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Long-term
Specific Programmes
of Co-operation
of the CMEA
Member Countries

**ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ ЦЕЛЕВЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ
СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА СТРАН – ЧЛЕНОВ СЭВ**

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This booklet tells of the experience in co-operation among the CMEA member countries in drawing up and fulfilling the long-term specific programmes of co-operation (LTSPCs). The factual material in the booklet testifies to the consistent fulfilment of the course pursued by the Communist and Workers' Parties of these countries to meet the economically substantiated requirements in the main types of energy, fuel and raw materials, to develop machine building on the basis of profound specialization and co-production, to satisfy rational requirements in basic foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, and to modernize and develop transport links.

The LTSPCs reflect deep qualitative changes that are taking place in the content and nature of co-operation among the CMEA member countries. They render more specific and develop the Comprehensive Programme for the Further Extension and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration.

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The Long-term Specific Programmes: Common Aims and Directions of Co-operation

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the CMEA member countries pay much attention to the improvement of the CMEA activities, to the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for the Further Extension and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration.

Over the past decade on the basis of their own efforts, using the advantages of the socialist system and relying on mutual co-operation, the CMEA member countries have gained new achievements in developing their national economies.

Today the CMEA member countries have become the most dynamic economic force in the world. They account for one-fourth of the world national income produced and for about one-third of the world industrial output.

The CMEA member countries generate about 22 per cent of electric power, extract 26 per cent of coal and anthracite, produce over 19 per cent of oil, 28 per cent of natural gas, smelt 29 per cent of steel, turn out 32 per cent of chemical products and 37 per cent of mineral fertilizers produced in the world.

Stable rates of economic growth are characteristic of the CMEA member countries. Growing labour productivity accounts for more than 80 per cent of the increment in industrial output.

It has been unanimously noted by the heads of government of the CMEA member countries at the 35th (Sofia, July 1981) and 36th (Budapest, June 1982) meetings of the CMEA Session that on the whole the Comprehensive Programme is being successfully fulfilled. Today the exceptional political and economic importance of this document, adopted more than ten years ago, is quite obvious.

During the ten-year period of the fulfilment of the Comprehensive Programme the CMEA member countries have accumulated extensive positive experience in pooling their material, labour and financial resources for a joint solution of the more complicated national economic problems.

Today these countries use a whole system of forms of co-operation in the field of planning which have been envisaged by the Comprehensive Programme: they draw up economic, scientific and technical forecasts, systematically hold mutual consultations on key issues of their economic policy, co-ordinate their five-year national economic plans and formulate co-ordinated plans of multilateral integration activities for each five-year period.

Lately the co-operation in the field of planning has been supplemented by a new form – the long-term specific programmes of co-operation and bilateral long-term programmes of specialization and co-production.

It is the Comprehensive Programme and its successful implementation that opened the way for long-term specific programmes of co-operation (LTSPCs). These programmes constitute a new major stride forward in fulfilling the Comprehensive Programme for the Further Extension and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Social Economic Integration.

The long-term specific programmes of co-operation are documents of great political and economic importance. While developing the Comprehensive Programme, they determine the agreed strategy for economic co-operation among the CMEA member countries for a long period of time. The fulfilment of these programmes will enable to raise the efficiency of collective efforts aimed at solving key economic problems and will facilitate the attainment of the principal objective of the fraternal parties' socio-economic policy – to improve the living standards of their peoples, to fulfil plans mapped out by the CMEA member countries for the further development of the economy, to raise the technical level of production and to update the structure of the national economy.

As was noted at the Sessions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the decision on drawing up long-term specific programmes of co-operation in the sphere of material production reflects the firm readiness of the CMEA member countries to strengthen and develop in every way their mutual co-operation, to deepen socialist economic integration, and to jointly use, through co-operation and co-production, their natural wealth, material and labour resources for the national and common benefit in accordance with the principles and aims proclaimed in the Comprehensive Programme.

The long-term specific programmes of co-operation have become a new
6 step in strengthening the planning principles of developing mutual economic

ties between the socialist countries. They are convincing evidence of the advantages of the socialist system of economic management.

