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# USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

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14 May 1984

# USSR REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

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## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### RESERVES FOR INCREASING GRAIN PRODUCTION IN KIRGHIZ SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 3

/Article by A. Pekhota, chief of the Administration for Seed Production for Grain Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Kirghiz SSR: "Generous Fields"/

/Text The concern of a farmer for his grain is permanent in nature. An accelerated and stable increase in grain production is a key problem in agriculture. The republic's field crop growers are constantly aware of this fact. Pleased with the rich harvest obtained this year, they are not forgetting tomorrow's grain fields. Instead, they are taking measures to ensure that they will be even more generous and they are striving to make extensive use of the reserves available for increasing their wheat production.

Our grain growers have many such reserves. The extensive introduction into operations of regionalized and promising varieties, improvements in the organization of seed production operations, the mass development of modern agricultural methods for cultivating cereal grain crops -- these are methods which can bring about a further increase in the production of grain throughout the republic. However, by no means is full use being made of them.

The scientists at the Kirghiz Scientific Production Association for Farming have created and recommended for use by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of promising grain crop varieties and hybrids. Included among them at the winter wheats Eritrosperrum-80, Frunzenskaya-60 and Intensivnaya and the spring barleys Naryn-27 and Nutans-970. Such domestic and foreign varieties of spring barley as Donetsk-8 and Nadya and also the Astor variety of oats have taken root in a fine manner on our high mountain fields.

A portion of the winter fields is today occupied by the promising Eritrosperrum-80 wheat variety, which has proved its worth on both irrigated and non-irrigated lands. It is being grown on large areas on farms in Moskovskiy, Kantskiy and Kalininskiy rayons. The chief agronomist at the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in Moskovskiy Rayon D.F. Manchenko has become a genuine enthusiast as far as this variety is concerned. Thanks to his efforts, the seed production farm created at the kolkhoz has organized the mass production of Eritrosperrum-80 wheat. Today the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the rayon are sowing it on more than 90 percent of the winter crop fields. But Daniil Fedoseyevich remains loyal to himself. The plant breeders at the Kirghiz Institute of Farming developed the

new Lyutestsens variety of winter wheat, which in competitive testing surpassed the Eritrosperrum-80 variety in terms of productivity. There can be no doubt but that just as soon as this variety is regionalized it will be introduced into operations on farms in Moskovskiy Rayon.

There are many such supporters of new varieties throughout the republic. They live at the kolkhozes imeni Engel's in Moskovskiy Rayon and Komintern in Kalininskiy Rayon, at the Iskra Sovkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon and on a number of other farms. But there are also some other specialists. At the Alamedinskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy RAPO's /rayon agroindustrial association/, they do not wish to hear about the Eritrosperrum-80 variety and they are doing everything possible to prevent this wheat from being introduced into production. It is believed that such a position is intolerable at the present time. Indeed the advantages of this promising variety over older varieties have been proven experimentally and also on the basis of extensive use.

The best means are not being employed for evaluating the new Nadya spring barley variety in a number of rayons in Issyk-Kul and Talas oblasts. Despite the fact that it surpasses the regionalized Union variety by 8-10 quintals in terms of cropping power, difficulties are still being encountered in forging a path for this new variety. One does not have to look too far for examples. Farms in the Issyk-Kul region, with an adequate supply of promising barley seed at their disposal, nevertheless sowed the Union variety on more than 8,000 hectares. As a result, they sustained a shortfall of 5,000 tons of grain according to the most humble of estimates. Similar situations developed in Chuyskiy, Kantskiy and Alamedinskiy rayons. Can this really be considered a thrifty approach to the work?

An important reserve for increasing grain production is that of well organized and modern seed production operations. Computations have shown that such operations guarantee at least a 20 percent increase in yield. The Food Program calls for seed production for grain crops to be converted over to an industrial basis during the 11th Five-Year Plan and for new and highly productive varieties and hybrids to be introduced into operations on an accelerated basis. Seed production specialization and concentration are being carried out for this purpose. Semkhozoes /seed farms/ are in operation in each rayon and they prepare seed for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

This is precisely the way the work is organized in a majority of the rayons in Osh Oblast and in Tyupskiy, Issyk-Kul'skiy, Kochkorskiy, Talasskiy, Leninpolskiy, Alamedinskiy, Kantskiy and other rayons. However, many of the semkhozoes have still not been released by the rayispolkoms /rayon executive committees/ from the plans for selling grain. It is for this reason that they are unable to supply the farms with good quality seed.

The end result of the above practice is clearly apparent based upon the example of a majority of the farms in Naryn Oblast and Ak-Suyskiy and Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayons. Here the farms produce their own cereal grain crop seed. Nor do they grow this seed under the best conditions. The preparation of the seed is dragged out to an excessive degree and its quality in the final analysis leads to a reduction in yield. The situation is especially unfavorable in Tonskiy Rayon. Here seed production is being carried out at the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks. Each year it receives the seed of high reproductions for strain renovation and it propagates the seed only for its own sowing purposes. The

other farms sow their own seed of low reproductions and categories. But for some reason this does not disturb the councils of the rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations.

Insufficient use is being made of such important reserves for raising the cropping power for grain crops as: using low sowing norms, using the carry-over seed funds from the harvests of previous years and carrying out pre-plowing waterings.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are still continuing to use old and inflated sowing norms, thus losing without a trace 100 or more kilograms of high grade seed per hectare. In the process, the plants bush out very poorly and they suppress one another in both growth and development. Meanwhile, optimum norms have been developed and approved for each zone.

Very weak use is being made of one particular factor for increasing the grain yields -- sowing seed withdrawn from the carry-over fund. Only 10 percent of the areas are being sown using such seed. However, it should be remembered that the sowing of freshly harvested seed possessing a lowered physiological maturity lowers the field germinative capacity sharply and, in the final analysis, the yield. The majority of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses sow their winter wheat in the autumn using seed from the carry-over fund. However, as a rule such seed is used in the winter for forage purposes. The task of each council of an agroindustrial association, kolkhoz or sovkhos is to prevent such incidents from occurring and to punish in a very strict manner those guilty of squandering the seed fund.

The winter sowing work is increasing in tempo throughout the republic as the foundation for the future harvest is being established. However, some anxiety is being aroused over the fact that practically in all areas and especially in the Chu River Valley the sowing on irrigated lands is being carried out in the absence of pre-plowing waterings. The seed is being placed in dry soil and in the face of a small amount of precipitation the sprouting will be delayed. The winter crops are entering the winter period poorly bushed out and weak and this will undoubtedly lower the yield.

Workers attached to the agronomic service are obligated to make extensive use of the available reserves for raising the cropping power and the gross yields of grain. This represents the shortest path to be followed in the interest of carrying out the Food Program.

7026

CSO: 1824/306

## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### KIRGHIZ SHEEP RAISING OPERATIONS HAMPERED BY SNOW CONDITIONS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by B. Porkhorov, Osh Oblast, Kirghiz SSR: "Through Snow and Blizzard"/

/Text/ The livestock breeders of Kirghizia countered the natural calamity with courage and organizational ability.

The weather forecasters would later state: "The snowfall was an abnormal phenomenon and one which had never before occurred in Osh Oblast: the most southern part of Kirghizia." Snowless winters occur quite frequently here. Thus when snow fell from the sky into the Pamiro-Alaya Valley for several days, the inhabitants were quite pleased: there would be spring moisture. But subsequently an alarming situation developed. the snowfall did not cease and the soft snowflakes changed into hard granular snow. The thickness of the snow blanket in a majority of the sheep raising rayons reached 1 meter and in neighboring rayons -- 170 centimeters. Snowdrifts covered the small southern buildings.

Almost 3,000 shepherds with their flocks numbering two and a half million sheep were held captive by the snow. Although each sheepyard held an emergency supply of feed, nevertheless the danger increased. The chief of the staff for combating the elements, chairman of the Alayskiy Rayon Executive Committee B. Osmonov, stated:

"In the region of mountain pastures, the snowfall was accompanied by 30 degrees of frost and squall winds. Communications with the flocks were interrupted. And the lambing period had commenced -- a very important period in the work of livestock breeders. All of the road equipment was employed for clearing the mountain paths. On the steep Pamir routes, the rayon's machine operators operated their bulldozers right up to the very edges of the precipices. Bulldozer operators S. Shabdanov and A. Azamatov did not leave the cabins of their machines for 24 hours. They risked being covered by a snow avalanche at any moment and still they did not abandon their route.

When the columns broke through bringing fuel and feed to the shepherds, it became clear that the elements could not cause any losses here. No losses were sustained by the flocks. Some losses, albeit small, were sustained in another region struck by the natural calamity -- Uzgenskiy Rayon.



Last autumn the farms became stronger, the sheepyards made more habitable during the winter and each such sheepyard was supplied with a 10-day supply of coarse feed. And this foresight is paying off at the present time.

In another region of the calamity, there are drifts 2 meters in height out on the pastures and the horses are up to their necks in snow. A deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR, shepherd D. Abidinov, said:

"For the 11th Five-Year Plan, I undertook the obligation of obtaining 2,000 lambs from my flock. At the present time, I have already over-fulfilled my obligation. True, one cannot rest during a snowfall -- a trench 300 meters in length had to be made through the snow to the sheepyard and snow had to be removed constantly from its roof so as to prevent it from collapsing. But everything turned out alright.

At the present time, roads have been cleared even to the most remote flocks. The shepherds in the southern part of Kirghizia passed the snow test in a worthy manner.

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## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### AUTUMN FIELD WORK IN KIRGHIZ SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 1

/Interview with the chief of the Main Administration for Farming of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Kirghiz SSR L.M. Kirkin; date and place not specified/

/Text/ In gathering in this year's harvest, the farmers simultaneously displayed concern for the future. Just as soon as the combines departed the fields, their places were taken up by tractors with plows and sowing machines. They are preparing the soil for the winter and spring crops. And the primary concern is for the leading food crop -- winter wheat. It is the most productive crop for the conditions found in our republic.

The editorial board asked the chief of the Main Administration for Farming of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Kirghiz SSR L.M. Kirkin to discuss the manner in which the foundation is being established for the republic's future harvest.

"Today there is nobody who will argue the fact" stated Leonid Mikhaylovich, "as to whether or not winter wheat is profitable. You will not find one grain grower who, based upon his own experience, is not convinced regarding the great productivity of this crop, especially since intensive varieties have been moved out onto the fields. This year, for example, the leading farms in Issyk-Kul Oblast obtained an average of 45-50 quintals of winter wheat per irrigated hectare. And the teams headed by I. Shergaziyev and I. Sootanbekov at the kolkhozes imeni Kuybyshev and imeni Shevchenko in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon obtained averages of 72 and 71 quintals of full-weight grain respectively. They achieved such high indicators owing mainly to the fact that they carried out their sowing operations on well worked and fertilized soil and completed this work during the first half of September. During the growing season they watered the fields twice. The harvest work was completed in just 3 days.

The work accomplishments of these and other grain growers are well known along the entire coast of Lake Issyk-Kul. The agrotechnical methods for cultivating the winter wheat used by them have been borrowed this autumn by many farms. Distinct from previous years, this year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Issyk-Kul region sowed their winter crops during the best periods on thoroughly

prepared and fertilized tracts. The sowing plan was fulfilled by 99.5 percent. Fine seedlings have appeared on those tracts where the seed was placed in the soil in a timely manner. Strong tillering is taking place at the present time.

Worthy of note is the fact that the winter crops were planted during the best periods in many other zones. There is every reason to hope that the winter crop fields, having been sown with good quality seed, will respond to the concern being displayed by the grain growers and furnish a rich harvest. There is still another factor that is somewhat alarming. Twelve percent of the area set aside is still not occupied by winter crops. Such areas are in the greatest number in the Chu River Valley.

/Question/ How can it be that the farms in this valley are late in sowing their winter crops? Indeed, they have sufficient amounts of equipment and personnel.

/Answer/ This is all very true. But compared to last year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Chu River Valley have expanded their corn sowings. However, the harvesting equipment has not been adequate and, as a result, the harvest work has still not been completed. Yes and the digging up and shipping of the sugar beets has only just now been completed. A portion of the areas occupied by these crops must be sown in winter crops. Many of the agronomists refer to the fact that a water deficit was experienced in September and October in the irrigation sources and to carry out the sowing work on dry land raises the danger of losing some of the crop. All of this taken together has caused a delay in the sowing of the winter wheat. But even under these conditions many of the farms should already have completed their sowing work. However their leaders and specialists were very indifferent towards this work and dragged out the process of preparing the soil. The Chuyskiy RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ should be reproached especially in this regard; following the digging up and shipping of the industrial beets, this association did not immediately shift its equipment over to the sowing of the winter crops. Thus it turns out that one third of the area is still not occupied by wheat. Kantskiy, Sokulukskiy and Kalininskiy rayons have also fallen behind. And this falling behind may be reflected in next year's harvest. Indeed, the best periods have already passed. Are the farm leaders and agronomists devoting any thought to this fact?

This question should be addressed to the soviet and agricultural organs in a number of rayons in Osh and Talas oblasts. Almost one tenth of the area planned has still not been sown.

/Question/ In addition to winter crop sowing work, the future harvest is also dependent upon autumn plowing. However the soil preparation work is still being carried out at a slow rate. What is the reason for this?

/Answer/ The principal reason lies in the poor utilization of plowing tractors. During the course of developing the plans for carrying out the grain harvesting operations, for example, all of the farms stipulated that the straw was to be picked up and plowing carried out immediately following the combines. However, many of their leaders violated the all-round nature of the harvest operations and postponed the soil preparation work to a later period. But following the

completion of the grain mowing work, the autumn plowing was still not organized as expected. In Osh and Talas oblasts, for example, it was carried out on only 23 percent of the area set aside for this work.

Nor was the desired start made in the Chu River Valley. In Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon, autumn plowing work was carried out on less than half of the area planned. Yet under the same conditions the workers in Sokulukskiy Rayon fulfilled their autumn plowing plan by 77 percent.

