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EAST EUROPE REPORT
ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

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UNDERGROUND ECONOMY PREFERRED BY CITIZENS

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Peter Martos: "Everything Stagnates, Except Statistics"]

[Text] On this still cool spring weekend, Wenceslas Square belongs to the young. Some saunter in front of the coffee shop of the Ambassador Hotel, eating ice cream; those more sensitive to the cold populate the underpass in front of the imposing National Museum; some are chewing a "Czech hamburger," a piece of ground meat in a hard roll.

This "biftek korunki" costs Kcs 5.10 at a Prague street vendor's, and "zmrzlina," the unpronounceable ice cream, costs between 1 and 3 korunas, depending on size. An apprentice who did not join his parents at the weekend cottage can easily spend his weekly "income" on state trade on one Sunday.

And this, although restaurants open to locals are quite cheap. A tasty lunch can be had for Kcs 15 which would easily cost Kcs 120 at a hotel. But the young, as in other large cities, suffer from a chronic shortage of money.

Of course, whoever in Czechoslovakia depends on the average wage of Kcs 2,700, shares their lot because prices, with the exception of food and rent, are rather steep: one month's salary for a tape recorder; according to statistics, a CSSR citizen must work almost 5 months for cheap stereo equipment. The same differentiation between food and luxury items, such as entertainment electronics, is also reflected in automobiles where prices are "split": a locally produced Skoda can be had for less than Kcs 50,000 while a Fiat Uno, a coveted novelty on the automobile market, costs no less than Kcs 120,000.

This is called "absorption of consumption" in official parlance and is applied particularly to goods which must be imported, or whose production is raw material-intensive and energy-intensive. Which describes the most important slogan of the present Czechoslovakian scene: whatever costs foreign currency is offered at fantastic prices.
The State Planning Commission formulates it this way: the current, seventh 5-year plan (to 1985) provides for "intensification of the economy." "That means: better utilization of materials, less capital investment, less energy use, intensified exports," according to general information provided willingly by press spokesman Rudolf Cerny, an engineer. After having been satisfied with growth rates below 1 percent at the beginning of the eighties, the effectiveness of the restrictive policies in the previous year came as a surprise. A 2.7 percent increase in national income and a trade balance surplus of no less than 1 billion dollars has made the planners ambitious: for this year, they are planning on a 3 percent growth rate.

Debts to the West to Be Held Down

Again, will this not be at the expense of the population? The official answer comes promptly: "The standard of living is to be kept up, according to the decisions of the Party Congress." The CSSR would certainly not follow the Polish example and go heavily into debt, just to satisfy exaggerated consumer demands.

The statisticians in the monumental state planning building on the bank of the Moldau admit that it is not only a decision in principle to hold debts owed to the West as low as possible—at the turn of the year, only little more than 2 billion dollars--; investment is also impeded by a lack of capacities. On the one hand, all efforts are concentrated on a few large projects, such as construction of the third Metro line through Prague; on the other hand, all factories work at capacity. They must produce primarily for export. Of course: if credits with favorable interest are off red and technology can be had cheaply, Prague won't play hard to get...

Although CSSR functionaries do not like to see their country compared, memories stir unbidden in Prague. For instance, memories of Hungary: just like a few years ago at the Budapest Fischerbastei [Fisherman's bastion], the Western foreigner is invariably approached at the Altstãedter Ring to see if he would like to exchange money. The "exchange rate" of these black marketers is sometimes more favorable than in Viennese banks (65 groschen for 1 koruna). Despite preferential treatment for tourists, the official rate in Prague is almost 2 schillings for 1 koruna. Is it surprising that Austrians feel fleeced paying 55 koruny for a hotel breakfast?

Under these circumstances, "moonlighting" thrives particularly well. Repair work is done on a barter basis, in view of inadequate official performance—for example, for a transistor radio brought from Vienna, or for patronage.

But in this regard, the planners do not accept Hungary which tries to improve the service sector through private initiative, as a model. "Non-collective initiative" is acceptable only in agriculture. For some time now, collective farmers have had the chance to increase their wages through selling garden produce on the side.
"Performance of services is ensured and enlarged by the national committees," states Cerny, rebuffing speculation that one might conceivably learn from Budapest. "The people have secure incomes, they don't even want to bear the risk of small businesses;" this is the strictly un-ideological explanation for continued centralization.

It is not a contradiction that the trusts are getting more leeway, at least in decisions concerning the range of products and small investment: "we want to keep basic decision-making on the development of the economy in our hands."

Money remains the sole performance incentive. Workers can now earn up to 20 percent more if their factory makes a profit; managers even have a chance to double their income.

A critical spirit opines that "the true reason for everything stagnating here, except statistics, is the tight net of controls. If I go over 50 percent of my production quota, I earn 20 percent more. But if I work exactly according to the plan, I can triple my income by working on my own, at night."

And he can regale himself and his wife on Friday night in the basement restaurant "U pavouka" (At the Spider's). This worker has sold his little house 70 km north of Prague. Had gasoline become too expensive for him, or had the West Bohemian environmental pollution gotten too much for him? "Oh no; I am saving for a larger apartment. And we also want to travel, now that the children are older." His son spent Sunday on Wenceslas Square.

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SCENES FROM EVERYDAY LIFE, STATE VS. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 30 Mar 84 p 22


[Text] "The first thing we had to get used to in doing our shopping is not automatically to ask 'is there any...?' It is not until the salesgirls look at us in astonishment that it comes back to us that we are in the West and not in the GDR any more." That is the type of story former GDR citizens tell after living in the FRG for a few days.

In the GDR, every shopping expedition starts out with just such a question: "Is there any linen" or "are there any bicycle tubes?" To get goods of this type, one either has to look around for a long time or have good connections. But if people complain about short supplies on the trolley, at the plant or even at party meetings, they are put down with the comment: "Comrade, you are not debating the right way!"

Many GDR citizens have therefore concluded that it simply is not worth the effort for even if one works very hard, the supply picture does not improve; the plant does not operate more efficiently and one does not get more pleasure out of one's job. The result is that everyone just keeps muddling through, doing what is absolutely necessary on the job and saving his energy for the procurement of scarce goods, for beautifying the apartment or summer cottage or for the off hours which are short enough as it is.

As long ago as 1977, Rudolf Bahro, who was familiar with the insides of the GDR economy, wrote in his book, "Die Alternative" [The Alternative]: "It is not vindictiveness but rather stupidity which has led some bourgeois propagandists to the conclusion that our propaganda calling for better qualitative and above all quantitative utilization of working hours is a reflection of strong pressure to perform on the job. The truth is, of course, that both labor intensity and work discipline are lower [in the GDR] than under capitalism."

And that is still the way it is today, as conversations with resettled GDR citizens have shown.
"Your first encounter with listlessness occurs when you graduate from high school and look for a particular type of training program to enroll in or a specific course of study to pursue," says a man who came from Jena. "You get called in for a so-called reorientation-of-studies session and after that, you can just about kiss all your dreams goodbye. And later on, when you start working in some factory, the people who have the important jobs are usually incompetent because the party seems to think it is safer to give the key positions to ideological toadies than to people who know what they are doing. The workers are no less industrious than those in the West; they just do not get much of a kick out of their work any more. Oftentimes, they just shout at each other. But it is the foremen who are worst off. The workers keep complaining to them: "Where are the materials?" and the managers are constantly after them, saying: "Where is the production?"

The lack of flexibility inherent in a planned economy is the most important cause of all the economic problems of the GDR and despite constant, albeit very careful adjustments of the economic system—most recently involving modifications in the wage system as well as agricultural pricing—actual economic operations have, if anything, become even more cumbersome and narrow-gauged.

There are two reasons for this. On the one hand, there is the imperative need to conserve energy brought on by the oil crisis and the restrictions on Soviet oil deliveries and on the other hand, there is the GDR's shortage of foreign exchange as well as its foreign debt which forces it to export as many goods to the West as possible while importing as little as possible from there in return.

With respect to energy conservation, there is an instructive and typical story from Jena. The local transportation department operates taxicabs for passenger and goods use along with buses and trucks. At one time, there were 40 passenger taxicabs for all of Jena, a city with 100,000 inhabitants. The taxis were driven in two shifts. There were two drivers for each and at night there were usually between 15 and 20 vehicles on the streets—which was never enough. Particularly on holidays such as New Year's Eve and during the carnival season there were often as many as 100 people waiting at the taxi cab stands.

When the GDR instituted a drastic energy conservation program in 1979, it was decreed that taxicabs were a luxury and that they had to go. Every shift could use no more than 15 liters of gasoline. In addition, old vehicles were taken out of circulation and the drivers concerned were either transferred to the repair shops which, for all that, had fewer vehicles to repair now or else they had to look for another job.

As a consequence of the fuel cutbacks, the remaining drivers' earnings declined dramatically. Up to then, they had been earning between 2,500 and 3,000 marks per month. Aside from waiters, cab drivers are among the highest earners in the GDR because they receive generous tips.
These cutbacks resulted in an oversupply of labor and an undersupply of work at the repair shop. The taxis had to be used for group trips which made for long detours and then, of course, there was an increase in unauthorized trips.

On Cosmonaut Square, the main square in Jena, one would find three or four state-owned taxis waiting upon an evening and across from the official cab stand up to 40 more illegal cabs waiting for customers. People would ask these drivers whether they were perhaps going in this or that direction and it would turn out that that was indeed where they were going and as long as they did not quote a price they were not even breaking any laws. The passengers would say "that's the way to do it, boys" and pay for the gas which is what a regular cab ride would also have cost. The authorities were aware of what was going on and looked the other way.

It was working out to everyone's advantage. The transportation department was saving fuel, according to plan; the inhabitants of Jena did not have to walk at night and the car owners—most of them state taxi drivers during regular working hours or unemployed applicants for an exit visa—were making several thousand marks a month. And the gas stations for privately owned vehicles where fuel was not rationed came up with bigger sales.

It is a particularly difficult problem to find more productive jobs for no longer needed workers. In the GDR, too, the times of labor shortages are over. A situation has arisen which is not supposed to arise under socialism: there is both visible and above all invisible unemployment caused by an undersupply of work.

A number of former GDR citizens are saying that entire departments at VEB Carl Zeiss Jena which were working for export had stood still at intervals. "When there are no export orders, the workers just sit around playing cards." In 1982, so the report goes, the plant fulfilled only 8 percent of its export plan with export earnings at $15 million instead of $180 million. The reason given is that there were missed opportunities in the development of new products.

Some time ago, the GDR press criticized the fact that a factory had to pay a fine for not having fulfilled its scrap metal plan goals. The reason for it was that the factory had made more economical use of its metals which in turn resulted in less scrap. In other words, the materials had been used in a more efficient way and the fine was thus counter-productive and the original complaint about non-fulfillment of the scrap plan made no sense whatever.

The GDR citizens have even more unbelievable things to tell about day-to-day operations. At the LEW Hennigsdorf plant, two practically finished subway cars were taken apart again because of minor paint defects just so the scrap plan would come out right. At Jenapharm, originally new and never used pipes which had been rusting in the yard for years were tossed on the scrap heap for the same reason.
Often enough, machinery or even entire installations stand idle for lack of a single spare part which is either unavailable or cannot be bought because the particular plant does not have the required foreign exchange. This, for example, was the reason why a polishing machine at the Eisenberg furniture combine was out of commission for months. Production as a whole broke down.

Too Many Desks

At a printing plant which is supposed to print one million sheets per shift four printing presses were idle for a long time. To correct the problem, the remaining three presses now turned out 300,000 sheets per shift instead of 250,000. That did not fulfill the entire plan but it did enable the plant to report a 20-percent overfulfillment of the plan per machine.

There also are other consequences plan fulfillment may have. At some plants it has been known to happen that the workers have nothing to do at the end of the year because the suppliers managed to fulfill their plan ahead of time and simply stop delivering—resting on their laurels and preparing the way for fulfilling next year’s plan.

"There are just too many desks in the GDR," one of the resettled GDR citizens says, "and they are all lined up like hurdles." There are very few ways of clearing these hurdles. One of them is the toughness of able and influential managers who know how to outfox the bureaucracy and another is the cleverness of private merchants and artisans augmented by purchases based on good connections as well as well-functioning black markets.

A perfect example of this type of robust manager is Wolfgang Biermann, the director-general of VEB Carl Zeiss Jena, who had already made a name for himself as head of a machine tool plant in East Berlin. Biermann is the uncrowned king of Jena who inspires fear and respect. Even now that they have reached West Berlin, former Jena residents are still arguing about whether Biermann is the sorely needed rod of iron that took care of laziness and incompetence or whether he is a tyrant who pitilessly rides himself of personnel he no longer wants and has even driven some of his employees to the verge of suicide. But they all agree that Biermann has succeeded in getting things moving in ways which would have been the undoing of many another man. "If things do not run properly, he just takes off for Berlin and sets them straight." Biermann is a member of the SED central committee—which means that doors are open for him which others find closed.
But then there also is the ingenuity and efficiency of private businessmen in the GDR. Even the SED has at long last taken notice of it. Egon Krenz, a member of the Politburo and a possible successor to Erich Honecker, just recently called attention to this fact.

The SED organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND indirectly referred to remarks he had made on the subject in a speech. "Egon Krenz pointed out that everyone knows that our party looks upon the consumer needs of our population as a priority political goal," the newspaper said. "A stable supply structure calls on the local authorities to provide for a corresponding commercial setting. And this, in turn, calls for support for small private restaurants and businesses and for the issuance of licenses to these operations which are of such importance for the satisfaction of consumer needs."

Cross-Country Shopping Trips

Private businessmen and artisans tend to be more enterprising than all the HO shop managers. They roam the whole country to buy goods; they have good connections and they have their regular customers. While the HO meat markets let down the shutters by midday often enough so as to let people know there is nothing left, private butchers in Jena rarely run out; but that means roaming the countryside.

Equally well known throughout Jena is the owner of a private chemist’s shop as well as another businessmen who actually owns three stores: a spice shop, a china shop and a fashion boutique. They, too, travel throughout the republic to assemble their stock and always carry items that cannot be obtained anywhere else. "These are the kind of people that improve the commercial setting and not the HO functionaries," is what the people of Jena say.

Connections are what counts. An artisan who provides the manager of the local car dealership with flagstones for his dacha will not have to wait the customary 12 to 14 years for his car but will be able to assume the cancelled contract of some other buyer.

Anyone who is in the army, whose members are not only supposed to defend socialist culture but also to be acquainted with it and are therefore supplied with books on a preferential basis, will be able to pass copies of Stefan Heym's "Koenig David Bericht" [King David Report], of one of Hermann Hesse's books or of James Joyce's "Ulysses" on to friends—all of them books which can otherwise only be obtained under the counter.

It also appears that preference is given to book deliveries to towns which include a lot of workers in order to raise the level of culture—or else that workers simply do not read as much. At any rate, in Gera, for example, a book can still be gotten that has long since been sold out in a high-brow town like Jena with its universities, colleges and research institutes.
If a person has Western money—which has long since become an alternate, underground currency in the GDR—he can buy just about anything. For a long time, advertisements in the newspapers used to read as follows: “Looking for hot water heater, offering blue tiles.” Every insider knew perfectly well that blue tiles are a synonym for the blue DM 100 bills. But one day, even the SSD got wise to the meaning of this code word and, since they exercise control over all newspaper advertisements, put a stop to its use.

At the automobile black market each Saturday in front of Leipzig’s central stadium, one can buy any car from a Trabant to a Citroen. Frequent visitors to the market have noticed that the same people appear among the sellers time after time. They are not selling their own cars which they have driven for years but are in fact regular salesmen who obtain the automobiles they offer from God knows where.

There is a joke dealing with the supply situation and the bureaucracy which is making the rounds in the GDR at present. It goes this way: Erich Honecker wants to find out what the per capita number of pigs is. The breeder-brigadiers go through a careful count and come up with the figure of one pig per inhabitant. The LPG chairmen are not satisfied with this figure and simply double it to two pigs per inhabitant. And so on up the line—to the Kreis council, the district council, the agriculture ministry departments all the way up to the minister himself; then on to the SED secretariat, to the secretary for agriculture—and at every step of the way still another pig is added. And by the time the statistics get to Honecker, the number of pigs per inhabitant has climbed to 11. "Fine," Honecker says, "in that case, let us export one of them."

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EXPENSE OF ROBOTS DEMANDS THEIR FULL EXPLOITATION

Erfurt DAS VOLK in German 5 Apr 84 p 3

Article by K. Bliedtner: "When Are Robots Cost Effective?"

When the Czech author Karel Capek coined the term "robot" he never dreamed that it would some day become a household word. In his play entitled RUR ("Rossums Universal Robots") which had its premiere in Prague on 25 January 1921, he for the first time pointed up problems facing a society as artificial beings are utilized on a mass scale.

When we talk about robots today, we are thinking of programmable automatic mechanisms which automate work processes through the independent handling of work pieces, tools, or materials. At the end of last year, the GDR national economy was using 32,000 such industrial robots, including 3,887 in Erfurt Bezirk. This year we want to take another definite step forward in our use of robots. Out of the 11,700 industrial robots to be employed according to plan, 1,000 will be found in the combines and enterprises of Erfurt Bezirk. In so doing we are guided by the appeal that was confirmed in the activity report addressed to the SED bezirk delegate conference: "The comprehensive intensification of the national economy demands that we tie technical and technological progress closely together with the rationalization of production and that we automate interconnected technological processes."

Not Just a Question of Economy

The industrial robots, which had been installed in Erfurt Bezirk by the end of last year, represent assets worth M318.5 million. This is certainly a respectable amount. But that is not the only thing that again and again urges us to ask this searching question: How well are we using our robots and how well do we get them to run? The "steel helpers" of the first generation which are involved here above all can--when electronically controlled--very exactly perform motions in various directions as often as desired and without getting tired. They also proved themselves excellently in welding and lacquering, during the charging of furnaces with work pieces, and similar monotonous activities. This was done moreover in aggressive work environments as a result of which it has been possible already to release many workers from activities that were hazardous to their health.

So, how are we multiplying these economic and social-policy assets? There is only one clear answer to that: We are still not doing enough with them.
On the average, at the end of 1983, only 1.2 worker was released per robot and machine utilization was only 12.1 hours per calendar day and that was even below the utilization level of highly-productive machines and systems.

Bright Spots and Dark Spots

If we cast further light at these figures, we find the following situation: The bezirk-level enterprises of the machine-tool and processing machine-building industry branch last year added 78 new industrial robots and achieved a utilization degree of 14.4 hours and managed to release 2.1 workers per machine utilization unit. In the light industry enterprises, last year's increase however only shows 12.1 hours utilization and 0.6 worker released. The utilization of the new robots in the electrotechnical-electronics industry is only 11.8 hours.

If we compare individual enterprises with each other, we find the following picture: The parent plant of the "Herbert Warnke" Shaping Equipment Combine in Erfurt holds a top position with 17.1 hours utilization for its 131 industrial robots. The planned increase of 34 last year was raised to 48 with the result that 2.3 workers can be released per machine utilization unit. The Sondershausen Electrical Wiring Plant also achieved good results with 2.5 workers released per robot, the Ruhla Electrical Wiring Plant had a figure of 3.7 and the Diedorf Thuringian Hosiery Factory came up with 2.6.

The economizing effect is completely inadequate in the Arnstadt Telecommunications Plant where, with 10 hours utilization, only 0.1 worker are released, in each case, in spite of the fact that 34 robots were added last year. The situation is not much better in the Stadtilm Drive Shaft Plant, the Waltershausen Vehicle Plant, and the Koelleda Radio Plant or the "Karl Marx" Microelectronics VEB in Erfurt.

