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TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS
(FOUO 5/79)

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TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 5/79)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POLAND BUILDING CSSR POWER STATION PRUNEROV II

Prague TECHNICKY TYDENNIK in Czech 30 Jan 79 p 1

[Article by Pavel Landa: "The Biggest Power Plant Under Construction in North Bohemia"]

[Text] Our biggest power plant comprising five 210 MW units, to be known as the Prunerov II Power station, is under construction by Polish specialists; the Polish People's Republic will deliver it in ready-to-start condition. It needs to be said that it is the biggest power installation ever exported by Poland: its contract value amounts to roughly 450 million rubles. The supplier was not chosen randomly. He has to his credit among other projects, the construction of 50 210 MW units which are in operation in Polish power plants and has acquired ample experience in the construction of brown coal boilers for Yugoslav power plants.

The biggest problem the Polish designers faced was the low-grade coal from the Nastup mine which will also supply this power plant. But again, the problem was not insoluble because they have already designed--and successfully --boilers for coal of even lower caloric content. And so in the case of Prunerov they also rely on deliveries of so-called ameliorative coal which burns easier and is designed to improve the combustion process.

The environmental problem of this project was also considerable. The suppliers guarantee that separators will remove 99 percent of the fly ash and that particulate emission from the 300-meter-high stack will not exceed 205 kilogram/hour per unit.

The consortium of Polish foreign trade enterprises Budimex and Elektrim is consequently delivering Prunerov II in operational condition, or according to Polish specialists on the construction site, they will deliver everything "inside the fence," because the pipeline for the supply of cooling water and the storage repository for ash are being built by Armabeton Prague and the transformers will be delivered by Skoda Plzen. But Polish building site facilities, for which the suppliers used modern prefabricated parts, are also "outside the fence." The buildings are good and considered worth buying for continued use--perhaps as repair shops for the Tusimice power plant.

Something about deadlines. The contract with the Budimex-Electrim consortium was signed by our Skodaexport on 20 November 1976. Construction began that same year. The first power plant unit is expected to go into operation on 31 December 1980 and each subsequent unit in intervals of 4 months. When we visited Prunerov at the end of last year, 2,600 people were at work there; when construction peaks, about the middle of this year, 3,500 Poles are expected to be at work there.

We asked managing engineer Wilinsky, whom the consortium appointed to direct the construction of the technological part, about the problems he has had to cope with: "I must confess that in the beginning we had to overcome a certain diffidence on the part of Czechoslovak specialists, a lack of confidence in the standard and quality of Polish products. But that is no longer so, in my opinion, partly as a result of visits by your people to our country, to Polish enterprises."

(In explanation: About 50 Polish enterprises, belonging to 25 associations which are analogous to our VHJ's, participate in deliveries for Prunerov II.)

"Further, certain problems arose as a result of differences in safety regulations and standards. We are in consultation on this matter and I believe that also in this respect nothing stands in the way of construction."

The only real impediment is the weather, especially the weather which we had in the first days of this year. But the suppliers allegedly take such delays into account and create various partial lead times. For example, of the overall volume of 75,000 tons of equipment they already had 5,000 tons ready in well-organized depots in Prunerov before Christmas.

And how do our specialists assess the progress of construction? This question was addressed to builder Zdenek Macek who represents the central investor--the general management of the Czech Power Enterprises Prague:

"I believe that the Polish suppliers will make a concerted effort to bring the power plant into operation within planned deadlines and the stipulated output. The construction part need not be evaluated. We in our country know the Poles to be good builders. But apparently our neighbors attribute especially great importance to the supply of the machinery for Prunerov II. And no wonder: they are supplying power plant equipment to a country which is traditionally a manufacturer and exporter of such equipment. And this will earn them a reputation they can be proud of internationally.