No delay should be tolerated in carrying out the autumn plowing work at the present time. All of the plowing tractors should be out on the fields, the work should be organized in two shifts, a competition should be launched for the rapid completion of the soil preparation work and the agrotechnical requirements should be observed. The harvest to be obtained during the 4th year of the five-year plan and the republic's contribution towards implementing the Food Program will be dependant upon the plowing periods and quality.

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## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### SPRING FIELD WORK IN STAVROPOL KRAY

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Untitled article by S. Timofeyev, Stavropol Kray]

[Excerpts] It is difficult to recall a spring quite like this one in Stavropol Kray. A cold and snowless winter brought serious losses to the winter fields and added almost no moisture to the sparse reserves provided by a dry fall. February and March winds, reaching a speed of 20-30 meters per second, became the cause of dust storms. Under such difficult conditions the role of workers of the agronomy service increased in particular; they had to bring precision to the technology of spring work rapidly, sow early grains on 341,000 hectares in good time, determine measures for the care of wheat and select the best crops and varieties for the overhauling of winter fields. The goal was to preserve the moisture in the soil and under no circumstances to decrease the area in grains.

The first in the kray to report on completing sowing of early spring crops were the enterprises of Petrovskiy Rayon. Great organizational work was done here by the RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] soviet and specialists from the agricultural administration. On the eve of the movement into the fields agronomists collectively evaluated scientific recommendations and refined the technology for cultivating fields and for overhauling winter crops according to the condition of the soil and crops. Aid was rendered to weak enterprises in the form of fertilizer, seeds and technology.

The machine operators of Neftekumskiy, Levokumskiy, Arzgirskiy, Blagodarnenskiy and other rayons are performing their work in a well-organized manner. But not everything has yet been done to produce a large, guaranteed harvest in this difficult year in Grachevskiy, Shpakovskiy and Izobil'nenskiy rayons. Here there is a shortage of machine operators for the two-shift use of technology and some enterprises are letting slip the best times to complete certain pressing jobs.

The kray's farmers have before them very difficult but executable tasks for the fourth year of the five-year plan. Despite the caprices of nature they must harvest 4,680,000 tons of grain and sell the state 1,960,000 tons. It is a matter of honor for Stavropol farmers to fulfill their quotas this year and to make a worthy contribution toward the implementation of the USSR's Food Program.

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## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### SOWING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN STAVROPOL KRAY

Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by a collective of TRUD correspondents and the editors of the kray newspaper STAVROPOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, Stavropol: "On the Threshold of Sowing"]

[Text] The work days of Stavropol farmers are filled with concerns about spring sowing. In enterprises work plans are being made more precise, seeds are being brought up to condition and the repair of technology is being completed.

The volume of work in the spring fields is significant today. In the kray it is planned to sow grains and legumes, industrial, feed and vegetable crops on 1,700,000 hectares.

"This is not all," says the deputy director of the kray administration of agriculture, V. Bessonov. "A snowless winter had a negative effect on the condition of winter crops in some regions. Over 300,000 hectares require 'renovation.' February did not please us. Strong winds damaged about 90,000 hectares of winter crops in the enterprises of Kochubeyevskiy, Izobil'nenskiy and Shpakovskiy rayons and in Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast. In other words, we will have to undersow and resow no fewer than 400,000 hectares of winter fields. This is why the agronomic services in rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now carefully observing the main grain fields in the kray.

Yes, this year the circumstances that have developed in Stavropol Kray do not necessitate speaking about favorable weather conditions. The reserve of moisture in the soil is not great and the main goal of grain farmers is to fully preserve it. Meeting it successfully will depend on the degree of readiness for the responsible agricultural campaign.

Special attention must be given to the repair of the machine and tractor fleet and all soil-cultivating and sowing equipment. It must be said that the repair of machinery is proceeding significantly better than last year. The initiators of kray socialist competition, the workers of sovkhozes in Neftekumskiy Rayon, fulfilled the plan for tractor repairs ahead of schedule. Technology is being repaired with high quality in Petrovskiy, Georgiyevskiy and Shpakovskiy rayons. Caterpillar tractors were repaired first here because the greatest burden will be placed on them when spring field work begins.

Repairs are made using the brigade-network method. The specialized enterprises of the Stavropol'sel'khozremont [Stavropol agricultural equipment repair] Production Association are primarily used for capital repairs. After becoming a part of the agro-industrial complex these enterprises became more attentive to the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to tolerate fewer defective products in the repair of complex agricultural machines and units.

Another important job is to bring seed up to a high sowing condition. By the end of February of 767,000 quintals of seed in kray enterprises about 80 percent was categorized in the first class, and in rayons such as Petrovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy and Novoaleksandrovskiy all of the sowing material is in the very highest condition.

However, things are not like this everywhere. For example, in Stepnovskiy and Kurskiy rayons only somewhat more than 20 percent of what is needed is first class seed. Some batches of sowing material in the Podgornenskiy Kolkhoz of Georgiyevskiy Rayon became useless as a result of improper storage, which was the fault of the agronomy service. In the same rayon in Krutoyarskiy Sovkhoz millet and oats seed still has not been cleaned. In the enterprises of Mineralovodskiy Rayon 730 quintals of oil-bearing sunflower seed still have not been brought up to the required standard.

In the kray concern was shown regarding the training and retraining of mechanized cadres. By spring it was planned to train no fewer than 5,500 persons in short-term courses in kolkhozes and sovkhoses and almost 6,000 new machine operators will soon sit behind the controls of tractors. This will enable us to equip all units for two-shift work during the period of spring sowing.

Today in Stavropol Kray there is a significant increase in the number of subdivisions which will work according to collective contracts. This is why in the winter extensive preparatory work was done to form independent collectives and the foundations of cost accounting were studied. In many enterprises a transition was completed to a shop structure for managing agricultural production.

In other words, the winter period turned out to be fruitful for the workers of enterprises--preparations for spring work have been virtually completed. In areas where something was overlooked measures are now being taken to correct the situation.

The kray's farmers have pledged to produce no fewer than 24 quintals of grain per hectare this year, to increase gross grain yield to 4.7 million tons and to sell the state 1,960,000 tons of grain. The successful completion of spring field work will facilitate the fulfillment of pledged obligations.

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## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12-21 APRIL

12-18 Apr

LD190831 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-18 April. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 April

Mass sowing of corn underway in Chechen-Ingushetiya. (0600 GMT)

Spring field work has begun in the Altay. Top-dressing is underway. (1630 GMT)

Fieldwork has got underway in Bryansk Oblast. (1750 GMT)

Farmers of south rayons of Kamchatka have begun spring fieldwork. (1750 GMT)

14 April

The spring crops area in Saratov Oblast occupies more than 4 million hectares. (0400 GMT)

Kharkov Oblast farmers have completed sowing of early spring crops. (0400 GMT)

Planting of potatoes has begun in southern areas of Bryansk Oblast. The main agricultural crop of the oblast will occupy almost 12,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops ended today on the first million hectares in Kazakhstan. Alma Ata and Dzhabul Oblasts have finished sowing barley and wheat. (1100 GMT)

Steppe and foothill rayons of North Ossetiya have finished sowing early varieties of potato. The target is 250-270 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of wheat, barley and oats has been completed on a total area of 500,000 hectares in Alma-Ata, Dzhabul and Chimkent Oblasts. (1400 GMT)

Sugar beet is being planted in Kursk Oblast. Its plantations occupy here approximately 200,000 hectares. Sowing of rice has started in Karsnodar Kray.



The area sown with wheat and barley in Kazakhstan has increased by 50 percent over the past year on fallows. (1904 GMT)

16 April

Mass sowing of maize in Chu Valley is underway. (0200 GMT)

Sowing of corn on almost 500,000 hectares has begun in Odessa Oblast. (0600 GMT)

Cotton sowing is near completion in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan. (0600 GMT)

Belorussian farmers have started sowing potatoes; 360,000 hectares is to be sown. (1300 GMT)

Steppe rayons of northern Ossetiya have started sowing corn; 52,000 hectares is to be cultivated using industrial technology. (1300 GMT)

The planting of early potatoes has begun in Lithuania and Belorussia. Lithuania has pledged at least 160 per hectare. (1530 GMT)

Tula Oblast has started sowing sugar beet. This year it will be sown on an area of more than 30,000 hectares and 48,000 tons have been pledged by the oblast. Penza Oblast has also started sowing sugar beet. (1530 GMT)

Moscow Oblast has started sowing early spring crops. (1750 GMT)

Sowing units have gone into the fields of all Union republics. Following the grain farmers, the growers of corn, cotton and beet have begun sowing. In southern regions the planting of potatoes and vegetable seedlings has begun. (1950 GMT)

17 April

Sowing machinery is out in Gorkiy Oblast; barley sowing is starting. The spring crop area of 600,000 hectares is well prepared. (0600 GMT)

The warm weather which has come into the European part of the country during the past few days is speeding up fieldwork; Vitrebsk Oblast has begun work, Brest and Gomel Oblasts are completing the sowing of early spring crops. In the republic one quarter of the total area designated for spring crops has been sown. (1000 GMT)

Estonia: Selective sowing of grain crops has begun today. All Union republics have now begun sowing. In Belorussia seed has been sown on one quarter of the planned area. In Saratov Oblast early grain crops are sown on more than 2 million hectares. (1400 GMT)

A 500 hectare auxiliary farm has been set up near the city of Osh in Kirghiziya, growing fodder crops, including barley, corn and sorghum. It will be one of the largest auxiliary farms in the south of Kirghiziya. The

soviet of the oblast agro-industrial association helped cultivate the former wastelands, providing workers with equipment and specialists. (1530 GMT)

In the Ukraine mass sowing of sunflower is underway on almost 1.5 million hectares; one-third of this area to be cultivated using industrial technology. It is planned to sell the state about 2.3 million tons of sunflower seed oil. (1590 GMT)

18 April

Belgorod Oblast: Early grain crop sowing has been completed; 340,000 hectares were covered in 3 working days. (0001 GMT)

Aktyubinsk Oblast: Early grain sowing has started. (0001 GMT)

Belgorod Oblast: Early grain crop sowing has been completed, sowing of beet is nearing completion, and sowing of sunflower is in progress. (0700 GMT)

In Tula Oblast, 100,000 hectares of grain crops have been sown. There are 440 mechanized complexes at work, harrowing, tilling and sowing with application of fertilizers. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops has begun in Smolensk Oblast where 327,000 hectares has to be sown. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of early cereals, winter crops and perennials was completed today on the Don on over 2 million hectares. (1300 GMT)

Mass sowing underway. Top-dressing of winter crops has been carried out on an area of 27 million hectares. (1800 GMT)

Mass sowing has begun in the fields of the country. Daily the field workfront moves northwards. By the beginning of this week early crops had been sown on an area in excess of 23 million hectares. In the Russian Federation alone 9.2 million hectares are occupied by these, and in the Ukraine, 8.5 million hectares. High targets have been set for production of wheat in the year of the 30th anniversary of the virginland farms in the eastern regions of the country. These are now completing preparation for the sowing. (1904 GMT)

19-21 Apr

LD220711 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-21 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 April

Kurst Oblast farmers have sown 100,000 hectares to sugar beet. (0400 GMT)

Saratov Oblast mechanizers have completed harrowing plowed land. Barley, oats and peas are being sown and top-dressing applied. (0430 GMT)

Cotton sowing is coming to an end in Tajikistan. The crop has been sown in an area of 280,000 hectares--that is, over 90 percent of the planned area. Early rains upset the work schedule but farm workers used their experience and efforts to catch up. Many farms have already started tilling the land between rows of shoots which have already appeared. (0430 GMT)

Harrowing of winter fallow has been completed in Saratov Oblast, and barley, oats and peas are now being sown. Sowing is now in progress in all Union republics. Grain and pulses have been sown on 14 million hectares. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops has been completed in North Ossetia. (1300 GMT)

The sowing effort in Kazakhstan is now proceeding on the second million hectares. Five oblasts have already sown areas in the south and southeast of the republic. Sowing of perennial grasses is continuing and work has started on sowing annual fodder crops. Mass rice and cotton sowing is underway in Chimkent Oblast. Sugar beet sowing has started in Dzhambul, Taldy Kurgan, and Alma Ata Oblasts. The first seeds for early spring crops have already been planted in Aktyubinsk and Karaganda Oblasts. Moisture retention work is expanding in northern areas of the republic and this work has already been completed on the first hundreds of thousands of hectares in Kustanay Oblast. (1330 GMT)

Kuybyshev Oblast is starting its sowing. Spring crops will be sown on 1.5 million hectares in the oblast this year. (2204 GMT)

20 April

Sowing is now in progress in all Union republics. Weather conditions are difficult; there is not enough moisture in the soil in many areas and so the emphasis is on moisture retention. In Saratov Oblast the enormous temperature fluctuations between night and day have held up the start of sowing work there. The spring fields will occupy an area of more than 4 million hectares and the best plots will be allotted to spring wheat, especially to hard varieties. This spring has been difficult in Altay Kray, too. Snow melted earlier than usual, in March, and the soil started to thaw. April frosts then set in, especially at night, reaching temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero [centigrade]. This threatens winter grain crops, especially winter rye, which takes up about 300,000 hectares. On the whole, however, conditions are improving and farms are ready for mass sowing of spring crops. A report from Tselinograd says weather has been erratic in Kazakhstan, too, with lots of rain and even snow, but farmers are quite pleased that at least there will be no shortage of moisture. (0100 GMT)

Mass sowing of flax has begun in Lithuania. The pledge is to sell to the state 150,000 tons of fiber. (2304 GMT)

21 April

Rye and winter wheat have survived the winter well in Altay and a good harvest is expected. Winter rye occupies over 300,000 hectares in the highland and steppe areas of Altay. Fertilization is to start now. (0004 GMT)

Field work is starting in Orenburg Oblast; soil is being prepared for sowing. (0030 GMT)

Mass sowing of rice began today in the main rice-growing areas of the Kuban. The crop occupies 170,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

In Stavropol Kray, the area for corn is being increased by 20,000 hectares this year. (1100 GMT)

Winter crops are doing well in Altay. Mineral fertilizer is being applied. (1100 GMT)