The economic, scientific and technical co-operation among the CMEA member countries is carried out in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism and on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in the internal affairs of countries, complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

Alike other forms of co-operation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance the LTSPCs are based on full voluntariness and strict observance of the sovereignty of countries. The LTSPCs have been drawn up on the initiative of the CMEA member countries and are based on the proposals set forth and agreed upon by them.

Five long-term specific programmes of co-operation have been drafted and adopted. Three of them (in the fields of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, machine building) were approved at the 32nd meeting of the CMEA Session (Bucharest, June 1978) and two programmes (for meeting rational requirements of CMEA countries in industrial consumer goods, as well as for developing transport links) were approved at the 33rd meeting of the Council's Session (Moscow, June 1979).

What new do the LTSPCs bring into the co-operation among the CMEA member countries and what are their advantages?

First of all the elaboration and fulfilment of long-term programmes magnifies the purposeful orientation of the economic, scientific and technical co-operation of the CMEA member countries to the solution of key problems of their socio-economic development. The programmes are directed at carrying through the transition to an intensive type of production development, at overcoming speedily the differences in the levels of economic development of countries, and at improving the international socialist division of labour. The purpose of the LTSPCs is to meet the rapidly growing requirements of countries for energy, fuel and basic types of raw materials to meet to a fuller extent their demand for foodstuffs and consumer goods, to ensure the supply and re-equipment of selected key branches of material production with technically advanced machinery and equipment, and to ensure the further accelerated development of mutual transport links.

The LTSPCs are of a long-term nature. They determine the agreed strategy of co-operation in the said areas of material production up to 1990 and in a number of instances up to 2000. This makes it possible to solve many cardinal problems for which a five-year period is too brief.

The characteristic features of LTSPCs are their comprehensiveness and purposefulness. It is comprehensiveness that imparts to the programmes

a new quality which makes them quite different from other forms of co-operation. It implies joint elaboration and fulfilment of a set of co-operation measures directed at the solution of concrete problems — prompt and effective introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, specialization and co-production, organization of material and technical supply, development of transport links and the expanded mutual supply of commodities and services.

Another feature of LTSPCs is that their fulfilment provides for concentration and rational use of material, financial and labour resources to carry out economic tasks which are of interest to the CMEA member countries. As a result the multilateral nature of co-operation increases.

By expanding the time horizon of co-operation, the LTSPCs make it possible to identify in advance the more urgent problems and to choose most effective options of solving them. This helps strengthen the economic approach to the development of individual branches of production.

Of great importance is the fact that the long-term specific programmes are called upon to become a reliable basis for the co-ordination of five-year economic development plans.

All questions connected with the fulfilment of measures envisaged by the LTSPCs are solved on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements concluded between the interested countries. These agreements and contracts determine concrete forms of participation of each country in the fulfilment of measures, specify mutual commitments of the parties and spell out in detail production, technical and economic questions (crediting, prices and other terms of mutual deliveries). Account is also taken of the agreements concluded earlier between the CMEA member countries.

Mutual commitments of the parties, which are reflected in the five-year national economic development plans, are specified after the signing and approval of multilateral and bilateral agreements according to the procedure established by each party.

The drafting and adoption of long-term specific programmes of co-operation preceded the drafting of regular five-year national plans of the CMEA member countries for 1981–1985. This made it possible to link up closely the results and accords reached in the course of co-ordination of economic development plans with the fulfilment of measures included in the LTSPCs and long-term programmes of developing specialization and co-production.

It should be noted that during the co-ordination of national economic plans of the CMEA member countries for 1981–1985 the strategic directions of co-operation and major co-operation projects, envisaged by the LTSPCs, were specified for the entire forthcoming five-year period. This made it

8 possible, first, to make provisions in the plans of the interested CMEA coun-

tries for the resources needed to fulfil concrete measures of co-operation and, second, to impart to the co-ordination of five-year plans a more consistent and interconnected nature, directing it at the fulfilment of the long-term strategy for developing mutual co-operation, worked out by the CMEA member countries on a joint basis.

On the one hand, the long-term programmes are directed at the maximum possible utilization of the advantages of the international socialist division of labour, while on the other hand they are directed at the fullest possible utilization of the resources and possibilities of each of the CMEA member countries. Mutually complementing each other, these two directions find their objective reflection in all measures of the LTSPCs.

