



VI Congress of the Cuban Communist Party
Information on the results of the Debate on the
Economic and Social Policy Guidelines
for the Party and the Revolution

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“Year 53 of the Revolution”

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Dedication

To Fidel and Raul, a small contribution to the battle of ideas

To Maria Voukelatos, for her love and encouragement

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Revolution is having a sense of the historical moment
It is changing everything that must be changed
It is full equality and liberty
It is to be treated and treating others as human beings
It is emancipating ourselves by ourselves and through our own efforts
It is defying powerful dominant forces within and outside the national and social milieu
It is defending the values in which we believe at the cost of any sacrifice
It is modesty, disinterest, altruism, solidarity and heroism
It is to struggle with audacity, intelligence and realism
It is to never lie nor violate ethical principles
It is the deep conviction that there is no force in the world capable of crushing
the force of truth and ideas
Revolution is unity, independence
It is to struggle for our dreams of justice for Cuba and for the world, which is the basis of our
patriotism, our socialism and our internationalism

Fidel Castro

May 1, 2000

The economic battle constitutes today, more than ever, the principal task and the main ideological work of the cadres, because the sustainability and preservation of our social system depend on it

President Raul Castro

Closing speech to the 9th Congress of the Union of Young Communists (UJC), April 4, 2010



Introduction

With the aim of providing more information, this document summarises the analysis made of every Guideline taking into consideration the opinions of the population and other sources, such as consultations with the corresponding entities and the final results of the analysis carried out during the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Sixth Congress. The format is as follows:

1. The number and wording of the original Guideline in the draft document published on November 9, 2010 and discussed by the population;
2. The wording approved by the Sixth Congress and the updated paragraph number of the Guideline;
3. The basic motivation for the changes to those Guidelines that were modified, briefly noting the source of the proposals which led to the changes.

Where the sources of the changes are not noted, the changes were proposed during the preparatory process for the Congress or during the Congress itself by the working groups and Commissions created for this purpose.

Where the original wording was not changed, the word “maintained” appears and the updated paragraph number is noted. For such unamended Guidelines there is no motivation for changes.

When one Guideline has been incorporated into another, the word “incorporated” appears along with the paragraph number of the Guideline into which it has been incorporated.

Process

The Economic and Social Policy Guidelines for the Party and the Revolution presented here are the result of a three-stage discussion process:

- Discussion of the Draft Guidelines by the people as a whole from December 2010 to February 2011. This stage included the discussion in the Sixth Ordinary Period of Sessions of the Seventh Legislature of the National Assembly of People’s Power from December 15-18, 2010.
- Discussion in every province by the delegates and guests invited to the Sixth PCC Congress from April 8-10, 2011. Prior to this they were discussed, on March 19-20, in a joint meeting of the PCC Political Bureau and the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, with the participation of the secretariat of the PCC Central Committee, the leadership of the Cuban Trade Union Confederation (CTC) and other mass organisations and the Union of Young Communists (UJC).
- Discussion by the Commissions during the Sixth PCC Congress, April 17-18.

First stage: Discussion of the Draft Guidelines by the people as a whole

The initial 291 guidelines were analysed in 163,079 meetings with 8,913,838 participants; this figure includes those that attended both the meetings of their base committees, such as in their work or study centres, and their neighbourhood meetings. A total of 3,019,471 interventions were made which are grouped into 781,644 opinions. More than 395,000 opinions were accepted or included in the reformulation of the Guidelines. Some 210,000 related to the implementation of the Guidelines; more than 65,000 expressed doubts or concerns that will be clarified through the media; a further 62,000 opinions referred to themes that were already taken up in the Guidelines; and around 50,000 were not accepted or will continue to be studied in subsequent stages.

The opinions and proposals put forward by the people were analysed in detail, with the following results:

Draft Guidelines: 291	Incorporated with others: 16 (6%)
Unchanged: 94 (32%)	New Guidelines: 36
Modified or incorporated with others: 197 (68%)	Total number of Guidelines resulting
Modified: 181 (62%)	from this stage: 311

Second stage: Discussion in the provinces by Congress delegates and guests

The analysis of the first stage and the resulting 311 guidelines were sent to each province to be discussed by the delegates and guests invited to the Sixth PCC Congress. Organised into five commissions, 978 delegates and 216 guests participated in these discussions.

In the analysis carried out by the provincial delegations the reformulations, changes and additions made to the 291 draft guidelines as a result of the proposals made by the population in the first stage were assessed as positive. The PCC provincial plenary sessions approved the presentation to the Congress of 257 proposals regarding 146 Guidelines (57% of the total).

Third stage: Discussion by the Commissions during the Congress

In the five Commissions, 986 delegates and 97 invited guests participated and 86 guidelines, 28% of the total, were modified. Two additional guidelines were also approved, creating a new total of 313 guidelines. The proposals made in the Commissions were consistent with the results of the popular consultation and reaffirmed the political content of the Guidelines.

Conclusions

As can be appreciated, the Guidelines submitted for approval by the plenary session of the Congress were the object of profound analysis in three stages beginning in December 2010, and were modified on the basis of the 781,644 proposals put forward during the first stage, as well as those added by the provincial PCC delegations and the Congress commissions. This demonstrates that the Economic and Social Policy Guidelines are an expression of the popular will embodied in the policies of the PCC, the state and the government of the Republic of Cuba.

Chapter 1. Economic management model

General Guidelines

Draft Guideline:

01. The socialist planning system will continue to be the principal means to direct the national economy, and must be transformed methodologically and organisationally to give space to the new forms of management and direction of the national economy.

Amended Guideline:

The socialist planning system will continue to be the principal means to direct the national economy, and must be transformed methodologically, organisationally and in terms of oversight. Planning will take the market into account, influence it and consider its characteristics. (1)

Reason for change¹:

In relation to planning, the role that the market will have is clarified, 52 opinions in 13 provinces. "Oversight" was added by the Congress debate.

02. The management model must recognise and stimulate, as well as the socialist state enterprise which is the principal form of the national economy, mixed capital enterprises, cooperatives, lessors of state-owned farmland, lessees of state-owned premises, self-employed workers and other forms that may contribute to increasing the efficiency of social labour.

¹ This format is used throughout – translator's note

The management model recognises and promotes, as well as the socialist state enterprise which is the principal form of the national economy, the legally sanctioned forms of foreign investment (mixed enterprises, international contractual arrangements, among others), cooperatives, peasant farmers, lessees of state-owned farmland, lessees of state-owned premises, self-employed workers and other forms all of which, together, must contribute to boosting efficiency. (2)

Includes the peasant farmers, addressing 50 opinions in 10 provinces. Foreign investment modalities specified in the law are included. The text is improved and the need for all forms to complement each other in boosting economic efficiency is emphasised.

03. In the new forms of non-state management the concentration of property [ownership] by juridical or natural persons shall not be permitted.

In the forms of non-state management the concentration of property [ownership] by juridical or natural persons shall not be permitted. (3)

The word "new" is eliminated, given that there are already non-state forms of management [eg. agricultural cooperatives that farm state-owned land — translator's note]

04. The structural, functional, organisational and economic changes to the enterprise system, the budgeted entities and the state administration in general will be carried out in a programmed way, with order and discipline, on the basis of the approved policy, which necessitates a training process in all of the structures that will facilitate the implementation of these changes.

The structural, functional, organisational and economic changes to the enterprise system, the budgeted entities and the state administration in general will be carried out in a programmed way, with order and discipline, on the basis of the approved policy, informing the workers and listening to their opinions, which necessitates a training process in all of the structures that will facilitate the implementation of these changes. (4)

Incorporates the form of worker participation, 790 opinions in 15 provinces.

05. Planning will encompass not only the state enterprise system and the Cuban mixed capital enterprises, but will also regulate the non-state forms to be developed, which implies a transformation of the planning system towards new methods of elaboration of the plan and of state control over the economy.

Planning will encompass the state enterprise system, the budgeted entities and the international economic associations and will regulate other forms of non-state management to be developed, and will be more objective at every level. The new planning methods will change the forms of control over the economy. Planning at the municipality level will take these transformations into account. (5)

Incorporates "the budgeted entities" as a result of the Congress debate, given that planning already encompasses this sector. Substitutes "the mixed capital enterprises" for "international economic associations" as this the most appropriate term. Planning in the non-state sector is added, 346 opinions throughout the country; and planning at the municipal level, 203 opinions in 15 provinces.

06. The separation of state and enterprise functions will take place through a gradual and ordered process, in which the fulfilment of the norms to be established is essential to achieving the proposed aims.

The separation of state and enterprise functions will take place through a gradual and ordered process, in which the definition of the corresponding norms is essential to achieving the proposed aims. (6)

As proposed by the Congress debate, the term "fulfilment" is changed to "definition", which clarifies what is intended.

07. It will be necessary to achieve a state enterprise system made up of strong and well-organised firms and to create new superior organisations of enterprise coordination. General Regulations for these organisations will be elaborated.

Achieve a state enterprise system made up of efficient, well organised and effective firms. New superior organisations of enterprise coordination will be created. Cooperation between enterprises will be developed to ensure greater efficiency and quality. The corresponding legal norms to regulate these entities will be drawn up. (7)

Adds the idea of developing cooperation between enterprises and the necessity to boost efficiency and quality, 762 opinions throughout the country. "General Regulations" is substituted by "legal norms" to give greater flexibility to the elaboration of the necessary document. The text is improved and made more precise, 181 opinions throughout the country and the Congress analysis.

08. The increase in the powers of the enterprises will be accompanied by their increased responsibility for control over the material and financial resources they manage.

The increase in the powers of entity management will be accompanied by their increased responsibility for efficiency, effectiveness and control over the employment of personnel and the material and financial resources they manage, together with the necessity to demand accountability of those enterprise directors whose decisions, actions or omissions harm the economy. (8)

The content of the guideline is broadened by substituting "enterprises" for "entities" and it is clarified that the powers are those of the managers of these entities. The wording is improved and the accountability of the directors is added, 379 opinions in 15 provinces. "Decisions, actions or omissions harm the economy" is added on the basis of the Congress analysis.

09. Supplies markets will be established that sell at wholesale prices, without subsidies, for the enterprise and budgeted sectors, cooperatives, lessees of state-owned establishments, lessees of state-owned farmland and self-employed workers.

Supplies markets will be established that sell at wholesale prices and that provide hiring services for machinery and equipment, without subsidies, to the enterprise system, budgeted entities and to the non-state forms of management. (9)

Incorporates the hiring of machinery and equipment, 197 opinions in 15 provinces, and simplifies the wording of the non-state forms of management .

10. The fulfilment of contracts depends on the quality of the negotiation, elaboration, signing and auditing procedures for contracts between economic entities, as an essential instrument of control over their performance.

The economic relations between enterprises, budgeted entities and the non-state forms of management will be mediated through economic contracts, fulfilment of which depends on the quality of the negotiation, elaboration, signing, execution and auditing procedures as an essential instrument of economic management. (10)

Broadens that related to the drawing up and fulfilment of contracts, 1,171 opinions in 15 provinces.

Enterprise sector

11. The powers and financial mechanisms used by [state] enterprises to manage, organise and carry out the production of goods and services will be defined.

The powers and financial mechanisms used by [state] enterprises to manage, organise and carry out the production of goods and services will be defined. The social objectives of enterprises will be made more flexible in order to maximise their potential. (13)

Includes making the social objectives more flexible, 880 opinions nationwide. Eliminates "organise and carry out", since these are included in "manage".

12. External entities cannot intervene in the internal finances of enterprises. This can only be done through the legally established procedures. (Maintained as Guideline 14)

New guideline:

Enterprise Improvement² will be integrated with the policies of the Economic Model in order to achieve more efficient and competitive enterprises. (15)

Added as a new guideline considering 146 opinions in 14 provinces.

13. Enterprises decide on and administer their working capital and investments up to the limit established in the plan and according to the regulations that will be established.

Enterprises decide on and administer their working capital and investments up to the limit established in the plan. (16)

Considering that the plan is the governing mechanism, "according to the regulations that will be established" is deleted.

14. Enterprise management oversight will be based principally on economic-financial mechanisms rather than administrative mechanisms, eliminating the current burden of administrative oversight of enterprises.

External oversight of the management of entities will be based principally on economic-financial mechanisms rather than administrative mechanisms, without excluding the latter, reducing the current burden of administrative oversight and making the compiling of performance data more rational. (11)

Includes this guideline under the Enterprise Sector heading. Broadens its content to include [budgeted] entities. Specifies that it deals with external oversight and the need to make data compilation more rational, 585 opinions in 15 provinces.

15. The increased responsibility and power of enterprises makes it necessary to strengthen their systems of internal control to achieve the hoped-for results in terms of the fulfilment of their plans and goals with efficiency, order, discipline and the strict observance of legality.

Their increased responsibility and power makes it necessary to demand the ethical conduct of the entities and their directors, as well as the strengthening of their systems of internal control to achieve the hoped-for results in terms of the fulfilment of their plans and goals with efficiency, order, discipline and the strict observance of legality. (12)

² Enterprise Improvement (*Perfeccionamiento Empresarial*) was launched in enterprises run by Cuba's armed forces in the 1990s and is gradually being extended to other state enterprises. A comprehensive modernisation programme, it grants more autonomy to state enterprises within the framework of the plan. This decentralisation allows more scope for worker participation in management — translator's note.

Includes this guideline under the Enterprise Sector heading. Broadens its content and adds the ethical conduct of the directors of entities and all the activities of the entities, 89 opinions in 14 provinces and the Congress debates.

16. State enterprises with sustained financial losses, insufficient working capital, that cannot honour their contractual obligations through their activities or that fail financial audits will be summonsed to a process of liquidation, complying with what will be established in this regard.

State enterprises or cooperatives with sustained financial losses, insufficient working capital, that cannot honour their contractual obligations through their activities or that fail financial audits will be summonsed to a process of liquidation or may be transformed into other forms of non-state management, complying with what will be established in this regard. (17)

Incorporates into the liquidation process the possibility of converting enterprises and cooperatives into other forms of non-state management [of social property such as state-owned farmland or commercial premises — translator's note], 126 opinions in 12 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

17. Enterprises will not, as a norm, receive budgetary financing for the production of goods and services.

Subsidies for loss-making enterprises will be eliminated and, as a norm, enterprises will not receive budgetary financing for the production of goods and services. (18)

The Congress agreed to incorporate at the beginning of this guideline the first part of draft guideline No. 21, which read: "Subsidies for loss-making enterprises will be eliminated".

18. Enterprises, from their earnings after payment of taxes and complying with other commitments to the state, will be able to create funds for development, investments and incentivising the workforce, after having satisfied the established requirements.

Enterprises, from their after-tax earnings, complying with their commitments to the state and with the other established requirements, will be able to create funds for development, investments and incentivising the workforce. (19)

Improves the wording.

19. The incomes of the workers in state enterprises will be linked to the final results obtained.

The incomes of the workers and directors of state enterprises and the non-state forms of management [of social property] will be linked to the results obtained. (20)

Broadens the content of the Guideline, adding all forms of non-state management and "the directors" to clarify that all incomes are linked to results, 98 opinions throughout the country. The word "final" is eliminated to allow for cases in which piecework payment is applied, as proposed during the Congress debates.

20. Enterprises will pay a centrally-determined municipal tax to the Municipal Administrative Councils in which they operate their establishments to contribute to local development.

Enterprises and cooperatives will pay a centrally-determined municipal tax to the Municipal Administrative Councils in which they operate their establishments to contribute to local development, setting the tax rate according to the particularities of each municipality. (21)

Incorporates cooperatives in the payment of local taxes and "the particularities of each municipality", 267 opinions in 14 provinces.

21. Subsidies for losses will be eliminated; enterprises will set aside part of their after-tax earnings to contribute to a fund, established by the superior enterprise management entity, to compensate for financial imbalances.

Enterprises will set aside part of their after-tax earnings to contribute to a fund, established by the superior enterprise management entity, for compensation to cover for financial imbalances. (22)

The word "cover" is added as proposed by a National Assembly deputy. The Congress debates agreed to transfer the first part of the draft Guideline ["Subsidies for losses will be eliminated"] to the current Guideline 18.

22. Enterprises will be free to approve their own payrolls [i.e. number of employees].

Enterprises will be free to approve their own payrolls, complying with the indicators established in the plan, which will contribute to preventing unnecessary increases in payrolls. (23)

To prevent a return to inflated payrolls, "complying with the indicators established in the plan" is added, 922 opinions throughout the country.

23. Within the framework of pricing policies set by the competent authority, enterprises will approve with flexibility and transparency the prices of the products and services they provide, and may lower prices when they consider it necessary. (Integrated with guideline 68)

To avoid repetition, this guideline is integrated into guideline 68, which establishes the policy for the centralisation or otherwise of prices.

24. Research centres that serve production and services must be incorporated into the enterprises or superior enterprise management entities in all cases where possible, in such a way that their research is effectively linked to the corresponding production. (Maintained)

Cooperatives

25. Are based on the free association of the workers who comprise it. These may be owners or lessees of means of production or may utilise them in permanent usufruct [i.e. lease them indefinitely from the socialist state rent-free, as in the leasing of state-owned farmland under Raul Castro's presidency — translator's note].

