

A CHRONOLOGY OF RESTORATION OF CAPITALISM IN THE USSR 1953-1964. 24/08/2026

A) 5 MARCH 1953; STALIN DIES

1. Politburo – Presidium-- ministries

October 1952: The **19th Congress of the CPSU** renames the party (from VKP(b) to CPSU) and expands the Politburo into a **25-member Presidium**.

March 5, 1953: Death of Joseph Stalin. A joint meeting of the Party and Government forms a new **10-man Presidium** to consolidate "collective leadership" and decides to merging over 50 departments into **25 "super-ministries"**.

2. Law on the Transformation of Ministries

March 15, 1953: The Supreme Soviet enacts the **Law on the Transformation of Ministries**, merging over 50 departments into **25 "super-ministries"**.

Georgi Malenkov becomes Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier). Lavrentiy Beria assumes control of a unified **Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD)** that absorbs the MGB (Security). Nikita Khrushchev assumes management of the CPSU Secretariat.

3. Grand Construction Projects of Communism

1950 (Grand Construction Projects of Communism): Colossal infrastructural works are announced, including the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydro-electric power stations, the Main Turkmen Canal, and the Volga-Don Canal.

October 1952: The **19th Congress of the CPSU** adopts the **Fifth Five-Year Plan**, prioritizing heavy industry and massive "Great Construction Projects of Communism"

March 25, 1953: Decree No. 911-395ss; Liquidation of Grand Construction of Communism Projects - Stalinist Megaprojects. Based on a memorandum by Beria, the Council of Ministers halts more than 20 massive infrastructure projects, such as the **Main Turkmen Canal**, the Trans-Polar Railway, and the **Sakhalin Tunnel**, to redirect resources toward consumer goods and housing- toward mass residential construction (the prefabricated **Khrushchyovka** apartments) and chemical industry expansion.

4. "Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature,"

October 20, 1948: Joint Party and Government decree launches the **"Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature"**.in the USSR, a massive 15-year agroforestry initiative involving protective forest belts (shelterbelts), and mega-irrigation projects to combat drought and for soil conservation,

Stalin's Nature Transformation Plan: Quietly abandoned after March 1953; **together with the Grand Construction Projects of Communism.**

Shelterbelts were neglected and many irrigation canals were suspended as resources shifted to Khrushchev's Virgin Lands and corn campaigns

5. The Doctors' Plot

November 1952: Trial of Trotskyite-Zionist-Titoist in Prague

January 13, 1953 (The Doctors' Plot): Pravda announces a "conspiracy" of predominantly Jewish doctors accused of plotting to murder Soviet political and military leaders.

March 17, 1953: Arrest of MGB official **Mikhail Ryumin**, investigator of the "Doctors' Plot".

April 3–4, 1953: The **Doctors' Plot** is officially denounced as a fabrication by the MVD. Accused physicians are exonerated in *Pravda*,

July 22, 1954: Execution of **Mikhail Ryumin**.

6. DECREE ON AMNESTY

March 27, 1953: The **Decree on Amnesty** is signed, releasing approximately 1.2 million prisoners from the Gulag

7. TWO MORE CHANGES WHILE BERIA WAS ALIVE

Apr 11, 1953; Cabinet of Ministers; On the Expansion of the Rights of the Ministers; First decentralization step. Granted ministers the power to adjust staffing schedules, change wage rates in agreement with trade unions, adjust capital projects, and reallocate equipment within annual plans

May 6, 1953; Cabinet of Ministers; On the Procedure for Conducting Organised Recruitment of Workers; Transferred the recruitment of industrial and construction workers to Republican Councils. Regulated inter-republican labor migration under Gosplan supervision.

8. BERIA

June 26, 1953: Lavrentiy Beria is arrested during a Presidium meeting.

July 2–7, 1953: Plenum of the CPSU; Beria is denounced as a "Titoite-Trotskyite spy," for his backchannel attempts to reconcile with Yugoslavia

December 16–23, 1953: Secret trial of Beria and six deputies.