The scope of co-operation within the framework of the long-term specific programmes is broad enough. The LTSPCs incorporate 300 measures. Of this total, multilateral co-operation agreements are to be signed on 210 measures. Early in 1982 some 190 agreements were signed on measures envisaged by the LTSPCs in such branches of the national economy as the power industry, machine building, the chemical and light industries, agriculture and the food industry, civil aviation, railway and motor transport, etc.

A number of programmes for international scientific and technological co-operation have been drawn up and approved within the framework of the CMEA. They are directed at the implementation of measures envisaged by the LTSPCs in the field of the power industry, fuel and raw material resources, agriculture, machine building, etc. Work has been started on standardization. In accordance with the LTSPCs, work is in progress on unification and typization of units, parts and aggregates.

Great prospects and possibilities are opened by the intergovernmental agreement on the creation of a common unified electronic element base for radioelectronic equipment, means of communications and computers signed by the heads of delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia at the 35th meeting of the CMEA Session (July 1981).

Attaching special attention to the pooling of efforts in major directions of scientific and technological progress, the heads of delegations of the CMEA member countries signed at the 36th meeting of the CMEA Session (July 1982) general agreements on co-operation in the development and large-scale utilization in the national economy of microprocessors, as well as on the development of industrial robots and on organization of their specialized and co-operated production. The programme of work in the field of microprocessors, approved by the Session, and the agreed measures of co-operation in the field of industrial robots provide for joint research and development,

2 for organization of specialized serial production of automated technological 9

complexes of machines, instruments and control systems fitted out with the latest means of electronics.

The LTSPCs open new prospects in the fulfilment of the most important multilateral co-operation measures. The 35th Session of the CMEA approved a Concerted Plan of Multilateral Integration Measures for 1981–1985. This Concerted Plan is distinguished by the fact that it is linked up with the LTSPCs measures. The first section of the plan deals with joint construction of projects in the fuel, energy and raw material branches. This section of the plan includes a number of multilateral agreements on joint construction of projects and additional capacities, signed in the course of the fulfilment of the LTSPCs. The second section includes a number of measures to expand and deepen international specialization and co-production in certain industries and, first of all, in machine building. Of special importance is the fulfilment of the agreement on multilateral specialization and co-production and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in 1981–1990, that was concluded in accordance with the LTSPC and is closely connected with the programme of building nuclear power stations on the territory of interested CMEA member countries with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. The parties to the agreement are Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The fulfilment of the long-term specific programmes of co-operation should be directed also at stepping up the process of drawing closer and evening out the levels of economic development of the CMEA member countries and, in particular, at facilitating the further economic development and enhancing the efficiency of the economies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic. An important role here belongs to the agreements being implemented on a joint basis. Among them mention could be made of the general agreement on co-operation in conducting intensive geological prospecting on the territory of Mongolia, of the agreement on assisting an accelerated development of science and technology in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1981–1985, of the general agreement on co-operation in stepping up geological prospecting in Cuba, of general agreements signed at the 35th meeting of the CMEA Session on a comprehensive development of agricultural production and industrial processing of citrus fruit, as well as on a comprehensive development of sugar production in Cuba.