First-grade cooperatives are created as a socialist form of collective property in different sectors, constituting an economic organisation that is a legal entity with its own property. Cooperative members associate with the aim of producing goods or providing services that are useful to society, and cooperatives cover their expenses with their incomes. (25)

Clarifies and specifies the concept of first-grade cooperatives, 1,130 doubts across the country. Adds that the cooperative is a socialist form of collective property, 29 opinions in 9 provinces.

26. The General Regulations of Cooperatives will ensure that cooperative property cannot be sold, leased or rented to other cooperatives or non-state forms of production.

The legal framework for cooperatives must ensure that cooperatives, as social property, cannot be sold nor their ownership transferred to other cooperatives, non-state forms of management or to individuals. (26)

"General Regulations" is changed to "juridical norm" to allow greater flexibility in the elaboration of the necessary document.

27. Cooperatives maintain contractual relationships with other cooperatives, enterprises, budgeted entities and with other non-state forms, and sell [goods and services] directly to the population in accordance with their approved social purpose.

Cooperatives maintain contractual relationships with other cooperatives, enterprises, budgeted entities and with other non-state forms. After fulfilling their commitments to the state they may sell freely, without intermediaries, in accordance with their authorised economic activity. (27)

Includes the possibility of sales without intermediaries and improves the wording. Responds to 483 opinions in 14 provinces.

28. Cooperatives, on the basis of what is established in the General Regulations, define the incomes of the workers [i.e. cooperative members] and the distribution of the profits. They pay taxes and contributions according to what is established.

Cooperatives, on the basis of what is established in the corresponding juridical norms, determine the incomes of the workers and the distribution of the profits after the payment of the established taxes and contributions. (28)

Substitutes the word "define" for "determine" to adapt the wording to the content of what is necessary.

29. First-grade cooperatives may voluntarily agree to constitute second-grade cooperatives, as legal entities with their own property, with the objective of organising common processes (of production and services), purchases and sales with a view to achieving greater efficiency.

Second-grade cooperatives will be created, whose members are first-grade cooperatives, as legal entities with their own property that are formed for the purpose of organising complementary activities that are related or that add value to the products and services of their members (production, services and commercialisation), or to carry out joint purchases and sales with a view to achieving greater efficiency. (29)

Clarifies the concept of second-grade cooperatives, 993 doubts across the country.

Budgetary system

30. Budgetary departments carry out state and government functions and the provision of health care and education services. They do not define entity objectives, but obligations and responsibilities.

The budgetary departments carry out state and government functions and the provision of health care, education and other services. They define missions, functions, obligations and responsibilities. (30)

It is clarified here that they can provide other services, according to 198 opinions in 15 provinces. The concept of "entity objectives" is replaced by "missions and functions."

31. The number of budgetary departments will be reduced to the minimum number needed to guarantee the execution of assigned functions. The key criterion will be maximising savings in terms of personnel and state budget expenditure on material and financial resources.

The number of budgetary departments will be reduced to the minimum number needed to guarantee the execution of the assigned functions. The key criterion will be maximising savings in terms of state budget expenditure on material and financial resources, while guaranteeing an efficient and quality service. (31)

"Guaranteeing an efficient and quality service" was added since it related to 469 opinions nationwide and the discussion at the Congress.

32. Budgetary departments will not be created to carry out productive services or the production of goods. Budgetary departments that are able to finance their expenses with their revenues and generate surpluses will become self-financing units, without ceasing to carry out their assigned functions and responsibilities, or they will become enterprises.

Budgetary departments will not be created to carry out productive services or the production of goods. Budgetary departments that are able to finance their expenses with their revenues and generate surpluses will become self-financing units, without ceasing to carry out their assigned functions and responsibilities, or they will be able to adopt — with prior approval — the structures of enterprises. (32)

The wording is improved.

33. Budgetary departments that are only able to cover part of their expenses with their revenues will be given approval for that part of their expenses that will be financed by the state budget.

Budgetary departments that are only able to cover part of their expenses with their revenues will be given approval for that part of their expenses that will be financed by the state budget. (33)

The wording is improved [in the Spanish text; the translation is identical].

34. A managerial system will be designed that will govern the organisational and economic operation and auditing of the budgetary departments, simplifying their accounting. (Maintained)

Localities

35. The Provincial and Municipal Administrative Councils carry out state functions and will not directly intervene in enterprise management. (Maintained)

36. Norms will be established for the relationship between the state functions exercised in the management of economic sectors at the provincial and municipal level and those carried out by administrative agencies of the central state administration, clarifying the limits, relations, work regulations and performance methodologies to be applied.

Norms will be established for the relationship between the state functions exercised in the management of economic sectors at the provincial and municipal level and those carried out by administrative agencies of the central state administration, defining the parameters, relations, work regulations and performance methodologies to be applied. (36)

Replaces the term "clarifying the limits" with "defining the parameters" to improve the wording.

37. The development of local initiatives, especially those related to food production, will constitute a working strategy for municipal self-sufficiency. The principle of financial self-sustainability will be the essential element of this effort, which will be harmoniously coordinated with the objectives of the plan for the national economy.

The development of local initiatives, led by the Municipal Administrative Councils, especially those related to food production, is aimed at municipal self-sufficiency that promotes the development of mini-industries and service centres. The principle of financial self-sustainability will be the essential element, which will be harmoniously coordinated with the objectives of the plan for the national economy and those of the municipalities. Once established, local initiatives will be managed by the economic entities located within the municipality. (37)

The development of mini-industries and service centers was included (608 opinions across the country), as well as the negotiation of projects by economic entities (from 315 opinions in 15 provinces). It was added that these projects should be led by the Municipal Administrative Councils on the basis of the Congress debates.

38. In this effort the Municipal Administrative Councils will have a fundamental role in guiding projects. (Integrated with Guideline 37, 315 opinions in 15 provinces)

Chapter 2: Macroeconomic policies

General guidelines

39. **Achieve better coordination between the objectives of the plan for the national economy and the design and reach of monetary and fiscal policies. (Maintained as Guideline 38)**

40. Achieve external financial equilibrium starting from a favourable current account balance of payments, sustained by the behaviour of the real economy that can compensate for financial imbalances.

Achieve external financial equilibrium, starting with an appropriate correlation between incomes and expenditures in the nation's convertible currency in correspondence with the behaviour of the economy. (39)

Taking into consideration doubts about the meaning of "current account", and to specify the foundation upon which external financial equilibrium is based, 61 opinions registered in 7 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

41. Guarantee the maintenance of an appropriate relationship between accumulation and consumption and define the necessary rate of accumulation, taking into account the process of recapitalisation required by the economy. In addition, it is essential to establish a more effective relationship between consumption on the basis of incomes derived from work and the social consumption funds.

Guarantee an appropriate distribution of the national income between immediate consumption and accumulation. In addition, establish a relation between consumption on the basis of personal incomes and the social consumption funds that stimulates labour productivity growth. (40)

The wording is improved to make it easier to understand, 52 opinions in 11 provinces. Additionally, the phrase incomes derived from work is replaced by "personal incomes" to include the totality of the latter.

Guarantee in the production of goods and services:

In the production of goods and services, the planning process must guarantee:

To specify that the following guidelines must be implemented through the planning process.

42. Labour productivity growth that exceeds the increase in average incomes for workers.

A relationship between labour productivity growth and average worker incomes that does not cause a deterioration of either the internal monetary equilibrium or the efficiency of the national economy. (41)

Reformulated to specify two basic conditions to take into account in the framing of this relationship, in response to 56 doubts registered in 12 provinces.

43. A sustained increase in economic efficiency that allows for a progressive reduction in state subsidies.

A sustained increase in efficiency as the basis for economic development that allows for a progressive reduction in state subsidies and that contributes to improving, as much as possible, the supply of essential goods and services to the population. (42)

To aid comprehension, efficiency as a necessary condition to improve the supply of goods and services is emphasised, in response to 46 opinions in 9 provinces.

44. An appropriate link between the expansion of social services and the dynamism of the sectors that produce goods and services that increase the material wealth of the country.

The necessary dynamism of the sectors that increase the economic wealth of the country to underpin the resources needed for the provision of social services. (43)

Improves the wording, underlining the importance of growth in the productive sectors for the sustainability of social services.

45. A relationship between the imported component of productive processes and the economy's capacity to generate incomes in convertible currency that is sustainable in the medium and long term.

An appropriate relationship between the imported component of national production and the capacity to generate incomes in convertible currency. (44)

Clarifies that this relationship must be appropriate, which is a more comprehensive concept that includes its sustainability over time.

Monetary policy

46. Develop an appropriate monetary policy plan for the short, medium and long term aimed at achieving internal and external monetary equilibrium, not in an isolated way but as a unity.

Monetary policy planning for the short, medium and long term must achieve internal and external monetary equilibrium in an integral manner. (45)

Improved the wording to make it more comprehensible, 147 doubts expressed in 15 provinces.

47. Establish appropriate rules for the issuing of currency and use opportunely the indicators that allow for its control.

In correspondence with monetary policy, establish appropriate rules for the issuing of currency and use opportunely the indicators that allow for its control. (47)

Reworded to make it more comprehensible, highlighting its connection to monetary policy.

48. Develop an efficient interbank market to allow for, among other objectives, the elaboration of a system of interest rates that is more rational and informed, and promote the use of monetary policy instruments — such as the administrative control of credit, the obligatory deposits of commercial banks in the central bank, the regulation of interest rates and loans to financial institutions — to manage conjunctural monetary disequilibria.

Develop a more rational and informed system of interest rates and promote the use of monetary policy instruments to manage conjunctural disequilibria, through the strengthening of the relationships between the institutions of the national banking system. (48)

Eliminates technical concepts to aid comprehension, 61 opinions in 12 provinces.

49. **Apply a credit policy that is essentially aimed at supporting those activities that stimulate national production and those that generate incomes in hard currency or that substitute imports, and others that promote economic and social development. (Maintained as Guideline 50)**

New guideline:

Establish the necessary conditions and mechanisms to guarantee agility in the granting and repayment of credits. (51)

Responding to 1,131 opinions throughout the country and those of three National Assembly deputies.

New guideline:

Increase and diversify the availability of credit to the population for the purchase of products and services, taking into account the guarantees required by the banks, the capacity for repayment, an adequate monetary equilibrium and the planned macroeconomic indicators. (52)

Considering 1,119 opinions nationwide and those of three National Assembly deputies.

50. Study the interest rates of savings accounts, the creation of special-purpose capitalisation and savings accounts, and access to personal credits for the purchase of goods and services.

Guarantee an appropriate relationship between the interest rate paid on bank deposits and the rate for the repayment of loans. (54)

Reformulated to define more precisely the appropriate relationship between interest rates, 995 opinions nationwide.

51. Provide necessary banking services including the granting of credit to the non-state sector of the economy to contribute to its adequate functioning.

Provide the necessary banking services, including the granting of credit, to the sector that operates according to non-state forms of management [of social property — translator's note] to contribute to its adequate functioning. Study the creation of capitalisation accounts for the acquisition of equipment and other purposes. (53)

Improves the wording and incorporates the original guideline No. 50, which referred to studying the establishment of capitalisation accounts, considering 125 opinions in 13 provinces and five National Assembly deputies.

52. Direct monetary policy to regulate the quantity of money in circulation and the levels of credit, according to what is established in the [national economic] plan and utilising the instruments previously defined, with the aim of contributing to achieving monetary and exchange rate stability and the ordered development of the economy.

Direct monetary policy to regulate the quantity of money in circulation and the levels of credit, according to what is established in the plan, with the aim of contributing to achieving purchasing power and exchange rate stability and the ordered development of the economy. (46)

Reworded to make it more comprehensible and to eliminate "utilising the instruments previously defined".

53. Among the population, the correspondence between the growth in the quantity of money and the circulation of retail merchandise, and the ability to manage this relationship in a planned way in the medium term, will continue to be the key to achieving monetary and exchange rate stability in this sector, a necessary condition for progress towards re-establishing the functioning of the socialist law of distribution (from each according to their ability, to each according to their work).

The correspondence between the growth of the quantity of money in the hands of the population and the circulation of retail merchandise, and the ability to manage this relationship in a planned way, will continue to be the key to achieving monetary and exchange rate stability in this sector, a necessary condition for progress

towards re-establishing the functioning of the socialist law of distribution, "from each according to their ability, to each according to their work". (49)

Improves the wording for better comprehension, 33 opinions in 8 provinces.

Exchange policy

54. Progress will be made towards monetary unification in a process that will depend fundamentally on labour productivity growth, the effectiveness of the mechanisms for distribution and redistribution and the availability of goods and services. Given its complexity, this will require careful preparation and execution on the both the objective and subjective planes.

Progress will be made towards monetary unification, taking into account labour productivity and the effectiveness of the mechanisms for distribution and redistribution. Given its complexity, this will require careful preparation and execution on the both the objective and subjective planes. (55)

Eliminates the absolute conditionality of monetary unification on the growth of labour productivity, taking into account 276 opinions in 14 provinces. In addition, 12,658 proposals associated with its implementation were received.

Fiscal policy

55. Fiscal policy must contribute to a sustained increase in economic efficiency and of state budgetary incomes in order to underpin the necessary levels of public spending, in the interests of maintaining an adequate financial equilibrium.

Fiscal policy must contribute to a sustained increase in economic efficiency and of state budgetary incomes in order to underpin the planned levels of public spending and to maintain an adequate financial equilibrium, taking into account the specifics of our economic model. (56)

Substitutes "necessary" with "planned", since spending will be based on the incomes projected in the plan. Adds that the conditions of our country must be taken into account, 68 opinions in 13 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

56. The taxation system must become broader and more progressive to boost its effectiveness as a mechanism for income redistribution, while also contributing to the implementation of policies aimed at improving the economic management model.

The taxation system must be gradually broadened to boost its effectiveness as a mechanism for income redistribution, while also contributing to the implementation of policies aimed at improving the economic management model. (60)

Improves the wording for greater precision.

New guideline:

Apply a special, differentiated and flexible tax regime to stimulate agricultural production. (58)

Added to this chapter given the importance of this sector, taking into account 304 opinions in 13 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

New guideline:

Study the application of fiscal stimuli that promote the ordered development the non-state forms of management [of social property]. (59)

Incorporates studying the granting of fiscal stimuli to the non-state forms of management in the establishment phase, given 236 opinions in 14 provinces and two National Assembly deputies.

57. The tax system will be based on the principles of universality and equity with regard to the tax burden. Higher rates will apply to those on higher incomes to contribute to reducing social inequality.

The tax system will be based on the principles of universality and equity with regard to the tax burden. Its application will take into account the economic circumstances of the taxpayers and of the localities. Higher rates will apply to those on higher incomes to contribute, in this way among others, to reducing social inequality. (57)

Incorporates "its application will take into account the economic circumstances of the taxpayers and of the localities", taking into account 1,107 opinions in the 15 provinces and the analysis at the Congress.

New guideline:

Update the role of the tariff system within the economic model, prioritising preferential tariff regimes and bonuses considered convenient to grant based on the principle that production that generates export earnings, and production that substitutes imports, must be profitable. (62)

Reformulates and separates out the original Guideline No. 60 to highlight the role of the tariff system, given 172 opinions nationwide.

58. The taxation culture must be promoted, and the social responsibility of the population and of state entities in the complete fulfilment of tax obligations, to develop the civic value of contributing to sustaining social spending and high levels of fiscal discipline.

Promote the taxation culture and the social responsibility of the population and of state entities in the complete fulfilment of tax obligations, to develop the civic value of contributing to the sustainability of social spending and to high levels of fiscal discipline. (63)

Improves the wording for greater precision.

59. Social spending will be based on the real possibilities of the financial resources that are generated by the country's economy and the use of these resources will be rational, with the aim of guaranteeing the anticipated levels of service provision without affecting quality.

Budgetary spending will be based on the real possibilities of the financial resources generated by the country's economy and the use of these resources will be rational, with the aim of guaranteeing the planned levels of service provision without affecting quality. (64)

Substitutes "social spending" for "budgetary spending" to broaden the reach of this guideline; and "anticipated" with "planned", for greater precision.

60. Maintain the application of fiscal stimuli, and study other measures that contribute to eliminating the subsidies for production that generates export earnings and production for import substitution, maintaining the latter while the current exchange rate [i.e. the purely nominal exchange rate of 1 Cuban regular peso = 1 Cuban convertible peso — translator's note] remains in force. Priority will continue to be given to preferential tariffs and bonuses that are

considered justified based on the principle that production that generates export earnings and that substitutes imports must be profitable.

Maintain the application of financial stimuli that promote national production in key sectors of the economy, especially those that generate export incomes and those that substitute imports, as well as those that contribute to local development and environmental protection. (61)

Reformulated to improve the wording and adds "local development and environmental protection", in line with 365 opinions in 14 provinces.

