. Bureaucratism and red tape in the work of a state administrative organization are detrimental to the interests of the state and the interests of the workers. An effort should be made to work promptly and decisively against any negative manifestations of this nature, against narrow-mindedness, and against a self-centered, bureaucratic approach to the work at hand.

The state system should operate in a practical and harmonious manner, as a creative, energetic, and skilled force. This is what our party demands. V. I. Lenin wrote: "...In order to manage, one must be competent and completely familiar with all the details of production conditions; one must understand contemporary production technology; and one must have a sound scientific education" (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works", Vol 40, p 215). As workers in the state administrative system, we must be guided by Lenin's directives and we must work tirelessly to master the contemporary style of management.

Workers in the state administrative system, especially those working in ministries, state committees, and departments, should set an example in carrying out their official responsibilities; they should have a good understanding of the state of affairs at subordinate enterprises and institutions; and they should strive to improve the operation of these organizations. It is the duty of directors of central and local state administrative organs to make proper personnel selections and assignments and to be constantly improving their professional and business skills.

In recent years the party and the government have taken measures to expand the rights of ministries, state committees, departments, and executive committees of local assemblies of people's deputies. These measures are providing the proper results. An effort should be made in the future to see that the staffs

of central and local state administrative organs are compact, competent in their field, can resolve problems independently, and be responsible for this. We should once again call to mind the directive issued by the 18th MPRP Congress to "further strengthen the economic independence of enterprises and organizations, taking into account statewide interests; and close, petty control over them should be eliminated".

The heart of the organizational work of the state administrative system is monitoring and checking performance. This is a tried and tested means for improving work, for strengthening organization and discipline in all links of state administration, and for increasing the staff's responsibility for an assigned task. The draft law states that the Government, in accordance with the party's directives, should make high, principled demands on the activity of state administrative organs and should intensify its monitoring of their activities to see that there is scrupulous adherence to socialist law, a strengthening of state discipline, a constant increase in officials' responsibility, fulfillment of party and government decisions, state plans and contract obligations, and protection of socialist property. The decisions of recent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee have been directed at these goals. Central and local state administrative organs should be making major efforts to carry out these decisions.

Comrade deputies!

The draft law also deals with issues involving the organization of the work of the Council of Ministers. The established practice of the operation of the Government forms the foundation of these issues. In particular, these are issues such as the system for holding meetings of the Council of Ministers, and regulation of the preparation and submission of issues to be considered by the Council of Ministers.

As you know, the Council of Ministers is a an organ consisting of a collegium. For this reason, the draft law also contains a provision that a decision is adopted by the Council of Ministers by a majority vote of its members, who are personally responsible for carrying out the decision that has been taken. With the purpose of providing practical examination and resolution of current issues in state administration, the Presidium of the MPR Little Hural established the Bureau of the Council of Ministers back in 1947. Many years of experience confirmed the expediency and effectiveness of this type of organization for the Government's work.

Proceeding from this experience, comrade deputies, we are submitting for your consideration a proposal to make the Bureau of the Council of Ministers a constitutional organ, renaming it the Presidium of the MPR Council of Ministers, and making the appropriate amendment to the MPR Constitution.

Constant improvement in the organization of the Government's activities is a necessary condition for its efficient operation. In connection with this, the draft includes, for example, a provision that when necessary the Council of Ministers can form commissions and other working organs. This practice is in force now as well, and it has had useful results. Naturally, the commissions and other working organs formed under the Council of Ministers should not

duplicate or replace ministries, and local administrative executive committees in terms of fulfilling their functions and tasks. There is no place for this type of approach.

The Government system, which includes the Administration of Affairs, the organizational and instructional department, and other subdivisions, prepares issues for consideration and resolution by the Council of Ministers; and it does a great deal of work to monitor fulfillment of party and government decisions. This is also reflected in the draft, which defines the organization of the system under the Council of Ministers and lays down the legal basis for its activities.

Comrade deputies!

The principles and goals of our foreign policy, which are defined by the Constitution of our socialist state, are presented clearly in the draft law on the Council of Ministers. The Government's activities are directed at consistent implementation of the MPRP's internationalist, peaceful foreign policy.

The cornerstone of the MPR's foreign policy is to strengthen in every way possible relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation; to carry out a course of assimilation and consolidation with these countries in political, economic, cultural, and all other spheres of social life. Our country is helping to fulfill the historic goal of strengthening the unity and solidarity of worldwide socialist cooperation and increasing the power of practical socialism. Supported by principles of socialist internationalism, the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation provide a reliable guarantee of the MPR's successful development along the path of socialist construction and they stand as invaluable, historic achievements of the Mongolian people.

Our Government works closely with fraternal countries to coordinate its foreign policy activities in the international arena.

The MPR, as an active member of CEMA, is playing a productive role in the international socialist division of labor, in developing socialist economic integration, in coordinating national economic plans, and in coordinating economic policies. Our country is developing foreign trade ties with many countries, primarily socialist countries, on a mutually beneficial basis.

An important internationalist task of the MPR's international activities is to provide consistent support for peoples' struggle for national freedom and social progress, and to develop friendly ties with developing countries. An important role in our state's foreign policy is also assigned to pursuing a course toward peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; in accordance with this policy, our state is developing relations with capitalist states.

The MPR, together with other socialist countries, speaks out in favor of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, preserving and strengthening detente, halting the arms race, and disarmament.

The MPR government harshly condemns the adventuristic policies carried out by the U.S. administration, which are directed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and countries of socialist cooperation, and at establishing American imperialist hegemony. In its efforts to realize these irrational ambitions, Washington has taken a dangerous new step by starting Western European deployment of first-strike weapons, the American medium-range nuclear missiles.

The MPR government and the entire Mongolian community approve and firmly support the consistent peaceful steps taken by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries to eliminate the nuclear threat, curb the arms race, and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding among the states of the world. In light of this, the new statement issued on 24 November of this year by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is of exceptional importance. The statement confirms the resolve to provide reliable defense of the Soviet Union and its allies against any military threat and at the same time it discusses the Soviet Union's readiness to return to the situation that existed before the United States started to deploy its medium-range missiles in Europe, if the United States and other NATO countries demonstrate a willingness to do the same.

The position of our party and government on questions of contemporary international life is once again expressed clearly in the statement made on 26 November of this year by comrade Y. Tsendenbal, and in his speech at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee. Proceeding from this position, and also expressing the deep concern of the members of our country's parliament, and the entire Mongolian community over the fate of the world, the current 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the People's Great Hural yesterday unanimously adopted two documents of great political importance. One was a statement in connection with the new deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe; the other was an appeal to countries of Asia and the Pacific to raise their voices in defense of peace and life on our planet. The documents once again provide graphic evidence of the true peacefulness of our party and government, and the Mongolian workers' desire for peace.

Comrade deputies!

These are the major elements of the draft law on the MPR Council of Ministers. The first law governing the MPR Council of Ministers is of fundamental importance in improving legislation and strengthening all links in the state administrative system.

In summary, I would like to say the the basic goals and directions of the Government's activity in the interest of socialist construction in the MPR are reflected in the draft law and are in accordance with the Constitution and other laws of the MPR; it also seems to us that these goals and directions correspond to current demands in the operation of the state administrative system.

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