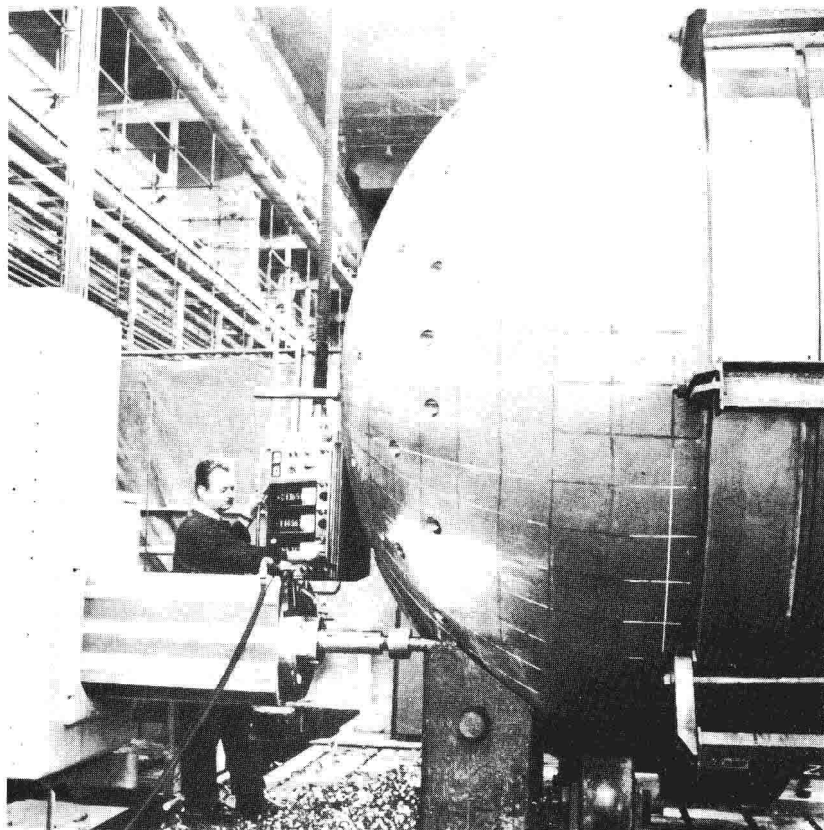
As was noted at the 35th meeting of the CMEA Session by the heads of government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic, the development of co-operation,
10 the unremitting fraternal support and comradely mutual assistance,

the sharing of the advanced experience in socialist construction facilitate the economic growth of these countries, the creation of favourable conditions for socialist construction and the raising of the material and cultural standards of their people's life.

The long-term specific programmes of co-operation set new tasks in the development of co-operation in the field of science and technology and the introduction of its results in production. More than 80 key scientific and technical problems have been included in these programmes.

Fig. 1

Czechoslovakia. The Skoda—Plzen association produces nuclear reactors for the CMEA member countries in the framework of specialization



Convincing results in a number of fundamental and applied studies in the field of physics of the atomic nucleus, the nuclear power industry, automated control systems, etc., have been obtained in the course of the fulfilment of the LTSPCs.

The main task of the scientific and technical co-operation within the framework of the LTSPC is to ensure further concentration of efforts of the CMEA member countries on the solution of problems in priority directions connected with specialization and co-production in various branches of the national economy. The countries will be using increasingly the target-programme method of planning encompassing the entire cycle: science—technology—production—marketing in their co-operation.

The adoption of the long-term specific programmes of co-operation marked the end of an important stage of co-ordination of basic directions of co-operation among the CMEA member countries up to 1990. The prospects of the further shaping of profound and stable ties between the CMEA member countries have been defined. A strategic course in the field of mutual economic, scientific and technical co-operation has been formulated.

At present, the efforts of the CMEA member countries are directed at building the LTSPC into a system of concrete agreements and at ensuring their fulfilment. This will contribute substantially to the development of their mutual economic ties, will strengthen still further the material basis of their economic might, will enable each CMEA member country to accomplish with greater success its internal tasks, and will strengthen the positions of the CMEA member countries in the world arena in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Long-term Specific Programme of Co-operation Among the CMEA Member Countries in the Field of Energy, Fuel and Raw Materials

Fuel, energy and raw materials are the basis of modern economy. The level of their production and consumption determines decisively the dynamic and balanced nature of economic growth, the rates of scientific and technological progress, the working and living conditions of people.

In this connection the long-term specific programmes of co-operation among the CMEA member countries in this field acquire great importance.

The principal aim of the LTSPC in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials is to reliably ensure the economically substantiated requirements of the dynamically developing economies of the CMEA member countries over a long period of time in key types of energy, fuel, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemicals and other types of industrial raw materials through increased production and mutual deliveries of the CMEA member countries, as well as through developing their co-operation in obtaining the required fuel and raw materials from third countries.

The development of the fuel and energy complexes in the CMEA member countries creates the necessary basis for their rapid economic growth. The consequences of the uneven distribution of natural fuel resources among these countries are being overcome through the international socialist division of labour.

The Soviet Union is the only major industrial country in the world which not only fully meets its needs in the required energy resources but also exports a considerable part of them. As for the rest of the CMEA member countries, their own production allowed them to meet in 1975 nearly 70 per cent of their total energy consumption. In 1980, their own resources allowed them to meet 65 per cent of their needs. This figure will most probably fall to 63 per cent in 1990.