How to Start Them Running

If we ask about the causes of these still rather considerable differences, we find that those combines and enterprises are successful in robot utilization which have a sufficient head start in the development of new products and their practical large-scale production with modern technologies. Here the important thing is to include the rationalization equipment builders already in the brainstorming phase so that the designers will be able to develop their blueprints in keeping with automation requirements and so that they can thus already create the prerequisites for really complete rationalization of the entire production process. This kind of work is done in the best possible fashion where the government managers take the lead and assume personal responsibility.

In the light of this, the resolution of the bezirk delegate conference--to release at least 2.5 workers, each, for the 1,000 industrial robots of the year 1984 and to achieve multishift utilization--is a very realistic target. The requirement of saving as many workers as possible is so significant also because we can in this way get the skilled workers whom we need for example in the robot construction centers at Robotron-Rationalisierung Weimar, at the Solidor Combine in Heiligenstadt, or at the Gotha Engineering Bureau and Mechanization VEB. But experienced skilled workers should also increasingly raise the output capacity of rationalization equipment.
construction in all enterprises because only the reconstruction of entire production sectors will guarantee the necessary effect from robot utiliza-

tion.

The Generation Problem

In spite of all of the results we have achieved so far we must however not forget that we are just at the beginning when it comes to using the "steel helpers." The first-generation industrial robots can, all in all, handle only 3 percent of manual labor in production. The second-generation autom-

atic handling machines, which are being developed at this time, will make it possible to automate 20-30 percent of all manual production processes. They are equipped with properties that enable them to assemble products. The experts use the term "sensors" in referring to these "sensory organs" whose data can constantly influence the program existing in the robot's computer brain. They are thus able to recognize parts, to put them into the correct position, or to correct defects. There is direct communication between robot and the environment as the result of a large number of measure-

ment sensors and the highly-developed processing of their data.

Such automatic machines are not only very productive but also very expensive. Their optimum utilization is therefore a political and economic necessity and not an arbitrary matter. We must achieve that degree of productivity gain which is characteristic of the new stage in our economic strategy that Comrade Erich Honecker talked about at the Berlin Bezirk delegate conference. The way we manage to make these capacities effective will help decide the tempo of the further implementation of our policy as regards our primary mission. Anybody who so fully utilizes industrial robots as the shaping equipment workers at Erfurt and who, in using those robots, releases as many workers as the electrical utility workers at Ruhla, is making a worthy con-

tribution to the 35th anniversary of the GDR and at the same time is properly adjusting to the tasks of the future.

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ARCHITECTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF INNER-CITY RESTORATION

East Berlin ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR in German Vol 33 No 3, Mar 84 pp 186-186

Article by M. Muschter, Institute for Recording and Preservation of Monuments, Berlin: "Maintenance and Further Development of the Historically Determined Character of the Cities"

Excerpt This seminar was one of a total of five organized by central specialist groups or committees of the BDA/DDR /League of German Architects/GDR/ and held in 1983, the Karl Marx Year. They were largely devoted to the issue of the preservation of values and intensive urban development. As Prof H. Gericke, BDA vice president, stressed in his opening address, the seminar aimed in the meaning of this topic to provide orientations for the practical work of architects and urban developers.

This work assumes that international peace will be preserved and guarded. All our measures must therefore be appraised from the standpoint of the currently very tense situation in the confrontation of the world systems and ultimately classified among the highly topical efforts for the prevention of even greater and mankind threatening rearmament.

By the relevance of the contributions to the historically determined character of the cities, the seminar also represented a contribution to the preparation of the Seventh General Meeting of the International Council for Monuments and Memorial Areas (ICOMOS) to be held in May 1984 in Rostock and Dresden. To be examined at a scholarly symposium during this general meeting is the contribution of monuments to the definition of cultural identity.

The topic of the seminar was dealt with in the various reports citing examples of various areas transformed, in lectures on theory and in the subsequent discussion.

Professor Dr Deiters, chairman of the central specialist group "reconstruction," introduced his opening lecture by quoting from the 1976 Ninth SED Congress:

"By properly combining the old and the new, we preserve the historically determined character of our cities and, at the same time, add something new to them."
We have long absorbed into our consciousness the task to combine housing construction with preservation and reconstruction, so "that the historically determined cultural values and progressive features in the structure and appearance of the cities are preserved as much as possible and steadily better prerequisites created for the further development of the socialist lifestyle." This consciousness now forms part of the daily routine of our construction efforts.

E. Kaufmann, Rostock WBG /Housing construction combine/, chairman of the BdA district group, raised the question why inner-city construction was being so heavily emphasized; after all, it should really be something quite normal in terms of urban construction and a smooth flowing process.

The aspects constantly preoccupying us in the accomplishment of the above-mentioned task and at the same time precipitating qualitatively new problems are less and less concerned with the question "how" to carry it out; instead they increasingly concentrate on the urban construction-architectural quality achieved by intensive urban development. Decisive here is our comprehensive consideration for and development of our architectural heritage as a cultural heritage. Professor Deiters dealt in greater detail with this topic in his lecture on basic principles. He recalled the principles for the socialist development of urban construction and architecture, adopted in 1982 by the SED Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers. These note, among other points, that the combination of the old with the new, the harmony and design quality of both elements in a new unity, exert a significant emotional effect on the citizens.

The lecturer called upon his listeners to study the criteria for the definition of the historical character of our settlements. They are to be found mainly in their special internal features as well as in their typical relations to the environment.

The building stock of our cities and villages, originating in the course of bourgeois development in the past 100 years, has largely determined their present shape. Though this stock does not entirely meet our requirements, we may certainly not deny the fact that it represents valuable basic assets in material and cultural terms and often includes progressive and artistic features of much importance. Its preservation was and is an integral element of our construction and cultural policy.

The share of individual and creative performances in the entire construction process is steadily growing in inner-city construction. Consequently the necessity arises to raise the responsibility and efficacy of architects in this process. This presumes that we develop the ability to analyze the existing values and objectives as well as produce conceptions from the aspect of structural design, economics and engineering.

Diploma Engineer M. Beyer, Rostock Bezirk architect, explained the basic plan of Rostock Bezirk with regard to the preservation and transformation of old inner-city districts. He dealt with the situation and plans in some kreis and medium-size cities, pointing out the necessity of urban construction analyses to allow us to arrive at specific criteria as the decisive factors for the respective general urban development plans.
In the meaning of guiding principles and as elements of the basic plan for the urban construction-architectural development of Rostock Bezirk, these criteria must be subjected to constant updating and precise definition.

Following this lecture describing the past and planned practical work in Rostock Bezirk, Dr K. Andrae, GDR Construction Academy, Institute for Urban Construction and Architecture, spoke on urban construction model plans for the inner cities of kreis cities.

Giving his report, Dr Andrae relied on concrete studies carried out lately in the centers of 135 kreis cities. He pointed out that the results of these studies could be extended by analogy to other city centers. The speaker emphasized three essential notions that should determine our future work:

1. "Upon a more profound analysis, the differences between city centers turn out to be much greater than some superficial similarities would tend to make us believe."

This means that such considerable differences arise between the various inner cities with respect to individual features important to planning, that these features must basically become the starting points of all planning. "Planning models are not transferable from one inner city to the other. The utmost caution must be exercised with respect to generalizations of any kind."

2. Inner cities are the most complex and heterogenous aspects of the city. Concentrated in them are local and supralocal social functions, "valuable and undesirable hermitages meet, and so do private and communal property, district heating and outhouses, new or well maintained buildings and total dilapidation." Despite the good and sometimes excellent work so far done in the kreis inner cities, we must admit that the material forces used were not enough structurally to improve and continue to use all the stock worth preserving. The importance of this statement, resulting from the above mentioned studies, was also emphasized in the subsequent discussion.

3. Plans and decisions affecting the inner cities must extend beyond 1990. For the sake of expediency they should be linked with the general construction development plans and are therefore not to be prepared by one one or even a few institutions. The optimum city specific indices must be the basis of these plans, because customary planning normatives (such as residential density for residential districts, for example) are not transferable to inner cities.

Dr Andrae further dealt with the question why and for what reason urban model construction plans are of importance just now. He cited the strong population decline in the inner cities recorded since 1960 as well as the high average age of the remaining population. Poor housing conditions in the inner cities have caused much of the housing construction to move to the suburbs, and differences in standards were thus further emphasized. The problem of model planning is revealed with particular urgency when freshly painted outides hide apartments difficult to rent or even boarded up.

The call for the best possible quality of planning focused on the subheading "architecture must be brought to bear on advance planning." Even if the construction volume is small, building projects in the inner city always represent
a major task. Various examples were cited for the fact that even single buildings, well designed and provided with a useful and site-appropriate function, are a considerable gain for the life of the city and the social claims of the citizens. Architects and all those involved in advance planning confront the responsible task as profoundly as possible to comprehend the unique nature of an inner city, adopt it as the starting point for all reflections and plan targets, and thereby more precisely define the positive features of a city.

Prof Dr A. Felz, Institute for Urban Development and Architecture at the GDR Construction Academy and deputy chairman of the central specialist group "reconstruction," talked of the various problems arising in inner-city construction and cited many examples. He dealt with trends and developments by analyzing the competition for inner-city construction for example, that had ended in March 1983. A catalogue for new housing construction in the inner city, drawn up by the Institute for Housing and Social Construction, utilizes the results of that competition. It is an interesting document able to offer a broad range of possibilities (adequate in most cases), provided its proposals and demands are realized. It is worth while to study the catalogue and do everything possible to make its proposals and recommendations prevail.

In the further course of his contribution, Professor Felz cast a critical eye on design problems such as building alignments, height adjustments and the issue of empty space or courtyard design. He also objected to the predilection for perfectionist and ultimate solutions. "All the plans we are sketching today represent an ultimate solution, as if we wanted to finally complete this or that area at a specific point in time. However, a city is never finished, not in 1990 nor in 2000; it is always on the move. And we will have to have the courage to postpone dealing with some problems rather than tackle them here and now at enormous expense and even then possibly get something less than perfect. We need regional development plans representing completed stages."

In this sense the most satisfactory treatment of the spatial structure of district development is not necessarily the one carefully filling in every gap. In any case, it often does no harm whatever to the building line if a new interior view is opened up. Some building gaps have been with us for 40 years and acquired at least the rights due to custom--often they are linked with habits and definite qualitative improvements for building in the interior of the area and the supply of open space."

One problem getting to be obvious as the result of increasing new housing construction in the inner city is that of the inadequate consideration of urban hygiene. Brought about by ground plan developments taking too little (if any) account of placing the apartment in relation to the location of rooms at the noisy or quiet sides of the building, almost incorrigible defects arise to the detriment of the residents. New ground plans must and can avoid such defects.

With regard to the architects' qualifications for handling the design tasks, Professor Felz cited the result of an internal Berlin competition involving new inner city brick buildings. This competition offered opportunities for
entirely new ground plans and facade drawings. It showed that the designers were much closer to prefabrication methods than to the features of the existing buildings. The lecturer considered that the design adopted for the Friedrichstrasse facades should be studied in this context. Involved here is the side facade of the Friedrichstadt Palace which indeed displays the features of good inner-city housing construction. It is well proportioned, the distribution and size of the windows are convincing, the uppermost floor is designed with some sophistication and merges naturally with the roof area; the restrained sculptural ornamentation skillfully disguises the transition from one surface to another; dominating are not the measurements of the outer wall sections but windows, pilaster strips, material and color values.
REGISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 1984

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Register compiled by Center for Information and Documentation of Foreign Economic Relations

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Wälzlager und Normteile Export/Import (bearings and standard parts)
WMW-Export-Import (machine tools, metalware, tools)
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Zentral-Kommerz GmbH (miscellaneous international trade)
Zimex GmbH (printed matter, printing equipment)

Foreign Trade Agencies

Agena (representation of foreign companies in the GDR)
Agrima (agricultural machinery)
Asimex (food, cosmetics and perfume)
Baltica (representation of foreign firms in the GDR dealing in shipping, shipbuilding and fishing)
BERAG Export-Import (chemicals, coal, lumber, machinery)
Camet (representatives and consultants for chemicals, agriculture, metallurgy)
Guenther Forberger (agency for textile and general machinery, scientific electronics)
Fa F.C. Gerlach (exports, imports)
Interessengemeinschaft der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler der DDR (association of trade representatives and commercial brokers of the GDR)
Interport (industrial representations)
Interver (representatives and agents for electrical engineering, electronics and technical consumer goods)
Kontakta (railway equipment, blast furnaces and machine tools)
Metama (metallurgical products and machines)
Textilvertretungen GmbH (textiles, shoes and leather goods)
TRANSINTER (foreign representation)
Wamag GmbH (international agents for machine tools and plants)

Central Organs and Facilities of Foreign Trade

Ministerium fuer Aussenhandel (MAH)

Unter den Linden 44/60, 1080 Berlin
Telephone: 23 70
Telex: 1 152 361

Amt fuer Aussenwirtschaftsbeziehungen der DDR

Unter den Linden 12, 1080 Berlin
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Zentrum fuer Information und Dokumentation der Aussenwirtschaft (ZIDA)

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            Editorial/documentation: 2 37 23 85
Publication AW-DOKUMENTATIONEN ZUR AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT:
            2 82 51 66
Distribution: 2 37 31 54
Telex: 1 152 361

Forschungsinstitut des Ministeriums fuer Aussenhandel (FMA)

Clara Zetkin Strasse 114, 1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 20 29 71

Kammer fuer Aussenhandel der DDR (KfA)

Schoenholzer Strasse 10/11, 1100 Berlin
Telephone: 4 82 20
Telex: 114 840

Zentrales Buro fuer Internationalen Lizenzhandel der DDR

Schicklerstrasse 5/7, 1020 Berlin
Telephone: 2 14 87 24
Telex: 114 893, 114 894, 114 895, 114 896

Fachschule fuer Aussenwirtschaft "Josef Orloff" (FAW)

Allee der Kosmonauten 20/22, 1136 Berlin-Friedrichsfelde 5
Telephone: 5 40 01 24

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank AG (DABA)

Unter den Linden 24/30, 1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 28 70
Telex: 114 411, 114 412, 114 462-67

Gesellschaft der Havariekommissare mbH

Company head office:
Kippenstrasse 80
1017 Berlin

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 43
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 4 39 79 38, 4 39 88 54
Telex: 112 159
Cable address: HAVAKO Berlin

Main branch office:
Lessingstrasse 12
2500 Rostock
Telephone: 2 23 82
Telex: 31 316
Claims assessment for commodities, equipment and plant of all kinds, ships and their equipment, quay and port facilities, and for construction, assembly and transportation damage
Iberma AG

Company for International Business and Market Consultancy
Thulestrasse 44
1100 Berlin
Telephone: 4 80 80
Telex: 114 548

Intercontrol GmbH

GDR Commodity Control Company
Clara Zetkin-Strasse 112/114
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 28 60
Telex: 114 852, 114 853, 113 195
Commercial commodity controls of all kinds, such as quality and quantity con-
trols, reports, assembly supervision, damage appraisals, manufacturing controls, sampling, analyses in own laboratories, packaging checks, supervisory and surveying services

Interwerbung GmbH

GDR Company for Advertising and Fairs Abroad
Hermann-Duncker-Strasse 89
1157 Berlin
Post Office Box 230
Advising on and carrying out advertising and publicity for GDR export enterprises: Management, planning and organization of GDR collective participation in international fairs and exhibitions as well as individual and cooperative shows abroad;
Advising foreign interested parties in advertising and trade shows in the GDR and organization of the appropriate measures; Publisher of the export magazines TRADE AND TECHNICAL REVIEW and DDR-EXPORT; Copublisher of MESSEMAGAZIN INTERNATIONAL --The Magazine for East-West Trade

Investcommerz

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise VE [state-owned]
Hausvogteiplatz 3/4
Berlin 1080
Telephone: 200 02 91
Telex: 114 861
Scientific-technical engineering and construction services for maintenance, reconstruction and investments

Leipziger Messeamt

Markt 11/15
7010 Leipzig
Telephone: 7 18 10
Fairgrounds Telephone: 88 30
Telex 0 512 294
Preparation and running of the Leipzig Spring and Fall Fairs as the most important foreign trade events of the GDR and East-West trade;
Recruitment of exhibitors, buyers and
scientific-technical oriented visitors for attendance at the fairs;
Publicity and advertising for the Leipzig Fair and exhibitors;
Publication of the fair catalogue, the LEIPZIG MESSE-JOURNAL and the register of sources of supplies "Wer Liefert Was" /Who Supplies What/.
Services on behalf of exhibitors;
Construction and equipment of stands;
Making available artisans, sales personnel, and so on;
Organization of the program of scientific-technical events at the Leipzig Fair;
Advice and help to scientific-technical specialized visitors.

VEB Rationalisierungs- und Rechenzentrum Aussenhandel

Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 4/6
1086 Berlin
P.O. Box 1247
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 114 525
Drafting organizational solutions and EDP plans;
Collaboration in the drafting and adjustment of rationalization plans;
Data processing with the help of EDP;
Analyses on the status of rationalization;
Planning and programming center of foreign trade;
Carrying out plan and machine oriented training courses and providing information.