"As to construction progress proper, no unforeseen problems have arisen. The party organs and national committees of the Chomutov okres deserve recognition for the utmost assistance they are rendering to meet the needs of the builders such as, for example, in housing and provisioning the Polish workers.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COMPUTERS IN MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Prague TECHNICKY TYDENNIK in Czech 30 Jan 79 p 6

[Article by Milan Horky: "Establishing Interconnection in Ministries"]

[Text] The development and establishment of the Ministerial Automated Control Center (OASR) is proceeding currently on the EC 1030 computer at the Inorga Computing Center and to a limited degree on the IBM 370 computer at the Poldi United Steel Works Kladno. The minicomputer WANG 2200 is being used for operational calculations and for the solution of some tasks with a low data input and output volume (it is located in the building of the CSSR Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering).

In accord with the increasingly exacting demands placed on the management of the Czechoslovak engineering industry it was decided that in the future, OASRs of both engineering industries will provide the computer system which in the first place will enable the creation of an extensive data base for use by management workers using display terminals and the question-answer regime. In addition, the data base will facilitate interactive designing and programming in program development and upkeep.

Only an imported 3.5 generation computer can meet these requirements. On the basis of a selection procedure the decision was reached to purchase the IBM 370/138 computer, a decision which was approved by the CSSR Ministry for Technical and Capital Development.

Meeting the two functions required of the system will be reflected in the proposal of the necessary technical and programming equipment for the entire system. The interactive terminals and the corresponding programming equipment are indispensable. Altogether 18 display terminals will be installed, 15 of them for local use in the building of the CSSR Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering and three distant ones at Inorga work places in Prague. In the first stage, most terminals will serve for interactive designing and only two to five for verification and the gradual introduction of the interactive approach to the data bank: the data bank system terminals will initially be available to employees of the CSSR Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering at a designated work place with the assistance of the designers

the automated control system. In the next stage, the number of data bank system terminals will be increased by transferring the terminals used for interactive programming directly to selected management work places of the ministry.

In order to implement management automation between the ministry on one side and the economic production units on the other, the proposal for equipping the computer center of the Czechoslovak engineering industry will have to include technical and programming equipment necessary for maintaining contact with the managed sector.

The computer centers of VHJ's should as a minimum be equipped with a terminal for obtaining, preliminary processing and transmission of data and printing equipment (for operational documentation). In the first stage (1980-1982), data transmission will be accomplished without interconnection by means of magnetic tape or an elastic disc. In the next stage, when a terminal network will be set up as a necessary prerequisite for the establishment of a hierarchic computer network of the ministry which will serve the needs of the automated management centers of middle management, conditions will have to be created for interconnected transmission. In the full stage, a differentiated minimum of equipment should exist in all VHJ's which are not equipped with an intermediate computer.

Temporarily, other means of communication can be authorized for data transmission or data transmission can be accomplished by teleprinter, especially where due to the small volume of transmitted data the investment into equipment with the above-mentioned functional characteristics is not warranted.

The programming endowment of the system will fully assure the possibility of interactive work in a question-answer regime and programming. It will further supply the necessary mathematical-statistical tools for the establishment and upkeep of the data base. The following operational systems will be used: VM OS/VSI,CMS, Assembler frequency translator. PL 1/Optimizing, Cobol, APL/SV and additional programming equipment Sort/Merge, IMS/DB (or IDMS) for the CICS data bank, for communication with terminals in the question-answer regime.

Connecting the IBM 370/138 computer with EC 1030 and with computers of organizations supplying or accepting data for processing on magnetic tape is made possible by the magnetic tape system of the Telex Co which records and reads MP9 stop with recording density 1600 BPI and 800 BPI and 7 stop 800 or 556 BPI. This system, which now works with the computer EC 1030, will be linked with the IBM 370/138 computer. The magnetic tape units EC 5012-IZOT will then be available to the EC 1030 computer. Connection with the WANG 2200 computer will be established by means of an elastic disc.

For the present, the information carrier at the ministry cannot be completely unified due to the disparateness of computing equipment in the managed sector.