December 23: Execution of Lavrentiy Beria and six deputies, (Merkulov, Dekanozov, Kobulov, Goglidze, Meshik, and Vlodzimirsky)

9. GROUP A VS. GROUP B - WHAT'S IN A PRIORITY

August 8, 1953: Premier Georgy Malenkov delivers a landmark speech to the Supreme Soviet, publicly launching the domestic "**New Course**." He declares that **Group B (Consumer Goods)** should outpace Group A (Heavy Industry).

January 24–31, 1955: Khrushchev launches an ideological attack on Malenkov's consumer goods policy.

January 24, 1955: Dmitry Shepilov publishes an article in *Pravda* attacking Malenkov's consumer goods policy.

February 8, 1955: Malenkov resigns as Premier.

10. AUTOMATION - COMPUTERS-- CYBERNATICS-

1949: The first fully **automated automobile piston plant** is commissioned in Moscow using mechanical and electrical cycle automation.

1945-1953. Computer research continues under Sergei Lebedev

1950: Completion of the **MESM**, the first universally programmable electronic computer in continental Europe.

1948-1953 Soviet ideological organs attack cybernetics (pioneered by Norbert Wiener) as reactionary capitalist pseudo-science.

August 1955: Cybernetics is rehabilitated in the USSR as a valid science

11. AGRICULTURE – HUSBANDRY

Sep 7, 1953; CC Plenum On Measures for Further Development of Agriculture; The Khrushchev agricultural initiative. Claimed low production due to violation of material incentives and distortion of per-hectare delivery models. Mandated higher prices, lowered delivery quotas, and monthly cash advances

Sep 21, 1953; Cof M and CC; On Measures for Further Development of Livestock Breeding; Implemented the September CC Plenum targets. Drastically reduced mandatory delivery standards for meat, milk, and eggs for private plots. Increased procurement prices for collective farms

Mar 2, 1954; CC Plenum; On Further Increase in Grain Production & Virgin Lands Campaign; Initiated the reclamation of 13M hectares of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, Volga, and North Caucasus. Dispatched 120,000 tractors and 50,000 machine operators.

12. TWENTIETH CONGRESS

February 1956: 20th CPSU Congress. Khrushchev delivers his "Secret Speech" denouncing **Stalin's cult of personality**

Mass Gulag Rehabilitation: based on Stalin denunciation the *Special Commissions* process hundreds of thousands of political cases, resulting in mass releases and posthumous rehabilitations of criminals.

May 10, 1957; Supreme Soviet; Law on Management of Industry and Construction (Sovnarkhoz); The most radical administrative reform. Abolished central industrial ministries; replaced them with territorial Councils of the National Economy (Sovnarkhozy). (105 Regional Economic Councils)

B. The June 1957 Plenum.

1. PRESIDIUM

June 18-21, 1957; the CPSU Presidium; Presidium voted 7-4 to remove Khrushchev as First Secretary.

The **seven full members** who voted against Khrushchev were:

Georgy Malenkov – Former Premier and core architect of the move to oust Khrushchev.

Vyacheslav Molotov – Former Foreign Minister and long-time senior Stalinist leader

Lazar Kaganovich – First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Nikolai Bulganin – Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier), whom the conspirators proposed as Khrushchev's replacement

Kliment Voroshilov – Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (de facto head of state).

Mikhail Pervukhin – First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Maksim Saburov – Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

The **four full members** who voted for Khrushchev were:

Nikita Khrushchev

Anastas Mikoyan

Mikhail Suslov

Aleksei Kirichenko

Dmitri Shepilov (Foreign Minister) only a **candidate (non-voting) member** of the Presidium, also supported the removal of Khrushchev.

Khrushchev—backed by Defense Minister Georgy Zhukov, KGB Chairman Ivan Serov, and Central Committee Secretary Leonid Brezhnev—refused to resign, arguing that only the full Central Committee had the authority to remove a First Secretary.

2. PLENUM

June 22 – June 29, 1957; Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU); Defense Minister Zhukov used military transport planes to rapidly airlift Central Committee members from across the USSR to Moscow for this CC Plenum meeting.