Over the last quarter century the growing requirements of most CMEA member countries in fuel and energy were met mostly through deliveries from the Soviet Union. The great inflow of Soviet energy resources into the national economies of most CMEA member countries serves as an important factor contributing to their industrial growth.

In 1976–1980 the aggregate volume of deliveries of equivalent fuel from the USSR increased by 43 per cent as compared to the previous five-year period. In 1981–1985 it is planned to further increase the deliveries of energy resources by another 20 per cent. Oil deliveries, in particular, will remain at a high level.

Thus, the need for drawing up and fulfilling the LTSPC is determined by the rapidly growing requirements of the CMEA member countries in fuel and raw materials resources in the conditions of the dynamic development of their national economies. Collective efforts of all countries on the basis of pooling their material, financial and, in some cases, labour resources are needed for meeting these requirements.

The LTSPC in energy, fuel and raw materials includes two sections. The first section, consisting of five subprogrammes, encompasses co-operation measures directed at facilitating the solution of questions of fuel and energy. The second section contains questions of developing co-operation in the field of industrial raw materials, including in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical, paper and pulp, and microbiological industries. Altogether the long-term specific programme consists of some 100 co-operation measures.

To ensure a successful solution of the fuel and energy problem, the co-operation among the CMEA member countries is focused on the following main directions: a speedy development of the nuclear power industry, an increased extraction and effective utilization of solid fuels, deeper processing of oil and gas, siting of energy-intensive industries in areas of extraction of fuel resources, and ensuring the further development of the unified power systems of the CMEA member countries.

The electrical power industry is one of the most dynamically developing branches of the national economies of the CMEA member countries.

In absolute terms, the generation of electrical power in these countries in 1980 reached 1,726 billion kilowatt-hours, including in Bulgaria – 34.8 billion kilowatt-hours, Hungary – 23.9, the GDR – 98.8, the Republic of Cuba – 9.9, Poland – 121.9, Romania – 67.5, the USSR – 1,295, and Czechoslovakia – 72.7 billion kilowatt-hours. This means an increase of 738 billion kilowatt-hours, or 75 per cent, over 1970. This increment exceeds the generation of electrical power in Britain, France and Italy combined

The construction in the European CMEA member countries and in the Republic of Cuba of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts with the Soviet Union's technical assistance by the year 1990, as well as joint construction by interested countries of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts on the territory of the USSR will be a major contribution to the further solution of energy problems. The CMEA member countries are engaged in multilateral co-operation in the manufacture of the equipment for nuclear power stations. The commissioning of nuclear power stations of the said total capacity will allow to save annually about 80 million tons of equivalent fuel.

At present, the nuclear power stations in service in the CMEA member countries generate about 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power, thus meeting about 10 per cent of their combined requirement in electrical power. By 1990, the nuclear power stations in the CMEA member countries will meet about 25 per cent of the overall needs for electrical power and their combined capacity will grow by four-five times. Thus, by 1990 the nuclear power stations in Bulgaria will generate about 50 per cent of all electrical power produced there. In the GDR they account for 30 per cent and in Romania for 22.7 per cent of electrical power. In Czechoslovakia, the nuclear power stations will account for almost the entire increment in the production of electrical power. In some CMEA member countries nuclear power stations will constitute an important part of power-generating capacities being commissioned.

Along with the development of the nuclear power industry and the system of high-tension power transmission lines at 750 kV and more, the LTSPC devotes much attention to co-operation in an intensive use of hydropower resources available in the CMEA member countries.

The development of national power systems is combined with co-operation measures within the framework of the unified power systems of the CMEA member countries. Large-scale power projects and intersystem power transmission lines at 220 and 400 kV have been brought into service. The 750 kV Vinnitsa (USSR) — Albertirsa (Hungary) intersystem power transmission line, built jointly by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, was put into operation in 1979.

The construction of the second 750 kV intersystem power transmission line from the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station (USSR) to Rzeszow (Poland) is a major practical step in fulfilling the master plan of the long-term development of the unified power systems of the European CMEA member countries. The reliability of power systems of the European CMEA member countries will increase with the commissioning of this super high-tension line. Once the master plan is fully fulfilled, the effect produced by co-ordination 15