New guideline:

Strengthen the mechanisms of fiscal auditing that ensures the fulfilment of tax obligations, as well as the preservation and rational use of state property. (65)

Adds fiscal auditing, both with regard to state property as well as budgetary incomes, on the basis of 991 opinions in 15 provinces and nine National Assembly deputies.

Pricing policy

New guideline:

Establish pricing policies in correspondence with the updating of the economic model. (66)

Added, considering that there must be norms for the setting of prices. In response to 1,742 opinions nationwide and one National Assembly deputy.

61. The pricing system will be subject to an integral revision to make it possible to accurately measure economic activity, encourage efficiency, promote exports and import substitution and eliminate excessive subsidies and gratuities.

Comprehensively revise the Pricing System to allow economic activity to be measured accurately, encourage efficiency, increase exports and substitute imports. (67)

Improves the wording, clarifying doubts about its content given 2,294 opinions in 14 provinces, the Isle of Youth and six National Assembly deputies. The reference to "eliminate excessive subsidies and gratuities" is dealt with in the new guideline 69.

62. The centralised character of the setting of pricing policies, and the determination of the prices of products and services that are in the state's interests to regulate, will be maintained.

The centralised character of the setting of prices for those products and services that need to be regulated for economic and social reasons will be maintained, decentralising the rest. (68)

Combines the original guidelines 62 and 63 for better comprehension, taking into account 1187 opinions nationwide and one National Assembly deputy.

63. Mechanisms to allow enterprises to set other prices more flexibly will be established, ensuring that the national interest prevails over those of enterprises, sectors or localities without covering up inefficiencies and on the basis of foreign trade prices, all of which will require more rigorous auditing.

Incorporated with guideline 68 for clarity, given 79 opinions in 9 provinces.

New guideline:

Continue to gradually eliminate excessive subsidies and gratuities in relation to products and services, setting retail prices on the basis of costs without covering up inefficiencies, taking into consideration the income levels of the population. (69)

Excised from the original guideline 61 to highlight the gradual character of the elimination of subsidies and gratuities, "taking into consideration the income levels of the population". In response to 4,798 opinions nationwide and one National Assembly deputy.

New guideline:

Improve, in the network of state-owned consumer goods stores, the relationship between price and quality for similar products or services, avoiding unjustified price differences. (70)

Incorporated, taking into account 4,052 opinions nationwide and five National Assembly deputies.

New guideline:

Measures will be adopted to promote, as far as possible, the stability of prices of goods and services offered by the non-state sector, especially in those activities linked to basic necessities of the population, taking into account the economic situation. (71)

Added, taking into consideration that if the state is going to promote price stability via various mechanisms, this does not imply a policy of administratively fixing the prices of goods and services offered by the non-state sector. Given 32,171 opinions nationwide and four National Assembly deputies.

Chapter 3: External economic policy

General guidelines

64. Guarantee the integral application of the trade, fiscal, credit, tariff, labour and other policies to ensure the results anticipated in the sphere of Cuban foreign trade in terms of developing exports and effective import substitution, in the shortest possible time-frame. (Maintained as Guideline 72)

65. Work with maximum rigour to improve the credibility of the country in its international economic relations, via the strict fulfilment of contractual obligations. (Maintained as Guideline 73)

66. Continue giving maximum attention to the ethical conduct and technical preparation of the cadres responsible for promoting the international economic interests of the country, and propitiate the decentralisation of decision-making in the enterprise sector, as well as improving the economic, financial, technical and legal preparation of the various negotiating teams and groups.

Continue giving maximum attention to the selection and oversight of the cadres responsible for promoting the international economic interests of the country, especially with regard to their ethical conduct and technical preparation. Improve the economic, financial, technical and legal preparation of the various negotiating teams and groups. (74)

Includes the issues of oversight and the selection of cadres and functionaries, together with their preparation. That related to decentralisation is eliminated, given that this is already taken up in the guidelines on the economic management model. In response to 229 opinions nationwide.

67. **Observe the principle that "she or he who decides does not negotiate" in all of the country's activities in the sphere of international economic relations. (Maintained as Guideline 75)**

Foreign trade

68. Increase and consolidate incomes from the export of goods and services, for which it will be necessary to resolve all of the internal factors that are currently obstacles to exportation. Create a real interest in exportation at the national level, and substantiate the most important and strategic decisions on the basis of objective and up-to-date studies of the market.

Increase and consolidate incomes from the export of goods and services, for which it will be necessary to resolve all of the internal factors that are currently obstacles to exportation. Create a real export vocation at all levels, and substantiate the most important and strategic decisions on the basis of objective and up-to-date studies of the market. (76)

Adds the expression "export vocation" at all levels to emphasise the orientation of the guideline, given 112 opinions in 12 provinces.

69. **Diversify the destinations of exportable goods and services, as well as maintaining the priority and attention given to the country's principle trading partners, and achieve greater stability in incomes derived from exports. (Maintained as Guideline 77)**

70. **Diversify the structure of exports of goods and services, with a preference for those of greater added value and technological content. (Maintained as Guideline 78)**

71. Broaden and consolidate the mechanisms for setting export prices as a means to protect and promote incomes from the international commercialisation of nickel, sugar, petroleum, food, coffee, cacao and other products that can be exported.

Broaden and consolidate the mechanisms for protecting the prices of products that are listed on international stock markets and that Cuba commercialises (nickel, sugar, petroleum, food, coffee etc.) as a means to safeguard the planned levels of prices. (79)

Improves the wording to clarify doubts expressed, 33 in 9 provinces.

72. Develop an integral strategy for the export of services, in particular professional services, including the establishment of an adequate legal framework and efficient commercial structures capable of promoting associations with foreign capital, to guarantee the optimum utilisation of the potential created by the country.

Develop an integral strategy for the export of services, in particular professional services, that prioritises the sale of technological projects or solutions, and study the more flexible contracting of individual workers. Include the establishment of an adequate legal framework and efficient commercial structures capable of promoting associations with foreign capital, to guarantee the optimum utilisation of the potential created by the country. (80)

Improves the wording, taking into consideration the proposals put forward, and incorporates the study of making more flexible the contracting of individual workers. In response to 253 opinions in 15 provinces.

73. Prioritise, in the export of professional services, the sale of projects or technological solutions involving the contracting of individual workers. Develop programs for the external commercialisation of integral solutions and software applications. (Integrated with guideline 80)

Integrated with guideline 80 to avoid repetition.

74. Elaborate and implement a strategy to develop new markets for the export of medical services and products of the medical-pharmaceutical industry. (Maintained as Guideline 81)

75. Recover and promote the export markets for seafood (lobster and prawns) and revise the current methods of commercialisation to make them more flexible. (Maintained as Guideline 82)

76. Ensure in the enterprises linked to exportation that the goods and services destined for international markets are of the highest standards of quality.

Work towards ensuring, in the enterprises linked to exportation, that the goods and services destined for international markets are of the highest standards of quality. (83)

Improves the wording.

77. Prioritise, in export activities, the integral assurance of the necessary resources, in all links of the value chain, to guarantee the planned levels of exports. Draw up the corresponding mechanisms to achieve this.

Ensure the sustainability of the production cycle in the export lines and draw up the corresponding mechanisms to achieve this. (84)

Simplifies the wording of the Guideline for clarity.

78. Achieve greater rationality in the management of imports through the reorganisation of the enterprises that carry out foreign trade activities, with a better allocation of product classifications to achieve an efficient utilisation of the country's purchasing power.

Achieve greater efficiency in the country's management of imports, emphasising rationality and quality, through the reorganisation of the enterprises that carry out foreign trade activities, with a better definition of product classifications to achieve an efficient utilisation of the country's purchasing power. (85)

Adds "efficiency and quality", giving greater scope to the guideline that corresponds to the need to achieve an efficient utilisation of the country's purchasing power, given 2,365 opinions nationwide. The wording is improved.

79. Increase the efficiency of the importation process, among other factors, through the development of a wholesale market and, in particular, the reorganisation of consignment activity.

Contribute to the efficiency of the importation process, among other factors, through the development of a wholesale market and, in particular, the reorganisation of consignment activity. (86)

Improves the wording for greater precision.

80. Promote an accelerated process of import substitution that ensures the maximum utilisation of the available capacity in the agricultural, industrial and human resources sectors.

Promote an accelerated process of import substitution via mechanisms that stimulate and ensure the maximum utilisation of the available capacity in the agricultural, industrial, services and human resources sectors. (87)

Adds a reference to mechanisms that stimulate the substitution of imports. Broadens the scope of the guideline, incorporating services such as insurance and transportation, among others, in response to 10 opinions in two provinces.

81. Work systematically, in the enterprises that import machinery and equipment, to identify local manufacturing capacities in the industrial branches that correspond to these products, and on this basis promote mutually

beneficial agreements between Cuba's mechanical industry and the foreign manufacturers with which they have relations so that, through technology transfer, technical assistance and other means, the gradual substitution of imports is favoured, particularly with regard to components and spare parts. (Maintained as Guideline 88)

82. Promote international industrial cooperation and complementarity accords, and modify the structure of exports to favour metallurgical products and services.

Promote international industrial cooperation and complementation accords in the industrial sector that favour exports of greater added value. (89)

Broadens the scope of the guideline to include other industrial branches, 16 opinions in four provinces.

83. Design and implement mechanisms to channel the demand for imports arising from the non-state sectors of production, and to realise the potential for export revenues.(Maintained as Guideline 90)

84. Eradicate, in the entities that carry out foreign trade activities, among others, the deficiencies characterised by the lack of analysis of contractual prices and of international markets, the poor utilisation of the contractual documents involved in commercial decisions, the deficient drafting and negotiation of the clauses and fundamental specifications of contracts, the lack of oversight regarding the fulfilment of the parameters and clauses agreed to in contracts, in order to uphold the interests of the country.

Increase the managerial efficiency of the enterprises linked to foreign trade, prioritising the correct analysis of the market and of prices in the international context, the utilisation of contractual documents, and the integral drafting and oversight of the contractual process. (91)

Modified for clarity and simplicity of wording.

Debts and credit

85. Boost the process of reordering external debts with short, medium and long-term maturity that affect the functioning of the national economy. Design and apply strategies for flexible reordering for debt payment and conclude these processes in the shortest possible time-frame, to allow for a growing and sustained economic performance that opens up new sources of financing. (Maintained as Guideline 92)

86. Ensure that the commitments entered into in the debt reordering process are strictly complied with. (Maintained as Guideline 93)

87. Ensure that external financing is included in the National Economic Plan and that it does not lead to the deterioration of the external financial situation of the country. (Maintained as Guideline 94)

88. Establish a policy for the coordination of new credits and their rational use, as well as for the management and control of the country's levels of indebtedness. Revise the existing regulations and issue new ones with the aim of guaranteeing compliance with policy. (Maintained as Guideline 95)

Foreign investment

89. Continue promoting the participation of foreign capital to complement national investment, in activities in the national interest, in correspondence with medium and long term economic and social development plans.

Continue promoting the participation of foreign capital to complement national investment, in activities in the national interest, in correspondence with short, medium and long-term economic and social development plans. (96)

Incorporates the reference to "short term", 67 opinions in 11 provinces.

90. Ensure that the soliciting of foreign investment fulfils diverse objectives, such as: access to advanced technologies, management techniques, the diversification and growth of export markets, import substitution, the contribution of external financing in the medium and long term to the construction of the productive objective and/or working capital for its functioning.

Ensure that the soliciting of foreign investment fulfils diverse objectives, such as: access to advanced technologies, management techniques, the diversification and growth of export markets, import substitution, the contribution of external financing in the medium and long term to the construction of the productive objective and/or working capital for its functioning, as well as providing new sources of employment. (97)

Adds the final phrase, since foreign investment is also a source of employment.

91. Improve the regulations and procedures of evaluation, approval and implementation of the participation of foreign investment. Rigorous control will be established over the fulfilment of the regulations, procedures and commitments contracted by the foreign partner which constitute the International Economic Association [i.e. the agreement signed with the foreign partner].

Improve the regulations and procedures of evaluation, approval and implementation of the participation of foreign investment, making the process more agile. Rigorous control will be established over the fulfilment of the regulations, procedures and commitments contracted by the foreign partner which constitute any of the foreign investment modalities. (98)

Includes the reference to the agility of the process, given the reiterated deficiencies submitted and recognised in 183 opinions nationwide, and substitutes "International Economic Association" for "any of the foreign investment modalities", since this the most appropriate term from the legal point of view.

92. A time limit must be established for those mixed enterprises or international economic associations agreed to that do not become established in the anticipated time frame, and a decision made on their fate, avoiding the indefinite consumption of resources and their increased inefficiency.

Establish a time limit for the modalities of foreign investment agreed to that do not become established in the anticipated time frame and decide on their fate, avoiding the indefinite consumption of resources and their increased inefficiency. (99)

Substitutes "international economic association" for "modalities of foreign investment", since this is the most appropriate term from the legal point of view.

93. Promote, through the establishment of an International Economic Association, the capturing of higher incomes for the country in addition to salaries, taxes and dividends, through the delivery of various services and supplies by national enterprises.

Promote, through the establishment of a foreign investment in the country, in any of its modalities, the capturing of higher incomes for the country in addition to salaries, taxes and dividends, through the delivery of various services and supplies by national enterprises. (100)

Clarifies the wording, substituting the term "any of the modalities of foreign investment" for "International Economic Association", as the latter is more legally appropriate.

94. Favour, in the process of promoting investments, the diversification of the participation of investors from different countries. (Maintained as Guideline 101)

95. Elaborate and constantly update a portfolio of investments for possible negotiation with foreign participation. (Maintained as Guideline 102)

96. Promote the creation of Special Development Zones that allow for increased exportation, the effective substitution of imports, high tech projects and local development; and that create new sources of employment. (Maintained as Guideline 103)

97. Ensure that the economic activity of the international economic associations corresponds with that projected in the National Economic Plan. (Maintained as Guideline 104)

98. Evaluate the existing associations with foreign capital and update them as necessary, in such a way that they are adjusted to the requirements of the country. (Maintained as Guideline 105)

99. Analyse, among the possibilities for financing via foreign investment, those non-export industries which are nevertheless indispensable to ensuring other production essential for the economy or for the substitution of imports. (Maintained as Guideline 106)

100. Promote, only if economically justified and convenient, the establishment of enterprises and alliances outside the country that allow Cuba to better position its interests in foreign markets. (Maintained as Guideline 107)

Collaboration

101. Ensure that the international collaboration that Cuba receives and offers is in the national interests, and that all such collaboration is included in the National Economic Plan in such a way that integrality is assured.

Ensure that all the international collaboration that Cuba receives and offers is included in the National Economic Plan in such a way that integrality is assured. (108)

Improves the wording.

102. Improve and complement the legal and regulatory framework, both for Cuba's provision of economic and scientific-technical collaboration and for that which the country receives. (Maintained as Guideline 109)

103. Continue developing international solidarity through the collaboration offered by Cuba and establish the necessary economic and statistical records to allow for the required analyses, especially of costs. (Maintained as Guideline 110)

104. Consider, where possible, compensation to at least cover the costs of the solidarity collaboration offered by Cuba. (Maintained as Guideline 111)

105. Promote multilateral collaboration, especially through the UN institutions, that channels financial and technological resources to our country in line with the national development priorities. (Maintained as Guideline 112)

106. Prioritise, in our relations with international collaboration organisations, material and technological support for the use of various sources of renewable energy. (Maintained as Guideline 113)

107. Give priority to participation in the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), and work with speed and intensity to achieve and deepen the economic, social and political goals promoted by ALBA through coordination, cooperation and economic complementarity in the short, medium and long terms. (Maintained as Guideline 114)

108. Continue to actively promote economic integration with Latin America and the Caribbean, as a strategic objective. Keep participating in the regional commercial integration schemes to which Cuba belongs: the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Caribbean States (AEC), PetroCaribe and others, and continue strengthening the unity of their member states. (Maintained as Guideline 115)

Chapter 4: Investment policy

Guidelines

109. The most important investments will correspond to the country's short, medium and long term development strategy, eradicating spontaneity, improvisation, superficiality, failure to achieve the scope of the projected investment, lack of in-depth feasibility studies and the absence of an integral approach.

The most important investments will correspond to the country's short, medium and long term development strategy, eradicating spontaneity, improvisation, superficiality, lack of fulfilment of plans, lack of in-depth feasibility studies and the absence of an integral approach. (116)

Replaces "scope" with "plans" for clarity, in response to 410 opinions in 15 provinces.

New guideline:

Technological and building maintenance activities will be prioritised in all economic sectors. (117)

Separates maintenance activities from the original guideline 110 to give it the priority it deserves, given 4,338 opinions nationwide.

110. Investments in the productive sphere will be prioritised in order to generate incomes in the short term, aimed at increasing exports of goods and services and import substitution, as well as infrastructure investments needed for the economic development of the country. Maintenance activities will be prioritised over investments.

Priority will be given to investments in the productive sphere and services that achieve beneficial results in the short term, as well as infrastructure investments needed for the sustainable development of the country's economy. (118)

Maintenance is dealt with in the new guideline 117. The efficiency of the investment process is highlighted, services are included and the wording is improved. Given 549 opinions in 15 provinces.