Key Topics Discussed at the Plenum

De-Stalinization and the "Secret Speech": The opposition criticized Khrushchev for pushing de-Stalinization too far, revealing state secrets, and eroding party authority.

Economic Decentralization: The hardliners opposed Khrushchev's recent establishment of *sovnarkhozy* (regional economic councils), which abolished many centralized industrial ministries in Moscow

Foreign Policy Shifts: Molotov and others opposed Khrushchev's policy of "peaceful coexistence" with the West, the normalization of relations with Tito's Yugoslavia, and the Austrian State Treaty of 1955.

Agricultural Policies: Opposition to Khrushchev's ambitious agricultural targets, particularly his Virgin Lands Campaign and his slogan to "overtake America in meat and milk production."

After a week long debate The Central Committee voted overwhelmingly to condemn Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, and Dmitri Shepilov as the "**Anti-Party Group.**"

Anti Party Group were stripped of their seats on the Presidium and Central Committee, as well as their government posts

3. FIRST SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

By March 1958, Khrushchev also took over the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier) from Nikolai Bulganin, fully unifying party and state leadership under his personal control until his downfall in 1964.

4. SELL THE MTSs PRIORITISE THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY; ABOLISH ALL COMPULSORY DELIVERY; DEVALUE RUBLE; RAISE PRICES ETC ETC.

Mar 31, 1958; supreme Soviet; Law on the Further Development of the MTS Reorganisation; Officially reorganized Machine-Tractor Stations (MTS) into Repair and Technical Stations (RTS). Authorized the sale of machinery directly to collective farms

May 7, 1958; CC Plenum On Accelerated Development of the Chemical Industry; Prioritized the production of synthetic materials, plastics, and artificial fibers (4x increase in fibers, 7x in plastics by 1965) to expand consumer goods

May 4, 1960; CofM; On the Change in the Scale of Prices & Replacement of Money; The 1961 monetary reform. Recalculated prices, wage rates, pensions, and book values at a 10:1 ratio, introducing the new ruble.

June 1962: Food prices are abruptly raised by 30%, leading to the **Novocherkassk Massacre**.

5. AND BUILD COMMUNISM..

October 1961: 22nd CPSU Congress. Khrushchev declares the USSR has entered the phase of the "expanded construction of communism".

November 1962: Khrushchev executes the **"Bifurcation of the Party Apparatus,"** splitting the regional party network into independent industrial and agricultural branches.

C. October 1964: Nikita Khrushchev is ousted. The new Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership restores centralized industrial ministries and reunites the party apparatus.

D. HOW SOME OF THE RELATIONS CHANGED

1) ISRAEL-PALESTINE

November 26, 1947: Gromyko delivers a speech at the UN supporting the division of Palestine into two independent democratic states (Arab and Jewish), arguing it is the only way to meet the national interests of both peoples.

May 17, 1948 The USSR gives *de jure* recognition to Israel.

February 9, 1953: A bomb explodes at the Soviet Legation in **Tel Aviv**.

February 11, 1953: The USSR **severs diplomatic relations** with Israel.

July 6, 1953: USSR and **Israel** agree to restore diplomatic relations.

July 15, 1953: The USSR resumes diplomatic relations with Israel, which had been broken since February following a bomb explosion at the Soviet mission.

2) TURKEY

1925: Signing of the **Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality**.

March 19, 1945: The Soviet Government officially **denounces the 1925 Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality**, claiming it no longer corresponds to the post-war reality.

June 7–18, 1945: Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov informs Turkey that a new treaty is contingent on **granting the USSR a military base in the Black Sea Straits** and the retrocession of the **Kars and Ardahan regions**.

December 14–20, 1945: **Soviet state media publishes historical claims to 26,000 square kilometers of northeastern Anatolia.**

August 7, 1946: The USSR formalizes military demands to Turkey regarding the **Regime of the Straits**.