Foreign Trade Enterprises and Enterprises with Foreign Trade Functions

VEB Agro-Consult Dresden

Karcher Allee 49
8020 Dresden
Telephone: 236 10 34
Telex: 26 283 acd dd
Technical and business advice for plant projects and complex projects on behalf of the project managers in the field of agriculture and the food industry and their processing industries. This includes in particular:
- The preparation of suitability and feasibility studies for the implementation stage;
- Plan drafts and specification terms;
- Appraisal of the bids and selection of the most promising supply and service firms;
- Drafting the contract terms;
- Supervision of the manufacture of equipment and checks on the testing of the various machines and equipment;
- Supervision of the general supplier and his cooperation partners regarding complete contract fulfillment in the course of implementation, on behalf of the purchaser;
- Training of the operating personnel;
- Other services upon the object being taken into service and in the early stages of operation;
- Providing know-how and licenses.
Möhlenstrasse 53/54
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 112 248
Supply and purchase program:
Export
Machines and equipment for the construction and construction materials industry
Concrete mixing plant, concrete mixers, concrete pumps
Concrete pipe making machines
Vibrators
Motor graders, vibration steamrollers, rubber wheel rollers, combination rollers
Mixed gravel dressing plant
Black top makers
Compacting equipment and machines
Dump trucks
Universal dredgers with hydraulics
Plant for the production of concrete components for housing, social and industrial construction
Filtering tubes for well construction

Machines for working reinforced steel
Jib-gantry rotary cranes
Scaffolding
Traveling platforms
Structural components and accessories for traffic bridges
Steel pipes for well construction
Large dumpsters
Industrial robots
Structural components, spare and replacement parts for earth moving machines
Sliding construction equipment
Scientific-technical services for the above commodity nomenclature

Import
Earth moving and road construction machines
Equipment for the construction and construction materials industry
Drilling devices and equipment for geological exploration as well as for petroleum and natural gas production
Plant for the production of concrete and concrete products
Plant for the production of construction materials and substances
Plant for the production of sewer pipes

Am Falkenberg
1185 Berlin
Telephone: 6 81 20
Telex: 113 282, 113 283
International trade transactions of all kinds, investments and participations

Buchexport

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise
Leninstrasse 16
7010 Leipzig
Telephone: 7 13 70
Telex: 051 678
Supply and purchase program:
Exports and Imports
Books
Brochures
Newspapers
Periodicals
Art prints
Sheet music
Records/cassettes
Maps
Atlases
Globes
Foreign Trade Enterprise

Carl-Zeiss-Strasse 1
6900 Jena
Telephone: 83 22 46
Telex: 5 886 242
Supply and Purchase Program:
Export
Observatories
Planetariums
Astronomic training cabinets
Scientific laboratories
metallographic laboratories
mineral testing laboratories
Survey agencies and equipment
photogrammetric laboratories
Precision measuring centers
ophthalmological centers
optometric businesses (mobile and stationary)
optometric workshops
laboratory equipment for universities
and technical schools
Individual parts and apparatus made of glass
Licenses, workshops, scientific-technical services, educational exports
Surveying devices
levels
theodolites
electro-optical tachymeters
nautical devices
compasses
Appliances for photogrammetry
devices for aerial photography
devices for laboratory technology
stereo mapping devices
appliances for analytical photogrammetry
appliances for terrestrial photogrammetry
devices for long-distance exploration of the earth
Devices for microscopy, microphotography, microprojection and micropreparation
Devices for optical medical equipment
surgical microscopes
ophthalmological devices
Devices for manufacturing measuring equipment
Optical analysis measuring devices
Microlithographic devices for production and control in the microelectronic industry
Devices for information technology
magnetic tape storage
microfilm devices
Computer components
Field glasses and telescopes
Lenses
camera lenses
television lenses
reproduction lenses
Ophthalmic articles and optotechnical devices
special visual aids and devices for spectacle glass: definition
spectacle lenses and frames
optotechnical devices
Optical components
Other optical devices
Glass lasers
Optical glass
Domestic glassware
Import
Surveying devices
Devices for photogrammetry
devices for microscopy, microphotography, microprojection and micropreparation
Astronomic devices
Devices for manufacturing measuring equipment
Optical analysis measuring devices
Special computer components
Field glasses and telescopes
Ophthalmic articles and optotechnical devices
Unframed spectacle lenses
Special equipment for the manufacture of optical and precision products
Laser devices
Ultrasonic materials testing devices and plant
Devices for microstructure equipment
Measurement and testing devices for geometric dimensions
Optical glass
High-temperature heating elements
Magnetomotor storage (digital)
Crude diamonds, diamond board, rock crystal

Chemie-Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Storkower Strasse 133
1055 Berlin
Telephone: 4 32 20
Telex: 0 112 171 ahbc dd
Supply and Purchasing Program
Export and Import
Anorganic chemicals
Organic chemicals
Oil and tar products
"Romonta" montan wax
Plastics and plastic products
Polyurethane
Rubber and rubber products

Plant protective agents and pesticides
Lacquers and paints
Organic dyes and intermediates
Finishing agents for the textile and leather industry
Household chemicals
Cosmetics
Soaps and candles
Perfumes, aromatics and essences
Special chemical-technical products
Technical carbon and graphite products

Aussenhandelsbereich Agrochemie Export-Import im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import (foreign trade section for agriculture chemicals)

Supply and Purchasing Program
Export and Import
Ammonia
Nitrogen fertilizers (urea)
Raw materials for nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer
Fodder phosphate

Plant protective agents and pesticides
Basic anorganic chemicals
Basic organic chemicals
Chemical-technical products
Natural greases and grease products
Washing and cleansing agents

Aussenhandelsbereich Bitterfeld-Chemie-Export-Import im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Anorganic and organic chemicals
Calcined soda
Organic dyes and auxiliary agents
Silicones and carbon fluorides

Wofatite synthetic resin ion exchanger
Chemical-technical products
Technical carbon and graphite products
Silicate carbide heating rods
Textile auxiliary agents
Leather auxiliary agents
Tannic acid
Aussenhandelsbereich Buna-Schkopau Export-Import im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Plastic auxiliary agents
Synthetic rubber
Special organic products
Solvents

Plastic raw materials
Semifinished plastic goods

Aussenhandelsbereich Kosmetik Export-Import im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import (foreign trade section for cosmetics and accessories)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Isobornyl acetate
Natural and synthetic fatty acids and fat alcohols
Olein, stearin
Synthetic fragrances
Cosmetics
Toilet soap
Metal tubes, aerosol containers
Toothpaste and mouthwash

Aromatics, essences and flavorings
Alkyl benzene
Camphene
Carboxymethyl cellulose
Sodium sulfate decahydrate

Aussenhandelsbereich Lacke und Farben Export-Import im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import
(foreign trade section for lacquers and paints)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Effect varnishes
Electric insulating varnish
Furniture varnish
Colored machine varnish
Printing ink
Leather coating colors
Auxiliary agents for printing
Alkyd resin paint
Road marking colors
Alkyd resins
Hard resins
Oracal foil
Microlux film

Paint for vehicle construction
Paint for farm machinery construction
Paint for ship construction
Paint for railcar construction
Paint for special fields
Protective paint for structures
Anticorrosive paint and anticorrosive services
Anorganic white and colored pigments
metal container lacquers

Aussenhandelsbereich Leuna-Chemie-Export-Import im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Amines
Methyl amines
Ethyl amines
Trikresole (unexplained)
Resins and raw material for varnish
L2 resins
L3 resins
condensates
Catalysts
Solvents
dimethyl formamide
acetone
isobutanol

Intermediate and auxiliary products for plastics and synthetic fibers
LE waxes
plasticizers MS
Plastics and plastic products
Mirathen
Miravithen
Miramid
Epoxy resins
Nitrogen products and products for agriculture
ammonium bicarbonate
ammonium chloride
ammonium hydroxide

27. hydrazine
Formaldehyde glue and setting agents
Technical oils
  KM 33
  cracked oil
Detergent bases
  KW 50
  E 30
  Metaupon (unexplained)
Xylene fraction
Glues
Imports
Ethyl amines
Creosoles
Gases
  nitrogen
  argon
  oxygen

Catalysts
Resins, intermediate resin products and raw materials for varnish
  epichlorohydrin
  trimethylpropane
Solvents
  isobutanol
  methanol
Intermediate and ancillary products for plastics and synthetic fibers
  Buten 1
  caprolactam
  phenol
Plastics and plastic products
  HDPE
  polyamide
  epoxy resins
  Glues

Aussenhandelsbereich PCK Export-Import im VE AHB Chemis-Export-Import

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Gasoline
Diesel fuel
Aviation fuel
Turbine fuel
Boiling range, test and special gasolines
Heating oil
Liquid gas
Lubricants and special oils
Fibrous raw materials
Additives
Aromatic hydrocarbons
Sodium cyanide
Olefins
Paraffin, special paraffin, candles
Montan wax and synthetic waxes
Bitumens and building preservatives
Solvents
Leather and floor care products

Car care products
Metallic sodium
Activated carbon
Camphor
Cellulose derivatives
Plyterephthalate (unexplained)
Modifiers
Carbon disulfide
Pyridines and homologs
Crude and purified naphthalene
Organic compounds (Trioxane)
Tall resin
Hydrocarbon resins
Coal-tar oil and pitch
Petroleum coke
Fuller's earth
Transformer oil components
DCPD
Methylethylketone
Rubber plasticizers (Faktis)

Aussenhandelsbereich Plast- und Elastverarbeitung im VE AHB Chemie-Export-Import
(foreign trade section for plastics and rubber processing)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Asbestos products
Decorative laminated plastics
Shapes made of thermosetting plastics and thermoplastics
Rubber mixtures

Natural rubber
Phenol glues and resins
Carbon blacks
Boot and sole material
Technical houses
Conveyor belts and cone belts
Water glass
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export and Import
SYSpur /trademark/ polyurethane systems
Systanat polyurethane raw materials
SYStol /trademark/ polyurethane raw materials
sy spur /trademark/ parting compound

Block flexible foam
Explosives
Nitro aromatic substances
Adipic acid
Aniline
Chloroparaffin
Licenses

Chemieanlagen Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise
Storkower Strasse 120
1055 Berlin
Telephone: 4 35 20
Telex: 112 916 caei dd
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export
Plant for oil and natural gas processing (oil processing, natural gas drying and desulfurization, oil distillation)
Petrochemical plant (manufacture of butanols and butylene by oxosynthesis, high-pressure polyethylene post processing)

Plant for the manufacture of synthetic fiber fabrics (chemical part of polyester manufacture, caprolactam manufacture and cleaning, polyamide manufacture)

Import
Low temperature plant (air separation plant, residual gas synthesis separation plant)
Plant for sodium manufacture
Fuel depots
Plant sections for sugar factories (centrifuge sets, filter plant)
Evaporating plant
Alcohol plant
Individual equipment and processing lines for the chemical industry
Scientific-technical results and services (know how and licenses) linked to the above mentioned supply program

Import
Individual equipment and processing lines for the chemical industry
Scientific-technical results and services linked with individual equipment

VEB Construction-Consult Dessau
Wilhelm-Fieck-Strasse 31
P.O. Box 290
4500 Dessau
Telephone: 79 80
Telex: 488 247 iprode
Service Program:
Advice and other services for foreign customers in the field of construction.
This includes in particular:
-- The preparation of studies, reports, test documents;
-- The preparation of plans, proposal requests and contracts, evaluation and selection of bids;
-- Carrying out exploration and surveying work;
-- Carrying out planning services including project supervision;
-- Assuming coordination and supervisory tasks as well as the acceptance of construction and assembly work;
-- Customer service;
-- Selection and training of skilled personnel.
DEFA-Aussenhandel

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

milastrasse 2
1058 Berlin
Telephone: 4 40 08 01
Telex: 114 511 defafilm
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Feature films documentaries, children's films, instructional and educational films
Cartoons
Test and measuring films
Copying services and other services relevant to films

Demusa

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Leninstrasse 133
9652 Klingenthal
Telephone: 23 41
Telex: 77 920 77 952
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Pianos and concert grands
Piano parts
Organs
Accordions
Electronic keyboard instruments and amplifiers
Historic keyboard instruments
electronic bugle horns
Wood and metal wind instruments
Mouth organs and accordions
Stringed and plucked instruments
Percussion instruments
Other musical instruments
Accessories and components for musical instruments
Musical toys
Genuine and custom jewelry
Tin items
Artificial flowers and similar items
Festive and joke items
Dried bouquets
Chenille and Easter items
Decorative items
Christmas decorations
Artificial fruit
Metal badges
Leather watchbands
Brooms, brushes, paint brushes
PVC bristles
Writing instruments
Bath and toilet articles
Beauty supplies
Manicure sets
Paper collars
Import
Musical instruments and accessories
Body ornaments
Precious and semiprecious stones
Crude amber
Pearls and mother-of-pearl
Diamonds and strass
Brooms, brushes, paint brushes
Cutlery material
Writing instruments
VEB Elektro-Consult Berlin

Alexanderplatz 6
1026 Berlin
Telephone: 21 80
Telex: 115 034 ecb
Program of Services:
Consultancy and other services for foreign customers designed to prepare plant exports. The VEB Elektro-Consult Berlin therefore carries on business and technical consultations abroad in the following fields:
-- Plant and equipment for electric energy transmission and distribution;
-- Telecommunication plant and equipment;
-- Railroad safety and signalling plant;
-- Electronic data processing plant and office equipment;
-- Plant for the construction of scientific devices
-- Professional training for the above fields;
-- Workshops for electrical engineering and electronic devices

Services are concentrated on the following groups of assignments:
-- Technical and business advice abroad for plant projects and complex projects;
-- Drafting of analyses, suitability and feasibility studies;
-- Drafting of plan projects and proposal terms;
-- Appraisal of bids and selection of the most promising supply and service enterprises;
-- Drafting of contract terms and contracts;
-- On behalf of the buyer supervising the general supplier and his cooperation partners respecting full contract fulfillment;
-- Training of operating personnel;
-- Handling of license, know-how and software transactions arising from the consultancy services;
-- Other services after the plant begins operations and in the early stages of operation.

Elektronik Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Alexanderplatz 6
1026 Berlin
Telephone: 21 80
Telex: 114 721
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Active structural elements
special tubes
receiving valves
integrated circuits (analog, digital)
transistors
diodes
rectifiers
opto-electronic structural elements
delay lines
protective pipe contacts
high-purity metals
silicon discs

Semifinished articles for the production of active structural elements
-- glass tubes
Passive structural elements
-- fixed resistors
-- adjustment controller
-- potentiometer
-- semiconductor resistors
-- precision resistance networks
-- ceramic condensers
-- ceramic trimmers
-- plastic foil condensers
-- electrolytic condensers
-- quartz filters and mechanical filters
-- plug connections
-- light wave conductor plug connections
-- illuminated keys
-- rotary switches
-- DIL switches
DIL-IC sockets
printed circuit boards
foil keyboards
ferrite products
piezoelectric buzzers

Watches
men's wrist watches
self-winding men's wrist watches
men's quartz wrist watches
ladies' wrist watches
ladies' quartz wrist watches
alarm clocks
quartz alarm clocks
timers
chess timers
living room and kitchen clocks (quartz)
quartz nautical chronometers

Technical consumer goods
pocket calculators
chess computers
clock radios
stop watches

Meterological devices
barometers
hygrometers
complete weather stations

Special technological equipment
vaporization plant
freeze drying plant
vacuum and high-vacuum valves
vacuum and high-vacuum pumps
wire and chip bonders
automatic multiple probe key (wafer prober)
CVD plant
molded cable laying machines
atomizer plant (sputter plant)
laminar boxes (dust free work places)
adjustment and lighting equipment
automatic assembly machines for protected contacts
printed circuit board drilling and milling machines
varnish coating and varnish development plant

Processing centers
Equipment for the production processes of the semiconductor industry
Licenses for the manufacture of special technological equipment, vacuum, equipment and structural elements
Know how

Elektrotechnik Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Alexanderplatz 6
1026 Berlin
Telephone: 21 80
Telex: 112 844
Cable address: ELEKTROEXIMP

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Electricity transmission and distribution plant
Energy supply plant for industrial plants, steel works and rolling mills, cement factories and chemical factories
High-voltage test plant and equipment
High and low tension switchgear
High tension devices of all kinds
Performance testing plant
High-tension fittings and power lines
Railroad signalling and safety equipment

Test, control and regulating plant for process automation
Standard motors, single-phase motors, slip-ring rotor engines, direct-current motors, geared engines, motors of the external rotor type and high-tension motors
Electrohydraulic actuated devices
Gasoline and diesel electric generating sets
Constant tension generators
Plant and equipment for telecommunications, transmissions and radio
Radio and telephone plant
Studio equipment
Cables and lines
Devices and equipment for resistance, arc and gas welding
Plasma fusion cutting equipment
Electric industrial furnaces
NF and MF induction smelting plant
MF induction forging, hardening and annealing installations
Varnishing installations

Galvanizing installations
Electric insulation materials and base materials for printed circuits
Cathode ray equipment
Scientific-technical results
License issue for electrical engineering installations, products and workshops

Aussenhandelsbereich Automatisierungsanlagenbau Export-Import im VE AHB Elektrotechnik Export-Import (foreign trade section for automation plant construction)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Industrial measuring, control and regulating technology plant
Signalling and safety installations for traffic
Industrial control installations
Devices and installations for supervision, regulation and control (GRW Teltow)

Separators
Nonnumerical controls and devices of electrical engineering
Numerical controls
Static frequency changers
Power resisters (excluding heating elements)
Structural elements, spare and replacement parts as well as services
Scientific-technical services

Aussenhandelsbereich Elektroenergieanlagenbau Export-Import in VE AHB Elektrotechnik Export-Import (foreign trade section for electricity plant construction)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Electricity transmission and distribution plant
Transformers
Converters
Impedance coils from 6.3 kVA
High-tension switchgear and accessories

Switching, transformer and rectifier stations
Mean tension distributions
High tension distributions
NS control fields, equipment and distributors
High-tension fittings
High-tension test installations
Structural elements, spare and replacement parts
Scientific-technical services

Aussenhandelsbereich KWO Kabel und Leitungen Export-Import im VE AHB Elektrotechnik Export-Import

Supply and Purchasing program:
Export and Import
Cables and lines
Wire coil machines
Structural elements, spare and replacement parts for twisting and cable machines

Fittings for power and telephone cables as well as power transmission lines
Plug devices for cables
Plug connectors for cables
Scientific-technical services
Supply and Purchasing Program:

**Export and Import**

- Export and Import
- Electric smelting plant, MF smelting plant and installations
- MF induction smelting furnaces
- Electron beam smelting furnaces
- Electrical industrial furnaces
- Machines and equipment for smelting nonferrous metals
- Devices and equipment for welding, various welding processes including welding electrodes and accessories
- Plasma cutting and welding devices
- Heating machines and plant
- Hot quenchers
- Equipment for the manufacture of metallic coatings and metal separation
- Installations for applying, drying, sintering and marking
- Anodes
- Electric insulation material
- Power factor adjustment condensers
- Components for traction motors
- Laminated paper panels
- Ancillary installations, accessories, spare and replacement parts for equipment to treat metallic surfaces
- Scientific-technical services

Supply and Purchasing Program:

**Export and Import**

- Export and Import
- Telephone exchanges
- Telex and data equipment installations to 2-56 Bd
- Transmission installations
- Radio installations
- Exchange installations
- Telephone and telegraph terminal installations
- Transmission installations for telephone and telegraph
- Intercommunication and two-way devices
- Transmitters and receivers for commercial services
- Studio technical installations
- Transmitting aerials (without radio link)
- Commercial receiving antennas
- Transmission installations for data by communication channels
- Telephone sets, telephone gear
- Electroacoustic amplifiers
- Tape warning devices
- Electronic test amplifiers, calibration services, tension circuits and devices for field intensity and field interference measurement
- Molded cables
- Group signalling plant and installations
- Accessories, replacement parts, structural elements and services
- Scientific-technical services
- Commission processing

Supply and Purchasing Program:

**Export and Import**

- Export and Import
- Generator sets with Otto or diesel engine drive
  - stationary and movable
  - for alternating and direct current up to 5 or 10 kW
- Electromagnetic couplings and brakes
- Alternating, direct and rotary motors
- Standard geared engines
- Gasoline and diesel electric generator sets
- Structural elements, spare and replacement parts
- Scientific-technical services
Fischimpex Rostock

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

An der Jaegerbaek 1
P.O. Box 42
2510 Rostock 5, Marienehe
Telephone: 81 00
Telex: 031 309 fimex
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export and Import
Ocean fish, fresh and frozen
Sweet water fish, fresh and frozen
Shellfish, coastal and ocean mammals and ocean products
Products of fish processing (processed fish, fish fillets)
Chopped and finely chopped fish products or fish mixtures, frozen
Salted fish
Smoked fish
Other products of fish processing, by-products
Canned fish
Preserved fish

Semiready dishes
Licenses for scientific-technical services of the fishing business
Rights to carry on fishing and ancillary operations
Commission processing of fish, crustaceans and other ocean products
Services by production, transportation and auxiliary ships for fishing business tasks
Services within the framework of cooperations
Training and further education of foreign workers by the GDR fishing industry
Dispatch of GDR fishery exports to assist the fishing industry of other countries
Fishing tools for the fishing industry
Machines and equipment for fish processing manufactured by the Rostock Fish Combine VEB