CSO: 1824/395

## MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

### BRIEFS

MASTERY ON SPRING FIELDS--Svetlograd (Stavropol Kray), 23 Mar (TASS)--The machine operators of Petrovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray, who today completed the sowing of spring grains, exhibited a high level of mastery in spring fields. Many local sovkhozes and kolkhozes found 3 days sufficient to sow all grain seed. Such is the effect of concentrating all soil-cultivating and sowing technology in large complexes ahead of time. In addition to the quotas for 3 years of the current five-year plan the rayon's enterprises poured 45,000 tons of strong and valuable steppe wheats into state granaries. The obligation for the current season is to again surpass the annual plan for the shipping of grain to elevators. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 1] 8228

WORKING ON SCHEDULE--Stavropol, 2 Mar (TASS)--The grain farmers of the Stavropol steppe are ready to complete all operations in the spring fields according to the most productive schedule. Today they completed the formation of complex sowing units. In the course of shock spring work in honor of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet the kray has repaired about 14,000 tractors, 25,000 sowers and the entire essential soil-cultivation inventory. It is the duty of Stavropol farmers to sell the state no fewer than 1,960,000 tons of grain during the fourth year of the five-year plan. Moreover, it is planned that over half of the grain that is shipped to state granaries will be of strong and valuable varieties. The seasonal load on tractor units was significantly increased by the caprices of nature. The fact is that because of a dry fall some of the shoots on plantations of winter crops turned out to be weak and because of a snowless winter there were dust storms over the plowland of a number of enterprises. However, the availability of readied technology and its use in large complexes allows farmers to sow spring crops and overhaul winter crops in a manner organized as never before and in less than a week's time. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 1] 8228

HARMONIOUS WORK--Stavropol, 20 Mar (TASS)--The machine operators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Stavropol Kray have begun the mass undersowing and resowing of grain crops on almost half a million hectares which were weakened after a snowless winter with hurricane-force winds. In addition to sowing units for winter crops units have been brought out everywhere to retain moisture in the soil and to hoe the formed crust. Competition has begun among machine operators for the maximal use of technical possibilities of equipment and

for increasing labor productivity. Despite weather difficulties the kray's grain farmers are full of decisiveness to deal with the indicated socialist obligations of the current year--to pour no fewer than 1,960,000 tons of grain into state granaries. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 1] 8228

SEED PREPARATION WORK--Frunze, 3 Sep--This year the farmers of Kirghizia are sowing approximately 260,000 hectares in winter crops. The seed has already been laid away with a reserve. A majority of the rayons in the Chu River Valley and also in Osh and Talas oblasts are ahead of schedule in cleaning this seed. The farmers in Moskovskiy, Kantskiy and Sokulukskiy Rayons have improved all of their seed to a high sowing condition. Other rayons throughout the republic intend to complete this work prior to 15 September. Here the plans call for the harvest of winter grain crops next year to be increased by an average of 2-3 quintals through the use of high grade seed. /by I. Masaulov/ [Text/ [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Sep 83 p 1/ 7026

PLANS FOR RICH HARVEST--The farmers in Issyk-Kul Oblast have commenced their mass sowing of winter crops. At the same time, they are continuing to harvest their grain crops, corn for silage, potatoes and vegetables. The first days of September were very capricious and marked by frequent and sharp changes in the weather. In view of this fact, the farmers are striving to make maximum use of each good hour of time. The creative use of the experience of the workers in Ipatovskiy Rayon is proving to be of assistance in achieving a high level of productivity. The pause between harvesting the crops and preparing the fields for sowing has been eliminated. The oblast's farmers are increasing the return from their grain fields in a planned manner. This year almost all of the farms, having obtained a rich harvest, over-fulfilled their socialist obligations for selling grain to the state. A reliable foundation is being established for the 4th year of the five-year plan: the arable land is being fertilized abundantly and receiving ample amounts of moisture. [Text/ [Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Sep 83 p 1/ 7026

SPECIALIZED SEED FARMS--In the controversial report entitled "A Generous Field," published in the newspaper on 21 October of this year, vital questions associated with the development of seed production and increasing grain production throughout the republic were raised. A number of rayons and oblasts, including Issyk-Kul Oblast, were criticized for their weak use of the reserves available for improving seed production operations. The secretary of the Issyk-Kul Oblast Party Committee reported that the article was discussed during a production conference for workers attached to the agronomic service for the oblast and rayons, with the participation of the chairmen of the RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ councils. Specific measures were developed for expanding the sowings of promising grain crop varieties and converting seed production over to an industrial basis. It is believed that the

implementation of these measures will improve the supply of seed of high reproductions for the farms and promote growth in the productivity of the oblast's grain fields. The sowing of winter crops in Issyk-Kul Oblast this autumn was carried out using 1st and 2d class seed, with highly productive regionalized varieties of wheat being sown -- Bazostaya-1, Przheval'skaya and Eritrospermum-80. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses were supplied with adequate quantities of spring grain crop seed. The sowings of the promising Nadya barley variety will be expanded in the spring to 17,000 hectares or by a factor of five. Spetssemkhoses /specialized seed farms/ have been created in all rayons throughout the oblast for the production of cereal grain crop seed on an industrial basis. They are engaged in the propagation of elite seed, with the subsequent sale of such seed to the remaining farms. By a decision of the rayispolkoms /rayon executive committees/, all of the spetskhoses /specialized farms/ have been released from having to sell commodity grain to the state. The work of the spetssemkhoses, with regard to supplying the oblast's grain growers with seed for promising varieties, is under the control of the Agricultural Department of the Issyk-Kul Oblast Party Committee.  
/Text/ /Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 p 2/ 7026

SNOW RESERVES OF MOISTURE--Frunze--The hydrometeorologists of Kirghizia have commenced their preparations for the winter season -- they have completed their first working flight into the mountains. It is very important for the farmers to be aware of the supplies of snow in the Tyan'-Shan' mountain range. Indeed, one finds here a type of water reservoir for all of Central Asia and a considerable portion of Kazakhstan. Taking into account the quantity of snow available, the field crop growers coordinate the consumption of irrigation water and the volumes of water accumulation in the artificial reservoirs. The studies encompass the entire territory of the republic. During the winter, the hydrometeorologists conduct observations in 18 of the principal river basins. The Frunze and Tashkent forecasters use the data in their computations. By spring the field workers have obtained accurate information not only on the water resources but also on the possible movements of snow avalanches and mud-laden torrents. /Text/ /Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Oct 83 p 2/ 7026

NEW WINTER WHEAT VARIETY--Frunze--It is difficult to grow cereal grain crops on dry non-irrigated land in southern Kirghizia. An acute shortage of moisture and high temperatures often negate the efforts of the farmers. The plant breeders at the Kirghiz Scientific Production Association for Farming have created a new variety of winter wheat -- Frunzenskaya-60. This variety retains the productive qualities of the Mironovo wheats and the vitality of semi-desert cereal grains. As shown during testing, this variety forms a fine ear even under conditions involving high temperatures and limited amounts of moisture and it furnishes a yield of 50 quintals of grain per hectare and on irrigated lands -- more by a factor of 1.5. In addition, the new variety is early ripening, it is resistant to various diseases and it does not lodge. Farms have been singled out where this year the new variety will be sown for propagation purposes over a considerable area. /by I. Masaulov/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 3/ 7026

AERIAL TOP DRESSING APPLIED--Frunze--The pilots of agricultural aviation have completed applying a top dressing to the winter crops in the Chu River Valley.

Up to 2 quintals of mineral fertility stimulators have been applied to each of 74,000 hectares. This agricultural method produces an average increase of up to 5 quintals of grain. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 1/ 7026

GRAIN CROP TOP DRESSING--Frunze, 20 Mar--A top dressing applied by the field crop growers in Kirghizia will accelerate the development of the winter crop sowings. Approximately 2 quintals of fertilizer have been applied to each of 250,000 hectares of land. Using the ground method for applying mineral fertilizers, which is more effective on small areas, the farmers created all-round fertility detachments which operate on the basis of a single order. Double shift operations have been organized for the machine operators. Since the beginning of the growing season, the grain growers have applied a second top dressing to the cereal grain crops and this will make it possible to raise the cropping power of the grain crops by 3-5 quintals per hectare. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 1/ 7026

7026  
CSO: 1824/306



## LIVESTOCK

### UZBEK 1984 LIVESTOCK, FEED, FRUIT-VEGETABLE OBLIGATIONS SPELLED OUT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Mar 84 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Uzbek agricultural workers, putting into practice the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the following plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, successfully concluded the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. A good harvest of cotton and other agricultural products was obtained under adverse weather conditions and was carried out in an organized manner, and socialist commitments were met for the sale of production to the government.

There was a rich harvest of vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, fruits and grapes. In the sovkhozes and Koilkhozes, 3.7 million tons of fruits and vegetables were produced--590,000 tons over the plan.

Animal husbandry developed further. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in all types of livestock and poultry, their productivity increased, herd reproduction improved and there was a consolidation of the fodder base in animal husbandry. The plans for the sale of animal production to the state were exceeded.

The successes achieved were the result of the great help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the subsequent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the increased mastery of cotton growers and all rural workers, the harmonious work of agricultural, water-management and procurement organizations and transportation enterprises, and the purposeful organizational and mass-political work carried out by party, Soviet and agricultural organs as well as trade-union and Komsomol organizations.

The republic's agricultural workers, conforming to the decisions of the December (1983) and February (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the conclusions and directions included in the address of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and extensively developing socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the UzSSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, are putting into operation new reserves and opportunities, are specifying even higher frontiers and are accepting the following socialist commitments for 1984:

For the Main Administration for Interfarm Livestock Enterprise UzSSR  
(Uzglavmezhkhkhozshivpregpriyatiye) Receive 17,000 tons of weight gain at  
interfarm livestock enterprises.

Increase the number of cattle being grown and fattened to 135,000 head; ensure  
an average daily weight gain of 760 grams for fattening bovine cattle and 550  
grams for raising cattle.

Sell 60,000 head of cattle with an average live weight per head of 410 kg for  
meat to the account of the participating farms of the cooperative; deliver 98  
percent of all cattle better fed than average.

Increase labor productivity by 3 percent.

Raise and sell 15,000 head of replacement heifers to the participating farms.

Receive R1.5 million of above-plan profit.

For the Main Administration for the Livestock Procurement Industry UzSSR  
(Uzglavzogotzhivprom) Fodder Production

Produce 50,000 tons of grain of all varieties for the needs of animal  
husbandry; a total of 155,000 tons of coarse fodders, including 40,000 tons of  
hay, 50,000 tons of haylage and 40,000 tons of straw; a total of 185,000 tons  
of succulent fodders, including 170,000 tons of silage; and 175,000 tons of  
green fodders.

Procure 110,000 tons of food by-products and industrial wastes for animal  
feeding.

Ensure the preparation of 40,000 tons of chlorella.

#### Animal Husbandry

Produce (sale) 70,000 tons of meat of all types of cattle and poultry,  
including 27,000 tons to the harms-suppliers on an interfarm basis.

Fatten for delivery of the meat to the processing industry: 225,000 head of  
cattle, 300,000 hogs and 300,000 sheep and goats.

Obtain average daily weight gains of fattening cattle: 700 grams for cattle,  
550 grams for hogs, 100 grams for sheep and goats.

Attain an average delivery weight per head of cattle sold for meat: 400 kg  
for cattle, 112 kg for hogs, 50 kg for sheep and goats.

Lower the production cost of meat by 10 percent relative to the planned cost;  
reduce the feed expenditure by 5 percent; reduce labor expenditures by 10  
percent. Increase labor productivity by 5 percent in 1984.

Bring the total volume of meat purchases and procurement up to 320,000 tons, and its deliveries to the meat-processing industry to 241,700 tons.

For the Production Association "Ptitseprom" Under the Council of Ministers UzSSR

Produce 890 million eggs, including 5 million above the plan.

Produce 35,000 tons of poultry meat, including 1,000 tons above the plan.

Sell to the government 830,000 eggs and 35,000 tons of poultry meat.

Bring the initial number of laying hens up to 5 million for 1 January 1985; obtain 186 eggs per laying hen.

Increase the survival rate of chicks 1 percent relative to the plan.

Reduce feed expenditures for poultry-raising production by 2 percent against the plan. Increase labor productivity to 1 percent above plan and lower the production cost by 0.5 percent.

Increase the production of vitamin grass meal to 11,000 tons and that of meat-bone meal to 2,000 tons.

For the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry UzSSR

Produce 150,000 tons of grain, 186,000 tons of fruit, 510,000 tons of grapes, 448,000 tons of vegetables, 115,000 tons of potatoes and 48,000 tons of cucurbits.

Grow 11,200 tons of very early vegetables in hothouses and under cold frames.

Deliver to the government: 63,000 tons of grain, 164,000 tons of fruit, 382,000 tons of grapes, 415,000 tons of vegetables, including 14,500 tons of green spices and other unusual crops. Also deliver 4,100 tons of dry fruits, 10,500 tons of seedless grapes, 88,000 tons of potatoes and 40,000 tons of cucurbits.

From each hectare obtain 70 quintals of fruit, 105 quintals of grapes, 250 quintals of vegetables, 120 quintals of potatoes and 160 quintals of cucurbits.

Lay out 22,000 hectares of new gardens and vineyards.

In the nurseries of the sovkhozes, grow 15 million grape plants. To eliminate thin spots, set out 650,000 fruit seedlings and 1.5 million young grape plants. Trellis 17,000 hectares of fruit-bearing vineyards.

Guarantee the plan for delivering fruit to the all-union local trade fund, including the city of Tashkent, at the established times and with good quality.

Bring the level of mechanization up to 59 percent in horticulture, 76 percent in viniculture, 80 percent in vegetable growing and 65 percent in animal husbandry.

Increase the number of head of cattle to 133,000, including 43,100 cows; increase the number of hogs to 17,500, sheep and goats to 267,000 and poultry to 600,000, including 310,000 layer hens.

Produce in the system's sovkhoses: 16,500 tons of meat, 92,500 tons of milk and 31 million eggs.

Deliver to the government 14,000 tons of meat, 79,400 tons of milk, 22.5 million eggs and 280 tons of wool.

On subsidiary farms, increase the number of cattle to 800 head, hogs to 350, sheep and goats to 2,050 and poultry to 6,000. Produce 120 tons of meat and 200 tons of milk.