The main technical equipment, i.e., the IBM 370/138 computer, including input and output units, supplementary memories and auxiliary equipment, will be installed at the Inorga Computing Center (in the building of the CSSR Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering). The center will also have equipment for the storing of data on elastic discs. Up to 10 local IBM 3270 display system units, situated mostly at Inorga work places during the testing period, will gradually be reinstalled at the CSSR Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering.

The IBM 3275 type display units (including printers) situated during the testing period at the Inorga Computer Center will be moved to the institute's distant work places in Prague (or to its branch in Ostrava). The implementation of this plan depends on the availability of remote data transmission possibilities. Terminals for the managed sector will be at general managements of individual VHJ's of the ministry (in computing centers).

About 1,000 typewriters with OCRB type print will be installed (or rented) in the ministry's VHJ's and enterprises and the equipment for reading this print at the Inorga Computing Center should the use of OCR forms for data collection prove practical during the testing period.

The WANG 2200 computer will also be situated in the building of the CSSR Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering; it will be used to solve operational tasks with a temporary local data complement. In using this minicomputer and similar equipment in VHJ's the conceptual processing integrity of the entire system will have to be assured.

After the installation of the IBM 370/138 system the EC 1030 computer will be used to process some routine proportional tasks for which there are no deadlines.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COMPREHENSIVE EXPERIMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EVALUATED

Prague CHEMICKY PRUMYSL in Slovak No 11,1978 Submitted 20 Feb 78 pp 599-601

[Article by Ivan Zich, Slovchemia, General Management, Bratislava: "Energy Management and the Comprehensive Experiment in Managing Efficiency and Quality in the Chemical Industry"]

[Text] The article deals with energy management problems in the evaluation of the comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality in the chemical industry. The rules of the comprehensive experiment designed to improve management work, uncover reserves and overcome shortcomings and waste in managing energy in the chemical industry are the starting point.

Introduction

The comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality is based on principles which were approved for the Sixth Five-Year Plan on 2 October 1975 by the CSSR Government Resolution No 285. According to the resolution, the experiment is an open-ended system which will be further improved and modified on the basis of experimental findings and as new experiences are acquired. The experiment is comprehensive in that it is designed to evaluate new elements and tools which bear on efficiency and quality in all areas of planned management such as planning, material incentives, increased responsibility at individual management levels, etc. It is further expected to confirm the correctness of implementing the approved principles which consider the VHJ to be the basic management unit equipped comprehensively in the form of a concern or a branch, operating on the khozraschot basis and differentiated according to conditions and the nature of production. In connection with these principles the CSSR Government Presidium approved on 4 December 1977 by Resolution No 279 the "Skeleton Principles Governing the Comprehensive Experiment in Managing Efficiency and Quaitiy."

In accord with the proposed evaluation of the comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality in selected VHJ's energy management in these organizations must primarily:

--increase economy and efficiency in the use of all kinds of fuels and energy;

--raise the standard of organizational, management and productive work of the VHJ's energy sector to insure the rational use and maximum utilization of individual kinds of fuels and energy;

--test and introduce new, improved planning methods which would further the development of the national economy;

--improve economy in the use of fuels and energy in key and selected power-generating and technological processes;

--improve the efficiency of capital resources and reduce power consumption in production;

--improve energy efficiency by introducing new technological discoveries in production and applying Soviet experience in the comprehensive management of efficiency, etc.

In fulfilling these tasks in the evaluation of the comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality, energy management of the VHJ must aim at a steady reduction of its specific power consumption, the improvement of quality and efficiency of labor in the energy sector and the planned direction of the development of the VHJ's power economy and its regulatory function to meet consistently the objectives of the state's energy policy and insure the balanced development of the national economy.

These tasks must be fulfilled by setting mandatory indicators for the implementation of the plan, namely:

--fuel and energy limits;

--power consumption standards for selected key products;

--tasks of the state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption;

--selected tasks to insure energy efficiency of the economy;

--power production capacity;

and by setting orientation indicators of the plan, namely:

--energy requirement of production;

--electric power requirement of production;

--energy resources of production facilities;

--electric power resources of production facilities;

--energy availability;

--electric power availability;

--mean efficiency of thermal stations and heating installations of the enterprise.