Fortschritt Landmaschinen Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Bruno-Taut-Strasse 4
1185 Berlin
Telephone: 6 82 20
Telex: 112 191
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export and Import
Tractors
Machines and equipment for grain and cereal harvesting
Combine harvesters, swath mower, chaff cutter, high-pressure presses
Machines and equipment for the potato and beet harvest
Silo installations
Plant and equipment for dairies, milk processing and animal husbandry
Agro complexes
Loaders

Loading installations, farm transport installations
Machines and equipment for farm mechanization and liquid manure distribution
Plant and equipment for meat processing, the beverage, baking and packaging industries
Plant for foodstuffs equipment
Institutional kitchens
Vending machines
Roller chains
Reinforced hoses
Steel flasks
Fire extinguishers
Scales
Diesel engines
Plant and equipment for the mill and mixed feed industry
Essential and nonessential food machines
Commercial Company with Limited Liability

Storkower Strasse 139 b
1055 Berlin

Telephone: 4 35 80
Telex: 0 114 992

Fruchtimex

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Schicklerstrasse 7
1020 Berlin
Telephone: 2 14 80
Telex: 114 686, 114 688
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Fruit
Fresh vegetables
Processed fruit and vegetables
Potatoes
Import
Fruit
Fresh vegetables
Citrus fruit
Products of the fruit and vegetable processing industry
Other edible products of forestry (for example mushrooms, huckleberries, wild berries)
Frozen fruit and vegetables
Citrus juices
Citrus concentrate
Dried citrus fruit
Nuts in the shell (excepting peanuts)
Potatoes

Genussmittel Import-Export

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Thaelmannplatz 2
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 20 28 11
Telex: 112 353
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Candies and cookies
Chocolate filling
Raw mass
Baked goods
Frosted cakes
Rye wafers
Roasted coffee
Alcoholic drinks
Champagne
Beer
Brewing malt
Brewing sugar
Nonalcoholic drinks
Refined liquid sugar
Sugar beet syrup
Pasta
Dehydrated soups, dried peas
Malt meal
Malt extract
Whisky malt
Flour for rolls
Cake flour, special flours
Cornflakes
Baking powder
Vanilla sugar
Dry mustard
Diet foods
Aromas
Spices
Tobacco
Manufacturing and trade mark licenses of the GDR food industry
Import
Candies and cookies
Raw coffee
Cocoa beans, cocoa paste and cocoa powder
Cocoa butter and cocoa butter substitute
Drink mixes
Aussencnhandelsbereich Getraenke Import-Export im VE AHB Genussmittel Import-Export
( foreign trade section for beverages)

Supply and purchasing program:
Export and Import
Alcoholic beverages
Table wines
Sparkling wines and champagne
Beer
Raw spirit
Distilled spirit
Wine distillate

Aussencnhandelsbereich Nahrungsmittel/Kaffee Import-Export im VE AHB Genussmittel
Import-Export ( foreign trade section for food/coffee)

Supply and purchasing program:
Export and Import
Packaged cookies
Fresh baked goods
Iced cakes
Rye wafers
Pasta
Cornflakes
Dehydrated soups, dried peas
Malt flour
Malt extract
Flour for rolls
Cake flour, special flours
Dry mustard
Diet foods
Spices

Baking yeast
Aromatic from natural raw materials
Salad dressing, broth, sauces, meat extract, instant soft beverages
Spices
Cigarettes, cigars
Raw tobacco
Tobacco dust
Tobacco aroma
Acetate fibers for the production of filter cigarettes
Fermentation alcohol
Ethanol
Fusel oil
Hops, hop products
Brewing malt
Brewing sugar
Nonalcoholic beverages
Brewery by-products
Licenses of the beverage industry

Aromatica from natural raw materials
Baking powder
Yeast for baking
Yeast extract
Dried fruit
Salad dressing
Broths, bouillon cubes
Sauces, dehydrated and liquid
Beef extract
Instant soft drinks
Coffee
Tea
Licenses of the food and coffee industry
Aussenhandelsbereich Suesswaren Import-Export im VE AHB Genussmittel Import-Export (foreign trade section for candy and chocolate)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Candies of all kinds
Filling for chocolates
Raw mass
Refined liquid sugar
Cocoa beans, cocoa paste, cocoa powder
Cocoa butter and substitute
Drink mixes
Vanilla sugar
Sugar beet syrup
Licenses of the candy industry

Aussenhandelsbereich Tabak Import-Export im VE AHB Genussmittel Import-Export (foreign trade section for tobacco and tobacco products)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Cigarettes
Cigars
Raw tobacco
Tobacco processed for smoking
Tobacco dust
Tobacco aroma
Acetate fiber for the production of filter cigarettes
Licenses of the tobacco industry

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise
General director:
Glienicker Weg 125/127
1199 Berlin
Telephone: 67 90
Telex: 0 112 740, 0 113 026

Trade section, accounting and statistics section:
Schicklerstrasse 5/7
1020 Berlin
Telephone: 2 14 80
Telex: 0 114 571

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Pharmaceuticals, serums, vaccines and diagnostic agents for human and veterinary medicine
Pharmaceuticals for dentistry, dental and ancillary materials
Pharmaceutical chemicals, chemical raw materials and intermediate products
Plasters, bandaging materials, temporary skin replacement, medical rubber goods
Drugs
Hygiene products
Biochemicals, laboratory and industrial chemicals
Xanthogenate

GISAG Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise
Koepenicker Strasse 127/129
1020 Berlin
Telephone: 2 70 20
Telex: gisex dd 114 163

Supply and Procurement Program:
Export and Import
Foundry plant
Plants of the INEX VEB
Blast media from ferrous materials
Cast products of cast iron with laminate graphite (excluding chilled casting)
Cast products of cast iron with globular graphite (excluding chilled casting)
Cast products of chilled casting and other wear resistant iron-carbon alloys
Cast products of malleable iron (excluding annealing pots and malleable castings for fittings)
Cast products of steel castings (excluding annealing pots)
Cast products of aluminum and aluminum alloys
Cast products of magnesium and magnesium alloys
Cast products of heavy metal and heavy metal alloys
Cast iron sectional boilers for low pressure steam and hot water supply
Molds and other equipment of cast iron with laminate graphite
Machines and equipment for foundries
Structural elements for machines and equipment for foundries
Foundry machine and equipment components
Replacement parts for foundry machines and components
Master pattern tools for the foundry industry
Induction heating machines (casting installations)
Light outlet pipes
Molded fittings for light outlet pipes
Cast iron radiators
Chemical auxiliaries and chemical products for the metal industry (excluding chemical auxiliaries for electroplating and enameling)
Carburization material

Glas-Keramik

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Kronenstrasse 19/19a
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 05 70
Telex: 114 661, 114 662, 114 663, 114 664
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Household glassware
Lead crystal
Household and hotel china

Meissen porcelain
Stoneware
Ceramic raw materials
Licenses and know-how for glass and ceramics machinery
Plate and building glass products
Technical glassware
Glass containers and glass packaging
Glass fiber products

Aussenhandelsbereich Behaelterglas - Glasseidenerzeugnisse Export/Import im VE AHB
Glas-Keramik

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Sodium silicate in pieces
Lighting glassware
Beverage bottles
Canning containers

Other glass packaging
Vacuum flasks and containers
Glass fiber products
Fiberglass products
Cotton for ear plugs
Foam glass-Coriglass
Aussenhandelsbereich Bleikristall - Wirtschaftsglas Export/Import im VE AHB Glas-
Keramik (foreign trade section lead crystal - domestic glassware)

Supply and purchasing program:
Export and Import
Lead crystal

Household glassware, blown and pressed
Electric lighting glassware
Searchlight glassware

Aussenhandelsbereich Feinkeramik - Meissner Porzellan Export/Import im VE AHB Glas-
Keramik

Supply and purchasing program:
Export and Import
Household and hotel china
Meissen porcelain
Decorative china
Decorative earthenware
Household earthenware
Feldspar

Dolomite
Clay and loam
Quartz sand
Powdered quartz
Pebble flint
China clay
Firing media
Natural sponges
Decals for ceramics

Aussenhandelsbereich Flachglas Export/Import im VE AHB Glas-Keramik (foreign trade 
section plate glass)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Glass tableware and mirror glass
Thin glass
Float glass
Rolled glass with and without wire rein-
forcement

Profile glass
Colored glass panes
Welders' glass shields
Single and multiple layer safety glass
Thermal panes
Mirrors

Aussenhandelsbereich Glas- und Keramikmaschinen Export/Import im VE AHB Glas-Keramik 
(foreign trade section glass and ceramics machines)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Plant for the glass industry
Machines and equipment for the manu-
facture of glass products
Plants for the manufacture of household 
and industrial ceramic products
Machines and equipment for the manu-
facture of household and industrial ceramic 
products

Plant for the production of fireproof 
products
Machines and equipment for the manufacture 
of fireproof products
Structural elements, spare and replacement 
parts for machines and equipment for the 
manufacture of glass, ceramic and fire-
proof products
Scientific-technical services for the 
above mentioned goods nomenclature
Aussenhandelsbereich Technisches Glas Export/Import im VE AHB Glas-Keramik (foreign trade section technical glassware)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Technical products made of glass (quartz glass/quartz ware)
Laboratory apparatus and technical devices made of glass, glass pipelines
Thermometers of all kinds, including technical, household and medical thermometers
Chemical-technical products made of china or china-like material

Chemical-technical hollow glassware
Finest granule test sieves
Glass tubes
Glass rods
Eyes
All-glass syringes
Glass melting pots
Fused quartz
Television tubes
Colored glass parts for television picture tubes
Christmas tree decorations

Heim-Electric Export-Import

DR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Alexanderplatz 6
1026 Berlin
Telephone: 21 80
Telex: 0 114 555 to 0 114 559
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Entertainment electronics devices
Electrical household appliances
Lighting fixtures
Photo flashes

Photographic and cinematic equipment
Switching devices and installation material
Measuring, control and regulating devices
Electrotechnical ceramics/electrotechnical porcelain
Galvanic elements and batteries
Licenses and know how for workshops for electric installation material, electrotechnical ceramics, spark plugs, electrical household appliances, motor protection, cam switches

Aussenhandelsbereich AKA Elektrohaushaltgeraete Export-Import im VE AHB Heim-Electric Export-Import

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Floor care devices
Meal preparation appliances (excluding electric stoves)
Physical culture appliances
Home air conditioning appliances
electric heating appliances (excluding storage heaters)

Laundry care devices (excluding washers and household ironing machines)
Hot water boilers
Infrared and ultraviolet table irradiation appliances
Power packs for telecommunications
Spare parts and replacement parts, structural elements and services
Aussenhandelsbereich EAW Automatisierungstechnik Export-Import im VE AHB Heim-Electric Export-Import (foreign trade section for automation)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Measuring devices for volume and throughput
Analysis measuring devices for gases and liquids
Liquid gauges
Electrical measuring devices and measuring installations
Electric regulators and measuring instruments
Controllers without auxiliary energy
Manometric pressure, temperature and motor vehicle gauges
Initiators
Pneumatic measuring, control and testing installations
Meters and impulse transmitters
Mechanical dynamometers and thrust gauges
Electronic subassemblies and installations
Magnetic floating switch
Electronic regulating units and controls
Manual and remote controlled circuit breakers
Process control devices
Motor protection devices
Air break contactors
Cam switches
Shock protection switches
Control and message devices
Circuit interruptors, circuit breakers and other switches
Switching and control magnets
Small transformers
Rectifiers
Relays
Ultrasound and degreasing installations
Spare parts and replacement parts, subassemblies and services

Aussenhandelsbereich Elektrokeramik Export-Import im VE AHB Heim-Electric Export-Import (electrotechnical ceramics)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Plug devices
Lamp sockets
Fuses
Clamps
Connection materials
Mechanical installation material (not for road vehicles)
Explosion and lightning protected installation material and explosion and lightning protected lighting fixtures
Installation material for ship construction and industry
Circuit interruptors, circuit breakers and other switches
Switching and distribution plant plant CEE* and DIN* plug devices
Electrotechnical porcelain
Porcelain insulators, shielded and unshielded
Voltage arresters
Bushings as per IEC* and DIN*
Licenses and know how for workshops

*European, German and international standards

Aussenhandelsbereich Fahrzeugelektrik Export-Import im VE AHB Heim-Electric Export-Import (vehicle electrics)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Vehicle electrics for bicycles, motorcycles, cars, trucks, farm machines
Car light bulbs and tubular lamps
Galvanic elements
Lead batteries
Miners' lamps
Spark plugs
Accessories, subassemblies and services
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Commercial lighting fixtures
Domestic lighting fixtures
Functional lighting fixtures
Street lighting fixtures
Movie, television and stage lighting
Searchlights
Exterior lighting fixtures
Flashlights
Infrared heat lamps for medical and animal husbandry purposes
Sun lamps
Multipurpose lamps

Functional and decorative lamps
Fluorescent lamps
Power supply units
Mercury vapor lamps
Sodium vapor lamps
Halide metal vapor lamps
Photographic and reflector lamps including halogen lamps
Flash bulbs
Signal lights
Neon lamp
Special discharge lamps
Iron filament ballast lamp
Illuminated signs
Accessory parts, structural elements and services

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Reflex cameras 24 x 36 mm
Reflex cameras 6 x 6 cm
Micro cameras
Extra lenses
Projectors and viewers
Photographic and cinematographic laboratory equipment
Film cameras
Film reproduction optics

Photo copiers
Microfilm appliances
Photographic and cinematographic accessories
Narrow film camera
Studio cameras
Cutting machines
Bags and holders for optical devices
Replacement parts, structural elements and services

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Television sets, color and black-white
Radios, stereo and mono
Stereo and hifi sets
Cassette tape recorders
Tape decks

Video recording devices for the home
Phonographs
UHF, VHF, UKW and car aerials
Signal booster
Communal aerials
Structural subassemblies and services for television and radio sets
Holz und Papier Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Krausenstrasse 35/36
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 07 50
Telex: 112 235
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Living room furniture
Bedroom furniture
Kitchen and bathroom furniture
Furniture for children and adolescents
Occasional furniture
Upholstered furniture
Settees, chairs
Tables
Furniture components
Mattresses and pads
Box springs
Metal cabinets including safe doors
Office furniture

Special hotel and inn furniture
Other special furniture, excluding garden furniture
Tubular steel furniture
Interior remodeling and complete interior furnishing including the planning and assembly of
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants
Cultural and social facilities (cinemas, theaters, leisure facilities)
Temporary residential accommodation and site offices
Administrative facilities (institutes, office buildings)

Import
Furniture for the public and social facilities
Furniture components
Housings made of wood or wood materials

Industrieanlagen-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Mauerstrasse 83/84
P.O. Box 1282
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 28 90
Telex: 0 112 214
Purchasing Program:
Import
Plant for obtaining and producing binding agents and admixtures
Plant for the manufacture of concrete and concrete products
Plant for the production of construction materials
Plant for the production of industrial and household ceramics
Plant for the glass industry
Plant for the reconstruction of the car industry
Plant for plastic and rubber processing
Plant for cellulose, paper and cardboard manufacture

Oil refinery plant and plant for the manufacture of petrochemical basic materials
Anorganic basic materials plant
Organic basic materials plant
Plant for the manufacture of chemical and chemotechnical special products
Plastics and rubber plant
Synthetic fibers plant
Pharmaceuticals plant
Tank plant
Other chemical plant
Pipeline systems
Plant for the extraction of ferrous metals
Ferrous metals processing plant
Plant for the extraction of nonferrous metals
Continuous casting plant and rolling mills
Other rolling mills
Sectioning works
Plant for surface finishing and pretreatment
Foundry plant
Power plants
Thermal power plants
Nuclear power plants
Hydroelectric power plants
Pump-fed power stations
Diesel power plant
Heating power stations
Gas turbine plants
team generating plant
Hot water plant with a total output in excess of 20 t/h steam or 10 Gcal/h
Ash removal plant
Nuclear fuels
Services and replacement parts for imported power plants

Plant for electrical engineering/electronics
Plant for the manufacture of electrical products
Plant for the manufacture of electronic products
Industrial measuring, control and regulating plant
Industrial control systems
Wire-connected communication systems
Radio and television systems
Radio link and tunnel systems
Color television studio equipment
Water treatment plant
Sewage plant

VEB Industrie-Consult Berlin

Goerschstrasse 45/46
P.O. Box 55
1100 Berlin
Telephone: 4 82 57 60, 4 82 57 75
Telex: 115 042 icb dd
Service program:
Consultancies especially for the preparation and implementation of investments for the following kinds of plant:
- Production plants of heavy machine and plant construction
- Foundries
- Cement works
- Strip mining plant
- Rolling mills
- Wire and cable works
- Power plants
- Factories for the metal processing industry
- Appropriate vocational training facilities
The following tasks in particular are accomplished within this framework
-- Preparation of studies and profitability evidence;
-- Drafting plan projects;
-- Preparation of tender and bid terms;
-- Evaluation of bids and drafting proposals for the selection of the most promising supply and service firms;
-- Preparation of contract terms and drafts;
-- Planning services;
-- Supervision of the design, manufacture and testing of equipment and plant sections, the delivery of equipment and the services of the partners involved in the construction of the plant;
-- Supervision of construction operations;
-- Supervision of planning, assembly, test runs, output proof and initial management of investment projects;
-- Drafting of proposals for the selection and training of operating personnel;
-- Supervision of the realization of licensing transactions related to the construction of industrial plants;
-- Conclusion of foreign trade contracts for carrying out the tasks.
Intercoop

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Storkower Strasse 120
1055 Berlin
Telephone: 4 35 20
Telex: 114 316
Service Program:
Export of services of the nonproducing sectors, especially the higher education system, professional training, scientific institutions and the health system;
The dispatch of advisers and exports, sports trainers and teachers to universi-
ties, colleges and other educational establishments;
Providing services of professional training and further education as well as special knowledge for foreign citizens in enterprises and institutions of the GDR;
Providing training services and experts within the framework of United Nations organizations.