May 30, 1953: The USSR sends a note to Turkey **renouncing all territorial claims** (Kars/Ardahan) and demands for military bases in the Straits.

3) KOREAN WAR

June 1950 – 1953 (Korean War): South Korea and later USA (and UN) attack North Korea. Korean War starts.

March 19, 1953: Soviet leadership issues a secret directive to bring the **Korean War** to an immediate end.

July 27: The **Korean War Armistice** is signed at Panmunjom after the USSR and China pressure North Korea to drop demands for mandatory POW repatriation and withdrawal of foreign troops.

July 27, 1953: Korean War Armistice Agreement is signed at Panmunjom.

4) AUSTRIA

August 1945: Following the Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Union begins the **running of "German external assets" in eastern Austria**, eventually establishing the USIA monopoly to manage over 300 industrial enterprises.

April 15, 1955: Signing of the **Moscow Memorandum** regarding Austrian neutrality.

May 15, 1955: Austrian State Treaty The USSR, US, UK, and France sign the Austrian State Treaty, ending the four-power occupation. The USSR agrees to a complete military withdrawal in exchange for constitutional, permanent Austrian neutrality.

October 26, 1955: The Austrian Parliament enacts the **Declaration of Neutrality**.

E. NEW COURSE OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES.

1. GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

May 1953: MVD Memorandum targets the failures of GDR state planning.

Ruling Party: (SED)

June 2–4, 1953 Walter Ulbricht and Otto Grotewohl were called to Moscow. The Presidium of CPSU delivered a harsh critique (**Directive No. 7576-rs**, "*Measures for Improving the Political Situation in the GDR*"), asking the GDR

leadership to halt collectivization and adopt a **"New Course"** prioritizing consumer goods, agriculture and light industry over heavy industry and the release of political prisoner

June 9, 1953: Politburo Communiqué on the "New Course" (*Kommuniqué des Politbüros des Zentralkomitees der SED*), Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Politburo officially proclaims the **New Course (Neuer Kurs)**,. Reversal of price increases, return of confiscated private businesses, and halting collectivisation. *Crucially, it left elevated industrial work quotas intact, which was used by Titoites to organise workers strike.*

June 16–17, 1953: East German Uprising erupts, organised by Titoites; Soviet tanks intervene to restore order

2. HUNGARY

June 13–16, 1953; Mátyás Rákosi led a delegation to Moscow. The Soviet leadership harshly rebuked Rákosi's economic mismanagement and forced him to yield the premiership to Imre Nagy

June 27–28, 1953) Resolution of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party (MDP) adapted: Close internment camps, permit farmers to leave agricultural cooperatives, scale down heavy industrial investments, and restoring "due process in law"

July 4, 1953: Imre Nagy's Policy Address to the National; introduces the New Course in **Hungary**, slashing heavy industry investment.

3. ROMANIA

Ruling Party: Romanian Workers' Party (PMR)

July 8–13, 1953 Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej was summoned to Moscow, where Soviet leaders criticized high investment rates in heavy infrastructure and pushed him to share executive power.

August 19–20, 1953 Resolution of the Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the PMR, passed following Gheorghiu-Dej's report; Abandonment of the Danube–Black Sea Canal mega-project, reduction of forced agricultural delivery quotas, and reallocation of funds toward light industry and housing.

4. BULGARIA

Leader of Bulgarian Communist Party (BKP), Vălko Chervenkov received instructions via Soviet diplomatic channels and consultation visits to realign economic targets with the Malenkov line.

August–September 1953

September 8, 1953; Government Declaration on Economic Realignment, published

March 3, 1954; Directives of the 6th Congress of the BKP, adopted; Raise compulsory farm-purchase prices, reduce state retail prices on consumer goods, and grant political amnesties.

5. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

June–August 1953; Following labor strikes organised by Titoites in Plzeň (June 1953), Moscow pressured Czechoslovak leaders of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ) Antonín Zápotocký and Antonín Novotný to calm public unrest by easing industrial quotas.

September 15, 1953; Government Declaration on Economic Policy, delivered to the National Assembly; Slow heavy industrial expansion, raise agricultural purchasing prices, and reallocate capital to residential housing.