111. The Economy and Planning Ministry will demand greater accountability from the entities of the Central State Administration and the Provincial Administration Councils so that those responsible for carrying out investments, from conception to the evaluation of results, comply with the corresponding regulations. The investor³ will have the maximum responsibility for planning, execution, control, financing and implementation of their investments.

Increase the levels of accountability and oversight of the Central State Administration and the [Provincial and Municipal] Administration Councils with regard to their role as key investors, to ensure that they carry out investments in an integral manner from conception through to the evaluation of results. (119)

³ Presumably "investor" here refers to the Cuban entity carrying out the investment, or an individual appointed by this entity to oversee it
— translator's note

Adds "and oversight" and deletes "provincial" to encompass the municipal level as well, in response to 1,094 opinions nationwide. The wording is improved.

112. The quality and standing of the General Territorial and Urban Zoning Plans will be boosted at the national, regional and provincial levels, as will their integration with the medium and long term projections for the economy and the Investments Plan. The use of macro-localisation as a tool for planning must be revived to ensure the depth, agility and response time of the obligatory consultation process with the Central State Administration entities and the Provincial Administration Council investors with the System of Physical Planning. Restore locality and urban planning discipline.

The quality and standing of the general plans of territorial zoning will be boosted at the national, regional and provincial levels, as will their integration with the medium and long-term projections for the economy and the Investments Plan, taking into account the risks of earthquakes and other natural disasters. Ensure the depth, agility and response time of the obligatory consultation processes, restoring locality and urban planning discipline. (120)

The territorial aspects are better defined, and the risk of earthquakes and other natural disasters and their impact on the investment process is added. The wording is improved. Given 143 opinions in 15 provinces and the discussion at the Congress.

113. Conditions will be created for a progressive decentralisation of the Investments Plan and a change in its conception, granting powers of approval to the Central State Administration entities, the Provincial Administration Councils, state enterprises and budgeted entities in response to global frameworks for sectors, branches and entities, with direct indicators of physical execution and the effectiveness of the plan, elaborating and putting into practice norms to ensure a real and agile ordering of the investment process.

Conditions will be created for a progressive decentralisation of the Investments Plan and a change in its conception, granting powers of approval to the Central State Administration entities, the [Provincial and Municipal] Administration Councils, state enterprises and budgeted entities. (121)

"Provincial" is eliminated to also encompass the municipal level. The text is improved. In response to 160 opinions in 14 provinces.

114. Contracts will constitute a working tool in the planning and control of all phases of the investment process, principally in relation to the prices agreed to and the time-frames for execution.

Contracts will constitute a working tool in the planning and control of all phases of the investment process, assuring the final result of the investment with the required quality and within the agreed time-frame for execution. (122)

Adds the reference to quality and makes the wording more precise, given 1,259 opinions nationwide.

115. Systems of payment and of incentives and salary penalties will be evaluated and proposed for all those involved in the investment process, linked to the results achieved in the different phases of investment, including the new system of incentives for double shifts where conditions for this exist. (Integrated with Guidelines 20, 141, 170 and 288).

The content of the original guideline is reflected in various guidelines in other chapters.

116. Investments that are approved will, as a norm, have the capacity to pay for themselves with their own results and will have to be financed with external credit or their own funds, the reimbursement of which will come from finances generated by the investment itself, whether through higher incomes or lower costs.

Investments that are approved will, as a policy, have the capacity to pay for themselves with their own results and will have to be financed with external credit or their own funds, the reimbursement of which will come from finances generated by the investment itself. (123)

Substitutes "policy" for "norm" to avoid confusion with norms that may be legal or some other type. The wording is improved.

117. An order of priority for the execution of investments must be drawn up to minimise the simultaneous immobilisation of resources in projects with a long timeframe for completion. It is preferable to prioritise the planning and execution of investments with short timeframes or those that better allow for the key objectives to be realised.

Establish a time-frame for the execution of investments that minimises the immobilisation of resources in projects with a long time-frame for completion. Prioritise the planning and execution of investments with short time-frames or those that better allow for the key objectives to be realised. (124)

The text is modified to make it more emphatic and to aid comprehension.

118. Investments with long time-frames for completion require the establishment of priorities in stages, so that each stage can function independently from the others and immediately begin to recover the financial outlay. (Maintained as Guideline 125)

119. Investments in the industrial sector, responsible for the manufacture of capital goods and intermediaries in the national economy, must be prioritised in line with the strategic objectives of the country. (Maintained as Guideline 126)

120. The principles and methods of new management techniques for the state investment process will continue to be assimilated and incorporated, starting with the participation of International Economic Association project managers and builders in the execution of complex investments. The participation of foreign managers and builders to guarantee the execution of investments whose complexity and importance require it is highly valued. The necessary regulations will be drawn up to ensure that the positive experiences of these foreign partners are assimilated.

The principles and methods of new management techniques for the investment process will continue to be assimilated and incorporated, including those of project management and construction entities that are partners in International Economic Associations [i.e. joint ventures]. The participation of foreign managers and construction firms to guarantee the execution of investments whose complexity and importance require it is highly valued. (127)

The word "entities" is included to clarify that it refers to legal entities [rather than individuals] and the wording is improved.

121. Evaluate the tendering process for design and construction services among Cuban enterprises, proposing and implementing measures to increase their efficiency, competitiveness and quality as required by the country's investment process.

Evaluate the tendering process for design and construction services among Cuban entities, proposing and implementing measures to increase their efficiency, competitiveness and quality as required by the country's investment process. (128)

Replaces "enterprises" with "entities" to allow for the possibility that cooperatives and other organisational forms of management can be considered, in response to 27 proposals in 9 provinces.

Chapter 5: Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

Guidelines

Chapter title: amended to “**Science, Technology, Innovation and Environment Policy**”

Broadens its scope to explicitly incorporate the environment and give a more systematic focus to the themes of the chapter, given 123 opinions in 11 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

New guideline:

Draw up an integrated science, technology, innovation and environment policy that takes into consideration the accelerated changes in these areas and their increasing interrelation to meet the needs of economic and social development in the short, medium and long term, aimed at increasing economic efficiency and exports of high added value, import substitution, satisfying the necessities of the population and promoting its participation in the building of socialism, and protecting the environment, heritage and national culture. (129)

Included as a new general guideline. States that the new policy to be drawn up must be integral and incorporate existing environmental policy. In response to 2,775 opinions nationwide, one National Assembly deputy and the discussion at the Congress.

122. Create the organisational, legal and institutional conditions needed to achieve a form of economic organisation and a system of generalisation that combines scientific investigation, the development of new products and services, productive efficiency and the management of exports.

Proposes studying and taking advantage of experiences, and leaves open the possibility there may be more than one organisational form. Introduces the aspect of innovation and stresses the idea of stimulating the integral reproduction of the [research-innovation-production-sales] cycle. Incorporates part of the content of the original guideline 202, and includes universities. Given 2,414 opinions nationwide and the Congress discussion.

123. The results achieved in the biotechnology sector, the production of advanced medical equipment, the software industry, educational technologies, and scientific and technological services of high added value, and bioinformatics and nanotechnology must be sustained and developed.

Sustain and the develop the results achieved in the biotechnology sector, the medical-pharmaceutical industry, the software industry and the computerisation of society, basic sciences, the natural sciences, the study and application of renewable energy sources, social and educational technologies, industrial technology transfer, the production of advanced technical equipment, nanotechnology and scientific and technical services of high added value. (131)

Introduces other basic branches and strategic lines for scientific and technological development. Based on 846 opinions nationwide, that of one National Assembly deputy and the Congress discussion.

124. Sustain and develop, simultaneously, studies on adaptation, mitigation and climate change; conservation and the rational use of natural resources, in particular of soils, water and forests; and of the social sciences, which are equally necessary with regard to these objectives.

Sustain and develop integral studies for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the environment, and adapt environmental policy to the new projections for the economy and society. Prioritise studies on dealing with climate change and, in general, sustainable development. Emphasise conservation and the rational use of natural resources such as soils, water, beaches, the atmosphere, forests and biodiversity as well as the promotion of environmental education. (133)

Treats the environment and environmental studies separately. Takes into consideration sustainable development, confronting climate change and the conservation and rational use of natural resources. In response to 1,085 opinions nationwide, that of a National Assembly deputy and the Congress discussions.

125. To appropriately orient industrial development, the carrying out of studies aimed at elaborating a strategic industrial policy must be institutionalised and systematised, on the basis of the dynamic tendencies of technological change, with the aim of creating the conditions for the industrial sector to assume a key role in economic growth, the capacity for innovation and structural change in the productive sector, and so that it contributes in a significant way to greater economic independence and technological sovereignty in strategic branches of the economy.

Define an industrial policy that contributes to reorienting industrial development, and that monitors the use of existing technologies in the country with a view to promoting their systematic modernisation, taking into account energy efficiency, productive efficacy and environmental impact, and that contributes to greater technological sovereignty in strategic branches of the economy. Consider the importation of technologies, the country's capacity to assimilate them and the support services they require, the production of spare parts, and compliance with metrology and quality norms. (135)

Stresses the importance of a technology policy that serves as a basis for the reorientation of industrial development. Responds to the problem of technological obsolescence. Specifies the issues of spare parts, metrology and quality norms. Given 110 opinions in 11 provinces, that of a National Assembly deputy and the Congress discussion.

126. In the specific case of the agricultural sector, the application of science and technology to increasing food production and improving animal health must be boosted in all links in the productive chain, reducing production costs on the basis of the production of biofertilisers, insecticides and similar products that allow for a reduction in imports and dependence on external markets for these product lines.

In agro-industrial activity, the application of an integrated approach to science, technology, innovation and the environment in the entire productive chain will be boosted, with the aim of increasing food production, improving animal health and producer services, reduced costs, and better utilisation of machinery and inputs for national production and of the scientific-technological capacity at the disposal of the country. (136)

Covers all agro-industrial activity. Prioritises the reduction of food imports. Incorporates the content of draft guideline 187. In response to 1,960 opinions nationwide and one National Assembly deputy.

127. In general, the socialist state enterprise must create conditions for the incorporation of scientific and technological developments, where possible and necessary.

All forms of management of economic entities will be ensured a regulatory framework that promotes the systematic and accelerated introduction of the results of science, innovation and technological development in productive processes and in services, taking into account the established norms of social and environmental responsibility. (134)

Generalises the guideline to include entities in all sectors and forms of property ownership and management. Highlights the importance of a regulatory framework that promotes the incorporation of the results of science and innovation and of environmental and social sustainability criteria. In response to 970 opinions in 14 provinces.

128. The completion and application of the legal instruments required by the System of Scientific and Technological Innovation must be worked on with urgency.

Adopt the necessary functional reordering and structural measures and update the corresponding legal instruments to achieve the integrated and effective management of the Science, Technology, Innovation and Environment System (130).

Completes the elements to be taken into account in the updating of the system. Given 618 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Continue to promote social science and humanities research on the key aspects of social life, and perfect the methods of introducing the results of these studies in decision-making at all levels. (137)

Makes specific reference to the social sciences and humanities. Establishes as an objective the application of the results of these studies. In response to 935 opinions nationwide and that of a National Assembly deputy.

New guideline:

Give greater attention to the continual education and training of technical personnel and qualified cadres that responds to and anticipates scientific and technological developments in the key areas of production and services, as well as the prevention and mitigation of social and environmental impacts. (138)

Gathers together concepts contained in guideline 202 of the draft document. Emphasises the updating of the scientific-technological education of professionals, mid-level technicians, specialists and cadres. Given 563 opinions in 15 provinces.

New guideline:

Define and promote new ways of stimulating the creativity of the work collectives at the base level, and strengthen their participation in the solution of the technological problems of production and services and in the promotion of ecologically sustainable methods of production. (139)

Adopts as a guideline the promotion of the management of innovation in the work collectives at the base [i.e. factory floor] level. In response to 4,976 opinions nationwide and that of one National Assembly deputy.

Chapter 6: Social Policy

General guidelines

129. Continue preserving the gains of the Revolution, such as access to medical attention, education, culture, sport, recreation, pensions and social security for those who need it.

Continue preserving the social achievements of the Revolution, such as access to medical attention, education, culture, sports, recreation, the peace and security of the neighbourhoods, pensions, and social security for those who need it. (140)

Reworded to include “peace and security” given 1,167 opinions nationwide.

130. Reassert the role of work as the fundamental means of contributing to social development and the satisfaction of personal and family needs.

Reassert the role of work, and income derived from work, as the fundamental means of contributing to social development and the satisfaction of personal and family needs. (141)

Adds the reference to incomes derived from work in response to 3,190 opinions nationwide.

131. **Ensure a systematic and sustained improvement in the quality of the services provided to the population, and the redesign of current policies, in line with economic possibilities. (Maintained as Guideline 142)**

132. Continue improving education, health and sports, for which it will be necessary to reduce or eliminate excessive spending in the sphere of social services.

Continue improving education, health, culture and sports, for which it will be necessary to reduce or eliminate excessive spending in the sphere of social services, as well as generating new sources of income and evaluating activities that can be transferred from the budgeted sector to the state enterprise system. (143)

Incorporates the need to “generate new sources of income” and the possibility that budgeted activities may be transferred to the state enterprise system. In response to 1,607 opinions nationwide.

Education. In preschool, primary and mid-level education, work towards:

Education

Eliminates the subdivision into preschool, primary, mid-level and tertiary education because the proposed guidelines are valid for all education levels.

133. Continue advancing in raising the quality and rigour of the teacher training process and achieve a better utilisation of the existing capacity, through the establishment of mixed training centres to ensure teacher training at the various levels of education, according to necessities. This implies streamlining training centres and achieving a better utilisation of the workforce.

Continue advancing in raising the quality and rigour of the teacher training and educative process. Prioritise permanent improvement, teacher encouragement of and attention to pupils, and the role of the family in the education of children and youth. Achieve a better utilisation of the workforce and of existing capacities. (145)

Adds teacher improvement, encouragement and attention to pupils and the role of the family in the education of children and youth. Given 13, 126 opinions nationwide and the Congress analysis. The reference to mixed teacher training centres is an aspect of the reorganisation of the school network that is taken up in draft guideline 148.

134. Train the teaching personnel needed in each region to meet the needs of the educational centres of the different teaching levels.

Train, with quality and rigour, the teaching personnel needed in each province and municipality by the educational centres of the different teaching levels. (146)

Includes the need to boost the quality and rigour of the teacher training process. Given 4,294 opinions nationwide.

135. Strengthen the role of the teacher in the classroom, and ensure that the audiovisual materials and equipment that complement the educational efforts of the teacher are used rationally.

Strengthen the role of the teacher in contact with the students and ensure that the audiovisual materials and equipment are complementary to the educational efforts of the teacher, and ensure their rational use. (147)

Improves the wording and substitutes “student” for “classroom”. Given 2,708 opinions nationwide and the Congress analysis.

136. Gradually reorganise the school network to maintain, in mid-level and high school, the indispensable minimum number of boarding students and reduce costs for the provision of transport, food and lodging.

Gradually reorganise the school network. Maintain, in mid-level and high school, the indispensable minimum number of boarding students and reduce costs for the provision of transport, food and lodging. (148)

Separates the idea of reorganising the school network so that it applies to all educational levels.

137. Adjust the levels of activity in primary education, taking into account the demographic situation [i.e. an aging population – translator’s note].

Adjust the capacity of the school network and the numbers of teaching personnel in primary education, in correspondence with economic and socio-demographic development and where students live. (149)

Modified in response to the 233 doubts raised nationwide about what it means to adjust levels of activity, and to incorporate “economic and socio-demographic” developments and “where student live”. In response to 1, 245 opinions nationwide and the Congress analysis.

138. The numbers of graduates in the various careers will correspond to the needs of economic and social development.

Ensure that the numbers of graduates in the various fields and careers correspond to the needs of economic and social development. Ensure that the vocational training and careers counselling that begins in primary school, in collaboration with productive and services entities and with the participation of the child’s family, promotes recognition of the work of mid-level technicians and qualified workers. (150)

The guideline is extended to cover all education and incorporates that related to vocational training, careers counselling, the role of economic entities and the family, as well as the recognition of mid-level technicians and qualified workers. Given 3,125 opinions nationwide and those of six National Assembly of Peoples Power deputies.

139. Boost the rigour and effectiveness of the educative process to increase the efficiency of the cycle (graduates as a percentage of high school matriculations five years prior).

Boost the rigour and effectiveness of the teacher training/educative process to increase the efficiency of the cycle (graduates as a percentage of high school matriculations at the beginning of the cycle). (151)

Substitutes “five years before” for “at the beginning of the cycle” to cover all levels of education.

140. Change the structure of training for pedagogical careers to increase to 50% mid-level teacher training and proportionally reduce the numbers of high school teacher trainees. (Incorporated into guidelines 146 and 150)

Incorporated in response to 124 opinions in 13 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

141. Update the university training and research programs regarding new technologies, and increase graduations for related technological and basic sciences careers.