Obtain an average of 2,650 kg of milk per cow; increase the average delivery weight per head of cattle to 400 kg, per hog to 110 kg and per sheep to 45 kg.

Improve herd reproduction; from 100 females obtain 85 calves, 2,600 piglets, 112 lambs and kids.

Procure 460,000 tons of coards fodder, including 170,000 tons of hay; and 380,000 tons of succulent fodder, including 315,000 tons of silage. Produce 12,500 tons of vitamin grass.

Increase labor productivity to 1 percent above plan and reduce the production cost of agricultural production by 0.5 percent.

Obtain R500,000 of above-plan profit.

Produce 20 mub. (million standard cans) of canned goods and 5,000 decaliters of cognac above plan; produce 2 million decaliters and process 1 million decaliters of wind distillates. Develop 10 new product varieties.

Obtain an annual savings of \$320,000 from the introduction of proposals for improved efficiency.

Introduce 12 measures in new technology, including 10 automatic, semiautomatic and mechanized flow lines. Reduce the proportion of manual labor by 1.1 percent. Increase labor productivity at industrial enterprises to 1 percent above the established plan and ensure a reduction of 0.5 percent in production costs.

Ensure the early putting into operation of production line LU-3 at Novotashkentskom Canning Combine, Ferganskom Canning Plant and at the branch of the Andizhanskogo Canning Plant. Put into operation capacities for producing 13 mub. (million standard cans) of fruit-vegetable canned goods at the Agro-Industrial Complex imeni Kirov.

Save 15,000 tons of standard fuel, 31,420 gigacalories of thermal energy, 5 million kwh of electric energy, 1,820 tons of gasoline, 1,430 tons of diesel fuel, 160 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 270 tons of cement and 620 cubic meters of timber materials.

Ahead of schedule, 25 December, fulfill the plan for capital investments and assimilate an additional R3 million in capital investments by the end of the year. Above the annual plan, introduce a total area of 2,000 square meters of housing and 15 kilometers of hard-surfaced roads.

Prepare 2,000 new workers; increase the qualifications of 2,100 workers and 400 engineering technical employees and workers.

Include no fewer than 13,900 persons in economic training.

Fulfill the annual plan for production volume by 21 December; exceed planned production by R20 million and effect sales of R9 million. Fulfill the annual plan for goods turnover by 28 December and sell to the population R600,000 in goods above plan. Increase the production volume by 2.6 percent relative to 1983.

9746

CSO: 1824/316

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### POTENTIAL, FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKH NEW LANDS DISCUSSED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13, Mar 84 p 5

/Article by Yu. N. Trofimov, secretary to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "New Tasks for the Virgin Land Farms"/

/Text/ The annals of the country of the soviets contains many bright and impressive pages. One such page concerns the virgin land era, which began in 1954. In response to direction provided by the party, approximately 42 million hectares of land which had remained unused for centuries were plowed up in an unprecedented short period of time. History cannot provide any other examples of this type. During this period, 25 million hectares of virgin land and long fallow land have been mastered in Kazakhstan. These lands were improved by representatives from all of the fraternal republics.

In the greeting delivered to the virgin land workers by the CPSU Central Committee upon the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the commencement of the mass development of the virgin lands, a high grade was assigned to this endeavor. The greeting stated that the virgin lands have become a remarkable school for civil fervor and patriotism and for providing labor and ideological-moral training for hundreds of thousands of representatives of the Leninist Komsomol. It has become a powerful accelerating factor for developing the republic's economy, science and culture. During these years, new cities, industrial centers, railroads, highways, water mains and electric power lines appeared on the map of Kazakhstan and hundreds of sovkhoses were created in areas where nomads formerly roamed.

Today Kazakhstan is one of the country's leading grain areas. Whereas prior to the development of the virgin lands the republic sold from one to one and a half million tons of grain annually to the state, in recent years the figure has increased to 15-16 or more million tons. At the present time, Kazakhstan occupies second place in the country, after the RSFSR, in terms of grain purchases and in terms of grain marketability -- first place. The republic occupies third place in the country in meat and egg production and it is inferior only to the Russian Federation in the sale of wool to the state.

The virgin land has accelerated the development of all branches of the agroindustrial complex. Agricultural machine building and the chemical, mixed feed and microbiological branches of industry have been created and are undergoing further development today in Kazakhstan and the network of elevators

and meat and dairy, food and other enterprises associated with the rural areas has been expanded. Rural and aquicultural construction are being carried out on an extensive scale. At the present time, 33 percent of the fixed capital of the republic's entire national economy is concentrated in its agroindustrial complex.

#### In Collaboration With Science

The development of large tracts of land required the use of a new approach with regard to the agricultural practices employed in the cultivation of agricultural crops and the development of the virgin land's own system of farming. During the initial years devoted to mastering the virgin lands it became clear that the traditional methods for working the land were unacceptable, since the soil is subject to drought and wind erosion conditions. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan directed the efforts of the scientists towards searching for new methods. A soil-protective system of farming was developed which made it possible, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, to eliminate the sharp changes in cropping power. The collective at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Grain Economy, under the direction of Academician A.I. Barayev, made a great contribution towards the development of this system. For his work, Barayev was awarded the title of Lenin Prize Laureate.

The soil-protective system makes it possible to convert virgin land farming over to the path of intensive development. This was clearly borne out by the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, which were marked by difficult weather conditions. Nevertheless, the country made a worthy contribution towards augmenting the country's grain resources. During this period the farmers of Kazakhstan added to the granaries of the homeland more than 2.5 billion poods of grain, or 853 million poods annually. During more favorable periods, the homeland was supplied with the Kazakhstan billion poods annually. During the past extremely complicated year, 908 billion poods of grain were sold to the state.

The virgin land is the country's principal supplier of high quality strong and durum varieties of wheat, used for the production of the more valuable flour products. Thus we are exerting a great amount of effort in the interest of increasing the sale of such wheat to the state. Last year, strong and durum wheats constituted more than 80 percent of the overall volume of procurements, whereas 5 years ago the figure did not exceed 70 percent.

Improvements are taking place in the quality of the animal husbandry products. A considerable portion of the livestock is being shipped to the meat combines in a high state of nutrition. This was achieved as a result of better care, feeding and maintenance for the animals. Today, for example, the average weight for one head of cattle sold to the state in the republic is more than 400 kilograms and in Kustanay Oblast -- in excess of 450 kilograms.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan is urging the agricultural scientists to participate more effectively in solving the Food Program and in developing progressive technologies for further improving the zonal systems for agricultural management and intensifying the economic control levers.

## Reserves for Intensification

For the current five-year plan, the republic has been assigned the task of raising the gross yield of grain to 28-29 million tons, meat production -- to 1.2-1.3 million and milk -- to 5 million tons. At the present time, taking into account the natural-climatic conditions, we have formed large specialized agricultural zones. But a decisive trend for agriculture in the republic has been and continues to be that of grain production. Here a large reserve is that of introducing scientifically sound crop rotation plans into operations. The complete mastering of such plans will make it possible for the republic to obtain 1-1.5 million additional tons of grain annually.

One important reserve in farming is that of improving the efficiency of irrigated lands. Occupying 5 percent of the arable land, the irrigated lands are furnishing more than one fourth of all field crop husbandry output. However, by no means is maximum use being made of these lands. On many farms, especially in the new regions of irrigation, work has still not been completed with regard to developing the agricultural practices to be employed and there is a shortage of trained personnel. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan has approved the long-term program for the development of land reclamation work through the year 2000, a program which calls for a further expansion in the irrigated areas and improved use of them.

Many complicated problems exist in the area of seed production. Approximately 97.5 percent of our grain crop areas are being sown using high quality seed and new and highly productive varieties of spring wheat are being introduced into operations -- Omskaya-9, Tselinnaya-21, Almaz, Nakat and others. But a considerable proportion of the varieties being used in the virgin land regions were bred many years ago and are in need of renovation. And the efforts of the scientists are being directed towards achieving this at the present time.

Another reserve is the efficient use of mineral fertilizers. In the virgin land oblasts, extensive use is being made of mineral fertilizer applications in granule form and also complex mineral fertilizers in small dosages, simultaneously with the sowing of grain crops. Last year, this method was employed for fertilizing almost 9 million hectares of sowings. And this had a positive effect on growth in cropping power.

The republic possesses considerable potential for making a more substantial contribution towards the use of chemical processes in agricultural production, with use being made of large supplies of raw materials. However, this work is being seriously impeded by a number of unresolved problems, which today are holding back an increase in the production of fertilizers. This includes shortcomings in capital construction, which we are attempting to correct, and the most important of these -- the absence of the technology required for processing phosphate raw materials, especially in the Karatau Basin. In solving this problem, we hope to receive more effective assistance from the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

Work is being carried out in connection with the more efficient use of organic fertilizers. Last year, more than 30 million tons were applied to the fields and over the course of the next 2 years this figure will be raised to 42-45 million tons.



In the case of animal husbandry, priority attention must be given to creating a strong feed base through the intensification of feed production and improving the cropping power of forage crops, such that each farm will be fully capable of satisfying its own animal husbandry requirements for feed. In the process, the plans call for a structural improvement in the feed balance that will make it possible to realize an economy in the use of grain. More productive and valuable crops, especially from a protein standpoint, such as peas, rape, soybeans, alfalfa and clover are being introduced into operations on a more extensive basis out on the feed fields.

#### Economic Levers

Economic control methods occupy a central place in the campaign to achieve efficient production operations. Special attention has been given to this problem in the decisions handed down during the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech delivered during the Plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko.

Within the system of measures aimed at raising the efficiency of production operations and strengthening cost accounting work, special importance is being attached to the introduction of progressive forms for organization, wages and labor and, in particular, for collective contracts. At the present time, there are more than 6,200 brigades and 8,300 teams operating on the basis of collective contracts and by the end of the five-year plan their number will have increased even more.

The brigade headed by V. Butym at the Turgay Sovkhoz-Technical School has operated on the basis of a contract for a number of years. Here 4,000 hectares of arable land have been assigned to the care of 13 machine operators. Each year the brigade's grain crop cropping power is 3-4 quintals per hectare higher and labor expenditures per unit of output lower by a factor of three than the average for the sovkhoz. Many such examples can be cited for farms in Kustanay, Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan and other oblasts.

#### Concern for Personnel

In solving the problems of the agroindustrial complex, the republic's party organizations are guided by the instruction handed down by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko, regarding the fact that when the party committees concern themselves with a farm, they must also display concern primarily for the personnel. Remarkable cadres of personnel have been developed in the virgin lands, the experience of which the party organizations are striving to make available to a broad range of specialists. Innovative work is being performed by such virgin land brigade leaders as M. Dovzhik, N. Malgazhdarov, V. Akulenko and tractor operators K. Donenbayeva, N. Gellert and V. Smykalova. For it is these individuals and many other grain growers in the steppe kray that have become pioneers in the use of the brigade contract method and in large-group utilization of equipment.

Among the leaders whose experience is being taught to many others, mention should be made first of all of the directors of the sovkhozes Krasnoyarskiy -- D. Burbakha, Moskalevskiy -- M. Karpov, Zadar'inskiy -- B. Shukurbekov, imeni

Gazeta Pravda -- V. Shubin and Ishimskiy -- B. Nurtazin and the chairmen of the kolkhozes 40 Let Oktyabr' -- N. Golovatskiy, imeni 30-Letiya Kazakh SSR -- Ya. Gering and many others. These leaders possess a fine sense for new undertakings, they view the future as calling for the development of their farms and they achieve high results even during very unfavorable years.

However, we still have sovkhos and kolkhoz leaders who are attempting to shift their concerns over to the shoulders of the party and soviet organs. Meanwhile some of the party committees are following their example and offering minor support. We are striving to improve the style of party leadership. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "The Work of the Party Organization at the Kolkhoz Put' K Kommunizmu in Fedorovski Rayon, Kustanay Oblast in Carrying Out the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee" represents a specific program for the communists and all rural party organizations.

The party organizations of the sovkhos 30 Let Oktyabrya in Chimkent Oblast, Chernyshevskiy, Lomonosovskiy and Batalinskiy in Kustanay Oblast, Chistovskiy in North Kazakhstan Oblast and others have accumulated fine experience in exerting an influence on economic activity. Their work has been distinguished by an ability to organize the personnel for solving the most important tasks and for creating an atmosphere of intolerance of shortcomings in each sector.

#### New Equipment For the Fields

The most complete and efficient use of the potential of the virgin lands involves many problems, the solutions for which are dependent upon the union ministries and departments. This is not the first year that a discussion has taken place concerning the development and production of wide-swath equipment for the virgin land farms. The designers at the Yaroslavl Motor Plant created the Step' self-propelled harvester, which has a 16-meter operating width. I saw it during the course of testing being carried out on fields in Kokchetav Oblast. It left a very fine impression. Even preliminary estimates indicate that use of the Step' harvester in place of the 6-meter harvesters presently in use will raise labor productivity by a factor of 1.6. In turn, this will make it possible to reduce the size of the republic's combine pool by almost 20,000 units and the number of combine and harvester operators -- by 30,000 individuals. It is the hope of the virgin land workers that Minsel'khosmash /Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building/ will respond to their request and commence the production of this very promising machine.

Or allow me to cite still another example. We are obtaining the principal bulk of our feed from natural haying and pasture lands and this requires the cutting down of grass on 30 million hectares. Meanwhile, the existing hay-harvesting equipment is of a low productivity nature and this tends to extend the feed procurement periods to 90-120 days. We need highly productive wide-swath equipment of the SKP-10 type of self-propelled mowing machine, ganged with a rake, which compared to the existing technology for harvesting grasses is making it possible to lower labor expenditures by one half and fuel consumption -- by twofold. In addition, it raises labor productivity by one third. However the production of this mowing machine is being expanded only slowly.