September 1953; Leader of Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) Bolesław Bierut was instructed by Moscow during bilateral party consultations to ease pressure on the peasantry and shift capital out of heavy arms manufacturing
October 29, 1953 Resolution of the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Poland adopts its version of the New Course

March 17, 1954; Directives of the 2nd Congress of the PZPR

Decrees compulsory agricultural deliveries, lower industrial production quotas, and scale back state pressure on independent farmers.

7. ALBANIA-PLA

June 13–16, 1953:**Delegation of the** Party of Labour of Albania (PLA) Enver Hoxha (Prime Minister and First Secretary) and Spiro Koleka (Minister of Industry/State Planning) met in Moscow with Soviet Presidium members Georgy Malenkov, Lavrentiy Beria, Vyacheslav Molotov, and Anastas Mikoyan.

The Soviet leadership criticized Albania for over-concentrating executive authority in a single individual and forced Hoxha to divide key positions. The Presidium instructed Albania to: Separate the party leadership from the executive government.; Rebalance investment priorities by slowing heavy-industrial project targets and channeling resources toward consumer goods, housing, and agriculture; Improve relations with neighboring Yugoslavia and Greece

July 23, 1953: Resolution of the Joint Plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA and the Council of Ministers; Enver Hoxha resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defense, while retaining his role as First Secretary of the PLA and Prime Minister

August 1–2, 1953: Albania adopts the New Course, rebalancing its budget toward agriculture and consumer goods

November 28, 1953: Decree on Amnesty of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania; The Albanian leadership granted limited amnesties to non-political prisoners and eased administrative pressure on individual small farmers, temporarily halting the drive for rural collectivization.

December 9, 1953: Pogradec Border Agreement signed between Albania and Yugoslavia to stabilize the frontier

December 10–12, 1953: Resolution of the Central Committee Plenum of the Party of Labour of Albania on the Revision of the First Five-Year Plan (1951–1955); The CC PLA formally adopted the "New Course" economic policy. The resolution scaled back heavy industrial investment targets, reduced

compulsory agricultural delivery quotas for private peasants, increased state investments in residential construction, and lowered retail prices on basic food items and textiles

June 1954: Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu met with Nikita Khrushchev and Anastas Mikoyan in Moscow.

Khrushchev explicitly advised Hoxha to abandon plans for heavy industrial development and defense self-sufficiency, arguing that the Soviet Union would supply Albania with oil, grain, and manufactured metals in exchange for agricultural exports (citrus, cotton, and tobacco).

July 20, 1954, Hoxha surrendered the Prime Minister post to Mehmet Shehu, formally separating party leadership from the head of government

8. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

Immediately following the Korean War Armistice (July 27, 1953), Soviet Premier Malenkov communicated directly with Kim Il Sung, insisting that Soviet postwar aid (\$1 billion/250M rubles) be tied to raising civilian standards of living rather than rapid militarization

August 5–9, 1953. Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea WPK, passed; Prioritizing consumer production, civilian housing reconstruction, and agriculture over defense-heavy industry.

9. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (NORTH VIETNAM)

July 1956 (Post-20th CPSU Congress); Soviet pressure to adhere to "peaceful coexistence"; de-Stalinization and corrections to agrarian reforms.

October 29, 1956; Resolution of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Vietnam (VLD)

Formal execution of the "Correction of Errors" campaign (*Sửa sai*), public apologies for illegal executions during land reform, resignation of General Secretary Trường Chinh, and release of political detainees.

10. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

April 25, 1956; Mao Zedong's Speech "On the Ten Major Relationships" presented to the enlarged meeting of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Politburo; Mao argued that while heavy industry remained important, China must avoid Soviet mistakes by investing heavily in agriculture and light consumer industry, giving more autonomy to local enterprises, and tempering state centralization. Shift in focus away from Soviet-style heavy industrial supremacy toward a balanced distribution between agriculture, consumer goods, and heavy industry.