In recent years, industry has achieved important accomplishments by raising the energy efficiency of individual processes and technologies, in the chemical industry, for example, in the production of ammonia, ethylene, motor fuels and other chemical products. An overall positive trend of the power consumption curve in the chemical industry can be noted (Table 1) and relatively high savings in fuels and energy in the first 2 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (Table 2) were achieved by the introduction of more advanced technological processes (ethylene, ammonia, electrolysis, etc.) and by the gradually rising unit efficiency of the installations and the introduction of rationalization measures.

But in spite of these favorable results which were achieved by fulfilling the tasks of the state rationalization program of fuel and energy consumption in the evaluation period of the comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality the criteria of further rationalization of consumption of fuels and energy must become more exacting. Therefore, further work in this area should start from the conclusion that in the experimenting VHJ's and organizations energy is not being utilized rationally enough and that better organization and more purposeful management would raise the efficiency of the energy economy. Therefore, in this endeavor rationalization of consumption of energy must gradually change its focus from partial rationalization measures (aiming hitherto mostly at increasing the efficiency of the energy economy and at the utilization of waste heat) to the planning and implementation of technological measures in the energy systems of selected technologies aimed at modernizing them wherever this is technologically, technically, and economically feasible; realizing that achieving a saving in energy consumption may be technically more exacting but still cheaper than the construction of new power resources, integrated systems for the utilization of energy must be established in selected key technologies and manufactures.

In the future, technologies which hitherto generated low temperature waste heat will be classified as technologies with an imperfect energy generating system which will have to be improved to reduce the heat loss. Rationalization programs for selected key technologies and manufactures must be purposefully conceived and specify clear technological and design solutions including implementation programs. The technologically exacting and far-reaching modernization of energy systems of production technologies frequently exceeds the jurisdiction of general managements of VHJ's and can be accomplished only with the cooperation of design organization, research institutes, equipment manufacturers, etc. The endeavor to reduce energy consumption of products requiring high energy input must not be directed only toward the

Table 1. Development of energy indicators in the chemical industry in 1976, 1977 and levels planned for 1978 (in 1977 prices)

		rok		
		1976	1977	1978
energetická náročnosť výroby a.	tmp / mil. Kčs	160,65	155,73	153,60
náročnosť výroby na elektrickú energiu b.	MWh / mil. Kčs	126,05	119,03	122,88
energetická vybavenosť základných fondov c.	tmp / mil. Kčs	133,44	134,96	137,43
vybavenosť základných fondov elektrickou energiou d.	MWh / mil. Kčs	104,37	102,67	108,01
celková vybavenosť práce energiou e.	tmp g / prac.	58,48	60,14	61,22
vybavenosť práce elektrickou energiou f.	MWh / prac.	45,92	46,34	[illegible],00

Key:

Energy requirement of production.
Electric power requirement of production.
Energy resources of production facilities.
Electric power resources of production facilities.
Energy availability.
Electric power availability.
tmp (=tons specific fuel)
---
total work

Table 2. Fuel and Energy Savings in Chemical Industry in 1976 and 1977 and Savings Planned for 1978

	rok		
	1976	1977	1978
úspory palív a energie (tmp) a.	352,486	400,686	348,340

Key:
a. Fuel and energy savings (tmp).

efficient use of energy in the given technology but must extend to the observance of strict economy, including selected semiproducts and finished products from factory to consumer.

The comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality builds predominantly on current indicators of the state plan but it contains also some new or differently conceived indicators. The principles underlying the experiment deal with questions of efficiency, quality and output and are predicated on the intensification of socialist pledging and the participation of workers in management. For this reason the main thrust in raising the efficiency of the energy economy in VHJ's through the comprehensive experiment is directed primarily toward the utilization of secondary energy resources, reduction of losses, standardization of energy consumption and intensification of analyses including control activity.