The present period is a tense one for the virgin land workers. They are making preparations for the spring sowing and they are completing their livestock wintering operations in an organized manner. The sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers, the farm specialists and all workers attached to the agroindustrial complex are directing their efforts towards multiplying the successes already achieved and honorably carrying out the tasks assigned by the 26th congress of our party and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS REVIEW APK PROBLEMS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 28 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Report by N.Kopanev, Yu.Savin, and N.Skorolupov: "High Return on Economic Potential -- All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] The All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex [APK] continued its work in Moscow yesterday. The people in attendance greeted comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V. I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, and M.I. Ryzhkov with prolonged applause.

Participants at the conference thoroughly discussed the pressing problems of party, Soviet, and economic organs to raise the economic efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. They took note of the importance of the points and conclusions contained in the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. U. Chernenko at the conference and the report by M. S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The main way to accomplish plans is to speed up the transition of agriculture to intensive development and significantly increase the return from the economic potential that has been created in rural areas. This demands an improvement in the activity of agroindustrial associations, a rise in the level of all economic work, broad introduction of cost accounting and the collective contract, and the use of other economic levers. The importance and urgency of improving management and the economic mechanism and raising the level of economic thinking among personnel were emphasized.

The newspaper today is publishing a report on statements by participants at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex.

Participants at the conference unanimously noted the beneficial effect of those major socioeconomic measures which were defined by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Convincing examples were given of

growth in production, strengthening of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy, and great social changes in the countryside.

#### Intensification and the Collective Contract

This refers to consolidating and intensifying positive trends and increasing the contribution of each labor collective in the countryside to carrying out the national Food Program. This is even more important because many farms are in debt to the state, having fallen significantly short in production of output. Evidence of the great opportunities that exist for increasing the yield of the fields and the productivity of livestock units, raising labor productivity, and reducing prime cost can be seen in the uncalled-for variation in the levels of these indicators, even between farms located in identical production conditions.

These contrasts are a result of different levels of economic activity, which also means different return on the material, labor, and financial resources which agriculture and its associated sectors have. That is why the task posed by the party of maximum use of existing production potential is so timely. It was emphasized at the conference that we must organize work so that every hectare of land, each ruble invested in fixed capital, each kilogram of fertilizer, feed, fuel, and other resources, and each working hour gives the maximum return.

One of the main lines of action in this work is always following the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. It is proper, therefore, that participants at the All-Union conference devoted considerable attention to questions of introducing progressive forms of labor organization and payment, above all the collective contract. After all, it is precisely in the link, brigade, and livestock unit that the foundations of efficient material-technical resources are laid.

Many collectives are distinguished by their orientation to initiative and socialist enterprise, to increasing responsibility, and to searching creatively for ways that lead to the best final result with minimum expenditures.

A.I. Gurina's link of the Mir Kolkhoz in Torzhokskiy Rayon of Kalinin Oblast is one of these. The link leader told participants at the conference that the kolkhoz was a winner in all-Union socialist competition for 1983 results and was awarded a challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the all-Union Komsomol.

People at the farm devoted special attention to introducing the collective contract. At first the links worked in their own fields only from 1 April to 1 November. In the fall of 1982 they began work under a contract in the winter period as well for the first time. Machine operators are repairing the equipment and hauling organic and mineral fertilizer. During this period they receive five rubles for each day at work. The year-round contract is a new matter for the kolkhoz, but a promising one.

In 1983 the link successfully fulfilled all plan assignments. They received 9.6 quintals of flax fiber, 178.7 quintals of potatoes, and 57.3 quintals of perennial grass hay. They produced 69,000 rubles of gross output per link member compared to at plan of 51,500. The average monthly earnings of link members were more than 300 rubles.

Machine operators had greater incentive to work with this kind of labor organization. They understood that if every person would work his hardest, the land would repay the efforts of the collective generously. Each person works where the link needs him, substituting for one another and helping out when necessary. The organization of comprehensive mechanized links on a contract basis, A.I. Gurina emphasizes, and the success of their work depend greatly on the managers and specialists. If they are not afraid to take on the additional burdens of organizational and indoctrination work among machine operators and if they think about the future, the links will thrive.

More examples of this type could be given, which is natural. In the year that has passed since the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which discussed the problems of introducing the collective contract, the number of collectives using the progressive form of economic activity has increased sharply.

The beginning of the phase of large-scale introduction of the collective contract provided good examples of organizational work by party, Soviet, and economic organs. The experience of Belgorod Oblast, among others is interesting.

"Last year," said A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of the Belgorod Oblast party committee, "contract collectives worked 70 percent of the land at farms of the oblast and produced three-quarters of gross crop farming output. As the result of more efficient use of machinery and tractors and careful conservation of fuel they saved about 10 million rubles, and labor expenditures were reduced by almost three million worker-hours. The great economic efficiency of the collective contract can also be felt strongly at the livestock units.

"The collective contract played a substantial part in the system of measures adopted to strengthen the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy: their net income exceeded 314 million rubles last year, 27.6 million rubles more than planned. Whereas 70 percent of the farms lost money in 1982, last year almost half made a profit. The level of profitability was 31 percent. The oblast party committee is trying to increase the scale of planned introduction of the collective contract."

In his statement, first secretary of the Surkhandar'ya Oblast party committee A.K. Karimov emphasized that all the production collectives in crop farming were already working on a contract basis last year and the contract had begun to be introduced in animal husbandry. The progressive form of labor organization and payment made it possible to increase the yield per irrigated hectare 2.4 times in three years.

Farms of the oblast are trying to take maximum account of distinctive local features in the development of production. Last year they combined brigades which work on one crop rotation area. Sections have now become the main production subdivision at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast. The oblast party committee and rayon party committees have taken the organization of sections under special control. There are 554 crop rotation sections organized at farms of the oblast, and they include 3,206 brigades. They have only the essential management apparatus there today. As a result of switching to the system of crop rotation sections more than 3,000 people have been freed for the oblast as a whole.

It was also mentioned at the conference that not all party, Soviet, and economic organs are working adequately on incorporating the progressive form of labor organization and payment yet. Indeed, let us look at the RSFSR. In general, said agriculture minister V.P. Nikonov, the number of contract brigades, livestock units, and links has grown. But in Voronezh, Orenburg, and certain other oblasts some of the links fell apart because of a hurried, formalistic approach taken when organizing them. At some farms in Kirov, Volgograd, and Rostov Oblasts the pricelists for output were incorrectly calculated, which reduced the incentive of crop farmers to improve the results of economic activity.

The interests of further development of the collective contract necessitate rigorous compliance with its fundamental principles. We are referring to such important requirements as the voluntary principle in the formation of contract brigades and links, compulsory conclusion and rigorous observance of contracts, giving collectives the essential independence, and active participation by crop and livestock farmers in production management. A great deal depends on how well the composition of the subdivision is defined and the amount of land or livestock, equipment, and other resources assigned to it. The speakers emphasized the wisdom of putting the brigade or link in charge of not particular crops, but an entire crop rotation or assortment of crops. Choosing sound forms of material incentive for labor is one of the most important issues.

B.M. Isayev, chairman of the Tatarskaya ASSR Council of the Agroindustrial Association, noted the great efficiency of the collective contract in combination with other forms of economic work in the countryside. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic have used progressively increasing price lists per quintal of output produced. The most active contract collectives in crop farming have proved to be cost-accounting subdivisions, on the condition that they are assigned crop rotation areas. The principles of material incentive for final results are used there to pay the wages of farm managers and specialists also.

#### Give Cost Accounting Relations Broad Scope

Many of the speakers discussed the need for consistent and universal introduction of cost accounting relations as a mandatory condition of efficient work by each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and all the other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex. A realistic and intensive plan, effective monitoring of its

performance, generous incentive for those who work economically, and a strict accounting with those who are wasteful and indifferent -- these are the essential conditions for the activity of each production subdivision.

A.F. Veprev, director of the Nazarovskiy Sovkhoz in Krasnoyarsk Kray, talked about this approach to the work at his farm. After skillfully determining capital investment strategy, they were able to achieve rational internal specialization and concentration of production. The procedure for managing each sector has been carefully thought through. All the production subdivisions have been switched to internal cost accounting. It is natural, therefore, that the farm economy is developing at a stable rate. The collective was a winner in all-Union socialist competition in 1983 for the seventh year in a row. Plans for the first three years of the five-year plan for sale to the state of grain, meat, and milk were significantly overfulfilled. In these three years the average yield of grain crops was more than 33 quintals per hectare, including 41.8 quintals during the last harvest.

The sovkhoz receives almost 12 million rubles of profit in a year with a profitability level of 186 percent. A quintal of grain there costs 4.5 rubles, while a quintal of milk is 15.7 rubles, a quintal of beef is 65.3 rubles, and a quintal of pork is 56.2 rubles.

The Put' k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz operates in Novoodesskiy Rayon of Nikolayev Oblast, not far from the Nazarovskiy Sovkhoz. In the last 10 years, the farm's chief economist Z. D. Kobzar' said, profitable production has been carried on there, receiving about one million rubles of net income each year. All economic work is directed to identifying reserves for increasing the production of output, reducing its prime cost, and raising labor productivity. They are steadily refining the internal planning system.

A collective contract is impossible without cost accounting. Since 1971 the farm has used a check system of accounts and, as experience shows, this is an effective form for increasing the effectiveness of the contract. The check system is 20-25 days ahead of bookkeeping and provides an element of operational control and a means to influence fulfillment of plans and eliminate identified shortcomings promptly.

Operational economic analysis of the economic activity of cost accounting subdivisions makes it possible to discuss the results of the analysis and take appropriate measures in time. At the farm today every brigade leader, and every rank-and-file member also, knows what the production of output costs and what expenditures the kolkhoz is incurring. According to the statute on material stimulation, collectives which have achieved production growth with lower expenditures receive material rewards.

"For many years our farm lost money," Kartan Begaliyev, chairman of the Alga Kolkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon of the Kirghiz SSR, said. "The decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of our party raised the morale of our kolkhoz members and forced them to recognize on a deep level that with conscientious work it is possible to solve all the problems of social and economic life at the farm. And their hopes were not deceived. Last year



the kolkhoz received more than one million rubles of net income. Profitability reached 69%.

"In one year we were able to mobilize many important reserves and put them into use. We revised the organization of labor and material and moral stimulation of kolkhoz members. All kolkhoz subdivisions were switched to internal accounting with the check form of mutual accounts. They began to work on the principle of contract collectives."

The farms whose representatives took part in the work of the all-Union conference operate under different conditions. But thanks to well-organized economic work, internal cost accounting has become a powerful factor in the struggle to fulfill plans and socialist obligations at many of them. Planning, accounting, and monitoring of economic activity is well organized there. The shop structure of management and the check system of accounts among subdivisions are finding increasingly broad application.

There are such farms in every republic and in every oblast and kray. Naturally, in many places they have become the base enterprises for propaganda and dissemination of the progressive method of economic activity. But, as was noted at the conference, the know-how of the leaders is often not disseminated at an adequate pace. At some kolkhozes and sovkhoses contract collectives do not receive assignments for reducing the prime cost of output and are not given incentive for conserving fuel, spare parts, and other material resources.

At a number of farms in the Nonchernozem Zone, Siberia, and other regions brigades, divisions, and livestock units either have not been switched to cost accounting or this work is done in a formalistic manner: during the year fulfillment of plans is not monitored, expenditures are not analyzed, thrifty personnel receive no incentive, and indifferent workers suffer no monetary penalties.

Such things are intolerable. That is why the responsibility of economists and farm managers, who are on the forward edge of the struggle for efficient use of public resources, is so great.

"Our farm," observed Braly Nurtazin, director of the Ishimskiy Sovkhoz in Turgay Oblast, "is located in the zone of risk crop farming, and it is far from simple to get harvests there. But understanding very well that the country expects from us not excuses, but output, and good-quality output, we try to overcome every caprice of nature by accumulated know-how, skill, an intelligent, creative approach to the use of scientific farming systems, and a love of the land. We have firmly adopted a soil-protective system which is based, of course, on crop rotations with a clean fallow field, and tilling the soil with implements without moldboards. Cost accounting and introduction of the collective contract are crucially important in raising production efficiency."

The speaker made a number of suggestions for improving economic relations with procurement organizations. In particular he thought that it is urgently necessary to sharply curtail grain processing at sovkhos threshing floors and, on the other hand, to load the capacities of elevators to the utmost.

### Improve the Economic Mechanism

Creative introduction of the contract and of cost accounting significantly increases the return from the economic potential that has been built in the countryside. It is equally important, many participant at the conference observed, to strive for coordinated action by all elements of the agroindustrial complex, to improve coordination in development of plans and making operational decisions, and to create favorable economic, social, and organizational conditions for efficient activity, by kolkhozes and sovkhozes above all, for they are the primary elements of socialist agriculture.

A.S. Subbotin, chairman of the council of the Pochep RAPO (Rayon Agroindustrial Association) of Bryansk Oblast, spoke about improving the production and economic relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and service enterprises and organizations. Taking advantage of favorable economic conditions, in its very first year the rayon agroindustrial association increased the production of gross agricultural output by 22 percent. Labor productivity rose by 21 percent. The plans for sale of the principal types of output were fulfilled and use of production capacities was improved at the enterprises and organizations included in the agroindustrial association.

The formation of a rayon agroindustrial association made it possible to take a differentiated approach to delivering plans for state purchases to the farms and to carry out a number of organizational and economic steps to refine internal and interfarm specialization and concentration. All of the farms have developed and are incorporating scientifically substantiated crop farming systems.

Strengthening the economies of unprofitable and low-profit farms is the most important line of RAPO action. The RAPO devotes special attention to increasing the accountability and material interests of service enterprises and organization for increasing production and procurement of agricultural output. Using the rights given it by statute, the association council reviewed and ratified volumes of work and services for enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, and other organizations that serve agriculture.

"But when speaking of the initial successes of RAPO activity," the speaker said, "we should also mention the unsolved problems which are slowing down the process of establishing the new form of managing agricultural production. For example, discussion is underway at all levels today about developing the enterprise and independence of the farms. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive hundreds of plan indicators and thousands of indicators are monitored by periodic statistical and bookkeeping reports. In addition, many indicators are given to Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, and other service organizations. We have to face great difficulties in planning capital investment and organizing construction. Many of the existing and newly instituted contracts were not adequately tested under actual conditions, are overloaded with specific legal requirements and do not insure an increase in mutual economic and, most important, personal responsibility and interests of the parties.