Update the university training and research programs in line with the needs of the country’s economic and social development and with new technologies, and increase graduations for related careers in agriculture, teaching, technologies and basic sciences. (152)

Incorporates the need to achieve a better link with the productive sector, given 70 opinions in 11 provinces. Includes, given its importance, increasing the numbers of graduates for agricultural and pedagogical careers.

142. Ensure that the conditions created to enable workers to be able to study are based on the principle that such study must take place in the worker’s free time and on their own personal initiative.

Specify that the conditions created to enable workers to be able to study are based on the principle that such study must take place in the worker's free time and on their own personal initiative, except in special cases in the interests of the state. (153)

Given the analysis at the Congress, it is specified that there may be workers whose incorporation into studies needs to be treated differently.

Health

143. Improve the quality of service provided and promote savings, the efficient utilisation of resources and the elimination of unnecessary spending.

Improve the quality of service provided, satisfy the population and improve the working conditions and attention to health personnel. Ensure the efficient use of resources and the elimination of unnecessary spending. (154)

Improves the wording and incorporates that related to the satisfaction of the population, the improvement of working conditions and attention to health personnel. Given 16,600 opinions nationwide.

144. Reorganise health services on a regional and local basis and make efficient use of the available health technologies. Promote clinical diagnosis and use the equipment for complementary studies rationally, especially the most costly technologies. Consolidate and ensure compliance with the protocols for illnesses.

Reorganise, compact and regionalise health services on the basis of the needs of each province and municipality, including emergency wards and ambulance services. Ensure that the Health System itself provides every patient with the necessary care. (155)

Incorporates the necessary transformations, including ambulance services and emergency wards in the Health System, and that this system provides every patient with the care they need. Given 10,665 opinions nationwide. The reference to clinical diagnosis is included in the new guideline 156.

New guideline:

Consolidate the teaching and use of the clinical and epidemiological method and the study of the social environment in the approach to the health problems of the population, so that they contribute to the rational use of medical technologies for the diagnosis and treatment of illnesses. (156)

Incorporates the teaching and use of the clinical and epidemiological method and broadens that related to its use. Given 195 opinions in 14 provinces, those of three National Assembly of Peoples Power deputies and the Congress analysis.

145. Continue the use of educational spaces to discourage self-medication among the population, and implement other measures that contribute to the rational consumption of medications.

Continue the use of educational spaces to discourage self-medication among the population, and implement other measures that contribute to the rational use of medications. (157)

Changes "consumption" to "use" to make it more encompassing and incorporates rationality in the labelling of drugs. [The latter reference to drug labelling does not appear in the amended guideline, pointing to an error in the editing process – translator's note].

146. Give maximum attention to the development of natural and traditional medicine. (Maintained as Guideline 158)

147. Boost activities aimed at promotion and prevention that reduce or avoid the appearance of non-transmissible chronic illnesses and their consequences.

Boost health activities aimed at promotion and prevention to improve lifestyles with cross-sectoral and community participation, to contribute to a healthier population. (159)

Broadens the scope of the guideline. In response to 311 opinions nationwide, those of two National Assembly deputies as well as the Congress analysis.

148. Adjust careers in medical specialties, above all in health technologies, to the needs of the country.

Ensure that the training of medical specialists accords with the needs of the country and those that flow from international commitments. (160)

Modified, given that undergraduate training is taken up in the amended guideline 150 which specifies that the training of medical specialists must correspond with the country's needs. Given 937 opinions nationwide.

Sports

The encouragement and promotion of physical culture and sports in all their manifestations will be prioritised, as means to educate the population and promote the integral development of the citizens.

149. Focus attention on mass participation in sports and physical activity, through the reorganisation of the sports system and the restructuring of its network of sports centres.

Prioritise the encouragement and promotion of physical culture and sports in all their manifestations as means to improve the quality of life, educate the population and promote the integral development of the citizens. For this it will be necessary to focus attention on mass participation in sports and physical activity through the reorganisation of the sports system and the restructuring of its network of sports centres. (161)

Includes themes that appear in the introduction to the guidelines on sports and specifies their contribution to the quality of life. In response to 918 opinions nationwide.

150. Boost quality in the training of athletes and athletics teachers, as well as in the organisation of events and competitions where spending must be rational.

Boost quality and rigour in the training of athletes and athletics teachers, as well as in the organisation of events and competitions where spending must be rational. (162)

Incorporates "rigour" in the training of athletes and teachers and in their participation in national and international events, as proposed by two National Assembly deputies and the Congress analysis.

With regard to sports-people and trainers being hired outside Cuba [as individuals rather than as part of solidarity cooperation agreements – translator's note], diverse proposals were received on its inclusion or otherwise in the Guidelines. This is a matter that will continue to be studied. There were 3,109 opinions expressed throughout the country.

Culture

151. Continue developing artistic education and creation, the capacity to appreciate art, the defence of Cuban identity and the conservation of cultural heritage, all of which must be achieved with the effective utilisation of the available resources.

Continue promoting the defence of Cuban identity, the conservation of the nation's cultural heritage, artistic and literary creation and the capacity to appreciate art. Encourage reading, enrich the cultural life of the population and foster community outreach to satisfy spiritual needs and strengthen social values. (163)

Improves the text and includes the promotion of reading, the enrichment of cultural life and community outreach as means to satisfy spiritual needs and strengthen social values. That related to the effective utilisation of resources is transferred to the current guideline 143. Given 1,635 opinions across the country and the Congress debates.

152. Generate news sources of income, evaluating all activities that may be able to be transferred from the budgeted sector to the enterprise system. (Incorporated into guideline 143)

153. Rationalise artistic instruction and the training of art teachers.

Continue boosting the quality and rigour of professional art instruction, and adjust graduations in the various specialities to the needs of the provinces and municipalities and those of the flagship national groups [e.g. Cuba's national ballet company – translator's note]. (164)

Highlights the importance of quality and rigour in the training of art instructors in correspondence with needs and eliminates the apparent contradiction with draft guideline 151. In response to 216 opinions nationwide.

Retirement pensions

154. Reduce the relative contribution of the state budget to the financing of retirement pensions, the costs of which will continue to rise due to the increase in the numbers of retirees, which makes it necessary to continue broadening the scope of state-sector employee contributions and the application of special payment regimes for contributions from the non-state sector. (Maintained as Guideline 165)

155. Give special attention to studies and the implementation of strategies in all sectors to deal with the rapidly aging population. (Maintained as Guideline 144)

Included in the general guidelines given its impact on society and the number of sectors and activities involved.

Employment and salaries

New guideline:

Facilitate the incorporation of working-age people who are capable of working into the workforce so that they can contribute to the objectives of society and satisfy their personal needs. (167)

Underscores the interests of the socialist state in ensuring that all those of working age who are capable of working are incorporated into the workforce, and the importance of this policy.

156. Ensure that wage policies guarantee that everyone is remunerated according to their work, and that this policy results in quality products and services.

Ensure that wage policies guarantee that everyone is remunerated according to their work; that this policy results in quality products and services; that it results in increased production and productivity; and that a real

correspondence is established between wage incomes and the ability to satisfy the basic needs of workers and their families. (170)

Includes the necessity for work to result in increased production and productivity, and for wages to cover the basic needs of workers and their families. In response to 6,670 opinions nationwide.

157. Prioritise wage increases for jobs that generate convertible currency incomes or that allow for savings in convertible currency expenditure; the production of food and other indispensable consumer goods and the development of the investment process. Special attention must be given to stimulating the introduction of scientific advances and new production technologies on the basis of the real results obtained via their application.

Gradually increase wages and salaries, initially targeting activities of greater efficiency and workers whose labour is of particular economic or social importance. (171)

Redefines the priorities for the gradual application of wage increases. In response to 7,276 opinions nationwide.

Modify the structure of employment, reduce inflated payrolls and increase employment in the non-state sector. For this it will be necessary to:

158. Expand self-employment as an alternative form of employment that contributes to increasing the supply of goods and services. Establish a tax regime that ensures that the self-employed contribute according to their earnings.

Expand employment in the non-state sector as an alternative form of employment, on the basis of the new forms of the organisation of production and services that are to be established. (168)

Includes all forms of non-state management [of social property, such as cooperatives] as sources of employment and deletes the reference to taxes, since taxation is dealt with under Fiscal Policy.

159. Develop processes of workforce availability [a Cuban euphemism for termination of employment – translator's note] based on the principle of demonstrated suitability [for retaining a position], contributing to the elimination of paternalistic methods. Stimulate the necessity to work and reduce economic spending and state budget expenditure.

Devise a nationwide process of workforce reorganisation that, based on the principle of demonstrated job suitability, contributes to the elimination of inflated payrolls and paternalistic practices in order to stimulate the necessity to work and reduce expenditure by economic entities and state budget outlays. (169)

Reformulated for a more integral approach to the reorganisation of the workforce and its aims.

160. Project the training of skilled workers in correspondence with current demand and the country's development, for which it is necessary to correct the present imbalance in the training of top-level specialists, middle technicians and skilled workers.

Project the training of skilled workers in correspondence with current demand and the country's development, for which it is necessary to correct the present imbalance in the training of top-level specialists, mid-level technicians and skilled workers. (172)

The term "middle technicians" is replaced by "mid-level technicians".

Gratuities and subsidies

161. Strengthen the role of wages in society, for which it will be necessary to reduce undue gratuities and excessive personal subsidies, establishing compensation mechanisms for those who need it.

Eliminate undue gratuities and excessive subsidies based on the principle of compensation for those who need it and subsidising people, rather than products, as a rule. (173)

That relating to incomes derived from work is added to the current guideline 141. The need to subsidise people rather than products is specified.

162. Implement the orderly elimination of the ration book [i.e. the egalitarian distribution of highly subsidised basic consumer goods], as a standardised and egalitarian form of distribution at subsidised prices, that benefits both citizens who need it and those that don't, inducing people to barter and resell products, thus stimulating a black market.

Implement the orderly and gradual elimination of the ration book as a standardised and egalitarian form of distribution at subsidised prices. (174)

Adds the reference to the gradualness of the process of eliminating the ration book, which will be achieved by creating the conditions that ensure stability in the levels of production and supply of basic goods at non-subsidised prices that are affordable to all citizens. In response to 54,979 concerns throughout the country. The last part of the draft guideline is deleted in response to 925 opinions nationwide.

163. Maintain the provision of free meals in the sphere of social services in the health and education centres that require them. It is necessary to improve the means of protecting the vulnerable or at-risk population in terms of food security.

Maintain the provision of free meals in the sphere of social services, prioritising the health and education institutions that require them. Improve the means of protecting the vulnerable or at-risk population in terms of food security. (175)

Based on the Congress analysis, the wording is improved and the priority of health and educational institutions is established.

164. Maintain workplace dining halls where necessary, ensuring that they provide meals at non-subsidised prices. (Maintained as Guideline 176)

165. Ensure that only people who really need it, because they are unable to work and cannot count on the support of their families, receive welfare. Eliminate benefits that can be assumed by welfare recipients themselves or their families, and adjust others that are currently provided in correspondence with the increases in benefit entitlements and pensions in recent years. At the same time, all social work must be integrated via a single coordinating centre. (Maintained as Guideline 166)

Included in the guidelines on Employment and Salaries given its content.

Chapter 7: Agro-industrial policy

Guidelines

166. **Achieve an agricultural sector that makes a positive contribution to the country's balance of payments, so that the country is no longer a net food importer, and lessen the high dependence on financing that today comes from the incomes of other sectors. (Maintained as Guideline 177)**

167. **Adopt a new management model in line with the greater reliance on non-state productive forms, which must be based on a more effective utilisation of monetary-trade relations, delimiting state and enterprise functions with the aim of promoting greater autonomy for producers, increasing efficiency and making possible a gradual decentralisation towards local government. (Maintained as Guideline 178)**

168. Modify the current legislation in correspondence with the transformations in the productive base in order to facilitate the efficient and competitive functioning of the sector, and decentralise the system of economic and financial management. Apply measures to ensure auditing and the reliability of information.

Modify the current legislation in correspondence with the transformations in the productive base in order to facilitate the efficient and competitive functioning of the sector, and decentralise the system of economic and financial management. Perfect the organisational structures for the application of measures to ensure auditing and the reliability of information. (179)

Includes the reference to perfecting the structures responsible for auditing and information. In response to 543 opinions nationwide.

169. Make the various forms of cooperatives independent of the mediation of state enterprises and gradually develop integral agricultural services cooperatives at the local level.

Achieve the managerial autonomy of the various forms of cooperatives and gradually develop agricultural services cooperatives at the local level. (180)

Changes the wording to affirm the objective of achieving managerial autonomy for cooperatives.

170. **Adjust agricultural production in line with demand and the transformation of commercialisation, boosting quality and ensuring the fulfilment of contracts so that the parties meet their obligations. Limit the centralised distribution of product lines to those that affect the national balance of payments, allowing competitive mechanisms to play a more active role in the commercialisation of other products. (Maintained as Guideline 181)**

171. Restructure the current system for the sale of agricultural inputs and equipment in accordance with the new scenario in food production activity and the financial mechanisms to be established, making these resources directly available to the productive forms through the network of stores that will be set up in the municipalities.

Restructure the current system for the sale of agricultural inputs and equipment, considering the new food production scenario and the financial mechanisms to be established, assuring an appropriate correspondence between quality and prices of the products on sale. Facilitate the direct access of productive entities to these resources through the network of stores that will be set up in the municipalities. (182)

Includes the need to ensure correspondence between the quality and prices of products on sale, as well as the possibility of the producers being able to purchase these inputs and equipment directly. Given 2,620 opinions nationwide and the Congress analysis.

172. Modify the system of distribution and commercialisation of agricultural products through more flexible mechanisms that contribute to reducing losses in the productive chain. Increase producer earnings by simplifying the

links between primary production and the final consumer to improve the quality of the products on sale.

Transform the system of distribution and commercialisation of agricultural products through more flexible mechanisms that contribute to reducing losses by simplifying the links between primary production and the final consumer, including the possibility that the producer can access the market by their own means. Expand the scope of profitable activity to improve the quality of the products on sale. (183)

Includes the producer having the possibility of bringing products to the market on their own initiative and expanding the scope of profitable activity to improve product quality. Given 1,295 opinions in the 15 provinces and the Congress analysis.

173. Prioritise, in the short term, the substitution of imports of food that can be produced efficiently in Cuba. The necessary resources must be concentrated where they can be used most effectively with the aim of boosting yields and productive efficiency while promoting the application of scientific and technical advances. (Maintained as Guideline 184)

174. Organise agricultural production around activities that earn export incomes or that substitute imports, with a systematic approach to the productive chain that considers not only primary production but all the links in the agro-industrial complex. These productive chains should be developed using the sector's internal resources, on the basis of net incomes via exports or of savings via import substitution. In the organisation of other productive activities a regional and local approach must predominate, directed towards local self-sufficiency with an emphasis on the execution of the program to develop agricultural "green belts" on the urban fringes. This program should be extended to the whole country. (Maintained as Guideline 185)

175. Adequately link the agricultural production poles to the food processing industry, with the aim of guaranteeing the supply of food to the larger cities as well as for exports and the internal convertible currency market. (Maintained as Guideline 186)

176. Continue reducing the amount of unproductive agricultural land and increase yields through crop diversification, crop rotation and polyculture. Develop a sustainable agriculture in harmony with the environment that promotes the efficient use of plant and animal genetic resources including seeds and varieties, gene technologies and the use of organic fertilisers, biofertilisers and biopesticides.

Continue reducing the amount of unproductive agricultural land and increase yields through crop diversification, crop rotation and polyculture. Develop a sustainable agriculture in harmony with the environment that promotes the efficient use of plant and animal genetic resources including seeds and varieties, gene technologies and phytosanitary measures, and that promotes the production and use of organic fertilisers, biofertilisers and biopesticides. (187)

Adds phytosanitary measures as one of the appropriate ways to make use of plant genetic resources, and boosting the production of organic fertilisers, biofertilisers and biopesticides. In response to 61 opinions in 13 provinces and the Isle of Youth, and the Congress analysis.

New guideline:

Develop an integral policy that contributes to favouring the production, conservation and commercialisation of seeds and their beneficial use. (188)

Added on the basis of the Congress analysis.

177. Ensure that the granting of land in usufruct [i.e. the leasing of state-owned farmland rent-free to producers on a medium or long term basis — translator's note] favours productive results that are similar to those of the cooperative and peasant sector today, where the producers are not salaried employees and their incomes depend

on their earnings. Prices for most products will be set by supply and demand and as a rule there will be no subsidies.

Ensure that the granting of land in usufruct favours productive results similar to those of the cooperative and peasant sector today, where the producers are not salaried employees and their incomes depend on their earnings. Prices for most products will be set by supply and demand and as a rule there will be no subsidies. Implement the modifications to Decree Law No. 259 [regarding the granting of land in usufruct] to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the use of lands granted in usufruct. (189)

Includes the modification of Decree Law No. 259 to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the use of lands granted in usufruct, and deletes that referring to the setting of prices, which is taken up in the current guideline 190. Given 1,188 opinions in the 15 provinces.