Utilization of secondary energy resources which constitute an important reserve of the energy economy. Even though increased attention has been paid these resources in recent years, considerable untapped reserves exist in this area. The CSSR chemical and paper industries alone expect by 1990 to utilize 1,295,300 tmp waste fuels and 40.3695 PJ (4×10^{16} J [Joule]) waste heat. The balance of resources and use of waste heat in the chemical and paper industries is given in Table 3 and of waste fuels in Table 4. The overall economy of production is the key issue in using secondary energy resources. From the viewpoint of arriving at the technologically best solution the concept which views production installations as technological energy units not only from the aspect of quality but also of quantity is the most appropriate. Therefore, individual and haphazard solutions must be replaced by thorough technical and economic analyses of given technologies and processes which are viewed as technological energy units where the proliferation of secondary energy resources is controlled already in the technological process with a resulting reduction of energy input.

Recoverable energy losses constitute a potential energy saving which in view of our current technical and economic know-how can be achieved by various means. Analyses of energy balances for the years 1972-1976 uncovered in the chemical and paper industries alone energy losses amounting to 750,300 tmp, of which in this period 449,900 tmp, i.e., 59.7 percent were recovered (Table 5.) The lesson to be learned from this experience and also from other sectors is that efficiency of energy use must constantly be reevaluated and new measures aimed at reducing energy losses planned and implemented. For this reason, in fulfilling the tasks concerned with energy efficiency of the economy, the evaluation of the comprehensive management experiment must:

--evaluate comprehensively the level of energy use and institute measures to eliminate preventable losses. These must be devised so that they can serve as the basis for the preparation of specific rationalization measures for inclusion in the state reationalization program for fuel and energy consumption;

--evaluate proposals designed to raise the efficiency and improve the utilization of energy taking into account the technical feasibility of meeting the specific energy requirement; the existing differences must be thoroughly analyzed and methods for reconciling them proposed;

--create conditions for the speedy implementation of the measures adopted to reduce the level of preventable energy losses.

Table 3: Sources of Waste Heat and Its Utilization (Tcal)

GR a.	rok											
	1976			1980			1985			1990		
	c. vzniklé	využ. teřné d.	skutoč. e. využité	vzniklé	využ. teřné	plánov. využité	vzniklé	využ. teřné	plánov. využité	vzniklé	využ. teřné	plánov. využité
Chemopetrol	1527,0	1286,4	1210,0	1522,8	1249,1	1207,0	3512,0	3388,9	3371,3	3397,0	3388,9	3385,5
Slovchémia	2683,4	2522,8	2165,8	3724,7	3410,9	3100,0	4578,1	4191,4	3907,0	5985,7	5822,2	5436,0
Unichem	372,6	343,6	292,0	422,4	390,6	343,6	648,2	630,2	607,7	640,3	625,7	612,2
PPG	300,0	261,0	124,9	287,8	255,9	237,3	196,6	181,9	178,6	216,1	202,6	187,3
spolu b.	4883,9	4413,6	3793,0	5957,7	5306,5	4887,9	8935,5	8392,4	8064,6	10240,0	9879,4	9621,0

Key:
a. General management
b. Total
c. Existing
d. Recoverable
e. Actually recovered

Table 4: Sources and Utilization of Waste Fuels in 1,000 tmp

GR a.	rok											
	1976			1980			1985			1990		
	c. vzniklé	využ. teřné d.	skut. e. využit.	vzniklé	využ. teřné	plán. využit.	vzniklé	využ. teřné	plán. využit.	vzniklé	využ. teřné	plán. využit.
Chemopetrol	280,8	281,8	232,3	303,3	302,1	273,9	310,9	309,6	299,3	474,7	473,4	471,0
Slovchémia	78,0	58,1	30,9	123,1	115,4	67,1	171,0	161,7	106,0	220,9	217,7	153,3
Unichem	35,0	33,4	26,9	37,3	34,7	27,4	61,6	58,7	54,3	92,5	88,7	88,0
PPG	202,4	200,4	143,9	255,0	254,7	186,6	232,3	229,1	191,0	274,8	274,0	245,8
Slovcepa	54,4	45,2	45,2	159,8	147,6	147,6	367,1	341,6	341,6	362,7	337,2	337,2
spolu b.	657,6	618,9	488,2	878,7	854,4	702,6	1139,9	1093,7	995,2	1425,1	1391,0	1295,3