September 15–27, 1956: 8th National Congress of the CPC in China recognizes Yugoslavia as a socialist state and shifts its economic focus toward simultaneous development of industry and agriculture

F. YUGOSLAVIA-TITO - NONE ALIGNED MOVEMENT

1. YUGOSLAVIA-TITO

June 1948 : Yugoslavia is expelled from Cominform for pursuing nationalist policies; "Yugoslav way of building socialism" (worker self-management and non-alignment). People's Democracies purge Titoists.

July 2–7, 1953: CC CPSU Plenum. Beria is branded a "criminal enemy" and a "Titoite spy" for his back channel attempts to reconcile with Yugoslavia.

May–June 1955 (Reconciliation with Tito): A Soviet delegation led by Khrushchev and Bulganin travel to Belgrade, accepting the principle of "many roads to socialism" and ending the Soviet-Yugoslav schism.

June 2, 1955: Khrushchev signs the **Belgrade Declaration**, reconciling with Tito and recognizing "different paths to socialism."

2. NONE ALIGNED MOVEMENT-THIRD ROADERS

April 18–24, 1955: Bandung Conference. 29 Asian and African nations establish principles of non-alignment.

April 1956: Cominform is dissolved. The USSR begins recognizing the **Non-Aligned Movement** (led by Tito, Nehru, and Nasser) as a progressive, anti-imperialist force rather than capitalist puppets.

July 18–19, 1956: Brijuni Declaration. Tito, Nehru, and Nasser meet in Yugoslavia to sign the "conceptual birth certificate" of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**

September 1–6, 1961: The **Non-Aligned Movement** is formally established at its first summit in Belgrade. The movement sought a "Zone of Peace" equidistant from the military blocs.

October 1961: The **22nd CPSU Congress** officially recognizes NAM in CPSU's Third Program as a "natural ally" against imperialism, as a "Zone of Peace"

1985: The **Revised Third Program of the CPSU** codifies Brezhnev's "natural ally" doctrine toward NAM

G. WHAT HAPPENED TO SOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANS

1. PEACE COUNCIL-WARSAW PACT

November 4, 1950: Andrey Vyshinsky reintroduces the "Litvinov Formula" on aggression to the UN General Assembly.

December 12–19, 1952: The **World Peace Council (WPC)** meets in Vienna and codifies a foundational condemnation of all aggressive military blocs. Calls for the dissolution of all military alliances

May 14, 1955: The **Warsaw Pact (Warsaw Treaty Organization.)** is signed by USSR and seven European People's Democracy states

2. COMINFORM (the Communist Information Bureau)

Founded on **October 5, 1947:** Established to coordinate actions between European communist parties (including those in Eastern Europe, France, and Italy)

Dissolved on April 17, 1956: Because new, flexible forms of bilateral contacts and direct inter-party exchanges were better suited for promoting international socialist unity.

3. COMECON (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)

Founded on January 25, 1949: the **Moscow Joint Communiqué** issued on January 25, 1949—declared the following primary goals:

Economic Cooperation and Technical Exchange: Organizing the exchange of economic experience, technical assistance, raw materials, food, and machinery among member nations.

Coordination of Central Economic Planning: Aligning the national economic plans and industrial production of member states to facilitate trade and avoid industrial overlap.

Mutual Economic Assistance: Providing credit, financial support, and favorable trade agreements strictly within the bloc.

March 1954: Comecon Session in Moscow. Plans for supranational planning are abandoned in favor of "**Plan Coordination**," allowing People's Democracy states to retain separate planning ministries while synchronizing their five-year cycles.

June 1962: Khrushchev attempts to transform **Comecon** into a monolith via **supranational mandatory planning**, which is fiercely resisted by Romania

April 22, 1964: The Romanian Central Committee issues the "**April Declaration**," openly rejecting Khrushchev's unified planning model as incompatible with state sovereignty

Disbanded on June 28, 1991. Formally dissolved in Budapest following the collapse of governments across Eastern Europe and months before the final dissolution of the Soviet Union itself.