New guideline:

Maintain the regulatory role of the state in the setting of farm gate prices of agricultural products that substitute imports, or that generate export revenues, to create an incentive for primary producers. Price fluctuations on the international market will be taken into account. (190)

Includes in the Guidelines the need to maintain the regulatory role of the state so that prices are an incentive for primary producers, as well as taking into account price fluctuations of these products on the international market. In response to 525 opinions nationwide and the Congress analysis.

178. Give special attention to activities that add value to agricultural products, improve their quality and presentation, reduce the need for transportation and lower costs for distribution and storage. Link up small processing entities with large-scale industry with the aim of increasing the availability of food products in the national market, including via import substitution and the generation of export revenues. (Maintained as Guideline 191)

New guideline:

Continue developing the breeding program for cattle, buffalo, pigs, fowl and small livestock [e.g. sheep, goats, rabbits]. Promote the genetic improvement of herds in order to boost production of animal protein and diversify the production of animal feed. Ensure the availability of veterinary services, boost national production of veterinary medicines and increase the use of artificial insemination. (192)

Includes the breeding program in the Guidelines, considering the genetic improvement of herds, veterinary services and the production of medicines, as well as increasing the use of artificial insemination in order to boost the production of animal protein and substitute imports. Given 928 opinions nationwide and the Congress analysis.

New guideline:

Ensure fulfilment of the programs for the production of rice, beans, corn, soy and other grains and pulses to guarantee increased production, in order to contribute to a gradual reduction in imports of these products. (193)

Considers the proposal to add that referring to the rice program and to include the production of beans, corn, soy and other grains and pulses that underpin the policy of import substitution. In response to 104 opinions in 7 provinces.

New guideline:

Boost the development of coffee growing, cacao, apicultural and other activities that contribute to the gradual recovery of traditional sources of agricultural export revenues. In tobacco production, take maximum advantage of the international market. (194)

Incorporates various product lines that are traditional agricultural exports and others that also contribute to import substitution, such as coffee and cacao. Given 731 opinions in 13 provinces.

179. Recover the national production of citrus fruit and ensure the efficient commercialisation of citrus products in international markets.

Revitalise the citrus sector, boosting the production of other fruits and ensuring the efficient commercialisation of citrus products in the national and international markets. (195)

Adds the national market as one of the destinations for the commercialisation of citrus products and those of other fruits. In response to 599 opinions throughout the country.

180. Develop an integral program for the development of forestry plantations that prioritises the protection of watersheds, in particular the catchments of reservoirs, tree cover along watercourses, mountains and coasts.

Develop an integral program for the maintenance, conservation and development of forestry plantations that prioritises the protection of watersheds, in particular the catchments of reservoirs, tree cover along watercourses, mountains and coasts. (196)

Includes maintenance and conservation activities, based on a proposal made during the Congress.

181. Give special attention to the redeployment of the agricultural workforce, adopting measures to encourage permanency and the incorporation of new workers.

Develop an integral policy that contributes to the gradual re-population of the countryside, adopting measures to encourage the permanency and stability of the agricultural workforce and to assist families moving to rural areas. (197)

Considers the development of an integral policy for the re-population of rural Cuba, with measures to encourage participation in the agricultural workforce and the stability of this sector. Given 2,364 opinions across the country.

Prioritise the adoption of measures to encourage the incorporation of youth into the agricultural sector and their permanency, in particular through the granting of state farmland in usufruct as a means of employment. (198)

Adds the priority of measures aimed at encouraging the incorporation of youth into the sector and land grants in usufruct. In response to 135 opinions in 14 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

182. Organise the agricultural workforce into collectives, establishing a correct relationship of people to the land they work and to the final results of their efforts. This will ensure an increase in the productivity of agricultural workers, higher incomes and a better quality of life.

Organise the agricultural workforce into collectives to establish a correct relationship of people to the land they work and to the final results of their efforts, which will ensure an increase in the productivity of agricultural workers. (199)

Reformulated for better comprehension.

183. Develop an integral qualifications system in line with the structural changes, aimed at training and re-qualification in the areas of agronomy, veterinary science, industrial technology, economics, administration and

management, incorporating aspects related to the management of cooperatives and the environment.

Develop an integral qualifications system in line with the structural changes, aimed at the training and re-qualification of managers and workers in the areas of agronomy, veterinary science, industrial technology, economics, administration and management, incorporating aspects related to the management of cooperatives and the environment. (200)

Specifies that the qualifications system will take into account both managers and workers. Given 53 opinions in 13 provinces.

184. Concentrate investments among the most efficient producers, taking into account the characteristics of localities and links with industry. Prioritise irrigation, the repair of agricultural machinery and industrial equipment indispensable for the assimilation of increased production and the achievement of greater efficiency.

Concentrate investments among the most efficient producers, taking into account the characteristics of localities and links with industry. Prioritise irrigation; the repair of agricultural machinery; mechanised transportation; and new technologies and industrial equipment indispensable for the assimilation of increased production and the achievement of greater efficiency. (201)

Includes mechanised transportation [animal transport has been common during Cuba's post-Soviet "Special Period" – translator's note] and new technologies among the priority investments. In response to the Congress debate.

185. Reorganise irrigation activities and agricultural machinery services to achieve a rational use of water, hydraulic infrastructure and the available agricultural equipment, combining the use of animal traction with advanced technologies.

Reorganise irrigation and drainage activities and agricultural machinery services to achieve a rational use of water, hydraulic infrastructure and the available agricultural equipment, combining the use of animal traction with advanced technologies. (202)

Adds drainage to the activities to be reorganised to achieve a rational use of water, based on the Congress debate.

186. Guarantee specialised banking services for the agro-industrial sector to support producers, facilitating the granting of loans and the auditing of their execution.

Guarantee specialised banking services for the agro-industrial sector to support producers, facilitating the granting of loans and the auditing of their execution. Strengthen and broaden the scope of agricultural insurance, making it easier to acquire and process. (203)

Adds the need to strengthen and broaden the scope of agricultural insurance. Given 332 opinions across the country.

187. Better integrate scientific and technological development, ensuring its efficient integration with the productive base and improving scientific and technical services for producers. (Incorporated into guideline 136)

Incorporated because it deals with the same content.

188. Update and carry out programs aimed at the preservation and rehabilitation of natural resources that are utilised: soils, water, forests, animals and plants, training producers in environmental management and applying, with maximum rigour, the established regulations and penalties for their violation. (Maintained as Guideline 204)

189. Develop the program of municipal food self-sufficiency based on urban agriculture and urban fringe "green belts". (Maintained as Guideline 205)

190. Carry out the urban fringe “green belts” program by making efficient use of the farmlands that surround cities and towns, based on minimal use of fossil fuels and imported inputs, local resources and the widespread use of animal traction. (Maintained as Guideline 206)

191. Carry out the gradual transformation of the food agro-industry, including its local development, with the aim of achieving a greater utilisation of raw materials and the diversification of production. (Maintained as guideline 207)

192. Apply systems of food quality management in correspondence with the established norms and the demands of buyers.

Apply systems of food quality management in correspondence with the established norms and the demands of buyers to ensure, among other objectives, food that is safe for consumption. (208)

193. The sugar agro-industry will have as its primary objective a sustained increase in cane production, in which the relationship between sugar mills and cane producers must be perfected as the industry develops. At the same time production must be diversified taking into account international market conditions, achieving a correct utilisation of the mills and sugar derivatives plants.

The sugar agro-industry will have as its primary objective a sustained increase in cane production, prioritising the reorganisation of the cane-growing areas so that they are closer to the sugar mills. As the industry develops, the relationship between sugar mills and cane producers must be perfected in order to make use of the cane growing tradition and its experience. (209)

Adds the priority given to reorganising the cane growing areas, given its importance to cane production. That referring to diversification is incorporated into the current guideline 212. In response to 895 opinions in 14 provinces.

New guideline:

The fluctuations of prices on international markets must be taken into account in setting the purchase price of sugar from cane growers, which must also create an incentive for cane production in relation to other crops in order to ensure increased cane production and higher incomes for workers in this sector. (210)

Isolates the content of the original guideline 194 referring to the setting of purchase prices for sugar cane, and adds the need for such prices to incentivise cane growing in relation to other crops. In response to 69 opinions in 13 provinces.

194. Gradually increase the production of sugar cane and its derivatives to the point where convertible currency incomes allow for the financing of all the sector’s operational costs, plus the value of the investments carried out, so that it earns a net income for the country. In the setting of purchase prices for cane and sugar the fluctuations of international market prices must be taken into account.

Gradually increase the production of sugar cane and its derivatives, ensuring the proper organisation and planning of the sugar harvest, the repair of industrial equipment and the efficient use of technology to achieve convertible currency incomes that would allow for the financing of all the sector’s operational costs, plus the value of the investments carried out and the cost of repairs, so that it earns a net income for the country. (211)

Adds the proper organisation and planning of the harvest and industrial repairs to for increased sugar production. That related to the price of cane is deleted from this guideline and transferred to the new guideline 210. In response to 71 opinions in 14 provinces and the Congress analysis.

195. Progress in the construction and recuperation of sugar industry derivatives and by-products plants, prioritising those that produce alcohol, animal feed, bioproducts and others.

Diversify sugar industry production, taking into account demand on the international and internal markets. Progress in the construction, recuperation and correct exploitation of derivatives and by-products plants, prioritising those that produce alcohol, animal feed, bioproducts and others. (212)

Adds part of the original guideline 193 to integrate that related to the diversification of sugar industry production into a single guideline. In response to 57 opinions in 11 provinces.

196. Achieve a rational use of off-shore fishing resources and increase levels of production and efficiency in this sector, principally in aquaculture, increasing the use of technologies, the appropriate use of genetics and of fish-raising practices. Achieve net foreign trade incomes to finance the importation of inputs and equipment that cannot be produced in Cuba.

Increase levels of production and efficiency in the off-shore fishing industry, complying with fishing regulations, to achieve a rational exploitation of these resources and the protection of the coastal and marine environment. Aquaculture will be developed with a greater use of technology and continual genetic improvement; this sector must achieve foreign trade incomes to finance the importation of inputs and equipment that cannot be produced in Cuba. (213)

Modified to separate aquaculture activity from off-shore fishing and to add compliance with fishing regulations to achieve a rational exploitation of these resources. In response to 309 opinions in 15 provinces and that of one National Assembly of Peoples Power deputy.

New guideline:

The fishing industry must increase the supply of quality fishing products to the tourism industry and to the rest of the internal convertible currency market on the basis of national production. (214)

Includes the need to increase the supply of quality Cuban fishing products to tourism and the internal convertible currency market. In response to 309 opinions in 15 provinces.

Chapter 8: Industrial and energy policy

General guidelines

197. Orient industrial policy fundamentally towards the promotion of exports, reducing their imported component.

Prioritise in industrial policy, as the fundamental objective, the promotion of exports and the reduction of costs, especially of their imported component. (215)

Clarifies that the proposal does not imply diverting the attention of industry towards the needs of the internal market, given 38 opinions in 8 provinces. Adds cost reduction for its importance in boosting efficiency, given 23 opinions in 5 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

198. Promote an appropriate technical infrastructure for standardisation, metrology, quality control and the certification of industrial property.

Improve the technical infrastructure for standardisation, metrology and quality, in accordance with the prioritised objectives of promoting exports and substituting imports. (216)

“Control” is deleted, since it is an integral part of the quality policy. In response to 12 opinions in three provinces. Eliminates the reference to industrial property since this is included in the current guideline 228.

199. **Reorient industrial production in the short term with a view to ensuring the supply of the market for inputs needed by the various productive forms (in particular cooperatives and the self-employed), as well as increasing the supply of equipment for small-scale production, in particular to support the development of local industries with new types of machinery and equipment that can be easily used and maintained. (Maintained as Guideline 217)**

200. Give prioritised attention in the planning of the investment process to the environmental impact associated with industrial development, in particular in the chemical and petrochemical sectors, nickel, cement and other construction materials.

Give prioritised attention to the environmental impact associated with existing and projected industrial development, in particular in the sectors of chemicals; the petroleum and petrochemical industry; mining, especially nickel; cement and other construction materials; and in the most affected localities. Include the strengthening of systems of inspections and monitoring. (218)

Adds additional contaminating activities and attention to localities with environmental problems associated with industrial development, given 150 opinions in eight provinces. Adds boosting environmental inspections, 217 opinions in 9 provinces.

201. Intensify the process of restructuring and resizing of industrial plant, aimed at the rational concentration of dispersed capacities.

Intensify the process of restructuring and resizing of industrial plant. Achieve the concentration of dispersed capacities and ensure the rational employment of idle installations and equipment, including their sale, lease or granting in usufruct to the self-employed or other no-state property forms. (219)

The addition aims at achieving the better utilisation of the available means of production, for which their eventual use in the non-state sector may be considered. In response to 77 opinions in 13 provinces.

202. Prioritise the training of technical personnel and qualified cadres, as well integrating the work of the entities that participate in scientific-technological activities, the execution of R&D programmes and the mitigation of environmental impacts. (Incorporated into guidelines 132 and 138)

Deleted as a stand-alone guideline and incorporated with two others. Its content is in the current guidelines 132 and 138.

New guideline:

Prioritise the reactivation of industrial maintenance, including the production and repair of components, spare parts and tools. (220)

Recognises the importance of improving maintenance activities in the boosting of economic efficiency, given 35 opinions in five provinces and that of one National Assembly of People's Power deputy.

Guidelines for the principal sectors

203. **Consolidate the pharmaceutical and biotechnological industry as one of the activities of greatest export capacity for the economy, and introduce new products on the national market to substitute imports. (Maintained as Guideline 221)**

New guideline:

Develop the dietary supplements and natural medicines industry, based on national inputs, for local consumption and export. (222)

Added on the basis of the Congress debates.

204. Boost technological sovereignty in the development of the telecommunications infrastructure for telemedicine, and promote the development of new technological platforms in neuroinformatics, cognitive neuroscience, neurotechnology, nanotechnology, robotics and telemedicine.

Boost technological sovereignty in the development of telecommunications infrastructure and promote the development of new technological platforms in neurotechnology, nanotechnology, robotics and telemedicine. (223)

Revised for precision, given that neurotechnology includes neuroinformatics and much of the cognitive neurosciences. Avoids the repetition of telemedicine.

205. Boost the position of the nickel industry in international markets, improving the quality of its products and reducing its costs.

Boost the position of the nickel industry in international markets through increased production, improving the quality of its products and reducing costs, thus achieving a better utilisation of the mineral resources. Improve the repair and maintenance of the industrial installations in line with the approved programme. (224)

Broadens the scope of the measures to be considered for the development of the industry and its sustainability [in the industrial sense – translator's note], specifying the goal of improved maintenance. Given 176 opinions in seven provinces and that of one National Assembly deputy.

206. Speedily execute the projects underway for the exploitation of small mineral deposits, in particular for the production of gold, chrome, copper and zinc.

Speedily execute the projects underway for the exploration and exploitation of small mineral deposits, in particular for the production of gold, silver, chrome, copper and zinc. (225)

In the Congress debates it was decided to add exploration works for sustainability [of mineral extraction], and to add silver given the availability of economically exploitable reserves.

207. Carry out investments in the electronics and communications media industries to allow that which has been built up to be maintained and developed, in line with the country's economic possibilities.

Carry out investments in the electronics, computer and communications sector so that the industry that has been built up can be maintained and developed in line with the country's economic possibilities, with the aim of increasing exports, technological sovereignty and services according to the priorities to be established. (226)

The modification is aimed at better defining the scope and objectives of the guideline, given 730 opinions nationwide.

208. Create organisational structures that integrate the processes of funding, R&D, production, engineering and technical support for products and services with high export potential. (Incorporated into guideline 132)

Incorporated into guideline 132 because this Guideline contains the same idea.

209. Promote design capabilities, integrating them into enterprises at the cutting edge of the sector.

Promote the organisation and development of capabilities for professional design services, as well as their integration into enterprise systems. (227)

The wording is improved to specify the content, and to broaden the scope to the entire enterprise system.

210. Improve the capacity for identifying opportunities for technological innovation and for monitoring the use of Cuban technologies, and strengthen the policy of patent registration and industrial property in Cuba and in the principle target markets, achieving international certification of products and systems.

Improve the capacity for identifying opportunities for technological innovation and for monitoring of the use of Cuban technologies, and strengthen the policy for safeguarding industrial property in Cuba and in the principal external markets. (228)

Eliminates the reference to patents, given that they are part of industrial property. The certification of products and systems is also deleted because it is included in the current Guideline 216.

211. Continue developing the Cienfuegos Industrial Complex, which will supply high-value products such as ammonia, urea, liquefied [petroleum] gas and PVC.

Continue developing the Cienfuegos Industrial Complex, which will supply high-value products such as ammonia, urea and liquefied [petroleum] gas. (229)

The reference to PVC is not specified at this time because it is being studied.

212. Boost the production of fertilisers with the recuperation of the ammonium nitrate plant and the rehabilitation of the granulated fertiliser plant in Matanzas province, promoting the use of Cuban raw materials such as phosphate and zeolite. Progress will be made in the substitution of herbicide imports.