Interflug

GDR Aviation Company

Flughafen (airport)
1189 Berlin-Schönefeld
Telephone: 67 20
Telex: 112 891, 112 892, 112 893
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import:
Aircraft
Sets of machinery, subassemblies, replacement parts and accessories for aircraft
Aircraft transmissions and engines
Airborne and ground flight safety equipment

Internationales Handelszentrum

Friedrichstrasse
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 20 60
Telex: 114 381 to 114 384
Cable address: I HAZET
Service Program:
Renting office space to foreign companies accredited in the GDR;
Renting premises and providing services for the organization of meetings, conferences, symposia, trade shows and technical-commercial discussions.
Interpelz

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Nikolaistrasse 13/25
7010 Leipzig
Telephone: 7 13 30
Telex: 51 477

Leather goods
Leather
Mannmade leather
Skins and hides, processed hides
Shoes
Floor covering

Aussenhandelsbereich Kunstleder/Pelze Export/Import im VE AHB Interpelz (foreign trade section mannmade leather/furs)

Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export and Import
Leather/uppers
Various soft leathers (except for leather goods)
Soft leather from pigskin
Crust (pigskin)
Insole leather
Lining leather
Furniture leather
Leather fiber material
Parchment
Mannmade leather
Mannmade leather for shoes
Mannmade leather for vehicle construction
Soft PVC foil
Table covering
PAS surfaces, PVC coated
PAS surfaces, PU coated

SML materials for shoe uppers
Ekraled
Mannmade leather scraps
Floor covering with backing (with underlay)
Floor covering with backing (without underlay)
Floor covering without backing
Powdered hide scrapings
Undressed pelts
Dressed pelts
Small animal pelts
Hare and rabbit pelts
Fur clothing
Fur wastes
Commission processing of dressed pelts
Commission clothing manufacture

Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export and Import
Handbags and luggage
Luggage
Cases
Leather goods fittings
Hard haberdashery for leather goods
Hard haberdashery for shoes
Tubular rivets

Metal wares/hooks and eyes
Shoe hooks and eyes
Leather and mannmade leather clothing
Butchers' aprons
Miscellaneous leather work clothing
Leather work gloves
PVC work gloves
Leather caps
Leather gloves
Protective car seat covers
Supply and Purchasing Program:  
**Export and Import**  
- Untreated rabbit pelts  
- Untreated game and big game pelts  
- Pigskins  

Supply and Purchasing Program:  
**Men's leather shoes**  
- Chemical auxiliary agents  
- Cotton material for uppers  
- Insoles  
- Stiff laces  
- Sewing yarn  
- Complex material SAG  
- Soft leather (for leather goods)  
- Superfine leather for uppers  
- Large animal skins  
- Large animal skins/crust  
- Technical leather  
- ASH-Leather/cooperation  
- Shoe cooperation  
- Boot leg cooperation  
- Handbag cooperation  
- Waste leather  
- Hide scraping rasps  
- Press dies, transfer molding, transfer  
- casting and foam tools  

Intrac Handelsgesellschaft mbH  

Pestalozzistrasse 5/8  
1100 Berlin  
Telephone: 48 40  
Telex: 0 114 923, 0 114 924, 0 112 974, 0 112 975  

Service Program:  
International business transactions of all kinds, including the purchase and sale of metals, ores, crude oil and oil products as well as other raw materials.

Isocommerz GmbH  

Domestic and foreign trade enterprise for radioactive and stable isotopes  

Lindenberger Weg 70,  
(entrance Robert-Roessle-Strasse 10)  
1115 Berlin  
Telephone: 3 40 01 11  
Telex: 113 148  

Supply and Purchasing Program:  
**Export**  
- Radiochemicals  
- Marked organic compounds  
- Radioactive pharmaceuticals
Enclosed radiation sources
Test and reference sources
D 15 and N 15 marked compounds
Stable gaseous isotopes
Inert gases, high-purity gases, gas mixtures
Fluorescent substances
Special anorganic chemicals

Kali-Bergbau

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise
Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 55
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 04 50
Telex: 0 114 471
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Potash fertilizer (KCl)
  40% K₂O
  40% K₂O (granulated)
  50% K₂O
  60% K₂O
  60% K₂O (granulated)
Potassium sulfate
Potassium and magnesium fertilizer
Kamex KK
Kainit KT
Kalkleserit KIE
Potassium chloride (technical potash)

Basic chemicals
  Bromine
  Bromide
  Calcium chloride
  Calcium sulfate
  Magnesium chloride
Salts
  Rock salt for human consumption
  Common salt for human consumption
  Industrial rock salt
Import
  Colored spar
  Calcite
  Magnesium chloride base
  Potassium chloride
  Potassium carbonate (potash)
  Magnesium oxide
  Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate
  Sodium chloride (2. AB der DDR)
  Sodium sulfate
  Spars
    fluor spar (crushed, uncrushed)
    barite (reducing spar)

ko-impex

Trading company for consumer goods exchange
Kauffahrtei 23
9010 Karl-Marx-Stadt
Telephone: 5 04 31, 5 04 32
Telex: 07 276
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Consumer goods exchange with socialist countries

Berlin branch office:
General director and information office
Schwedter Strasse 37/40
1058 Berlin
Telephone: 4 40 02 21
Telex: 112 730
VE Kombinat Holzhandel Berlin

Foreign Trade Section:
Prenzlauer Allee 233
1055 Berlin
Telephone: 4 40 02 76
Telex: 0 114 744, 0 114 748
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Import and Export
Lumber (pine, spruce)
Wood chips (pine, spruce)
Unhewn timber (excluding pulp wood imports)
Laminated wood
Veneers and instrument veneers
Saw blocks and saw horses, exotic woods
Board wood
Woodware of solid wood and wood materials
Unfinished wood products
Sandwiched layers of wood and sheet metal
Chipboard
Fiberboard made of wood, high fiber content
Fiberboard made of wood, medium fiber content
Fiberboard made of wood, low fiber content
Molded chipboard and other wood boards
Offcuts and used lumber
Walnut square edges
Semifinished products made of wood and wood fiber
Sawdust
Wood flour
Excelsior

Parquet bars
Mosaic parquet bars and panels
Parquet components
Laths, unprocessed
Wooden heels
Wooden inserts for heels
Padlocks
Furniture locks and fittings
Furniture legs, pedestals, rungs and accessory parts
Products of lumber processing (excluding pine tar, oil of turpentine/light, Sweden or white pine tar)
Drums for cables, rope and other purposes
Semifinished products for transportation and storage auxiliary equipment
Wooden crates, square
Wooden crates, round
Pallets
Stacking containers
Sliced veneers and half-round cut veneers under 1 mm
Sliced veneers and half-round cut veneers over 1 mm
Other veneers
Technical and craft devices
Coffins
Impregnated products
Cork products
Wicker furniture
Basketware
Fruit and vegetable baskets
Sheets on cellulose base for furniture industry
Bark
Matches
Pyrotechnic products
License transactions

VE Kombinat Kohleversorgung

Section Foreign Trade:
Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 26
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 04 50
Telex: 114 470, 114 475, 114 476
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export
"Rekora" brown coal briquettes
Brown coal briquette slurry
Brown coal dust
Brown coal high-temperature coke
Brown coal high-temperature coke dust
Brown coal low-temperature coke dust
Mixed coke
Mixed fuel
Licenses and scientific-technical results
Import
Solid fuels
VE Kombinat Verbundnetze Energie

Allee der Kosmonauten 29
1140 Berlin
Telephone: 54 70
Telex: 112 866

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Guided energy sources
Electric energy
Natural gas
Locally produced gas
Thermal energy

Licenses and scientific-technical results relating to the above mentioned energy sources
Commercial completion of research coope-
ration contracts of the
Power Plant Combine VEB and
Coal and Energy Construction and
Assembly Combine VEB

Kunst und Antiquitaeten GmbH

International Company for the Export and Import of Art Objects and Antiques

Franzoesische Strasse 15
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 20 26 71
Telex: 112 962

Antique Gallery:
Kastanienallee 19/20
1409 Muehlenbeck
Telephone: 02 26/82
Telex: 158 538

Limex-Bau-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Breite Strasse 12/17
1020 Berlin
Telephone: 2 30
Telex: 0 114 968, 0 114 969

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Light metal structures for industrial,
farm, social and entertainment buildings
Construction services for industrial,
entertainment and port buildings
Assembly services
Steel skeleton s for multistoried build-
ings, steel concrete structures
Special steel concrete buildings
(cooling towers, silos, television and
radio towers, residential, commercial
and industrial skyscrapers)
Special construction services and work,
skeleton structural work
Earthworks and underground work

Asbestos cement pressure pipes, corrugated sheets of asbestos cement
Planning and assembly of heating, venti-
lating, sanitary and electric installa-
tions (technical building equipment), in-
cluding operation determining products
(heating surfaces, heat exchangers, elec-
tric heaters)
Floor covering systems
Light grates
Partitioning of all kinds
Transport pallets of steel wire and sheet
Metal fences, wirenetting
Heat, cold and sound insulation
Prefabricated extension components
Planning services for the construction industry (urban planning, construction planning, executive planning)
Licenses and scientific-technical documen-
tations for the construction industry
Monolithic construction
Extension operations
Concrete components for buildings con-structured in reinforced concrete, special concrete ties for track laying
Individual steel and sheet metal structures as per customer projects for building and plant construction
Planning, delivery and assembly of water management projects of irrigation and drainage
Water utilization and supply conceptions
Blasting operations
Road construction and marking operations
Bridge construction operations
Site installations, prefabricated houses, bungalows, arbors
Construction materials (cement, plaster, whitewash, bricks, limestone, slate chips, concrete gravel, concrete sand, concrete gravel sand, anhydrite, molding sand)
Light multilayer elements (Al-PUR-Al, steel-PUR-steel, and so on)
Decorative facade elements and industry facades
Doors, portals, windows
Wall tiles, floor tiles, hearth tiles, sanitary pottery

Aussenhandelsbereich Metalleichtbau im VE AHB Limex-Bau-Export-Import (foreign trade section light metal structures)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Not galvanizing services
Steel multistoried building structures
Steel and aluminum alloy masts and towers
Windows, facade components, doors and portals made of steel and aluminum alloys

Metallurgiehandel

Steel structures for puttyless glazing and greenhouses
Light metal structures for multistoried buildings
Structural engineering steel structures for hydraulic and underground architecture
Steel components for the US 72 sheathing system
Structural engineering planning

GDR Foreign and Domestic Trading Enterprise

Brunnenstrasse 188/190
1054 Berlin
Telephone: 289 20
Telex: 115 123 to 115 127

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
High-grade steels
Ultra-pure steels
Bright steel
Steel for rolling
Plates and strips, hot and cold rolled
and surface finished
Pipes
Fittings
rolled coils
Wires and ropesScrap
Scrap, alloyed and unalloyed

Pig iron
Ferrous alloys
Ores and concentrates
Precious metal products
Fireproof products
Nonferrous metals and nonferrous semi-
finished products
Special materials
Licenses, patents, know how

MLW intermed-export-import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Schicklerstrasse 5/7
1020 Berlin
Telephone:  2 14 80
Telex:  imed bin 114 571 to 114 576

MLW intermed-export-import is the general exporter of equipment for supplying health
and educational facilities. Its range includes consultancy, planning, delivery,
assembly, service, licenses, know how.

Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export

Plant and equipment for health care:
  Rural mobile clinics, medical and
  nursing stations
  Medical premises
  Products of medical technology
  Radiological and electromedical
devices
  X-ray tubes
  X-ray intensifying screens
  Biomeasuring equipment
  Medical-electronic devices for
  intensive therapy
  Respiratory therapeutical devices and
  respirators
  Orthopedic equipment
  Surgical needles
  Surgical sutures
  Instruments, syringes
  Complete laboratories
  Mobile laboratories
  Laboratory furniture
  Laboratory instruments
  Laboratory scales
  Laboratory centrifuges
  Automatic analysis machines

Incubators
Emergency generator sets for health
care institutions

Plant and equipment for the education
system:
  Installations for universities, col-
  leges and technical schools
  Installations for vocational training
  Polyvalent training centers
  Apprentice workshops
  Vocational teaching know how
  Training centers for the physically
  and mentally handicapped
  Instruction material for biology,
  anatomy and health education
  Educational and training devices for
  college and technical school education
  and vocational education
  Technical instruction premises
  Equipment for general education schools
  Complete laboratories for industry, agri-
  culture and water management, environmen-
  tal control and test technique

Import

Products of medical engineering
Products of laboratory engineering
X-ray and electromedical appliances
Surgical rubber goods
Synthetics for vascular surgery
Surgical sutures
Laboratory precision scales and special medical scales

Geological devices
Planning and know how services, including licenses for medical facilities
Research requirements for the scope of the Academy of Sciences, the college and technical school system and the healthcare system of the GDR

Nahrung Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise of Agriculture and the Food Industry

Schicklerstrasse 7
1020 Berlin
Telephone: 214 80
Telex: 114 893, 114 894, 114 895, 114 896
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Agricultural seeds
Vegetable and flower seeds
Decorative plants
Young trees
Tree seeds and seedlings
Oil seed, vegetable oils
Lecithin
Animal and vegetable protein
Cereals, rice

Raw and refined sugar
Starch and starch products
Eggs and egg products
Milk and milk products
Slaughter cattle
Meat and meat products
Poultry
Animal fats
Intestines
Breeding and working livestock
Racing and riding horses
Sweet water fish
Decorative fish
Cage birds
Small and breeding animals
Birdcages and aquarium accessories

ORWO Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Storkower Strasse 133
1055 Berlin
Telephone: 432 20
Telex: berlin 0 114 373, 0 114 717 abh or dd
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Photographic and cinematographic film, black/white and color

Repro film
X-ray film
Photographic paper, black/white
Audio and magnetic tape
Videotape
Computer tape
Photographic chemicals
Crushed bone and other bone preparations
Agglutinant fat

VEB Petrolchemisches Kombinat Schwedt

1330 Schwedt/Oder
Telephone: 60
Telex: 168 531, 168 563

Purchasing Program:
Import
Crude oil
VEB Philatelie Wermsdorf

P.O. Box (No number)  
7264 Wermsdorf  
Telephone: 2 16, 2 17  
Telex: 518 871 philad

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Postage stamps

Pneumant-Bereifung Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Storkower Strasse 133  
1055 Berlin  
Telephone: 4 32 20  
Telex: 114 359 pneud

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Tires for small motor cycles, motor cycles, scooters, sidecars and bicycles  
Tires for automobiles in diagonal, textile radial and steel belt construction  
Tires for commercial vehicles in diagonal construction (rayon and polyamide/nylon) and radial construction (rayon/steel and steel only)  
Tires for special vehicles (mobile cranes, excavators, flat beds and heavy trucks, earth moving and construction machines, loading, drilling and mining sets)  
Tires for carts and transport trucks  
Tires for multipurpose use designed for use mainly in farming  
use mainly in the construction industry  
use on and off the road

Import
Retreads  
Inner tubes, tire flaps, rim bands  
Outsize industrial tires  
Pine tar and kien oil  
Diverse rubber wastes  
Solid rubber wastes  
Other molded items for technical purposes  
Tires and carcasses for all manners of use and their accessories

Polygraph-Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Friedrichstrasse 61  
1080 Berlin  
Telephone: 2 00 06 01  
Telex: 112 310

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Sheet-fed rotary offset presses  
Reel rotary machines for offset and gravure printing

Bookbinding machines including assembly lines for book block and brochure production  
Guillotines  
Reproduction cameras and devices  
Devices and machines for print block production  
Planning, construction and equipment of printing plants including the relevant supply units
Taking on extensions or reconstructions of existing plants
Scientific-technical results (licenses) for the construction of printing machines

Robotron Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Friedrichstrasse 61
1060 Berlin
Telephone: 2 00 04 11, 2 07 19 96
Telex: 0 112 311
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Electronic data processing plant
Office computers
Data compilation devices and systems
Terminals and peripheral devices
Text systems
Mechanical, electric and electronic typewriters
Drawing instruments and organizational equipment

Schienenfahrzeuge Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Oetztlers Strasse 5
1100 Berlin
Telephone: 4 80 40
Telex: 114 322
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Rail vehicles
- Diesel engines
- Electric locomotives
- Industrial locomotives
- Diesel and electric rail cars
- Passenger cars (normal, broad and narrow gauge)
- Dining cars (normal and broad gauge)
- Doubledec coach
- Machine refrigerator car
- Cooling trains
- Refrigerated cars
- Fittings for rail vehicles
- Fittings for replacement parts for brake equipment

- Bogies, wheel sets
- Hydraulic gearing units for engines
- Electrotechnical equipment for rail vehicles
- Freight cars
- Car springs for rail vehicles
- Components and spare parts for rail vehicles
- Special test benches and installations for rail vehicles
- Steel and aluminum containers
- Scientific-technical services in the field of rail vehicle construction

Import
- Diesel engines
- Special freight cars
- Streetcar trains and cars
- Equipment for car production
- Tracklaying machines and replacement parts
- Railroad trolleys
GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Doberaner Strasse 44/47
2501 Rostock
Telephone: 36 70
Telex: 031 355
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Full container ships
Roll-on/roll-off ships
General cargo ships
Specialized bulk cargo ships
Fishing ships
Refrigerated ships
Passenger ships for inland waterways
Cargo ships for inland waterways
Ships for the technical fleet
Marine propulsion plant
Refrigerating and freezing plant as part of ships' equipment
Navigational equipment and devices
Ships' equipment of all kinds
Planning and testing system for the above mentioned goods nomenclature
Rationalization aids germane to ship construction
Licenses

SKET Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 7/9
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 112 693, 112 695, 112 778, 113 205
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Plant and equipment for the metallurgical industry
Hot rolling mills for ordinary and high-quality steels
Small section rolling mills
Rod mills
Combined rod and high-quality steel mills
Hydroacoustic devices, air conditioning plant, miscellaneous safety, alarm and test installations for shipping
Fog signaling equipment, control equipment, machine telegraph equipment
Magnetic compasses, gyroscopic compasses
Other devices and equipment for course supervision and ancillary apparatus for compasses
Deck machinery, capstans, seine net winding and anchor winding equipment, deck cranes, steering gear, net winding equipment including replacement parts
Pyrotechnical products for ships
Auxiliary boiler plant
Neptunit
Electrical plant for electricity generating plant and electric motors for use in ships
Ship and plant repairs
Other ships' equipment and replacement parts
Import
Equipment for furnishing and decorating passenger ships

Bright steel rolling mills
Wire and high-quality steel blooms
Finishing shop equipment for rod, high-quality and medium steel
Adjusting shops for bar and structural steel
Adjusting shops for semifinished steel (billets and ingots)
Wire bending plant
Unrolling, adjusting and cutting plant
Plant for the selected cooling of rolled wire
Roll stands
Two-high horizontal finishing stands
Two-high vertical finishing stands
Four-high stands
Windlasses
  Coiling machines
  High-quality steel windlasses
  Band windlasses
  Scrap windlasses
Transport facilities
  Roller conveyors
  Retracting mechanisms
  Drawing devices
  Discharge apparatus
  Tractors
  Lifting tables
  Feeding devices
  Transfer equipment
  Pushers
  Transport equipment for crane hook tracks
Rolling mill accessories
  Edgers and shifters
  Scrap removal
  Turntables
  Marking machines
Adjusting machines for high-quality, medium and double-refined steel
  Wire straightening and cutting machines for profiles, single and multiple core
  Steel bar deburring machines
  Marking machines
  Wire and strip binding machines
  Edgers and reversers
  Stackers, destackers and pilers
  Inspection and test tracks
  Weighscales
  Singling, transfer and shunting installations
  Billet snagging machines
  Round snagging machines
  Centerless circular grinders
Shears, stationary and flying
  Flying hot shears
  Cold shears
  Transverse shears
  Circular shears
  Edge cutter shears
  Cold section shears
Plate working machines
  Three-roller plate bending machines
  Form rod adjustment machines
Equipment for conveyor belt manufacture
  Conveyor belt presses
  Plant and equipment for the manufacture of cement and lime
  Complete cement factories and complete plant sections for the drying, semidry and wet process
  Pulverizing plant
  Rotary kilns
  Drying plant
  Compressed air conveying plant
  Homogenization and aerating facilities
  Machines and equipment for coarse and fine grading
  Equipment for selective lime slaking
Plant and machinery for cable and wire rope manufacture as well as wire processing and fabricating
  Complete cable plants
  Complete wire, wire rope and steel cord plants
  Wire drawing machines for steel and nonferrous metals
  Wire annealing plants and winding machines
  Stranding machines for steel and nonferrous metals
  Special cable machines, such as sheathing plant, protecting machines, and others
  Wire weaving machines, wire braiding machines
  Wire straightening machines, wire bending machines
  Various ancillary equipment and accessories for the wire producing and processing industry
Machines and plant for the production of edible oils, lecithin and protein
  Complete technological lines and single equipment for oil pressing
  Complete technological lines and single equipment for oil extraction including coolers for grinders
  Complete technological lines for lecithin production
  Technological lines and single equipment for oil refining
  Sloapstokspaltanlagen (unexplained)
Plant and machinery for crushing and dressing
  Crushing and grading plant
  Self-propelled large crushing and conveying plant
Pulverizing machines, especially jaw crushers  
Steep angle taper crushers, flat angle taper crushers, hammer mills  
Feeding devices  
Dressing machines and equipment  
Traveling and portal cranes from 80 ton load capacity for the metallurgical industry and nuclear power plants  
Ships' anchors  

