

being relegated to the past. Incentives are being offered to enterprises included in the international division of labour on the basis of the economic agreements they are concluding which relate directly to industrial cooperation.

The production capacities of Soviet paper combines are many times greater than those of similar enterprises in the CMEA countries, but in contrast to the Soviet pulp and paper combines, which along with newsprint also produce wood pulp, in the other socialist countries the production of newsprint is combined with that of writing and printing papers.

The establishment of direct production and scientific-and-technical links between enterprises is the first step towards the prospective creation in the future of a united market for newsprint in the socialist countries. The next step could be the cooperation of interested enterprises in external trade in newsprint. Many of the CMEA countries are not themselves satisfying in full the newsprint requirements of the domestic market. In the process of importing it from the USSR, they are also making it available for export. Thus, in 1986 the GDR imported 50,600 tonnes from the USSR and exported 23,000 tonnes. The figures for Roumania in that year were 12,000 and 42,000 tonnes, and for Czechoslovakia, 8,000 and 7,000 tonnes respectively.

The rationalization of external trade flows of newsprint between the CMEA countries, the curtailing of inefficient and costly shipments of it from remote areas of the USSR, and the ensuring of more efficient marketing arrangements in the capitalist and developing countries could be promoted if the interested enterprises were to establish an international firm for trade in newsprint.