"The RAPO councils should be given greater rights to regulate contract relations and determine measures of personal accountability for material loss caused within the limits of existing law."

The speakers noted many councils of rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations in the country which are working hard and purposefully. At the same time, party and Soviet personnel and the managers and specialists at agroindustrial associations in numerous oblasts and rayons still have not adequately mastered the newly adopted normative documents. They do not have a clear idea of their rights and duties and therefore they act timidly and indecisively, out of habit waiting for the "command from above" and complaining that the new management bodies do not adequate rights.

Working determinedly to eliminate personnel turnover and petty supervision of enterprises, speakers said, it is essential to improve planning, skillfully combining territorial and sectorial interests and eliminating provincialism and departmental isolation.

The participants at the conference were interested in the work experience of the APK of the Belorussian SSR. In 1983, as Yu. M. Khusainov, chairman of the commission for questions of the agroindustrial complex of the Presidium of the BSSR Council of Ministers, reported in his statement, the volume of gross agricultural output in the republic increased 9.4 percent over the previous year. This growth was a result of improving economic management, revision of the economic mechanism, and giving greater attention to the intensive factors of growth.

Republic party committees are directing the new management bodies to establishing a business-like style and economic methods of management, and to insuring coordinated work by all elements of the agroindustrial complex.

The formation of agroindustrial associations together with elimination of superfluous, duplicate elements made it possible to simplify the management of agriculture and its associated sectors. The republic has worked out and is implementing comprehensive target programs for economic and social development of the countryside in the period until the year 2000.

Not all questions have been fully resolved yet, Yu. M. Khusainov noted. For example, the republic specializes in flax production and will continue to increase the volume of flax purchases. But because of inadequate attention from the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the sector for primary flax processing has plainly fallen behind.

Questions of the organization of labor and production, adjusting the economic mechanism of management, and establishing effective monitoring of plan fulfillment have also become paramount concerns in the work of the Ilishevskiy RAPO of the Bashkirskaya ASSR, A.I. Romanov, RAPO chairman, emphasized in his statement. Constant checks have been instituted on improving the quality of output produced and sold.

The statement of G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, was received with interest. The structure of

RAPO management in the republic is strictly coordinated with the structure at the center. Since departments were abolished at the republic level, there should not be departmental lack of coordination in the RAPO either. The associations of Sel'khoztekhnika and land improvement are being abolished in the rayons and receiving the status of enterprises. Then cooresponding functional services and positions as deputy for questions of mechanization and land improvement are being introduced in the RAPO structure. These people are directly responsible for the condition of this work as a whole and at each particular farm. The speaker raised the question of more precisely determining the production specialization of each region of the country.

A broad-scale economic experiment is being carried out in the Ukraine, within the system of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry. The ministry has 1,600 enterprises and produces output worth almost 11 billion rubles.

Speaking at the conference, I. A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, emphasized that broadening the rights of enterprises and associations and strengthening stimulation for good final results lead to a marked increase in the activism of working people. Suggestions are being received by workers about combining occupations and performing assignments with fewer personnel. The question of the shortage of workers has been taken off the agenda at many enterprises. In the first two months of this year they sold nine percent more output than in the same period of last year. All the growth in production was achieved through growth in labor productivity. For the first time plan assignments for volume of output sold taking account of delivery obligations were fulfilled. The speaker proposed enhancing the mobilizing role of plans and making them more balanced by resources. In planning, he remarked, we should begin from average annual indicators, not the highest indicators for particular years. Scientists of the republic have proposed a technique for calculating agrarian resource potential which makes it possible during planning and evaluating work results to take the capacities of farms, rayons, and oblasts into account more objectively.

Agricultural working people in Grodno Oblast attach particular significance to intensification of agriculture and more efficient use of capacities for increasing soil fertility, said L. G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Oblast party committee. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have sharply increased the application of organic fertilizer and refined the structure of planted areas; they are introducing progressive forms of organization and material stimulation of labor. All this makes it possible to increase the production of output from the fields and the farms.

V.F. Reznikov, chairman of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Kanevskiy Rayon of Krasnodar Kray, also devoted his talk to more efficient use of production capital. This kolkhoz is incorporating progressive technology, and not just in crop farming and animal husbandry. The farm has built capacities for primary processing of raw material, which made it possible to sharply reduce losses of output, give the country more valuable food products, and increase the income of the kolkhoz itself.

Life persistently demands a radical adjustment of relations between farms, on the one hand, and procurement organizations and processing enterprises, on the other. Many questions have accumulated here. For example, we know that, unlike the situation in other sectors of the national economy, in agriculture alone the quality of output is not determined by the sector itself, but by the procurement workers. This is their sole right, although the methods of evaluation are long out of date. Many new instruments to determine the quality of output have been devised, but procurement workers are not readily incorporating them.

A. I. Zuyev, chairman of the Shchuchinskiy Rayon Sel'khoztekhnika Association in Kokchetav Oblast, told about experience with comprehensive production-technical service to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They formed a group of engineers for technical operation of machinery and equipment in order to improve ties with the sovkhozes. This service is expected to work together with farm machine operators to follow a uniform technical policy and speed up scientific-technical progress in the fields and at the livestock farms.

A qualitatively new approach to solving economic problems of the countryside and coordinated, precise work by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations that belong to agroindustrial associations will make it possible to raise production efficiency significantly and multiply our efforts to fulfill the Food Program.

#### Raise the Level of Economic Thinking

The experience of the leading collectives demonstrates convincingly that successful realization of plans and socialist obligations depends above all on skillful work with personnel by party committees and economic bodies. The paramount tasks facing party, Soviet, and economic bodies were thoroughly discussed. Speakers expressed satisfaction at the goal of the party Central Committee of more precisely delineating the functions of these bodies. Examples were given where party rayon committees increasingly encroached on agricultural associations and where RAPO councils copied the "office" style of work of the former agricultural administrations of rayon executive committees. Complete support was expressed for the principles of management which were described in the report as unwavering and definitive.

"The level of activity of the agroindustrial associations," noted V. K. Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov Oblast CPSU Committee, "is determined by the qualitative composition of personnel. Where rayon, city, and oblast party committees have been able to train politically mature, competent, enterprising comrades and assign them to work, where the councils of agroindustrial associations receive daily support and attention, the work is going well and efficiency is high. In most of our rayons the councils of agroindustrial associations are headed by respected, knowledgeable people. They are all members of the bureaus of rayon and city party committees and deputies."

Economic growth is accompanied by significant changes in the living conditions of rural working people. Each year each farm builds 13-15 well-appointed apartments, lays asphalt roads, and erects new schools, hospitals, and institutions for children. The countryside is visibly changing its appearance and becoming

attractive. More and more young people are staying at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In just 1981-1983 the number of persons working in the countryside increased by 10,000. Party and Komsomol organizations are growing noticeably.

Inculcating economic thinking and the close interdependence of the economic, social, and spiritual progress of our society are becoming especially significant, participants in the economic conference emphasized. After all, it is impossible to raise the economy to a qualitatively new level without creating the essential social and ideological prerequisites for this. The Law on Labor Collectives was an important means of increasing the role of working people in production management. It helps raise the level of economic training and indoctrination of rural personnel and promotes development by them of the ability and need to work every day on questions of cost accounting, conserving material and labor resources, critical analysis of accomplished results, and active searching for reserves.

V. S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropol Kray CPSU Committee, spoke about the experience with economic and cultural development accumulated in the agrarian sector of the Stavropol region.

Introduction of the sectorial structure of management, the brigade contract, and industrial technologies enabled many kolkhozes to achieve good results. Production of output last year already reached 100,000 rubles per person in many mechanized detachments.

A major cause such as raising the efficiency and profitability of production will always face difficulties. The formulation and resolution of new, more complex problems requires overcoming inertia, discarding obsolete methods, and struggling actively against mismanagement and waste. Under these conditions the kray party committee is working hard with personnel, teaching them methods of economic management, and constantly increasing the role and accountability of rural rayon party committees and primary party organizations. The kray party committee sees large reserves for raising profitability in bringing lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses up to the level of the leaders. Agricultural managers and specialists are working hard to introduce scientifically substantiated crop farming systems, intensive technologies, the collective contract, and cost accounting.

Study of the situation in the local areas shows that at the present time each farm submits more than 5,000 reports and communications to different bodies each year. The volume of the industrial-financial plan and annual report has increased by roughly 50 percent in recent years. Specialists believe that the volume of information and reports can be cut by one-half to two-thirds without harm to the work. The collective of the Stavropol Broiler Association has accumulated interesting experience in this respect. This association is given a plan for just four indicators. It works on cost accounting and has substantial independence in questions of labor organization and payment and capital construction.

The solutions to the major tasks of increasing production efficiency and teaching economic thinking to our personnel, said L. V. Smirnov, first secretary of

the Ramenskoye City party committee in Moscow Oblast depends directly on raising the level of party management. He gave convincing examples of the fact that cost accounting, the collective contract, and economic education help people to greater success in raising labor productivity and using land, machinery, fertilizer, and other resources more efficiently.

S. I. Manyakin, first secretary of the Omsk Oblast party committee, talked about the economic and social problems of development of the agroindustrial complex of Siberia. Of course, natural and climatic conditions there are not easy for the Siberians. A scientifically substantiated crop farming system has been worked out in Omsk Oblast with this in mind. Zonal agrocomplexes have been introduced at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In those places where they receive full material-technical support they are able to program a high return from the fields.

Higher production sophistication must be combined with modern living conditions for rural working people, the speaker emphasized. In the time since the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, billions of rubles have been spent for construction of production facilities and social, cultural, and service facilities in the oblast. It is true, as they say, that people are more likely to leave Siberia because it is hard to get housing there or place your child in a nursery school and because there are few cultural centers, rather than because the climate is unacceptable or wages are too low.

This extremely undesirable process can be stopped. To do this, the oblast is counting above all on rebuilding the central areas of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. After all, they are the main strongpoint for further development of agricultural production and solving social problems, as well as an important factor in keeping personnel.

A great deal of housing was built in the countryside during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and even more is under construction in the current five-year plan. The introduction of housing per 1,000 inhabitants has become the same in the city and in the countryside in recent years. This is a major step toward bringing the standard of living of the urban and rural populations closer. A definite system for training skilled personnel has been established and is in operation. Its most important element is labor indoctrination of schoolchildren. "The sovkhoz and kolkhoz begin at school!" -- these words have become a slogan.

The main thing has been accomplished -- the countryside is becoming younger. The outflow of people has stopped, and in recent years the number of working people has increased by 10,000 while the birth rate is also up.

A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and A. A. Nikonov, first vice president of the All-Union Agricultural Academy imeni Lenin, spoke in their statements of increasing the role of science and of its great tasks and responsibility for carrying out the national Food Program and accelerated introduction of scientific and technical advances into production.

Participants at the conference enthusiastically adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K. U. Chernenko in which they assured them that they will fulfill the tasks facing working people of the agroindustrial complex.

## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### USE OF STATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN SOVKHOZ DEVELOPMENT

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 39-41

[Article by A. N. Zakharov, chief economist of the Administration of Agricultural Financing of the USSR Ministry of Finance: "Utilizing State Capital Investments Earmarked for the Development of Sovkhozes More Effectively"]

[Text] The status of capital building in the village does not yet fully meet the goals established during the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee related to the continued development of agriculture. Plan goals on the introduction into operation of fixed capital are not always met. This results in the growth of incomplete building, i.e. in the freezing of a significant portion of capital investments and in a decrease in return. At the end of 1982 the volume of incomplete building surpassed 5.52 billion rubles, which comprises 50 percent of the capital investments made during the year.

Investigations conducted by financial organs have brought to light numerous cases in which there was a violation of the schedule for the duration of building. Widespread is the practice of changing the deadline for the putting of an object into operation. Thus, in the Birzgale Sovkhoz of the Latvian SSR the building of a cattle farm for 1,200 head at a total cost of 2.2 million rubles has been in progress since 1975. The scheduled building time was 27 months, which means that the deadline was changed four times and the farm still has not been put into operation. As a result the total cost has increased by 0.2 million rubles. One of the reasons for the untimely introduction of objects into operation is the non-fulfillment of plans for contract work. At the same time it should be noted that plans for building that are implemented economically above the limits of capital investments are being overfulfilled.

Agricultural organs and sovkhozes do not always by far consider the possibilities for obtaining building materials and labor and financial resources, as a result of which building that has begun is temporarily halted, inhibited or stopped completely. Thus, in the Kommunar Sovkhoz of Karaganda Oblast in 1976 construction was begun on an inter-sovkhoz mixed-fodder plant but because of the lack of raw materials and a work force in the plant construction was halted.

The long duration of building, unsatisfactory material-technical supplies for structures and the striving of contractual organizations to put an object into operation before the beginning of the new plan period results in the fact that



objects are put into operation with significant shortcomings which are not eliminated for long periods of time. This hinders the effective use of new fixed capital and results in increased costs.

For example, in the dairy complex of the Sovkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy of Orenburg Oblast a year after the start of operations the water supply system broke down. As a result in 1981, three years from the start of operations, the complex was 50 percent occupied but the plan for milk production was not ascertained. In 1982 in the guise of renovation there was a correction of the aforementioned shortcomings using budgetary allocations totaling 139,000 rubles.

In a number of cases planning has been done without a consideration of the capital supplies of an enterprise; a fragmentation of resources among several objects, including those not in the plan, is tolerated. As a result transitional and operational structures are not always supplied with capital investments to the full degree and financing is begun in an untimely manner. Shortcomings in the planning of capital investments hinder the equalization of levels of economic development and do not provide low-profit and unprofitable enterprises with normal economic conditions for operating. Calculations show that in 1982 the sovkhozes of the USSR Agricultural Ministry included on the list of low-profit and unprofitable enterprises, had an average of 21,100 rubles of fixed capital per 100 hectares of agricultural lands whereas those not on the list had 35,900 rubles. In addition, 2,600 and 4,300 rubles of capital investments were allocated respectively.