Import  
Rolling mill equipment  
Equipment for nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, blast furnace equipment  
Forge equipment  
Equipment for wire processing, cable and stranding machines  
Equipment for the manufacture of cement and lime  
Gas and oil fired industrial furnaces

Spielwaren und Sportartikel Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Charlottenstrasse 46  
1080 Berlin  
Telephone: 2 28 30  
Telex: 112 797, 112 798, 114 776  
Cable address: SPIELSPORT

Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export
Wooden toys  
Children's vehicles  
Children's china  
Mechanical and electromechanical toys  
Metal toys  
Model railways and accessories  
Plastic toys including floating toys  
Plush toys  
Dolls and hand puppets  
Doll carriages  
Embroidery boxes and furnishings  
Other toys and accessories  
Baby carriages  
Gymnastics apparatus  
Gymnasium equipment  
Kindergarten and playground equipment  
Bowling equipment  
Games  
Equipment for light athletics  
Weight lifting and conditioning equipment  
Tennis equipment  
Ping pong equipment and items  
Badminton items  
Roller skates  
Parachutes and accessories

Winter sports equipment and items  
Sports shoes  
Sports gloves  
Fishing rods and equipment  
Tool boxes  
Knapsacks, fishing bags, cases  
Tents for camping  
Camping furniture  
Camping mattresses  
Garden and patio furniture  
Garden umbrellas  
Sports boats  
Oars, sculls and paddles  
Collapsible boats  
Various waxes  
Protective helmets  
Walking sticks  
Football pumps  
Archery items  
Billiard tables  
Cigarette lighters  
Ornamental ceramics  
Bar glassware  
Room and table decorations  
Smokers' items  
Creche figures  
Garden gnomes  
Other decorative goods  
Car trailers  
Import  
Toys

Sports items and equipment  
Camping items  
Arts and crafts
GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Mohrenstrasse 53/54
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 114 861, 112 347, 112 348
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export
Complete strip mining facilities
Bucket wheel excavators
Bucket conveyer excavators
Removing equipment
Overburden transporter bridges
Conveyor cars
Belt conveyer systems (mobile, fixed)
Slag dumping and recovery equipment
Coaling plant for power plants
Briquette factories
Potash granulating plant
Harbor and wharf cranes
Container cranes
Ship loaders and unloaders
Traveling cranes
Rotary railroad cranes
Rotary crawler cranes
Mobile rotary cranes
Universal excavators
Facilities for internal enterprise transportation
Forklifts, e-6 tons
Mine conveyers, small lifting appliances, continuous conveyers
Lower platform trailers

Scrappers for dumps
Subassemblies, spare and replacement parts for strip mining equipment and equipment for the fuel industry
Passenger and freight elevators
Pool pallets
Scientific-technological services for the above mentioned goods nomenclature

Import
Conveying and lifting tackle
Mobile rotary cranes
Tower rotary cranes
Container cranes
Grabs
Elevators
Electric hoists
Fork lifts
Electric carts and tractors
Forklift trucks
Low and high rise small lifting appliances
Subassemblies, spare and replacement parts for lifting appliances and conveying equipment
Machines, equipment and subassemblies for coal, potash and ore mining
Transport equipment, conveying systems, stacking equipment
Ship loaders and unloaders
Harbor-transshipment equipment
Car dumpers
Escalators
Cable winches

TechnoCommerz

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 11/13
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 114 977, 114 978, 114 979
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export and Import
Diesel engines and generator sets
Plant and equipment for air conditioning, ventilating and refrigeration
Pumps and compressors

Machine sets and standard components of ORSTA hydraulic and compressed air products
Fittings for all industries except fittings made of glass and ceramic materials
Power plants and equipment
Industrial and ships' gearing
Forgings
Couplings
Aussenhandelsbereich Getriebe, Kupplungen und Schmiedeezeugnis Export/Import im
VE AHB TechnoCommerz (foreign trade section drives, couplings and forgings)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import

Mechanical couplings (excluding automobile couplings)

Steel hammer forgings

Spare and replacement parts as well as subassemblies for industrial drives

Solid shaped steel blanks produced by Replacement parts for mechanical couplings
special processes
(excluding replacement parts for auto-

Acetylene generator

road vehicle and farm machinery drives)

Industrial drives (excluding fluid drives, mobile couplings)

Aussenhandelsbereich ILKA Luft- und Kältetechnik Export/Import im VE AHB TechnoCom-
merz (foreign trade section for ventilation and refrigeration)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import

Ventilation and air conditioning plant

Air conditioning equipment including Mechanical and electric dust removal
replacement parts

Dryers

Refrigerating plant (excluding complete

Ventilation-closed circuit cooling plants

cold storage facilities)
technological section)

Refrigerating equipment including replace-

ment parts (excluding household and com-
mercial refrigeration)

Aussenhandelsbereich Kraftwerksbau Export/Import im VE AHB TechnoCommerz (foreign
trade section power plant construction)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import

Replacement parts for steam generators

Plant for the production of electric Replacement parts for turbines
energy (thermal and industrial power
Fluid drives and torque converters, hydro-

plants, diesel powered stations) -- export
dynamic

only

Fluid couplings and compressed air coupl-

Water treatment plants

Spare and replacement parts for compressed

Sewage treatment plants air and fluid couplings

Steam generators (excluding low tempera-

Steel pipeline components (excluding steel
ture boilers for steam and hot water pipes of the metallurgical industry), fit-
supply)--import only to 20 tons/hour,
tings, cast pressure pipes
abve that see AHB Industrieanlagen-Import
Fusion welded steel pipes
Apparatus for thermal water treatment
Steel flanges
plants in power plants and thermal plants
Industrial insulation

Special devices for water supply works

Aussenhandelsbereich MAW-Armaturen Export/Import im VE AHB TechnoCommerz (foreign
trade section fittings)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import

Replacement parts for fittings

Fittings (excluding fittings made of Pipeline components and shaped parts of
glass and ceramic materials)
cast iron, processed
Sanitary fittings
cast pressure pipes

Shaped parts for cast pressure pipes
Aussenhandelsbereich ORSTA-Hydraulik Export/Import im VE AHB TechnoCommerz (foreign trade section hydraulic and compressed air equipment)

Supply and Purchasing Program: Spray machines (excluding electrostatic installations)
Export and Import
Compressed air hand sprayers, other Hydraulic products
hand sprayers Compressed air products

Aussenhandelsbereich Pumpen und Verdichter Export/Import im VE AHB TechnoCommerz (foreign trade section pumps and compressors)

Supply and Purchasing Program: Subassemblies, spare parts and accessories for pumps and replacement parts for pumps
Export and Import
Pumping plant Subassemblies, spare parts and accessories for compressors as well as replacement parts for compressors
Compressor plant
Pumps (excluding injection pumps and pressure generating sets)
Compressors including mechanical vacuum generators (excluding refrigerator compressors and turbo superchargers)

Aussenhandelsbereich SKL-Diesel Export/Import im VE AHB TechnoCommerz (foreign trade section generators)

Supply and Purchasing Program: Generator sets with diesel engine drive for marine service above 10 kW
Export and Import
Fixed and movable emergency electricity Four-stroke diesel engines with piston displacement above 21
generators and generator sets with gas Components and accessories for four-stroke diesel engines with piston displacement above 21
turbine drive
Generator sets with diesel motor drive for farm use above 10 kW

Textil Commerz

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Unter den Linden 62/68 Supply and Purchasing Program:
P.O. Box 1206 Export and Import
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 2 20 03 01 Finished textiles
Telex: 0 112 816 Textile raw materials

Semifinished textiles

Haberdashery

Aussenhandelsbereich Baumwolle Export/Import im VE AHB Textil Commerz (foreign trade section cotton)

Supply and Purchasing Program: Terry products
Export Handkerchiefs
Sports and camping shirts Ribbons
Work and professional clothing Shirt and dress fabrics
Bed and household linen Malimo /trademark/ fabrics
Tablecloths Sewing cotton

62
Polyester fiber
Viscose fiber
Import
Work and professional clothing
Household linen
Terry goods

Aussenhandelsbereich Deko-Raumtextilien Export/Import im VE AHB Textil Commerz (foreign trade section carpets, drapes)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Carpets and matting
Upholstery fabrics
Decorative fabrics
Lace for curtains, curtains

Plauen lace
Tapestry goods
Trimmings
Import
Carpets and matting
Upholstery fabrics

Aussenhandelsbereich ESDA-Strumpfwaren Export/Import im VE AHB Textil Commerz (foreign trade section hosiery)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Hosiery of all types

Aussenhandelsbereich Konfektion Export/Import im VE AHB Textil Commerz (foreign trade section clothing)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Readymade clothing/leisure wear for women, men and children
Hats and caps

Aussenhandelsbereich Technische Textilien Export/Import im VE AHB Textil Commerz (foreign trade section technical fabrics)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Blankets
Technical felts
Paper machinery felts and filters
Synthetic filter fabrics
Ropes and hawser

Fishing nets
Laminated materials for tarpaulins
Safety belts
Inflated sheds
Rags
Import
Technical textiles
Hemp fiber raw materials and yarns

Aussenhandelsbereich Trikotagen Export/Import im VE AHB Commerz (foreign trade section knit goods)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Knitted outerwear
Knitted underwear
Corsetry
Jogging suits and swimwear

Knitted gloves
Sports bandages
Import
Knitted outerwear
Knitted underwear
Various corsetry accessories
Aussenhandelsbereich Wolle/Seide Export/Import im VE AHB Textil Commerz (foreign trade section wool/silk)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
- Export
  - Shirt and dress fabrics
  - Suit and coat fabrics
  - Malimo fabrics
  - Scarves and mufflers
  - Ties
  - Umbrellas
  - Hand knitting yarns
  - Zippers

- Import
  - Hard notions
  - Buttons

Textima-Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Johannes Dieckmann-Strasse 11/13
P.O. Box 1264
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 114 861

Supply and Purchasing Program:
- Export for the textile industry
  - Single machines for cotton and worsted spinning and preparation
    - Cutting machines
    - Strip winding machines
    - Cotton drawing frame tenter
    - Flat carding engines
    - Filter plant
    - Cotton feeding machines
    - Flyers for cotton and worsteds
    - Horizontal openers
    - Combing machines
    - Hopper feeders
    - Materials carrier tables
    - Mixed bale opener
    - Needle field drawer
    - Ring spinning machines
    - Control panels
    - Ramming machines
    - Step scourer
    - Thread machines
  - Machines for the manufacture of manmade and textured silks
    - Winding machines
    - After thread machine
    - PAS spinning-stretching-winding frame
    - Redraw frames
    - Texturizing machines

- Import for the textile industry
  - Large circular knitting machines
  - Flat knitting machines without and with electronics
  - Hosiery machines "Liropol"
  - Chain hosiery machines
  - Sectional beam warping frames
  - Flat hand knitting machines
  - Flat weft knitting machine with spring beard needles
  - Carpet knitting machines "Liroflor"
  - Weaving preparation and ancillary machines
  - Warp knotters
  - Drop wire dropping machine
  - Reed drawing-in machine
  - Semi-automatic drawing in device
  - Warp beam lift truck
  - Cloth beam collecting and transport car
  - Cloth beam lifting truck
  - Jacquard card cutting machines
  - Keyboard Jacquard card ramming machines
  - Jacquard card ramming and copying machines
  - Card binders
  - Cone shearing machines
  - Spool gratings
  - Upper and lower shed jacquard machines
  - Jacquard machines for double plush and terry weaving
  - Double gate Jacquard double carpet weaving machines
  - Double shed special Jacquard machines
  - Double carpet brag weaving machines
Wave shed weaving machine
Stitch-bonding machine of the types:
Maliwatt
Malino
Malipol
Malivlies
Schusspol
Voltex
Nappers for wool, union, cotton materials, warp look fabrics and knits
Raising roller and sanding machine

Cylinder presses
Finishing—hot pressing machines
Tautening and drying equipment
Sieve drum trying plants, also with Hopper feeds
Unexplained
Wet openers
Intermediate openers
Shearing machines
Cloth cleaning machine
Carpet shearing machines
Large skein coilers
Mechanical filling thread straightener
Foulards
Machinery systems
Mercerizing plant
Discontinuous open-width bleaching equipment
Continuous broad dying plant
Pretreatment plant
Single units
Fabric mercerizing machines
Wide washing machines for fabrics
Wide washing machines for knit fabrics
Impregnating machines
Continuous dyeing plant
Pretreatment steamers
Intermediate drying machines
Condensing machines
Continuous dyeing plant
Steam machines and automatic steam machines

Hide processing machines
Laundry machinery
Ironing machines, ironing tables, mangles, fixed cycle washers, tumble washers, steam generators, centrifuges
Dry cleaning machines
Industrial sewing machines, special sewing machines
Household sewing and ironing machines
Replacement parts and accessories for Laundry and dry cleaning machines
Spinning machines
Weaving machines
Knitting—hosiery machines
Stitch bonding machine
Ready-made clothing machines, including Integrated sewing work places for sewing pockets for jeans For sewing the pockets to the jeans For automatic neatening of back and front pants without knee lining in the sections men's outerwear, women's outerwear with a minimum pant length of 900900 mm

Plant
Plant for the manufacture of manmade fibers and manmade fabrics
Cotton spinning plant
Ready-made clothing plant
Worsted spinning plant
Knitting plant
Finishing lines
Weaving plant
Hosiery plant
Dry cleaning plant
Laundry plant

Import for the Textile Industry
machines and equipment for the textile, shoe and leather industry including accessories and replacement parts

Transcommerz

Export—Import GmbH
Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 06 26 36
2 06 26 37, 2 06 26 38
Telex: 114 388

Service Program:
International commercial transactions in the fields of machine construction, the electronic and electrical engineering industry and for construction, assembly and scientific-technical services in production and research fields
GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 11/13
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 22 40
Telex: 114 494

Supply and Purchasing Program:
**Export and Import**
- Automobiles
- Commercial vehicles
- Buses
- Truck trailers
- Construction site trailers
- Camping trailers
- Auto trailers
- Special motor vehicles
- Motor cycles
- Mokicks (unexplained)
- Scooters

Sports and touring bicycles including replacement parts
Hunting and sports weapons including ammunition
Pistol shooting ranges
Equipment and clothing for horseback riders
Vehicle parts and accessories
Brake and coupling materials
Plant
Auto repair shops
Licenses
Planning services
Know how
Technical documentations
Processes and technologies
Nationalization aids
Technical aid services

Aussenhandelsbereich IFA-Nutzkraftwagen und Anhänger Export-Import im VE AHH
Transportmaschinen Export-Import (foreign trade section commercial vehicles and trailers)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
**Export**
- Trucks
  - Various Robur truck models
  - Various W 50 truck models
- Trailers for trucks and tractors, various models/versions
  - Flat-bed and special heavy trailers
  - Trailers for furniture vans
  - Workshop trailers
  - Building site trailers, building site mobile homes/offices
  - Beds for truck trailers in various versions
  - Multicar trailers
- Motor buses
- Ambulances
- Various van models
- Machine sets, subassemblies, components and accessories for motor vehicle construction, replacement parts for
  - Trucks, trailers, vans and superstructures/special superstructures and motors, including replacement parts for vehicle electric systems
  - Superstructures for motor vehicles and trailers, complete and parts (excluding car bodies)
  - Four-stroke diesel engines with up to 2-liter piston displacement
  - Subassemblies for engines with up to 2-liter piston displacement
  - Injection devices for diesel fuel operation of engines with up to 2-liter piston displacement as well as components and accessories
  - Components and accessories for two-stroke and four-stroke diesel engines with up to 2-liter piston displacement
  - Commercial vehicle drives
  - Drive shafts
  - Gudgeon pins
  - Piston rings
  - Special test stands and facilities for motor vehicles and their power transmission subassemblies including internal combustion engines with up to 2-liter piston displacement
  - Fire extinguisher trailers, turntable ladders and trailer ladders
Auto rotary cranes
Subassemblies for auto rotary cranes
Components and replacement parts
Transportables
Repair container system (TRC)
Licenses
Planning services
Know how
Technical documentations
Processes and technologies
Rationalization aids
Technical aid services
Scientific-technical results
Import
Various truck versions/superstructures/
snow plows/universal snow loaders/erecting
masts
Various versions of trailers for trucks
and tractors
Flat-bed and special heavy trailers
Beds for semitrailers—various versions
Motor buses

Machine sets, subassemblies, components
and accessories for motor vehicle con-
struction, replacement parts for trucks,
trailers and superstructures/special
superstructures
Filling station equipment
Special tools for motor vehicles
Four-stroke diesel engines with up to
2-liter piston displacement
Subassemblies for engines with up to
2-liter piston displacement
Injection devices for diesel fuel op-
eration of engines with up to 2-liter
piston displacement as well as com-
ponents and accessories
Components and accessories for two-stroke
and four-stroke diesel engines with up to
2-liter piston displacement
Drives for commercial vehicles
Piston rings
Research requirements
Auto rotary cranes
Subassemblies for auto rotary cranes
Components and replacement parts
Wage cooperation

Aussenhandelsbereich IFA-Personenkraftwagen Export-Import im VE AHD Transportmaschi-
nen Export-Import (foreign trade section automobiles)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Automobiles
Barkas B 1000 trucks
Barkas B 1000 buses
Campers, tent trailers, luggage trailers
Jets, machine sets, subassemblies, com-
ponents and accessories for motor ve-
hicle construction
Components and replacement parts for
automobiles and automobile trailers in-
cluding replacement parts for vehicle
electric systems
Injection pumps and parts
Motor vehicle heaters
Otto spark-ignition engines for cars
Couplings
Drive shafts
Jet setting devices

Vehicle fittings
Scientific-technical results
Import
Automobiles
Campers, tent trailers, luggage trailers
Machine sets, subassemblies, components
and accessories for motor vehicle con-
struction
Components and replacement parts for au-
tomobiles and automobile trailers
Otto spark-ignition engines
Rotating combustion engines
Subassemblies for engines
Replacement parts and accessories
Service and garage equipment
Research requirements for cars
ECE test materials and services
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Motorized two-wheelers
Sidecars and trailers for two-wheelers
Small motorcycles up to 50 cubic meter
Motorcycles above 50 cubic meter
Sidecars
Bicycles
Invalid chairs and replacement parts
Components, replacement parts and accessories for motorized two-wheelers, sidecars, bicycles and trailers including replacement parts for vehicle electric systems
Lubricating service facilities
Hunting, sports and other rifles
Rifle ranges
Shaped parts

Union Haushaltgeraete Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Wilhelm-Kuehlz-Strasse 46
P.O. Box 1203
1080 Berlin
Telephone: 220 01 01
Telex: 112 538, 112 539, 114 692
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Household refrigerators and freezers
Commercial refrigerators
Chest freezers
Coolers
Low and alternating temperature cabinet
Refrigeration compressors, sealed and open units
Refrigeration compressor sets, open units
Subassemblies and replacement parts for refrigeration products
Washers, mechanical or automatic
Tumbler dryers for household use
Subassemblies and replacement parts for washers
Electric stoves
Space heaters using solid fuels
Gas space heaters
Stoves using solid fuels
Coal adjustment stoves, coal water heaters for baths
Gaseous fuel stoves
Gasthermen (unexplained)