Boost the production of fertilisers with the recuperation of the ammonium nitrate plant and the rehabilitation of the granulated fertiliser plant in Matanzas province, promoting the use of Cuban raw materials such as phosphate and zeolite. Advance in the substitution of herbicide imports and in the modernisation of the production capabilities for chlorine and salt, in line with projections. (230)

Incorporates the modernisation of the production capabilities for chlorine given its importance in water consumption [i.e. in purification]. Salt production is added because of its relevance for domestic consumption, given 21 opinions in seven provinces and the Congress debates.

213. Develop the production of new tyres, especially for agriculture and transport. Rehabilitate the tyre recapping plants to make use of their installed capacity and increase production of cold recaps.

Develop the production of new tyres, especially for agriculture and transport. Rehabilitate the tyre recapping plants to make use of their installed capacity, and increase production of cold recaps. Boost the production of rubber products. (231)

The production of rubber products that are under-supplied in the internal market is added, considering the existence of unused capacity. Given 19 opinions in six provinces.

214. Develop the container and packaging production industries on the basis of an integral conception of their activity.

Develop the container and packaging production industries on the basis of an integral conception of their activity. Prioritise the production of containers needed for export activities and the development of food production. (232)

Establishes priorities, considering the scope and complexity of this topic. In response to 36 opinions in 10 provinces and that of one National Assembly deputy.

215. Develop, in the construction materials industry, products of higher added value in order to meet the needs of the priority national investment programmes (in the first place industrial development, tourism and housing) and sales to the population, as well as to boost exports.

Recover and expand the production of construction materials in order to ensure supplies for the priority national investment programmes (industrial development, tourism and housing, among others), increased exports and sales to the population. Develop products with higher added value and quality. Achieve significant increases in the levels and diversity of local construction materials production, and publicise the regulations concerning the use of these materials. (233)

The development of local industries for the production of construction materials is added, 52 opinions in 12 provinces; the need to achieve quality improvements, 35 opinions in 11 provinces; and the importance of raising awareness to ensure the appropriate use of construction materials, as a result of the Congress debates.

216. Carry out investments in the ferrous metals industry to expand capacities, reduce energy consumption, diversify the production of large iron sheets and of shaped metals; as well as to improve their quality, consolidate the iron-rods-wire productive chain and promote the production of their derivatives.

Carry out investments in the ferrous metals industry to expand capacities, reduce energy consumption, diversify the production of large iron sheets and of shaped metals; as well as to improve their quality. Consolidate the iron-rods-wire productive chain and promote the production of their derivatives. (234)

Improves the wording by separating different ideas contained in the paragraph.

217. Promote the intensification of recycling activity as a closed-cycle industry, which will require its recapitalisation and retooling.

Promote the intensification of recycling and increased value-adding in recovered products, prioritising activities of greater economic impact that require fewer resources and the recapitalisation of the industry in accordance with economic possibilities. (235)

Specifies feasibility of scope and indicates the importance of defining priorities according to the economic impact of each activity, given 478 opinions in 14 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

218. Undertake, in the mechanical industry, a process of resizing and reorganisation of the dispersed productive capacities in various ministries, carrying out investments to renovate machine tools and equipment that is technologically obsolete and in poor technical condition, in accordance with economic possibilities.

Undertake, in the mechanical industry, a process of resizing and reorganisation of the dispersed productive capacities in various ministries, including the carrying out of investments to renovate machine tools and equipment that is technologically obsolete and in poor technical condition, in accordance with economic possibilities. (236)

Allows for resizing and reorganisation that may not necessarily be associated with the carrying out of investments, given 36 opinions in 13 provinces and one National Assembly deputy.

219. Increase its exports, diversifying markets and taking maximum advantage of the possibilities for South-South trade, including the development of strategic links for industrial integration, cooperation and complementarity.

Increase the exports of the metallurgical-mechanical industry, diversifying markets and taking maximum advantage of the possibilities for South-South trade, including the development of strategic links for industrial integration, cooperation and complementarity. (237)

The addition specifies the scope of the Guideline, limiting it to the metallurgical-mechanical industry.

220. **Undertake, in the short term, a process of reorganisation and restructuring of the enterprise system in light industry to allow for the elimination of excessively large structures and payrolls, as well as the technical-productive and managerial transformations required. (Maintained as Guideline 238)**

221. **Modify the management model for local industry, making its operation more flexible to allow for the development of artisanal production and the manufacture of consumer goods in small or medium-sized production runs, as well as the provision of repair and maintenance services. This includes the opening up of greater spaces for non-state [i.e. self-employment, small business and cooperative] activities. (Maintained as Guideline 239)**

Energy policy

222. **Increase Cuban crude oil and associated gas production, developing the known deposits and fast-tracking geological studies aimed at identifying new deposits, including exploratory drilling in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Gulf of Mexico. (Maintained as Guideline 240)**

223. **Boost the crude oil refining capacity, achieving volumes that allow for the reduced importation of petroleum derivatives. (Maintained as Guideline 241)**

224. **Significantly increase the efficiency of electrical generation, dedicating the necessary attention and resources to maintaining the plants in operation and achieving high indices of availability in the oil-fired electrical generation plants and in the installations based on clusters of smaller generators. (Maintained as Guideline 242)**

225. Conclude the programme for the installation of small-scale fuel oil generators and give priority attention to the installation of combined-cycle generators in Jaruco, Calicito and Santa Cruz del Norte.

Conclude the programme for the installation of small-scale fuel oil generators and give priority attention to the installation of combined-cycle generators in Boca de Jaruco [the mouth of the Jaruco River in Mayabeque Province; Jaruco is a small fishing village – translator’s note], Calicito and Santa Cruz del Norte. (243)

Amends the geographical location of the first objective mentioned, given 10 opinions in 2 provinces.

226. Maintain an active policy in the setting of electricity tariffs that avoids or diminishes peak demand and reduces its impact on generation capacities.

Maintain an active policy in the setting of electricity tariffs that diminishes peak demand and reduces its impact on generation capacities. (244)

Eliminates the word “avoids”, given that it is used incorrectly in the opinion of one National Assembly deputy.

227. Pursue the programme for the rehabilitation of electrical grids and the elimination of low-voltage zones, achieving the planned savings by reducing losses in the transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

Continue the programme for the rehabilitation and modernisation of electrical grids and substations and the elimination of low-voltage zones, achieving the planned savings by reducing losses in the transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Advance in the implementation of the approved programme for the electrification of isolated zones of the National Electrical System, in accordance with the necessities and capabilities of the country, utilising the most economical energy sources. (245)

Responds to proposals that identify omissions in the description of the grids programme, such as that related to modernisation and the electrification of isolated zones according to the approved programme, given 2,507 opinions in 15 provinces.

228. Promote co-generation and tri-generation in all possible activities. In particular, the generation of electricity by the sugar industry will be increased via the utilisation of bagasse and cane and forestry residues, creating conditions for co-generation outside of the sugar harvesting season in both refining and distillation. (Maintained as Guideline 246)

229. Promote the use of various renewable energy sources: biogas, wind power, hydroelectric and others will be utilised, prioritising those with greatest economic impact [i.e. reduced costs] in the short term.

Promote the use of various renewable energy sources, above all the utilisation of biogas, wind power, hydroelectric, biomass, solar and others, prioritising those with greatest economic impact. (247)

Adds biomass and solar energy given 231 opinions nationwide. “Short term” is deleted because this would limit the scope of the economically advantageous use of renewable energy sources.

230. Achieving the potential for savings in the state sector will be prioritised, and efforts will be made to harness the efficiency reserves in the residential sector, including revision of the current tariffs so that they fulfil their role as a regulator of demand. In the new productive modalities – whether self-employment of cooperative – a tariff without subsidies will apply.

Achieving the potential for savings in the state sector will be prioritised, and efforts will be made to harness the efficiency reserves in the residential sector, including revision of the current tariffs so that they fulfil their role as a regulator of demand. In the new productive and service modalities – whether self-employment of cooperative – a tariff without subsidies will apply. (248)

Specifies that the scope includes not only the new productive modalities, but also services [provided by the self-employed, small businesses and cooperatives – translator’s note]. Added on the bases of the Congress debates.

New guideline:

Increase the efficacy of the repair and maintenance services for electrical cooking equipment so that these services function properly. (249)

Takes into consideration proposals arising from inconveniences caused by frequent malfunctions and the lack of spare parts for cooking equipment, 7,123 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Study the free [i.e. non-rationed] sale of cooking fuel and of other advanced cooking technologies as additional options at non-subsidised prices⁴. (250)

⁴ Bottled gas seems to be the preferred option. “Advanced technologies” probably refers to microwave ovens, on sale since 2008 in the convertible currency stores, and other such high-tech devices. The government has promoted the use of electric hotplates as part of the “Energy Revolution” since 2005, distributing millions of these and other energy-saving devices to households on easy repayment terms – translator’s note.

In response to multiple requests that new options be offered to better satisfy the needs of the population, 22,599 opinions nationwide.

231. Give special attention to energy efficiency in the transport sector. (Maintained as Guideline 251)

231. Incorporate energy efficiency into the planning of new investments, applying appropriate oversight procedures.

Incorporate energy efficiency into the planning of new investments and the repair or upgrade of productive infrastructure, applying appropriate oversight procedures. (252)

Includes infrastructure repairs and maintenance given that these activities also have the potential to deliver savings that should be considered, on the basis of the Congress debates.

233. Improve the work of planning and monitoring of the use of energy carriers⁵, broadening the spectrum and the quality of the efficiency indicators and the established indices of consumption.

Improve the work of planning and monitoring the use of energy carriers, broadening the measurement criteria and the quality of the efficiency indicators and the established indices of consumption. (253)

Makes the content of that related to increasing the effectiveness of monitoring more precise, as suggested during the Congress debates.

234. Project the role of the education system and the mass media in promoting an in-depth awareness of the quality and comprehensive nature of the policy aimed at savings and the efficient and sustainable use of energy. (Maintained as Guideline 254)

Chapter 9: Tourism policy

Guidelines

235. The fundamental objective of the sector is the direct uptake of foreign exchange, with a competitive positioning in the market.

The fundamental objective of tourism activity is the direct uptake of foreign exchange, maximising the average income per tourist. (255)

Broadens the content of the guideline, adding “maximise the income per tourist”. The reference to competitiveness is taken up in the current Guideline 257. In response to 1,117 opinions nationwide.

236. Increase Cuba’s competitiveness in the markets by boosting quality of service and achieving an appropriate correlation between quality and price.

Increase Cuba’s competitiveness in the markets, principally through boosting quality of service and achieving an appropriate correlation between quality and price. (257)

Adds the word “principally” because there are other parameters associated with competitiveness. In response to 760 opinions nationwide.

237. Sales and promotional methods should be improved, utilising the most advanced technologies; diversify the

⁵ *Portadores energéticos*, “energy carriers”, is a generic term that refers to electricity and any substance that can be used as an energy source, such as petroleum or sugar cane bagasse – translator’s note

source markets, resuming high growth rates.

Improve the methods of sales and promotion, utilising the most advanced information and communications technologies. (258)

Refers specifically to sales activities, and transfers “diversify the markets of origin” and “resume high growth rates” to the current Guideline 259. “Promotion” is taken up in Guideline 261. Given 229 opinions nationwide.

238. Achieve growth in tourist arrivals from a larger number of countries, accessing new segments of the market, and fast-track the creation of new tourism packages.

Increase arrivals, diversifying the source markets and the clientele segments, boosting growth rates in step with the development of the tourism industry. (259)

Incorporates that related to “the diversification of source markets” and “growth rates” in draft Guideline 238, and transfers “fast-track the creation of new tourism packages” to the current Guideline 260. Substitutes “boosting” for “resuming” to reaffirm that growth in arrivals corresponds to the development of tourism, given 221 opinions nationwide.

239. Diversify tourism options complementary to accommodation with new, competitive packages for marinas, boating, golf and real estate, adventure tourism and ecotourism, theme parks, cruise ships, culture and heritage, health tourism and others.

Create, diversify and consolidate, in an accelerated manner, services and packages complementary to accommodation that distinguish the country from others, prioritising the development of the following areas: health tourism; marinas and boating; golf and real estate [i.e. holiday or retirement homes in self-contained golfing villas – translator’s note]; adventure tourism and ecotourism; theme parks; cruise ships; history, culture and heritage tourism; conventions, congresses and fairs, among others, including studying the tourism potential of the south coast. (260)

Incorporates the idea in the draft Guideline 238 to “fast-track the creation of new products”; promotes health tourism given its potential. Adds “conventions and congresses”, “fairs” and “history tourism” in response to 689 opinions nationwide.

240. Broaden tourism destinations within Cuba, including those on the south coast. In the area of promotion, carry out a transformation in administration and assignment according to destinations and techniques to be employed, at both an institutional and enterprise level. Prioritise the utilisation of the Internet in publicising what distinguishes our tourism in relation to its competitors and complementary offers, and achieve greater effectiveness in the tourism offices and companies outside Cuba, so that more is accomplished with this expenditure.

Improve promotional activity at an institutional and enterprise level, specifying the administration of resources and their assignment by markets and techniques, utilising advanced technology. (261)

Refers specifically to promotional activity. The rest of the content is taken up in other guidelines. Gave rise to 288 opinions nationwide.

241. Non-state activity in accommodation, dining and other services will continue to be developed to complement what the state offers. (Maintained as Guideline 262)

242. Consolidate an integral scheme for the self-financing of tourism activity, with the objective of achieving financial self-sufficiency and the efficient operation of economic activity linked to tourism. In particular, it will be necessary to study mechanisms for the supply of tourism entities to take advantage of the potential for all forms of productive activity at a local level. (Maintained as Guideline 263)

243. Develop, as part of municipal government initiatives in the localities, attractive tourism offers as a source of foreign currency income. Study each urban or rural locality near tourism hubs and draw up horse riding, rural tourism, wildlife observation and other activities.

Draw up and develop, as part of municipal government initiatives in the localities, attractive tourism offers as a source of foreign currency income (accommodation, dining, cultural and historical activities, horse riding, rural tourism and wildlife observation, among others). (264)

Adds “dining, cultural and historical activities” on the basis of 2,205 opinions nationwide.

244. Invigorate and push forward the development of domestic tourism through the creation of offers that make possible a better utilisation of the existing infrastructure.

Invigorate and push forward the development of domestic tourism through the creation of offers that make possible a better utilisation of the existing infrastructure in hotels and other recreational and historical tourist attractions. Study a policy to facilitate Cubans living in Cuba travelling overseas as tourists. (265)

Includes studying a policy to allow Cuban citizens to travel outside the country as tourists. With regard to Cuban citizens’ access to Cuban tourism facilities, it is affirmed that this will be maintained, at non-subsidised prices, taking advantage of the existing possibilities and looking at new offers. This topic generated 11,195 opinions nationwide.

245. Achieve the planned levels of efficiency in the investments undertaken, reduce costs and spending without affecting the quality of service, apply new forms of hiring the workforce, extend the use of automated management systems.

Tourism must grow more rapidly to make possible the invigoration of the economy, on the basis of a programme of efficient development. (256)

Places this guideline at the beginning of the chapter given its general character. Deletes “new forms of hiring...” because it pertains to construction activity. In response to 339 opinions nationwide.

246. Boost the participation of Cuban industry and services in the resources used in tourism operations and investment, through which tourism will contribute to the development of other economic sectors. (Maintained as Guideline 266)

247. Prioritise the maintenance and renovation of tourism infrastructure. (Incorporated into Guideline 267)

In response to 475 opinions nationwide.

248. Consider the support infrastructure for tourism that needs to be established, and the maintenance and renovation of the existing infrastructure. At the same time, given that tourism is a sector that benefits in important ways from the natural environment, policies must be implemented to ensure the sustainability of its development. Implement measures to reduce water consumption per tourist; increase the use of renewable energy and the recycling of wastes generated in the provision of tourism services.

Prioritise the maintenance and renovation of the tourism and support infrastructure. Implement policies that ensure the environmental sustainability of its development, implementing measures to reduce the index of water consumption and of energy, and increase the use of renewable energy and recycling of the wastes generated in the provision of tourism services. (267)

Includes reducing energy consumption. In response to 417 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Achieve more efficient and effective management of Cuban tourism offices and enterprises outside Cuba, with the aim of promoting new kinds of tourism and attracting higher-income tourists (268)

Arising from draft guideline 240.

Chapter 10: Transport policy

Guidelines

249. Continue the recuperation, modernisation and reorganisation of transport, with the aim of improving the quality and efficiency of the transportation service for cargo and passengers, based on the rational use of all resources, especially energy, projecting the use of the most economical.

Continue the recuperation, modernisation and reordering of land and sea transport, increasing the efficiency and quality of the services for cargo and passenger transportation, based on the most rational use of resources. (269)

Changes the word “reorganisation” for “reordering” [i.e. prioritising rail over road freight, etc. – translator’s note], which is the correct term for the process that is being carried out. That which follows the word “resources” is eliminated to aid comprehension. In response to 12,247 opinions nationwide.