The plan for financing capital investments does not always foresee the concentration of resources in operational structures. The agricultural administration of the Minsk Oblast executive committee included 128 structures earmarked for production purposes in the 1982 building plan for sovkhozes; of these 65 were structures on which building was being renewed. At the same time the building of 10 structures was suspended.

It should be emphasized that in sovkhozes sometimes there is the building of structures that differ from those for which documentation exists in the bank. Thus, the Mayak Sovkhoz of Orenburg Oblast built a cowshed using bank credit for the building of a grain dryer at a total cost of 53,000 rubles.

Among the sources of financing of capital building in sovkhozes the proportion of budgetary allocations is very great. In 1982 in the USSR Agricultural Ministry they comprised 5.3 billion rubles. However, there are cases in which controls are weakened on the part of agricultural organs and USSR Gosbank with regard to the purposeful use of budgetary resources. Thus, the plan for financing capital investments in 1982 in Adamovskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast, earmarked 325,000 rubles for industrial building in sovkhozes that were not included on the list of low-profit and unprofitable enterprises. Similar cases of violations of laws were found in the same oblast in 1981. The Mayak and Oktyabr'skiy sovkhozes spent 178,000 rubles of budgetary allocations in a manner differing from the stated purpose of the allocation.

Within the structure of capital investments among sovkhozes of the USSR Agricultural Ministry structures with a production purpose comprise about 80 per-

cent of the total. Among them a large proportion consists of livestock facilities and complexes. In 1982 alone over 2.4 billion rubles were spent on building them. However, the resources that are allocated for the building of complexes are not fully assimilated.

As the results of investigations show, the effectiveness of work of some complexes is low. Thus, of 17 livestock-raising complexes producing milk in Orenburg Oblast not one has achieved its planned capacity. The occupation rate of facilities is an average of 58 percent and the plan for milk production is fulfilled by 81 percent despite the fact that plan tasks are set at a significantly lower level than stipulated in drafts. Under conditions of a business-like approach to organization in the enterprise the productivity of livestock in complexes can be even higher and the cost of production--significantly lower. Thus, in the dairy complex of the Sovkhoz imeni Turdyev, Moskovskiy Rayon, Tajik SSR, milk yield exceeded the plan (3,000 kilograms) by 15 kilograms; of the Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev of Kommunisticheskiy Rayon--by 353 kilograms. The cost of 1 quintal of milk was lower by 19 and 42 percent respectively than in complexes as a whole. These two complexes have profit levels of 30 and 74 percent respectively.

Irrigated lands are not utilized with sufficient effectiveness. In 1982 the sovkhozes of the USSR Agricultural Ministry did not utilize 224,000 hectares, which also weakens the feed base significantly because feed crops occupy over 16 percent in the structure of gross production obtained from irrigated lands.

As noted by comrade M. S. Gorbachev, many workers are enthralled with new water-management building and forget about questions related to the effective use of existing reclaimed lands. Significant areas are occupied by unproductive crops.

Significant resources are allocated for the building of storage facilities and for silage and haylage structures.

Capital investments for acquiring agricultural technology still are not demonstrating the necessary effect on raising field productivity. As a result of this expenditures for acquiring and operating it sometimes exceed the increase in gross production. The allocated technology frequently does not correspond to soil conditions, wears out rapidly and is written off before complete amortization. The cost of incompletely depreciated written-off fixed capital comprised 13.3 million rubles in the sovkhozes of the USSR Agricultural Ministry in 1982.

In some enterprises the premature writing off of equipment has grown to be massive in nature. Sometimes equipment that is in disrepair as a result of improper operation is written off as being useless as a result of an accident. For example, in Grodnenskiy Sovkhoz of Grodno Oblast in 1981 27 agricultural machines were written off before serving for the normal time period and became unusable as a result of mismanagement--violations of storage principles, disassembly.

<sup>1</sup>PRAVDA, 1983, 10 February.

Agricultural organs deal little with questions of redistributing and selling unused machines even in cases in which technology cannot be utilized in connection with changes in the specialization of enterprises.

With the goal of raising the effectiveness of utilizing state capital investments allocated for the development of agriculture it would be expedient to more extensively utilize the experience of the Belorussian SSR with regard to financing capital investments from oblast budgets. This would facilitate a better use of allocated resources and the application of effective measures to ferret out violations of financial discipline.

In sovkhozes profitability has increased and profits have grown. Thus conditions have been created in which many high-profit enterprises have surplus profits and amortizations sufficient for financing the building of housing, objects for cultural-domestic functions and complexes. However, in accordance with the established order even highly profitable enterprises are allocated budgetary allocations for the financing of complexes for the production of livestock products and of objects for cultural-domestic purposes.

This type of regulation of the sources for financing capital investments results in the fact that many high-profit enterprises develop free profits and amortization funds which higher agricultural organs withdraw for redistribution.

With the goal of simplifying the order of financing capital investments, a more precise and complete consideration of the needs of low-profit and unprofitable sovkhozes with regard to budgetary resources as well as the timeliness of financing should be made, and there should be a determination of whether capital investments earmarked for production and non-production purposes are financed by means of an enterprise's own resources (profits, amortization, etc.), redistributed resources (free profits, amortization and others) or credit from USSR Gosbank. Loans can be cancelled by means of an enterprise's own resources, or if these are inadequate, by means of budgetary allocations. This is the order for financing growth of an enterprise's own floating capital and expenditures for the formation of its own fixed herd. Practice has shown that this method is justified.

The new structure of agricultural management is facilitating the effective use of state capital investments allocated for agricultural development. Agro-industrial associations have the opportunity to realize stricter controls over the formation and fulfillment of plans not only by agricultural enterprises but by enterprises of other branches of the agro-industrial complex as well. This creates conditions for a greater centralization of resources and for their effective use to finance measures directed at meeting goals established as a result of decisions of the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

### STATUTE ON DELIVERIES OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT, RESOURCES

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 10, Oct 83 pp 74-80

/Statute on Deliveries of Agricultural Equipment and Other Logistical Resources To Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises and Organizations/

#### /Text/ I. General Conditions

1. The present statute regulates the relationships between rayon (inter-rayon) production associations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya\* on the one hand and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations\*\* on the other, in the matter of deliveries of tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machines, equipment, chemical products and other logistical resources. In conformity with the present statute, deliveries of these products are also being carried out to other enterprises and organizations, the support for which in the form of logistical resources is carried out by the mentioned associations in the manner established for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The mentioned relationships are not affected by the statute governing deliveries of products of a production-technical nature, approved by a 10 February 1981 Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers.

2. The present statute covers the relationships concerned with deliveries of products of a production-technical nature that are distributed or not distributed in a planned manner.

3. The deliveries of the products are carried out on the basis of agreements concluded between the associations and farms.

The agreement is the principal document for defining the rights and obligations of the parties involved.

In the drawing up and carrying out of the agreements, each of the parties must observe the cost accounting interests of the other party, carry out his obligations in the most economic manner, undertake measures aimed at reducing those losses which can arise as a result of the improper carrying out of

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\* Hereinafter referred to as "associations."

\*\* Hereinafter referred to as "farms."

obligations, inform the other party in a timely manner regarding these measures and also provide it with assistance in carrying out the obligations.

4. The non-fulfillment of the obligations set forth in the agreement constitutes a violation of state discipline, entailing property responsibility on the part of the association or farm that committed the violation.

The sanctions called for in existing legislation or in an agreement, for the violation of contractual obligations, are employed on a mandatory basis in the absence of mutual credits.

The leaders and other officials of the associations and farms are held responsible, in accordance with the established legislation, for non-fulfillment of their obligations. In particular, those persons guilty of having caused losses as a result of non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of obligations, or the payment of sanctions by the associations or farms, are held materially responsible in accordance with and within the limits established in the labor legislation or in the Model Regulations for a Kolkhoz.

5. An agreement between an association and farm for the delivery of products is concluded once the association confirms a farm's order for products.

The association, within a 5-day period following the distribution of logistical resources to the farms in the established manner, notifies the farm concerning the products allocated to it.

Within a 10-day period after receiving notification of the products allocated to it, the farm presents the association with a written order in three copies.

The association, no later than 3 days after receiving the order from the farm, signs it and returns two copies to the farm.

The agreement is considered to have been concluded when the association and farm reach agreement concerning all of the conditions of the order.

6. The following information is provided in the order:

- a) Description, quantity, products list (assortment) for the products and, when necessary, sets of machines and equipment, approved in the established manner;
- b) Quality and, when required, the grade and completeness of the products;
- c) Overall period of validity for the order and the schedules for delivery of the products;
- d) Price for the products, overall total amount for the order and the system and form of accounting;
- e) Conditions for delivering the products, the system for driving the self-propelled equipment, the obligations of the farm for organizing and equipping, jointly with the association, the unloading sites and the system for approving the product delivery schedules;

- f. The schedules for returning the multiple-use packaging materials to the association;
  - g. Postal and payment requisitions of the parties;
  - h. Other conditions which the association and the farm consider necessary to include in the order.
7. If objections are raised concerning certain conditions of the order, the association composes a protocol on the differences and sends it to the farm together with the signed order.

The parties must undertake the measures required for settling the controversial problems, with the remaining outstanding differences being turned over to a court or for arbitration by the association.

If after 20 days have elapsed following receipt of the order from the farm, the association has still not achieved agreement with the farm and the dispute has not been turned over to a court or arbitration for settlement, the recommendations of the farm are considered to be adopted.

8. If the products allocated to the farm are insufficient for satisfying its requirements, the farm is justified in requesting that the required amount of products (additional order) be set forth in a separate column of the order. Within a period of 3 months from the day that the order is received, the association must inform the farm in writing as to whether or not it has accepted or rejected the additional order for execution.

If the farm is not so notified in writing within the mentioned period, the additional order is considered to be accepted for fulfillment.

Within a period of 2 months following presentation of the additional order, the farm can cancel it either fully or partially if the association has not confirmed acceptance of the additional order within this period.

If the additional order is accepted by the association for fulfillment on the basis of other conditions (partially, for other periods and so forth) than those recommended by the farm, the additional order is considered to be mandatory for both parties only if the farm, within a period of 2 weeks following notification, confirms in writing its agreement with regard to the new conditions for the additional order.

Similarly, an additional order is presented by a farm and accepted for fulfillment by an association when a requirement for products arises at a farm following the formulation of the agreement.

The state committees of union republics for production-technical support for agriculture, by agreement with the agricultural ministries of union republics (in the Ukrainian SSR -- also with the Ministry of Sovkhozes for the Ukrainian SSR and in the Moldavian SSR -- also with the Kolkhoz Council of the Moldavian SSR), can establish the list of products for which additional orders are not accepted. Such a list is established in the Georgian SSR by the State

Committee for Agricultural Production for the Georgian SSR and in the Estonian SSR by the Agorindustrial Association for the Estonian SSR.

The list of chemical products for which additional orders are not accepted is established by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

9. A unilateral refusal to carry out an agreement or a unilateral change in its conditions are not tolerated, with the exception of those cases provided for in legislation. A change in or dissolution of an agreement is possible by agreement of the parties involved. That party which receives a proposal for changing or dissolving an agreement is obligated to provide an answer no later than 10 days following receipt of the proposal. If agreement is not reached by the parties involved concerning a change in or dissolution of an agreement, the dispute between the parties is settled by a court or through arbitration.

10. In the event of a change in or the abolishment of a planning document for the delivery of products, distributed in the planned manner, the agreement is considered to be changed or cancelled if within a 10 day period following receipt by the farm of the association's proposal concerning a change in or dissolution of the agreement, the farm fails to notify the association regarding its disagreement with the plan.

If within the mentioned period the farm announces its disagreement with the change in or dissolution of the agreement, the association can turn the dispute over for settlement by a court or through arbitration.

## II System for Deliveries, Quantity and Quality of Products

11. An association delivers the products called for in an agreement free of charge to the farm-consumer, that is, it delivers the products to points located on the territory of the farm using its own resources and at its own expense.

The deliver of the products is carried out at any points located on the territory of the farm. The product delivery points are determined by the farm and must be reported to the association no later than 15 days prior to the commencement of the delivery period.

12. If the product delivery schedules are not set forth in the agreement, they are determined by the parties during the course of carrying out the agreement, but no later than 15 days prior to the commencement of the delivery period.

13. In those instances where a farm has a requirement for products to be delivered to a point beyond the limits of the farm's territory, the association is obligated to carry out the delivery but the farm must pay for the delivery expenses, based upon the actual distance less the distance from the loading point to the most remote point on the territory of the farm.

The products delivered to points in accordance with schedules agreed upon by the parties involved must be unloaded and accepted by the farm. If a need arises for shipping these products to another point, the association's expenses for transporting them are borne by the farm.

If a farm delivered the products from the warehouses of an association or from a destination station (port, pier) using its own transport equipment, the association reimburses the farm for the delivery expenses in the manner and in the amount determined by the USSR State Committee for Prices.

14. The delivery of products is carried out in the amount and in accordance with the schedules called for in the agreement. The quantity of products not delivered by an association during one delivery period must be made up during the next delivery period, unless some other provision is made in the legislation or agreement.

15. The products delivered to a farm must conform in terms of quality (reliability, durability and other indicators) to the standards, technical conditions or models (standards) approved in the established manner.

16. The products must be delivered completely in conformity with the requirements embodied in the standards, technical conditions, price lists or the agreement.

17. Machines and equipment are delivered to a farm by an association in assembled form, provided the standards or technical conditions do not call for them to be shipped in dismantled form.

The farm has the right to request the association to assemble one machine (unit of equipment), at the expense of the farm, from among the batch of machines (equipment) delivered in dismantled form.

By agreement of the parties involved, the agreement can require the association to supply the farm with machines and equipment in assembled and adjusted form, which arrived from the manufacturing enterprises in dismantled form in conformity with the standards or technical conditions.

18. Upon delivering products to a farm, an association must turn over the technical rating plates, quality certificates, other certificates and documents used by the manufacturing enterprise to certify the quality and completeness of the products and also instructions and manuals for the installation, operation and use of the products, as called for in the standards or technical conditions. If a document concerning quality and completeness is issued by the manufacturing enterprise to an association for a batch of products, a portion of which was delivered to a farm, the association issues a certified copy of this document to the farm.