Import
Brake and coupling materials
Hunting and sports ammunition
Riding and hound sporting items
Scientific-technical results
Motorized two-wheelers
Sidecars and trailers for two-wheelers
Bicycles
Invalid chairs and replacement parts
Replacement parts, accessories and completion parts for two-wheelers
Motorcycle badges
Bicycle locks
Brake and coupling materials
Hunting, sports and other rifles
Hunting and sports ammunition
Wage cooperation

Liquid fuel cookers
Gas cookers
Subassemblies, components, replacement parts and accessories for space heaters
Stoves
Subassemblies, components, replacement parts and accessories for hot water heaters
Metal cleaning machines
Cutlery and cutlery components
Steel and cutting articles, including work, pocket and fruit knives, razor blades, scissors (excluding plate shears, animal and garden shears)
Mechanical haircutting machines
Household china/exoation items
Enamel ware
Aluminum ware, including pressure cookers
Cake molds and cookie sheets, juicers
Food transport containers
Letterboxes, newspaper rolls
Spring safety hooks
Tinned iron ware
Thermos flasks
Kitchen machines and appliances (manually operated), including
meat grinders, grating and cutting machines, almond graters, bread slicing machines, household sieves, graters,
beaters, cutters and openers, vegetable and onion cutters, egg cutters, can openers, bottle openers, cork pullers, nutcrackers, and so on
Metal boxes
Window shades and flexible spindles for window shades
Roller fasteners
Aluminum and PVC-profile shutters
Plasticized wire goods
Hurricane lamps
Plastic household goods
Sanitary plastic products
Kitchen items, including kitchen scales
Laundry clips with steel springs
Clothes' hangers, skirt and pant hangers, wooden and plastic
Hurricane lamp glasses
Drapery sets, finished valences

Wooden household and kitchen implements
Wood and plastic edged sieves
Wardrobe items including clothes' stands, pants presses, boot jacks
Laundry dryers
Footstools
Folding children's chairs
Playpens
Import
Household refrigerators
Commercial refrigerated cases
Metal, wood and plastics kitchen and household implements
Subassemblies and replacement parts for refrigerated equipment
Gas stoves
Electric stoves
Laundry implements
Metal cleaning machines
Light and heavy packing
Canisters
Bath tubs
Siphons
Wire goods

Verpackung und Burobedarf Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise
Nikolaistrasse 15/25
P.O. Box 806
7010 Leipzig
Telephone: 29 36 71
Telex: 0 512 594 bekim
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export
Packaging material and ancillary material made of paper, cardboard, foils and material combinations, including
Corrugated cardboard, folding boxes, siphon diaphragms, tumblers, dishes and insets, bags; paper sacks, roller frames, gift boxes
Transparent foils, aluminum laminated materials
Fois made of low-pressure polyethylene, composite foils, polypropylene products, polyethylene bags
Plastic laminated paper, carton and cardboard
Gummed paper, cartons and cardboard, including packaging adhesive rolls
Paper rolls for bookkeeping, control, calculation and writing purposes, including typewriter sheet rolls, telex rolls and calculator rolls
Self-adhesive and head sealable products
Colored paper, glazed paper, enamel paper, flocked paper
Mounts, stamp products, microfilm punch cards
Wallpaper
Labels, printed and unprinted
Office materials, including letter files, quick files, folders, signature folders
Envelopes and letterhead equipment
Writing and note pads
Colored ribbons, carbon paper
Chemical painting and drawing materials
Card index boxes
Drawing Implements
Wood and metal office supplies
Instructional materials

Import
Packaging and ancillary materials made of paper, carton, cardboard, foil and materials combinations, including
Corrugated cardboard and products made therefrom, folding boxes, paper cups, dishes and inserts, paper bags, packaging equipment
Transparent sheets
Low-pressure polyethylene sheets
Impregnated papers, cartons and cardboard
Adhesive papers, cartons and cardboard, including rolls of adhesive paper
Manmade leather base paper

Waalzlager und Normteile Export/Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Reichenhainer Strasse 31/33
P.O. Box 1045
9010 Karl-Mar-Stadt
Telephone: 570 60
Telex: 07 279, 07 229
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export
Grooved ball bearings
Inclined and detachable ball journal bearings
Self-aligning ball bearings
Axial grooved ball bearings
Cylinder roller bearings
Needle bearings
Tapered roller bearings
Self-aligning (radial) roller bearings
Roller assemblies
Needle assemblies
Ball assemblies
Pillow blocks
Side bracket bearings
Adjustment bearings
Babbit bearings with metallic slide layer
Rolled bodies
Ball and roller bearing accessories
Hexagon head screws

Screw with hexagonal recessed holes
Slot bolts
Phillips screws
Wood screws
Self-tapping screws
Precision screws
Headless screws and set screws
Nuts of all kinds
Wheel bolts and nuts
Tapered, slotted and cylinder pins
Bolts
Wall plugs
Screw pipe joints
Handelsketten (unexplained)
Lubrication caps
Guteketten (unexplained)
Ships’ chains
Nails
Pins
Tacks
Tension springs
Compression springs
Flat and wire springs
Bale springs
Pillow springs
Inner springs
Fuse components
Licenses for production technologies, rationalization aids, special machines for
Roller bearings manufacture
Screws and nuts
Screw pipe joints
Fins
Slotted products
Wire drawing and processing as well as technical springs

Import
Roller bearings
Rolled bodies
Roller bearing accessories
Babbitt bearings with metallic slide layer
Jointing components of all kinds
Screw pipe joints
Chains
Technical springs
Pillow springs
Fuse elements

WMW-Export-Import

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Chausseestrasse 111/112
1040 Berlin
Telephone: 2 89 00
Telex: 0 112 804, 0 112 805, 0 112 806
Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Machine tools with and without computer controls
Processing centers
Machinery systems
Manufacturing lines and cells for the following processes:
  Turning, milling, gear cutting, boring, drilling, grinding, planing, surface grinding
  Sheet and bulk forming
  Plastics and rubber forming
Machine tools
Machine tool and production part racks
Tool maintenance machines
Materials testing machines
Central lubricating plant for fats and oils
Grinders
Tools for sheet metal forming and plastics processing

Machines and tools for do-it-yourself
Craft tools
Garden implements
Cable connections
Metal fittings
WMW-industrial plant:
Planning, delivery and starting operations of production plants and sections for
  the metal processing industry
  training workshops
  maintenance shops for machinery, vehicle and appliance construction
  plant for the manufacture of plastic products
Import
Machines and equipment for the metal processing industry
Machine-specific tools
Craft tools
Machines and equipment for wood processing
Plant for lumber and wood processing
Aussenhandelsbereich Werkzeugmaschinen fuer die rotationssymmetrische Bearbeitung Export-Import im VE AHB WMW-Export-Import (foreign trade section machine tools for axially symmetrical processing)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Machine tools for processing axially symmetrical parts, including
- Gear wheel processing machines
- Internal grinding machines and automated internal grinding machines
- Special machines for the manufacture of ball and roller bearings
- Multiple-spindle automatic lathes
- Automatic universal and plain cylindrical grinding machines
- Lathes for bushings and points
- Surface lathes
- Transfer lines
- Production cells

Aussenhandelsbereich Werkzeugmaschinen fuer die prismatische Bearbeitung Export-Import im VE AHB WMW-Export-Import (foreign trade section prismatic processing)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Machine tools for processing prismatic parts, including
- Vertical, horizontal, universal and special milling machines
- Horizontal drilling and milling machines
- High-accuracy boring and grinding machines
- Bedplate millers
- Planing machines
- Slideway grinding machines
- Roll processing centers
- Production cells
- Materials testing machines
- Central lubricating plants for greases and oils
- Industrial plant for the manufacture of machine construction products

Aussenhandelsbereich Umformtechnik Export-Import im VE AHB WMW-Export-Import (foreign trade section forming)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Equipment for sheet metal and solid forming as well as plastics processing, including
- Presses
- Automated shapers
- Shears
- Sectional rolling mills
- Plastics processing machines
- Plant for packaging
- Automated production lines
- Customer-specific technological problem solutions

Aussenhandelsbereich Werkzeuge Export-Import im VE AHB WMW-Export-Import (foreign trade section tools)

Supply and Purchasing Program:
Export and Import
Machine tools for processing metals, including carbide metal reversible cutting plates, lathes, milling and drilling tools, friction, sawing, threading, gearing and scraping tools, machine knives, machine t
Roil maintenance machines  
Craft tools  
Garden implements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zellstoff und Papier Export/Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauerstrasse 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1080 Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: 2 07 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telex: 114 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and Purchasing Program:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
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<td>Mannmade fiber pulp</td>
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<td>Paper pulp</td>
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<td>Cotton pulp from short fiber fuzz remaining after ginning</td>
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<td>Newsprint</td>
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<td>Writing and printing paper</td>
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<td>Surface finished paper</td>
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<td>Packaging paper</td>
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<td>Technical paper</td>
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<td>Packaging carton and cardboard</td>
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<td>Vulcanized fiber</td>
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<td>Chromo paper and carton</td>
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<td>Art paper and carton</td>
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<td>Photographic paper and carton, treated with baryte or not</td>
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<td>Parchment substitutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rolls and punched tape rolls for data processing</td>
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<td>Filter paper goods</td>
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| Beer mats                      |
| Machines for pulp and paper processing |
| Sulfite waste liquor            |
| Sulfate resin soap              |
| Import                          |
| Mannmade fiber pulp             |
| Paper pulp                      |
| Cotton pulp from short fiber fuzz remaining after ginning |
| Short fiber fuzz remaining after ginning |
| Newsprint                       |
| Writing and printing paper      |
| Surface finished paper          |
| Packaging paper                 |
| Technical paper                 |
| Packaged toilet paper           |
| Miscellaneous paper             |
| Packaging cartons and cardboard |
| Art paper and carton            |
| Unprocessed parchment paper     |
| Machinery for the pulp and paper processing industry |
| Wood fiber                      |
| Sulfite waste liquor            |

Zentral-Kommerz GmbH

Company for International Trade

Parkstrasse 4a  
1100 Berlin  
Telephone: 48 40  
Telex: 114 981, 114 982  
Cable address: ZENTAKO BERLIN  
Services Program:

International trade with agricultural products, nonmetal secondary raw materials, basic materials and semifinished products of oil chemistry and products in the field of the packaging, glass and construction material industry
Zimex GmbH

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise of the Printing Industry

Goldschmidstrasse 29
7010 Leipzig
Telephone: 7 18 70
Telex: 51 492 zimex dd
Supply and Purchasing Program:

Export
Books, brochures, periodicals and advertising products
Playing cards
Greeting cards
Postcards
Magazine molds
Printing type and brass lines
Offset printing plates
Albums and folders

Philatelic supplies
Hot press foil
Projection foil
Demonstration boards
Screen printing products for advertising purposes
Graph paper
Framed pictures and picture frames
Paper stock for securities, tax stamps and postal stamps
Maps
Reproductions
Import
Graphic supplies
Machines and replacement parts for the printing industry
Decorative foil for the furniture industry

Agencies

Agena

Foreign Trade Agencies GmbH

Bruno-Taut-Strasse 8
1185 Berlin
Telephone: 6 81 20
Telex: 113 282, 113 283, 113 284, 112 965
Field of Operations:
Agencies and commercial relations in the fields
-- Fruit and vegetables, fresh fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables, citrus and dried fruit, juices and concentrates
-- Agricultural produce: Cereals, rice, feed, vegetable oils, seeds
-- Nonessential foods: Wines and spirits, coffee, cocoa, tea, chocolate products, candies and cookies, spices, tobacco, canned fish

Agrima

Foreign Trade Agency GmbH

Albrechtstrasse 11
1040 Berlin
Telephone: 2 82 94 71
Telex: 113 138
Field of Operations:
Import and export agencies for agrarian products, essential and nonessential foods
Asimex

GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise

Warschauer Strasse 5
1034 Berlin

Telephone: 5 80 06 11
Telex: 112 381, 112 419

Baltica

GDR Foreign Trade Agencies and Business Consultants

Doberaner Strasse 44/47
2501 Rostock
Telephone: 3 76 41, 3 76 42, 2 76 43
Telex: 031 314
Berlin Office:
Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 20 60
Telex: 114 381 - 114 384

BERAG Export-Import

Friedrich-Engels-Strasse 35
1110 Berlin
Telephone: 4 80 03 56
Telex: 114 991

Camet

Industrial Agencies and Consultancy for Chemicals, Agrarian and Metallurgy Export/Import

Schoenhauser Allee 26a
1058 Berlin

Guenther Forberger

Interest Representation for Industry and Trade

Schlegelstrasse 15
1040 Berlin
Telephone: 2 82 53 81
Telex: 112 889
Cable address: INHAFO BERLIN

Field of Operations:
Organizes transactions in the fields of textile machine construction, general machine construction, electronic products for science, research and development
Fa. F.C. Gerlach

Export-Import

Parkstrasse 37
1120 Berlin
Telephone: 5 65 07 81, 5 65 01 82

Telefax: 114 947 glach dd
Gable address: FRIEGLACH-BERLIN

Interessengemeinschaft der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler der DDR

Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin

Telephone: 2 06 31 23
Telex: 114 381

Interport

Industrial agencies

Strassburger Strasse 40
1055 Berlin

Telephone: 2 82 71 96
Telex: 112 027

Interver

International Agencies and Business Arrangements GmbH

Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 20 60
Telex: 114 381 - 384

Field of Operations:
Representations and arrangements for business transactions, especially in the fields of electrical engineering, electronics and technical consumer goods

Kontakta

Foreign Trade Agencies GmbH

Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 06 31 52
Telex: 114 381 - 384

Field of Operations:
International business transactions in the fields of construction, printing machines, textile machinery and plant
Foreign Trade Agencies GmbH

Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 20 30 80, 20 30 81
Telex: 114 381 - 384

Field of Operations:
Representation and agencies in the fields of industrial plants, roller bearings and standard parts, packaging machines, essential and nonessential food machines, laboratory, measuring and weighing equipment as well as medical/pharmaceutical equipment

Textilvertretungen GmbH

Bruno-Taut-Strasse 8
1185 Berlin
Telephone: 6 81 20
Telex: 113 282, 113 283, 113 284
112 965

Field of Operations:
Representations and agencies for foreign producers and suppliers of textile raw materials, finished textiles and semi-finished textiles as well as shoes, leather and shoe accessories; textile dyes, leather dyes and chemical auxiliary materials for the textile, shoe and leather industries.

Transinter

Foreign Trade Agencies and International Cooperation GmbH

Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 06 31 24
Telex: 114 381 - 384
Management Section Machine Construction:
Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 06 32 19, 2 06 32 20,
2 06 32 04, 2 06 32 05
Telex: 114 381 - 384
Product Scope:
Mainly machinery and equipment for heavy industry, metallurgy, the chemical industry, construction materials, glass and ceramics industry, rail vehicles, cranes, construction and road construction, fittings, pumps, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, motor vehicles and accessories

Management Section Industrial Representation:
Syringenweg 21
1055 Berlin
Telephone: 4 35 70
Telex: 113 084, 112 371, 112 372
Product Scope:
Anorganic and organic chemicals, varnish, paint, plastics, crude rubber, plastics products including tires, asbestos, ores, construction materials, fertilizer, unprocessed phosphates, lumber, wood pulp, paper, carton, office supplies, metallurgical products and products of the glass and ceramics industry
Wamag GmbH

Friedrichstrasse
Internationales Handelszentrum
1086 Berlin
Telephone: 2 06 31 50
Telex: 114 381 - 384

Field of Operations:
Arranging business transactions for machine tools, woodworking machines, tools, plastics and rubber machines

11698
GS0: 2300/379
ADVANCE BID INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISES--Interested Hungarian enterprises will in the future get detailed advance information on foreign bidding competitions, to the extent that they are financed by the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Corporation. The Hungarian People's Bank has established a special "bank information" institute which makes advance information available in return for a small annual fee of 1,000 Forint. The reports are forwarded by the World Bank on the basis of a special agreement which has been signed with the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Budapest foreign trade ministry. Additional reports are to come from Hungarian missions and agencies abroad. Hungary has been a member of the World Bank for the past 18 months. During that time, Hungarian enterprises have participated in almost 200 international bidding competitions and were able to win some minor contracts. They represented a value of $8 million. /Text/ /Bonn WIRTSCHAFT OSTBLOCKS in German 21 Mar 84 p 2/ 5058

CSO: 2300/431
CAUTION, DEBATE BEFORE REVALUATION OF TRANSFER RUBLE URGED

Warsaw FINANSE in Polish No 2, Feb 84 pp 1-9

[Article by Prof Jerzy Wesolowski, staff member, Institute of Finance, Ministry of Finance: "Lessons and Prospects Concerning the Refinement of the CEMA Foreign Currency Management System"]

[Text] The problem of refining the foreign currency management system of the CEMA countries has been with us for many years. A brief review of the more important proposals made by economists, and especially Polish economists, in the professional press and in books during the late 1960's and early 1970's on this subject appears to be in order. The possibilities of implementing these proposals under the existing economic conditions will be discussed and the new problems which evolved in mutual currency-financial relations as a result of the changes occurring in the currency management systems, and which require an exchange of viewpoints, will be pointed out.

First let us recall the wide discussion in the professional press of the CEMA countries 15 years ago on the subject of refining the commodity-money relations in these countries and the making of levers out of them for the expansion of integration and the need to base integration on a strict cost-effectiveness analysis of the profitability of all endeavors.

These issues were brought up many times in such periodicals as: DĚŇGI I KREDIT, VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, KOZGAZDASAGI SZÉMLE, PENZUGYI SZÉMLE, POLITICKA EKONOMIE, FINANCE A UVER, FINANSI I KREDIT, PROBLEMY EKONOMICE, IKONOMICHESKA MÍSUL, WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, and in the Polish FINANSE, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, and GOSPODARKA PLANOWA.

The international scientific conferences, of which there were several, should also be mentioned.

Several groups of topics emerged from these discussions, namely:

1) the mechanism by which the transfer ruble and the new international money operates,

2) the national currency exchange rate as the basis of a cost-effectiveness analysis of integration together with the problem of domestic prices,
3) foreign trade prices and forms of exchange, including their effect on the currency management system of the CEMA countries,

4) the settlement of accounts rate for nontrade payments.

In addition to these topics, others raised included problems of plan coordination, specialization and co-production agreements, and other forms of a planned expansion of integration.

Without attempting to cover the entire extent of the exchange of viewpoints, it seems advisable to call attention to the more typical utterances which in some measure were reflected in further works.

The discussion on the problem of the transfer ruble as a currency for settlement of multilateral accounts was particularly lively. On the one hand it was pointed out\(^1\) that the transfer ruble as a common currency does not fulfill the basic functions of money. It is not a measure of value because contract prices are not the same as world prices. It is not a means of payment because under the existing forms of foreign trade there is no actual versatility. It is not a means of accumulation because the assets held in transfer rubles do not allow for free procurement of goods or exchange into convertible currency. Also there is a disparity between parity and the purchasing power of the transfer ruble if the prices actually paid or obtained in turnovers of CEMA countries with socialist countries are used as the basis for comparison.