Key:
a. General management
b. Total
c. Existing
d. Recoverable
e. Actually recovered

Table 5: Balance of Recoverable Energy Losses in Chemical Industry for 1972--1976 in tmp

súčet odstrániteľných energetických strát a.			z toho realizované b.			% realizovaných z energetických odstrániteľných strát c.
rok		spolu	rok		spolu d.	
1972--1975	1976		1972—1975	1976		
637,110	116,200	753,310	319,760	130,180	449,940	59,73

Key:
a. Sum of recoverable energy losses
b. Of this recovered
c. Percentage of recovered preventable losses
d. Total

Standardization of energy consumption which can serve to raise efficiency of energy use also by means of scientifically based energy consumption standards which constitute one of the base data for the purposeful rationalization of fuel and energy consumption. The state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption for the Sixth Five-Year Plan calls in Point II/4 for the gradual introduction and specification of technically attainable standards for selected technologies and products requiring a very high input of energy. For this reason standardization of energy consumption in the comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality must be considered as:

--one of the basic requirements of the rational use of energy, of reducing the energy and actual material requirement, especially in industrial sectors requiring a high input of energy.

--part of technical and economic standards which together constitute the necessary prerequisite for economically efficient production;

--a consistent process in improving production management and creating conditions for the control and maintenance of technological discipline;

--one of the management tools of the energy economy used at all energy conversion levels;

--a tool of technologists and power engineers for efficient use of energy in production.

Intensification of analyses of the energy economy and control activity. The state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption approved for the Sixth Five-Year Plan calls in Point II/3.b for an annual preparation of

analyses of the energy economy beginning with 1977 and for specifying potential reductions of energy losses in order to reduce fuel and energy consumption to a minimum. Analyses of energy economy and control activity must aim at a systematic improvement of energy efficiency in the energy economy and specifically at:

--applying and meeting approved fuel and energy consumption standards as an objectively necessary prerequisite for the evaluation of economy and the maintenance of technological discipline;

--the purposeful implementation of tasks arising from an analysis of recoverable energy losses and the utilization of waste fuels and heat serving for the reevaluation of fuel and energy efficiency and for the planning and implementation of new measures to reduce energy losses;

--fulfilling the tasks of the state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption in accord with principles governing the adopted energy policy;

--evaluating the efficiency of power production resources with the view of improving their operation as best possible;

--assessing the impact of socialist pledging and material incentives on the fulfillment of tasks of the state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption, etc.

The evaluation of the principles of the comprehensive experiment in managing efficiency and quality must also be viewed as an aid in the detection of reserves, the fight against shortcomings, lack of thrift, waste and shoddy work and in improving management work in the energy economy. The successful mastery of the comprehensive experiment is predicated on a responsible and ambitious approach of management workers to raising the efficiency of the energy economy. Efficient utilization of power and the reduction of its consumption per unit of social product will become a permanent factor in raising the efficiency of the national economy only when the implementation of the tasks of the state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption is fully mastered and strict economy in energy consumption is effectively maintained. For this reason the implementation of the comprehensive experiment in selected VHJ's and organizations must at the same time be accompanied by the adoption of specific measures and a rise in the standard of the energy economy which will contribute to the fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan even beyond their planned level.

Summary

The article enlarges on the principles of managing the energy economy during the evaluation of the comprehensive experiment in managing selected VHJ's and organizations. The results achieved in assuring high efficiency of the energy economy in the chemical industry are critically analyzed and new

approaches and proposals derived from the fulfillment of the tasks of the state rationalization program for fuel and energy consumption, the utilization of secondary energy resources, the recovery of preventable losses of energy, from standardization and the introduction of energy consumption analyses and the control of the energy economy are advanced.

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