

The new structure of management is aimed at the further consolidation and development of the profit-and-loss accounting system. Leasing of timber limits and payment for resources as a form of economic basis for inter-relations between logging enterprises and forestry enterprises, will be widely practiced. In consideration of the new demands, a full transition to the profit-and-loss accounting system and to self-financing in forestry enterprises is planned, as is a restructuring of the planning and allocation mechanism. The wide application of cooperative forms of production in exploiting stands of little commercial value and in utilizing other forest resources, and in manufacturing consumer goods, will, it is hoped, provide for a fuller satisfaction of the demand for forest-related products.

Realizing the planned measures will result in the development of a two-part system of administration. The All-Union associations and a number of republic-level ministries will be done away with.

The restructuring of the upper management of the industry should result in a radical improvement in the economy of the forest-related industries. It should also make the sector more dynamic and productive and help it reach world standards. The style and methods of operation applied by economic managers in party and trade union committees have to be changed decisively at all levels. A particularly great deal of responsibility has been entrusted to the party committees in the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR and the State Committee for Forestry of the USSR.

The Ministries and Committees, having thus been freed of operative-management administration and of detailed interference in the activities of the departments subordinate to them, now no longer require large staffs. There will thus be a substantial reduction in the numbers