19. The association is obligated, at its own expense, to correct defects detected in the products during the warranty period or to replace the products, provided the defects did not arise as a result of violations by the farm of the rules for using or storing the products. By agreement of the parties involved, the defects can be corrected by the farm at the expense of the association.

Upon discovering defects in the products during the warranty period, the farm is obligated to inform the association immediately.



A claim by a farm concerning defects in a product must be examined by the association, with the participation of representatives of the farm and the rayon inspectorate of gossel'tekhnadzor /State Inspectorate for Supervision Over the Technical Status of the Machine-Tractor Pool of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture/, within 24 hours following receipt of the claim and in the case of machines for animal husbandry and poultry raising -- immediately (with the preparation of a quality inspection document for the product). When necessary, representatives of the manufacturing enterprises and deputies of the local soviets may also participate in the examination of a claim.

Defects in equipment for field crop husbandry and feed production, discovered during the warranty period, must be corrected by the association within the following time periods following preparation of the document:

...within 24 hours if the principal units do not have to be dismantled;

...within 3 days if the principal units have to be dismantled;

...within 5 days if dismantling is required along with the replacement of basic parts (frame, semi-frame, engine blocks, rear axle housings, transmission housings and other basic parts).

The correction of defects noted during the warranty period in machines of seasonal use must be carried out during non-work period within a period of not more than 10 days.

The correction of defects noted during the warranty period in animal husbandry equipment must be carried out by an association within the following periods after receipt of a claim made by a farm:

...for equipment used for incubation, milking and the primary processing of milk -- during technically possible periods, but not to exceed 3 hours;

...for equipment used for watering the animals, feed preparation and feeding -- within a period of 3.5 hours;

...for equipment used for providing ventilation and a microclimate -- within a period of 6 hours;

...for equipment employed for removing farmyard manure -- within a period of 20 hours.

The correction of defects in products or replacing them during the warranty period does not release an association from having to pay the penalty called for in Point 33 of this present statute.

The guarantee period for machines and equipment is computed commencing on the day that a machine or piece of equipment is placed in operation, but no later than 6 months after the day it is received for use and 9 months for production installations under construction (workshops, farms and so forth) and for machines and equipment of seasonal use -- no later than 1 year following the date of receipt for use, provided no other condition is stipulated in the standards, technical conditions or the agreement.

The guarantee period for completion units and component parts is equal to the guarantee period for the principal product and expires simultaneously with the expiration of the guarantee period for this product, provided not other condition is stipulated in the standards, technical conditions for the principal product or in the agreement.

In the case of defects being corrected in products for which warranty periods were established, these periods are extended for the length of time that a product was not used because of the defect noted. When a product is replaced completely, the warranty period commences anew beginning on the day of replacement.

20. The farm can refuse to accept a product:

a) if the product delivered by an association is not called for in the agreement or does not conform to the agreement in terms of either quality or completeness;

b) if the product is not labeled or correctly labeled, as a result of which it cannot be used by the farm as intended;

c) if the carrying out of the agreement has been delayed and the farm has informed the association of its refusal to accept a product because of this fact, prior to the product being shipped to the farm;

d) if the agreement is carried out ahead of schedule without the consent of the farm or if the products are not delivered to the points designated by the farm.

The farm also can refuse to accept products in other instances, as set forth in legislation or in the agreement.

21. If a farm receives products in multiple-use packaging materials or with use being made of the packaging materials of the manufacturing-enterprise, materials which are subject to return, the farm is obligated to return them to the association in the manner and in keeping with the schedules indicated (in conformity with the instructions and rules regarding the return of packaging materials) in the certificate for the return of packaging materials, issued to the farm. The expenses for returning the packaging materials are borne by the recipient (association or manufacturing-enterprise), provided not other condition is stipulated in the agreement or in rules considered mandatory for the parties involved.

The multiple-use containers and packaging materials of an association, used for delivering products to a farm, are returned by a farm in keeping with the schedules called for in the agreement or understanding concerning the product delivery conditions. The expenses for returning these containers or packaging materials are borne by the association, provided no other condition is stipulated in the rules considered mandatory for the parties involved.

### III. Prices and System of Accounts

22. The specific price for a product, approved in the established manner, is set forth in the agreement.

When necessary and in addition to the prices for the products, the agreement may also provide the established price mark-ups.

23. The accounts for the products are maintained directly between the association and the farm.

24. The system and forms for accounting for the products are set forth in the agreement in conformity with USSR legislation.

25. A farm (payer) has the right to refuse to accept a payment demand, either completely or partially, in those instances covered by existing legislation.

26. In those instances where products covered by an agreement and subject to payment by means of the capital investment funds of sovkhozes and other state agricultural and other enterprises and organizations are not paid for owing to a lack of appropriations for this purpose or bank credit, the indebtedness can be recovered by means of arbitration using the overall capital investment appropriations available at the given farm. If the products are not paid for because of fault on the part of an organization higher than the farm, the recovery of the value of the products is carried out using capital investment funds available to this organization.

27. In the case of payments for products which do not conform in terms of quality or completeness to the standards, technical conditions, models (standards) or agreement, the farm has the right, within a period of 10 days following the preparation within the established period of a document on the poor quality or incompleteness of the products, to present an institute of the bank with a payment demand for the writing off, on an unacceptable basis, the excess amount paid from the association's account.

#### IV. Property Responsibility

28. For a delay in delivery or for the non-delivery of products, the association pays the farm a penalty amounting to 8 percent of the value of the products not delivered according to schedule, in accordance with the individual items of nomenclature (assortment).

29. For a delay in delivery or for the non-delivery of chemical products, an association of Sel'khozkhimiya pays the farm a penalty amounting to 12 percent of the value of the products not delivered on schedule, in accordance with the individual items of nomenclature (assortment).

With the consent of the farm involved, an association of Sel'khozkhimiya is released from having to pay a penalty for the replacement of individual types of chemical products by others used for the same purpose.

30. In those instances where a farm accepted products for use which were delivered without its preliminary written consent and with a violation of the nomenclature (assortment) and the delivery of products as called for in the agreement was carried out in terms of overall value, the association pays the farm a fine amounting to 8 percent of the value of the products that were not delivered.

31. For each incident involving a violation of the schedule agreed upon for the delivery of products, the association pays the farm a fine amounting to one percent of the value of the products not delivered according to the schedule, provided other sanction amounts are not called for in the agreement.

The mentioned fine is paid regardless of a penalty having to be paid for a delay in delivery or for non-delivery of products.

32. If a product is rejected as not conforming in terms of quality to the standards, technical conditions or models (standards), the farm is obligated to refuse to accept or pay for the product and a fine is levied against the association in the amount of 20 percent of the value of the rejected products. If the products have already been paid for, then the farm can demand that the money be returned.

The fine called for in this present point, for the delivery of poor quality products, is exacted on a non-acceptable basis. A payment demand for the writing off of a fine on a non-acceptable basis is presented to an institute of the bank no later than 10 days following the preparation, in the established manner, of a document having to do with the poor quality of the product.

When a product is rejected, the association is obligated within a period of 10 days following the declaration by the farm, to replace the rejected product and to dispose of it. If the association does not replace the rejected product within the period mentioned, the farm has the right to return it to the association. The expenses associated with the return of this product are borne by the association.

For a delay which occurs, over and above the established periods, in connection with the use of rejected products and products not accepted by a farm, the association pays the farm a fine amounting to 0.2 percent of the value of the product for each day of delay, but not more than 5 percent of its value.

33. If production defects which can be corrected at the site are noted in products which have been delivered, the farm has the right to:

...correct the defects using its own resources but at the expense of the association or to demand the association to correct the defects at the site where the products are located, within the schedules established by existing legislation and in the absence of such schedules -- within the periods established by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika;

...to refuse to pay for the products until the defects are corrected and if the products have already been paid for -- to demand the return of the money in the established manner. In addition, the association pays the farm a fine amounting to 5 percent of the cost of the products.

If within the guarantee period the association does not correct the shortcomings noted in tractors, agricultural machines, machines and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production and in other products procured by a farm, within the periods established in Point 19 of this present statute, it pays the farm a penalty amounting to the planned cost of a machine-day, determined according to

the method approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika, for each day of idle time for a particular machine (assembly) over and above the period established for correcting the defects, but not higher than the wholesale cost regardless of reimbursement for losses. In the process, the farm has the right to refuse to accept the products or to demand its replacement.

Fines, penalties and damages mentioned in this present point are not exacted from an association if the defects in tractors, agricultural machines, other machines and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production and in other products arose during the warranty period as a result of fault on the part of the farm which operated the equipment.

34. In those instances where the delivered products conform to the standards or technical conditions but do not conform to the raised requirements with regard to quality as set forth in the agreement, the farm has the right to pay for the products less the bonuses for raised quality, established over and above the normal price, or to refuse to accept or pay for such products. In addition, the farm exacts a fine from the association in the amount stipulated in the agreement.

If a product of a high quality category is rejected as not conforming to the standards, technical conditions or models (standards), the farm is obligated to refuse acceptance and payment for the product and to exact a fine from the association in the amount of 30 percent of the value of the rejected product and if the product has already been paid for -- to demand, also in the established manner, the return of the money already paid.

If a product of a high quality category is transferred to a lower quality category, the association pays the farm a fine amounting to 300 percent of the total discount, but not more than 30 percent of the value of the product prior to the discount. In this instance the product is paid for by the farm at the price called for in the price list for products of the corresponding quality.

35. In the event of deliveries of incomplete machines for equipment, a farm is obligated:

...to demand the completion of the products. The association is obligated to complete the products within a period of 15 days following receipt of the demand by the farm, provided another period was not established by agreement of the parties involved;

...to refuse to pay for a product until it is completed and if payment has already been made for the product -- to demand, in the established manner, the return of the money already paid;

...to exact a fine from the association in the amount of 20 percent of the value of the incomplete products, including the value of the missing parts.

If a product is not completed within the established period, the farm has the right to return the incomplete product, to demand replacement of the incomplete part by a complete one and to have the association pay for the delivery of the latter.

36. If an association, in violation of an agreement, delivers only a portion of the machines constituting a set of machines and equipment, approved in the established manner, the association must pay the farm a fine in the amount of 2.5 percent of the value of all of the items included in the set.

A farm has the right to refuse to accept other machines and equipment (included in a set) in the event of non-delivery of machines and equipment of decisive importance to the entire kit for the production process.

37. If in violation of the requirements set forth in the standards, technical conditions or agreement, an association supplies a farm with unmarked or improperly marked products and also products in the absence of containers or packaging materials or improperly wrapped or packaged products, the association must pay the farm a fine amounting to 5 percent of the value of such products.

38. For having delivered products in unmarked or improperly marked packaging materials, an association pays the farm a fine in the amount of 25 percent of the value of the unmarked or improperly marked packaging materials.

39. If in conformity with the standards, technical conditions or mandatory rules the quality and completeness of products must be certified by a certificate, rating plate or other document and the association did not issue such a document or a copy of it to the farm simultaneously with issuing the products or presenting the payment demand or other accounting documents, the association pays a fine to the farm in the amount of 25 rubles for each such violation.

40. Products which are of poor quality or incomplete and also unmarked or improperly marked and which are not accepted by a farm, are not credited towards fulfillment of the agreement obligations. If a farm does not refuse the replacement of such a product, then it should be provided with a high quality, complete and properly marked product during the current delivery period or during another period agreed upon by the parties involved.

41. When exacting a fine for the delivery of products rejected for not meeting the standards, technical conditions and models (standards) and also when exacting a fine for the delivery of lower grade (quality) products in the event the acceptance of these products is rejected, a fine is not exacted for lack of completeness, the absence of marking or the improper marking of products and packaging materials or for the delivery of products in improper packaging materials or containers.

42. For an unjustified rejection of products delivered by an association in conformity with an agreement, a farm pays a penalty to the association in the amount of 5 percent of the value of the products.

43. If products not accepted by a farm in violation of its obligations according to the agreement are not sold by the association to other farms within 20 days, the association, having presented a guarantee as to the availability of these products, has the right to exact from the farm, in addition to the penalty provided for in Point 42 of this statute, the value for the mentioned products, with the request being submitted to the farm no later than the following day.

44. For an unfounded complete or partial rejection of a payment demand and also for evading payment through other forms of accounting (failure to issue a check, failure to present an institute of the bank with a payment assignment, failure to provide a letter of credit), the farm pays the association a fine in the amount of 5 percent of the total amount of payment which it evaded or rejected.

In the case of untimely payments for products received, the farm pays a penalty to the association in the amount of 0.03 percent and other farms -- in the amount of 0.04 percent of the total amount of the delayed payment for each day's delay.

45. In the event the association or farm fails to return excess sums of money received in the accounting for products (through repeated payments for the same products, incorrect use of prices for products and so forth), the guilty party pays the other party 5 percent annual interest for the entire period of time that the money was in use.

In the case of claims and suits for the payment of penalties (fines, damages), the percentages are not computed.

46. For the unfounded and unacceptable writing off of resources from an account, the guilty party pays the other party a fine amounting to 5 percent of the total amount written off as being unacceptable.

47. The refusal to impose sanctions for the violation of agreement obligations established in this present statute and also agreement on the part of the parties involved to limit responsibility, if the amount of such responsibility is defined by legislation, will not be tolerated.

If either of the parties fails to impose requirements on the other party with regard to the payment of a penalty or fine, the total amount of the penalty or fine can be exacted from the income of the union budget. In such instances the recovery is carried out by means of arbitration and also by a court, with a solution being reached for the controversy arising out of the agreement.

48. Regardless of the payment of a penalty (fine, damages), the party which violated its obligations must compensate the other side for losses not covered by the penalty (fine, damages).

Such losses include expenses borne by a party in connection with the non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of obligations, property loss or damage and also the loss of income which it would have received if the other party had carried out its obligations.

The losses caused by a violation of obligations with regard to product quality or completeness are recovered over and above the penalties (fines, damages) paid for these violations.

49. The payment of a penalty (fine, damages) and the reimbursement for losses caused by the non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of obligations does not release the parties involved from carrying out their obligations in kind, with the exception of those incident covered by existing legislation.

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