

spare parts), vehicles, instruments and apparatus. More advanced machine-building (particularly cars and trucks) is a leading national requirement.

- (f) Need to move from "extensive growth" to "intensive growth" in search of a new post-industrial engine of growth to replace the flagging petroleum sector.
 - (g) A bottlenecked transportation and communications sector in a country spanning eleven time zones.
 - (h) Sloppy construction and poor building maintenance, including energy waste, and growing environmental protection requirements.
 - (i) In agriculture, the need to improve plant breeding in line with difficult growing conditions, farm mechanization to enhance seeding and harvesting while reducing soil erosion, storage capacity aimed at eliminating massive waste, animal husbandry for improved breeds and meat/dairy output, livestock nutrition and veterinary care, and food processing and packaging designed to improve consumer choice and convenience.
2. In surveying the Soviet market, businessmen should not lose sight of the fact that the USSR is a major world producer and trader. Despite low yields, the sheer size of the country ensures that in absolute terms it is one of the world's leading agricultural producers. Despite a series of disastrous harvests caused mainly by adverse weather and unfavourable geography, the USSR is the world's top producer of wheat, potatoes, sugar, and milk. It rivals the USA in cotton and Australia in wool. Only Japan has a bigger fish catch. Yet the USSR is the world's leading importer of grains due largely to post-harvest losses of 20-30 percent.

On the non-agricultural scene, the Soviet Union is the world's biggest oil producer and second largest natural gas producer. Furthermore, the USSR is the global leader in the production of iron ore, pig iron, crude steel, manganese, zinc, nickel, lead, tungsten, and titanium. Above and beyond raw materials production and trade, the USSR has gained an enviable