250. Closely examine freight movements across the country, prioritising the use of the most efficient transport modes. In this sense, the order of priority is rail, shipping between Cuban ports and the specialised transportation enterprises.

Ensure the utilisation of the most efficient schemes and methods for each type of transport to optimise the proportion of freight moved by the various transport modes, utilising the comparative advantages of rail, shipping between Cuban ports and the specialised container transportation enterprises to develop multi-modal transport. (270)

Adds [sic] shipping transport and the use of multi-modal transport, which are included in the national Freight Assessment. Gave rise to 1,007 opinions nationwide.

251. The development of transport activity will become self-financing with the energy savings obtained as a result of the investments policy and the replacement of the fleet.

Investments will be paid for with the proceeds from investments; those related to the development of the railways and port infrastructure and their facilities will be financed, fundamentally, with energy savings and cost reductions (271)

Specifies investments in railways and ports. Gave rise to 195 opinions nationwide.

252. Increase, in overland freight transport, the involvement of the specialised fleet in total transportation, in both road transport and railways. Rail will improve its share of freight transport and will increase the returns on investments with the necessary integrality. (Incorporated into Guideline 270)

On the basis of 234 opinions nationwide.

253. Plan the expansion of the “door to door” transport mode. (Incorporated into Guideline 270)

The term “door to door” is deleted because it is not understood. In response to 472 doubts in 13 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

254. Prioritise rail transport in the programme to upgrade the road network, which requires an integration of the national investments programme and collaboration between the entities linked to construction, maintenance, utilisation and preservation.

Boost the programme for the recuperation and development of the railways within the national investment process, prioritising the upgrading and maintenance of roads and the management of road works to increase train speed, security, orderliness railway operations, and reduced transportation times for freight and passengers. All of this will be carried out according to the plan and real possibilities. (272)

Changes the wording to emphasise that the recuperation programme is the principal task, within which the upgrading of roads will be prioritised. In response to 4,743 opinions nationwide.

255. Organise shipping transport between Cuban ports, drawing up fixed itineraries where feasible. (Incorporated into Guideline 270)

In response to 201 opinions nationwide.

256. Develop the national merchant fleet as an important contribution to the country’s foreign trade and for the reduction of costs through freight transport charges.

Develop the merchant national fleet and the shipyards as a means of stimulating and increasing convertible currency income and savings through freight transport charges. (273)

Specifies the objective and improves the wording. Gave rise to 114 opinions in five provinces and the Isle of Youth.

257. Boost the efficiency of shipping activity on the basis of an increase in the rates charged for the unloading of ships, eliminate payments for dead freight [i.e. charging for space booked on a ship but not utilized] and improve the utilisation of ship capacities.

Boost the efficiency of shipping activity and port operations, on the basis of the organisation of work systems that would allow for swifter processing of merchandise, including the modernisation and maintenance of port infrastructure and its facilities, as well as the dredging of the country’s principal ports. (274)

Merges draft Guidelines 257 and 258. Gave rise to 32 opinions in 4 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

258. Work towards the refurbishing and modernisation, including the dredging, where necessary, of the country’s principal ports that serve as hubs for international trade, as a means to improve shipping services and to boost the efficiency of shipping and port activity. (Incorporated into Guideline 270)

Gave rise to 87 opinions in 12 provinces and the Isle of Youth.

259. The gradual development of port infrastructure will have to depend on the availability of international financing, which will be recovered through reduced freight shipping bills and docking costs. (Maintained as Guideline 275)

260. Carry out the port infrastructure investments with the integrality that allows for greater efficiency in loading and unloading operations, reducing unnecessary storage times for containers on docks, increasing their rotation and achieving appropriate warehouse logistics.

Increase the use of containers and the efficiency of their operation, reducing storage durations and increasing their rotation with appropriate warehouse logistics. (276)

Refers to the use of containers, their efficiency and their link to the domestic economy. In response to 13 opinions in three provinces.

261. Achieve an efficient investment programme for port development and service operations at Mariel, given that this port is decisive for the recuperation of infrastructure, facilities and the capacity of port operations.

Achieve an efficient investment programme for port development in the country, in particular for Mariel. (277)

Improves the wording. Gave rise to 67 opinions in 12 provinces.

262. Give special attention to the new schemes for the establishment of cooperatives or other formulas of social participation in passenger transport activity, that result in an increase in service quality and the ability to respond to this demand, according to the characteristics of each locality.

Encourage the drawing up of new state and non-state organisational forms for passenger and freight transport, as well as for other services linked to this activity, in accordance with the characteristics of each locality. (278)

Improves the wording and incorporates freight transport and other associated services. Gave rise to 535 opinions nationwide.

263. Rail transport will be increased and transportation times will be reduced, as will the proportion of passenger transport by bus. (Incorporated into Guideline 272)

On the basis of 1,897 opinions nationwide.

264. Organise and prioritise the provision of technical services for the maintenance and technical functioning of the means of transport, and the quality of these services, including the non-state sector. (Maintained as Guideline 279)

265. The civil aviation service for the transport of domestic and international passengers must assume a growth rate that corresponds with the numbers of tourist arrivals, tourism operations and national demand, utilising the national fleet with a higher index of occupancy.

Develop a strategy that would allow for the progressive modernisation of the national airliner fleet in the short term and for its efficient utilisation, with the aim of being able to keep up with the growth of tourism and national demand. (280)

Improves the wording. Gave rise to 173 opinions in 10 provinces.

266. Speed up and reduce passenger airport procedures and improve the quality of airport services.

Offer quality and competitive services in the country's airport facilities, giving special attention to speeding up and simplifying procedures for passengers and the maintenance of prices and charges that are competitive in the Caribbean region. (281)

Improves and broadens the scope of the guideline. In response to 226 opinions in 10 provinces.

267. Increase air freight transportation on the basis of a better utilisation of the specialised airliner fleet, aimed primarily at providing services that bring in convertible currency income, and work on competitive offers that assist the export of Cuban products.

Increase air freight transport on the basis of a better utilisation of the capacities of the passenger and the

specialised transport fleet, aimed primarily at providing better quality and more efficient services that would allow for an increase in convertible currency incomes, and work on competitive offers that assist the export of Cuban products and that lower the costs of imports through freight charges. (282)

Improves and broadens the scope of the text. Gave rise to 13 opinions in 3 provinces.

New guideline:

Give prioritised attention to urban, rural, inter-municipal and inter-provincial passenger transport, achieving stability and quality of service, assuring its sustainability [in the service provision rather than the ecological sense – translator’s note] and the gradual increase in the satisfaction of the demand, in accordance with the possibilities of the country. (283)

Included as a new guideline on the basis of 16, 875 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Implement new forms of payment for urban passenger transport to minimise fare evasion and the theft of fare collections. (284)

Included as a new guideline on the basis of 5,008 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Ensure fulfilment, with the required quality, of the programme for the repair and maintenance of the road infrastructure, in line with the economic plan and the real possibilities of the country. (285)

The repair and maintenance of roads is included as a new guideline. In response to 3,766 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Allow the purchase and sale of motor vehicles among individuals. (286)

Relates to the purchase and sale, between individuals, of existing vehicles. Does not include, for the time being, an increase in [new] vehicle sales by the state. The priority of improving public transport is maintained. This topic gave rise to 13,816 opinions.

Chapter 11: Construction, housing and water resources

Guidelines

Construction

268. Continue perfecting the elaboration of the balance sheet of the national capacity for construction and assembly, given its importance as a tool for the efficient planning of investments and their associated resources. (Maintained as Guideline 287)

269. Boost construction efficiency using systems of payment for results, creating double work shifts on projects where feasible, making better use of technical and non-technical equipment and introducing new technologies in construction, in particular for works linked to tourism.

Boost construction efficiency using systems of payment for results, creating double work shifts on projects where feasible, making better use of technical and non-technical equipment and introducing new technologies in construction. (288)

Given that payment systems affect the quality of work not only in tourism, but also in other construction projects. In response to 318 opinions in 15 provinces and the Congress discussions.

270. Consider the establishment of specialised enterprises of national scope for construction projects and works in programmes such as gold courses, dolphin aquariums, marinas, spas, themes parks and aquatic parks that are closely linked to tourism infrastructure.

Consider the establishment of specialised enterprises of national scope for construction projects and works in programmes such as gold courses, dolphin aquariums, marinas, spas, themes parks and aquatic parks that are closely linked to tourism infrastructure and other economic sectors that may require them. (289)

Adds other economic sectors so that the guideline is not limited to tourism.

271. Complete the review of construction prices in the short term, with the aim of measuring the real cost of construction works and implementing price changes accordingly.

Complete the review of construction prices with the aim of measuring the real value of construction works and implementing price changes accordingly. (290)

Eliminates “in the short term” to complete it according to the planned timeline. The text is clarified.

272. Adopt new organisational forms in construction, such as cooperatives and self-employed contractors.

Adopt new organisational forms in construction, both state and non-state. (291)

Broadens the organisational forms that will be established. In response to 59 opinions in 10 provinces.

Housing

273. **Maintenance and conservation works on the housing stock will be given priority attention, including the adoption of non-state forms of management in order to resolve the housing problems of the population, as well as increase the availability of construction materials. (Maintained as Guideline 292)**

274. **Special attention must be given to ensuring that housing programmes at the municipal level are carried out, based on the raw materials available locally and the available technology for the manufacture of the necessary construction materials. (Maintained as Guideline 293)**

275. Measures will be adopted that correspond with the priority of housing construction and repair in the countryside, taking into consideration the need to improve living conditions and the particularities that make this activity more complex in rural areas, with the aim of contributing to the stability of the food-producing workforce and meeting its needs.

Measures will be adopted that correspond with the priority of housing construction, conservation and rehabilitation in the countryside, taking into consideration the need to improve living conditions and the particularities that make this activity more complex in rural areas, with the aim of contributing to the stability of the food-producing workforce and meeting its needs. (294)

Includes the terms “conservation and rehabilitation” because these are activities that can be carried out on the housing stock in rural areas.

276. The construction of new housing must be organised on the basis of the adoption of new forms that include a significant proportion of individual effort, as well as other non-state initiatives. Promote the introduction of new methods and the use of construction technologies that save materials and labour and that the population would find easy to use. Devise norms for the construction of common areas within multi-family housing projects, which given their degree of technical specialisation and complexity cannot be carried out by individual owners, who must cover the cost of these works in all cases.

The construction of housing must be organised on the basis of the adoption of various forms that include a significant proportion of individual effort, as well as other non-state initiatives. Promote the introduction of new methods and the use of construction technologies that save materials, energy and labour and that the population would find easy to use. Devise norms for the construction of common areas within multi-family housing projects, which given their degree of technical specialisation and complexity cannot be carried out by individual owners, who must cover the cost of these works in all cases. (295)

Improves the text.

277. Satisfy, through the construction materials industry, the demand for materials needed by investment projects and construction maintenance, and increase exports of the most competitive materials as well as sales to the population at minimal cost and without subsidies.

Satisfy, through the construction materials industry, with the required quality and with an emphasis on the local production of materials, the demand for sales to the population for the construction, conservation and rehabilitation of housing. (296)

Deletes content that is taken up in the current Guidelines 233 and 299 and adds the quality of materials. In response to 848 opinions in 15 provinces.

278. Apply flexible formulae for the exchange, buying, selling and leasing of housing, in order to facilitate the solution of the housing demands of the population.

Allow the buying and selling of housing and make more flexible other forms of ownership transfer (exchanges, donations and others) among individuals. Simplify the procedures for renovations, rehabilitation, construction, leasing and the transfer of property ownership, with the aim of facilitating the solution of the housing demands of the population. (297)

Incorporates new elements and tightens up the wording. In response to 10,942 opinions nationwide and the Congress discussion.

New guideline:

Add to the housing stock by making available houses that are being used for administrative or state purposes, as well as buildings that can be used for housing. (298)

Establishes the objective of reviewing the use of all types of buildings that may be able to be used for housing. In response to 1,102 opinions nationwide.

New guideline:

Construction materials for the conservation, rehabilitation and construction of housing will be sold at non-subsidised prices. In cases where it is required, people [rather than construction materials – translator’s note] will be subsidised partially or fully, within the planned limits. (299)

Reaffirms the policy of subsidising people rather than products. In response to 13,012 opinions nationwide.

Water resources

279. The water audit will constitute the planning tool through which the efficiency of water use by the state and private sectors is measured against the availability of this resource. (Maintained as Guideline 300)

280. The water supply programme will continue to be developed with large-scale investments to deal much more effectively with the problems of drought and the need to use water rationally across the country, increasing the area of irrigated farmland. (Maintained as Guideline 301)

281. The programme for the rehabilitation of pipe networks, aqueducts and domestic sewerage services will be prioritised and extended, with the aim of reducing water losses in the medium term and simultaneously reducing energy consumption and increasing water recycling.

The programme for the rehabilitation of pipe networks, aqueducts and domestic sewerage services will be prioritised and extended, according to the plan, with the aim of improving water quality, reducing water losses, increasing recycling and consequently reducing energy consumption. Include the sale of plumbing hardware and accessories to the population. (302)

Deletes “in the medium term” because this is a problem whose solution will take more time. Adds water quality and the sale of hardware to the population, give its importance in the programme. In response to the discussion at the Congress.

282. To promoting a culture of the rational use of water, study the adjustment of water rates, including sewerage, with the aim of gradually reducing the subsidy and wasteful water use. Make it mandatory for state and private customers to meter their water use and be charged for consumption. (Maintained as Guideline 303)

Chapter 12: Commerce policy

Guidelines

283. The conditions in which the economy will operate, with the diversification of the forms of management of social property and of the participants in productive processes and in the provision of services, require a restructuring of both wholesale and retail trade.

Restructure wholesale and retail trade according to the conditions in which the economy will operate, with the diversification of forms of management of social property and the participants in productive processes and in the provision of services. (304)

Improves the text. Gave rise to 2,496 opinions nationwide.

284. The structure and organisation of retail trade must be aimed at diversifying the quality and variety of the products and services offered, in order to satisfy the demands of the various sectors of the population and their purchasing power, as factors that contribute to incentivising work.

Diversify the variety, quality and prices of the products and services on offer in order to satisfy the demands of the various sectors of the population according to their purchasing power, this being one of the factors that

contributes to incentivising work. (305)

Improves the text and broadens the scope of the guideline. 5,804 opinions were expressed nationwide.

285. Until currency unification has been achieved, there will continue to be a two-tiered retail trade structure, with offers differentiated by their quality or characteristics in the current network of convertible currency stores and efforts to offer higher better products in regular Cuban pesos. (Maintained as Guideline 306).

286. Design a national supplies policy that takes into account the participation of the national producers and the efficient management of the imports that they carry out. Within this policy, define the forms of wholesale distribution, including those that cater to the new forms of non-state production or services, as well as the scope and characteristics of the retail network. (Maintained as Guideline 307)

287. Introduce non-state forms of management in this activity, in particular in the case of dining.

Introduce non-state forms of management in commerce, above all in food services and in domestic services and tradespeople. (308)

Substitutes “activity” for “commerce” for precision. Incorporates “domestic services and tradespeople”, which is one of the activities in which the new management models [of state-owned productive property – translator’s note] will be promoted. 1,751 opinions expressed nationwide.

288. As a consumption development policy, meat consumption, clothing and footwear, the sale of household electrical goods, construction materials, furniture and household furnishings, among others, must be prioritised.

Promote the offer of food products that encourage the attainment of a balanced diet, as well as prioritising the sale of clothing and footwear, household electrical goods, bicycles and spare parts, construction materials and hardware, furniture and household furnishings, among others, as a policy for developing consumption. (309)

Broadens the scope of the guideline. In response to 3,916 opinions nationwide.

289. Restructure the offers of goods and services, reviewing the retail prices of the basic basket of products [i.e. those available through the ration book – translator’s note], deciding which of them may be able to be sold in unrestricted quantities, without subsidies, in regular Cuban pesos.

Restructure the offers of goods and services, reviewing the retail prices of the standardised household basket of products, deciding which of them may be able to be sold in unrestricted quantities, without subsidies, in regular Cuban pesos. (310)

The term “basic basket” is amended to “standardised household basket”, referring to regulated [i.e. rationed and highly subsidised] products that will be gradually released for sale in unrestricted quantities without subsidies.

290. Structure the offers of goods and services to the population in accordance with solvent [i.e. debt-free] consumer demand. Revise the prohibitions that currently limit commerce.

Create and structure offers of goods and services to the population in accordance with the solvent demand of consumers, including after-sales services. Revise the prohibitions that currently limit commerce. (311)

Improves the wording and broadens its content. The subject of 746 opinions nationwide.

291. Exercise effective control over the management of purchases and the clearing of stock throughout the retail network, both wholesale and retail, with a view to minimising the immobilisation of resources and financial losses. (Maintained as Guideline 312)

New guideline:

Apply an effective consumer protection policy that ensures the fulfilment of the duties and rights of all retailers and consumers of goods and services. (313) Included as a new guideline on the basis of 781 opinions. ♦