On the other hand it was stated\(^2\) that the currency that was instituted jointly by CEMA countries—the transfer ruble makes it possible to make a correct and equivalent mutual settlement of accounts on obligations and amounts due, thus basically performing all of the functions of money, with full coverage by goods. It was not known how to explain, in a sufficiently convincing way it is true, why, in view of this, it is not possible to freely procure goods in return for the transfer rubles in the IBEC (International Bank for Economic Cooperation) account.

Based on criticism of the mechanism of operation of the transfer ruble, the Polish economists\(^3\) demanded at that time that a new unit of international money be instituted to settle accounts in mutual economic exchange. The mechanism of operation of this money would be based on the principle of granting credit by IBEC ex ante, i.e., recording, in advance, a specified sum in the new money in the bank accounts settled multilaterally where liberalized turnover is

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involved. The assigned sum would be secured by a guarantee list of scarce goods and the obligation that the final balance would be paid in convertible currencies or in gold.

In the case where a debt in this money would occur at the end of the year, the obtained limit for the following year would be reduced by the sum of the debt, which would constitute a pressure to repay it through export of goods. But if the debt remained during the next period, a certain amount of it would have to be covered through the sales of goods from the guarantee list, and if this is not possible, by convertible currencies or gold.

In suggesting that the new international money be instituted, the authors assumed that this would be the fastest way under the conditions existing at that time to achieve positive results. Making the national currency rates more realistic in order to use them in the settlement of international accounts requires large changes in the management system and therefore could not be immediately implemented, which naturally does not obviate the necessity for undertaking other measures at the same time.

But not everyone in Poland was enthusiastic about the new international money. Some, like St. Polaczek⁴, felt that this idea was premature and the correct procedure should be to activate mechanisms of operation of national currency exchange rates and apply these exchange rates in settling accounts among CEMA countries.

It should be mentioned that the problem of national currency exchanges rates was also widely covered in the literature. In Poland this subject was discussed primarily by St. Polaczek⁵, who believed that there was an objective necessity for the introduction of a mechanism of operation of national currency exchange rates. If these rates were instituted much better conditions would be achieved for comparing prices and costs in different countries, and it would be possible for domestic price agreements to interact. And after these agreements were settled there could be discussion about the convertibility of currencies and a truly multilateral exchange.

J. Wesolowski⁶ also called attention to the need to establish national currency exchange rates and their pricing function, stressing very firmly the importance of the cost-effective analysis which can be made in the CEMA countries only if it is based on actual national currency exchange rates.


⁵"Important Factors in the Integration of the Socialist Countries", GOSPODARKA PLANOWA, No 7, 1968.

Some economists gave first priority to the importance of the principles of establishing foreign trade prices in CEMA countries. But regardless of the method of approach to this problem, all of them seemed to agree that the foreign trade prices in effect at that time, which were established for 5-year periods, did not reflect either the costs of manufacture in CEMA countries or the prices on the international capitalist market, although officially they should have been based on those prices after correction for the influence of changes in economic conditions and the monopolistic price policies.

Thus suggestions were made on the one hand that we set up our own price base, and on the other hand that there be a greater relationship to current world prices, i.e., that we abandon the principle of establishing prices for 5-year periods in line with the 5-year plans.

There was also the full knowledge that the prices applied in exchanges in CEMA countries could not, in view of the existing alternative of exchanges with capitalist countries, deviate from these prices. Furthermore, the ability to directly compare results of production and exchange in CEMA countries with the world market must be retained.

In considering the ways in which the forms of exchange themselves can be improved, the possibility of abandoning trade agreements that are strictly contingent upon exchange and basing it to a certain degree on expanded commodity-monetary relations was brought up. This subject was raised by St. Polaczek during a discussion. He proposed that in the area of market commodities a so-called liberalized exchange be instituted, based on the possibility of a free flow of commodities between CEMA countries outside the existing foreign trade within the framework of agreements which impose quotas on turnovers. According to him, during the initial period this exchange should encompass a small percentage of turnovers (e.g., 5-10 percent), expanding gradually on the basis of specifically named commodities on special lists. Settlement of accounts for this exchange would be made in national currencies according to actual exchange rates in accordance with domestic prices using import tariffs and export subsidies.

As already mentioned, the functioning mechanism of this new international money would also be based on a yearly increase in liberalized turnovers, also called noncontingency turnovers, until all of these turnovers would be of that type. This would mean a departure from international trade agreements in favor of agreements by economic units. The greater degree of coverage of indebtedness balances in the new money of the CEMA countries would lead to its becoming convertible.

The suggestions and postulates submitted during these discussions were somewhat mirrored in the decisions of the comprehensive program to further increase and improve the cooperation and expansion of socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries, accepted at the 25th Session of CEMA held in Bucharest on 27-29 July 1971.

Although basic changes were not made in the forms of exchange and settlement of accounts based on the new international money, as the Poles suggested, work was to have begun on the following problems:

1) Commodity exchanges on which quotas were not established as a quantitative and qualitative supplement to quota exchanges. Prices on commodities in non-quota exchanges were to be fixed by the units making the exchanges, except that the settlement of accounts would be accomplished in the existing multilateral clearing in transfer rubles;

2) Common currency (transfer ruble) so that it could fulfill the basic role of money, i.e., a measure of value and a means of accumulation. It was expected, therefore, that a study would be made of conditions which would ensure the reality of the exchange rate and the gold parity of the common currency (transfer ruble). There was also to be an expansion of multilateral settlement of accounts and multilateral balancing of commodity turnovers. The problem of the convertibility of the common currency (transfer ruble) into the national currencies of the CEMA countries and the reciprocal convertibility of the national currencies was also to be considered. Although the problem of the partial convertibility of the transfer ruble into convertible currencies or gold was not covered in the comprehensive program, the interested countries discussed it;

3) National currency exchange rates in order to enlarge the role of currency-financial relations and to make it possible for the countries to determine the effectiveness of economic ties, and also the possibility of introducing a common currency and national currencies with a view to reciprocal convertibility.

Thus the countries were to establish, based upon an agreed-upon methodology, economically warranted and mutually agreed-upon exchange rates or national currency conversion coefficients to the transfer ruble and among themselves. It should be mentioned that the matter of how these exchange rates are to be applied was put forth rather vaguely. It was anticipated that studies would be made on going to settlement of accounts based on a uniform exchange rate (i.e., both for nontrade and trade payments) as differences in retail and producer prices are eliminated.

The work done in this field within the framework of the CEMA Currency-Finance Commission, in accordance with the schedule as it was approved, did not, as we know, bring about any very radical changes in the currency management system of the CEMA countries.

We regret to say that as time went on the economists said less and less on the subject of currency-finance relations. The polemics died out as more and more differences were settled within the Currency-Finance Commission, as if these agreed-upon settlement were to totally solve all of the problems.

In examining the proposals of the Polish economists in the late 1960s and early 1970s from the standpoint of the feasibility of their implementation in the present reality, consideration must be given first of all to the influence in this area of the economic situation throughout the world and in the CEMA countries and the changes in the world currency management system.
As we know, the world economic situation deteriorated, particularly recently. This was due mainly to the increase in the price of crude oil which greatly changes the costs of production. As a result, all capitalist countries had great economic difficulties.

Understandably this had a negative effect on economic relations in CEMA countries, especially in the area of foreign trade with capitalist countries. To some extent our country's economic crisis affects mutual relations in the CEMA countries.

The currency management system in the capitalist countries underwent considerable change. The universal withdrawal of these countries since 1973 from fixed exchange rates based on the parity of gold in favor of fluid rates (flexible), i.e., changing according to supply and demand, forced the CEMA countries and IBEC to quote current exchange rates of convertible currencies in their own currencies and in the transfer ruble. In the late 1970's IBEC went to a system of quoting exchange rates based on a basket of the currencies which have the largest share in the turnovers of the CEMA countries. Hence the change of the exchange rate of the transfer ruble to the dollar is the resultant (arithmetic mean) of the changes in the exchange rates of the basket currencies to the dollar.

Along with changes in the currency management system of the capitalist countries came a depreciation in these countries of their national currencies under the influence of an inflationary growth of domestic prices. This growth naturally had to affect prices in foreign trade.

Because foreign trade prices between CEMA countries are fixed on the basis of world prices, in accordance with the rules in effect, a gradual increase in these prices began. This caused a steady depreciation of the transfer ruble, particularly since prices must be fixed each year. This affects the equivalency of the settlement of credit account in the CEMA countries and the value of all funds in transfer rubles. The growth of commodity prices in transfer rubles makes it possible to repay an indebtedness with lower deliveries of commodities.

At the same time there occurs in some countries a depreciation of their own national currencies under the pressure of the growth in foreign trade prices and their own inflation. This makes it necessary to periodically change the exchange rate of the national currency.

All of this leads to a certain destabilization of conditions for exchange and cooperation in the CEMA countries.

In speaking about the problem of improving currency-finance relations in CEMA countries it must be clearly stated that the matter of making settlements of accounts in transfer rubles more multilateral is still open. It is still not possible to transfer balances from bilateral trade agreements that are strictly contingent upon a quantitative exchange, and the idea of a noncontingent exchange has been long forgotten.
The settlement of accounts in national currencies according to agreed-upon exchange rates, outside of nontrade exchange, is also an open problem. Nor are there still any final agreements as to a new method of calculating the exchange rates of mutual national currencies and the currency conversion factor in nontrade payments.

Therefore, of necessity the question arises whether it would not be possible under these conditions to again put forth the idea of a new international money with a steadily expanding noncontingent exchange.

Certainly not. The differences in the internal systems of economic management are still too great, the bilateral ties are too strong, the present coordination of plans for cooperation (co-production, specialization, exchange) is too extensive, to be able to move, under the present economic difficulties, to universal, noncontingent exchange.

Nevertheless it must be said that the entire system of functioning of the new international money, although theoretically correct, was very complex and difficult to implement, although certainly it would permit mutual exchange in CEMA countries to be based on commodity-monetary relations.

It also appears to be unrealistic under the existing situation to demand that there be instituted a partial convertibility of longer balances on the multilateral accounts in IBEC to convertible currencies, despite the fact that this would, to a large degree, discipline the execution of trade agreements.

Is it then not possible at all under existing circumstances to actually make exchanges and settlement of accounts multilateral, or, if bilateral trade agreements are maintained, make settlements of accounts really multilateral?

It seems that in the immediate future it will not really be possible to base exchanges between CEMA countries on strictly commodity-monetary relations. Naturally this does not mean that this problem cannot be considered and the conditions under which this might occur be defined.

However, it is possible, and we should concern ourselves with the possibilities of at least partially making settlements of accounts really multilateral in the system of bilateral contingency agreements. Primarily by compulsory compensation of balances from bilateral relations which exist despite the appearance of being multilateral.

But we must realize that such a partial multilateralness in settlement of accounts is incredibly difficult to implement, as world practice has proven.

Equally unrealistic in the light of today's reality are suggestions that realistic and mutually agreed-upon national currency exchange rates be introduced simultaneously by all countries. Nevertheless, the initial statements that the introduction of such exchange rates by all the CEMA countries will have the following effects are completely correct:
1) will facilitate a correct accounting of the exchange,
2) will be a real criterion for making the appropriate economic decisions,
3) will facilitate settlement of accounts directly in national currencies or indirectly through common currency.

Thus it will be possible to compare price and cost arrangements of all interested countries, which will be the basis for international division of labor between CEMA countries.

We must clearly say that coordination of plans, even using all presently possible methods and value indexes, will not replace an economic accounting based on correct currency exchange rates. It will not replace commodity-monetary relations in the function of a detailed regulator of the sizes and structure of exchange. There will always be the fear that coordination of plans may not give full consideration to the economic bases of the international division of labor, and thus cause a growth in costs of an exchange formed in this way.

Although, as we said, we do not see any possibility of simultaneous introduction, by all CEMA countries, of a mechanism of national currency exchange rates, nevertheless it is essential that the function of these exchange rates, under conditions of their variability also, should be considered, even from the theoretical standpoint.

But the basic subject of the discussion which might be helpful to practitioners, is the problem of stabilizing the value of the transfer ruble, i.e., how to counteract its depreciation. In other words, preventing the carryover of the inflationary growth of world prices to contract prices in transfer rubles. Because although the equivalent, in relation to the entire exchange, growth of contract prices will not affect the equivalency of the current exchange, it may still affect domestic prices in CEMA countries.

Naturally, one function may be a change in the exchange rate of the transfer ruble in the national currencies of the CEMA countries. But this means that the struggle with the effects of a growth in contract prices will become individualized and does not eliminate the effect of the depreciation of the transfer ruble on the overall economic relations of the CEMA countries.

As we already mentioned, this depreciation affects the real value of all medium- and long-term indebtedness and funds held by enterprises, associations and banks.

A radical counteraction to the carryover of the growth in world prices to contract prices would be an annual revaluation of the transfer ruble exchange rate in relation to convertible currencies.

The problem of revaluation is not as simple as may be assumed. Not only the method by which this revaluation must be thoroughly considered, but also its economic effects for individual countries depending on the exchanges forming within them.
The revaluation of the exchange rate of the transfer ruble in relation to convertible currencies would have to be determined in this case by the degree in drop of purchasing power of these currencies measured by the growth in world prices of commodities which are the object of exchange in CEMA countries, or the growth in prices occurring in the exchange of CEMA countries with countries with convertible currencies.

In the first case we would have a very objectivized ratio, in the second a ratio obtained from the standpoint of prices obtained in exchanges of CEMA countries. We must realize that most CEMA countries for various reasons in their exchanges with countries which have convertible currencies, obtain prices which are sometimes much lower than those appearing on the world market.

Hence the problem—on which prices should the index be based. It seems that that base should be the prices actually obtained in exchange with countries with convertible currencies, because it is they who shape the value of these currencies in the national currencies of the CEMA countries. And the expression of this value are the exchange rates. For example, we can say that the exchange rate for a dollar in zlotys is now approximately 98 zlotys, while the exchange rate of the transfer ruble is 68 zlotys, i.e., the ratio of transfer ruble to the dollar is 1.44. The difference, therefore, is substantial. It is the same in the other CEMA countries, although the average of the entire exchange should fluctuate around the IBEC exchange rate.

This would mean that some CEMA countries obtain relatively higher prices in exchange with countries with convertible currency than in exchange with CEMA countries.

Returning to the basic subject it should be said that an index of world prices would have to be maintained for those commodities which are exchanged between CEMA countries, or an index of prices obtained in exchange in CEMA countries.

But we must realize that it would not be a simple matter to maintain such an index. The CEMA countries would have to keep current statistics on mutual exchange according to accepted prices and the index which results from these prices. Then they would have to report changes in the index in relation to the base year together with the value of the exchange to CEMA or IBEC in order that an overall index of price changes could be established.

Understandably all of these calculations would be made after the fact, i.e., after the year's end, or in the best case toward the end of the year so that a revaluation of the transfer ruble can be made before contract prices for the next year are established. Thus, world prices can be converted in convertible currencies into prices in transfer rubles already at the new exchange rate.

And here a new problem arises. Revaluation of the transfer ruble would be based on what happened in the past period and would be binding on the future period, while exchange rates of convertible currencies are established under

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8 It should be noted that not all commodities appear in exchange in both areas, which will complicate the compilation of an index.
the influence of current supply and demand for currency resulting not only from the exchange of commodities but also from capital turnover.

These changes in the ratios of convertible currencies are fully reflected in the changes in their exchange rates in transfer rubles as quoted by IBEC based on the basket of principal currencies appearing in the exchange of CEMA countries, because in reality the dollar has a large share in this basket, the drop in the exchange rate of other convertible currencies to the dollar on the world market results in a comparable growth in its exchange rate in transfer rubles when the exchange rate of other currencies in transfer rubles drops. In view of the permanence of these changes in the last 2 years the exchange rate of the dollar in a transfer ruble has grown greatly, which suggests a drop in the value of the transfer ruble. But this stems from the large share of the dollar in the basket of currencies, which we have already mentioned.

Any kind of changes in this regard, e.g., the failure to take the whole year's changes in the dollar exchange rate into account, and using quotations made at the beginning of last year in the current year, blurs the picture of the actual changes occurring in the ratios of convertible currencies on the world market. This may also have a negative effect on the fixing of world prices of commodities in dollars, which on the market or stock exchanges are shaped in convertible currencies other than the dollar.

All of these problems would have to be thoroughly considered before revaluation of the transfer ruble could be used as a method of protecting the exchange in CEMA countries against the inflationary growth of contract prices.

General speaking, revaluation would mean that all world prices expressed in dollars after conversion by the new lower exchange rate for the dollar in transfer rubles would be lower by this same percentage.

Revaluation of the transfer ruble, it must be said, will only somewhat flatten out the changes in prices which occur at different rates and cause corresponding changes in the conditions of exchange (terms of trade) for the particular CEMA countries, but will not eliminate them.

How much these conditions of exchange for a particular country will change will depend on the structure of exchange and the price change index in relation to the average index of prices for the entire exchange of CEMA countries and the revaluation of the transfer ruble which results.

A discussion on these subjects, therefore, would undoubtedly furnish the material on which the practitioners could base their decision.
OFFICIALS CITE REASONS FOR LOW INTEREST IN HARD CURRENCY AUCTIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 9, 26 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Slawomir Lipinski: "Did the Mountain Give Birth to a Mouse?"]

[Text] The winner in the December hard currency auction was a company which needed $1,500 to purchase tomato seeds.

The majority of the documents referring to currency auctions, collected by the NBP [Polish National Bank] Currency Department, consists of newspaper clippings. For there is no newspaper which did not announce the first auction for buying American dollars in our history, conducted a year ago with quite a bit of pomp in the blue Bank Handlowy skyscraper, built for that matter with dollars but without an auction. In this they were happy to see the next great, and rather spectacular, sign of economic reformation. However, it rapidly became apparent that the noise was inordinately great in comparison to the factual significance and effects of the auctions.

Without Emotions

The first four were conducted experimentally in spring and autumn last year on the basis of Decree No 235/82 of the Council of Ministers and the executive order of the NBP chairman of 22 February 1983 relating to it. According to this the auctions were of a very limited nature. Only state enterprises which had no account for foreign currency deductions available were admitted to it, and the dollars purchased were intended to be allotted to the development of non-luxury market goods production or to export production directed toward the capitalist countries.

At the same time an additional rather strict financial barrier was set up. The fact is that the dollar buyers had to make a deposit in the minimum amount of three times their value in a non-interest-bearing bank account. This deposit, originating from profits to be distributed, had to be frozen for 2 years. The affair was called an auction because the dollar allotment had to be decided by objective criteria, in addition to the type and importance of the market product, namely the production value squeezed out per dollar and the amount of deposit declared: the higher the better.

The organizers of the auctions and their fans did not anticipate any emotion.
They expected a mass rush of enterprises since the foreign currency hunger was escaping from the basic barrier to increased production. At the same time the effect of the experiment, namely these four auctions, was extremely paltry. There was practically no crowd nor even competition among the initial firms. A total of 24 enterprises made bids, but some of them were not even examined since they did not meet the initial criteria. As a result, during these 2 months a total of $214,000 was sold and found their way to 10 enterprises.

An evaluation of the experiment made by NBP was dedicated mainly to finding the causes of the rather scanty interest in the auction on the part of enterprises, in comparison to the expectations. It was recognized that the financial strictions cause the most discouraging barrier. Therefore, with his ruling of 17 October 1983, the NBP president modified some principles of the auctions. The minimal size of the deposit was reduced from triple to double the value of the foreign currency purchased, and the period of freezing it was shortened from 2 years to 1 year. An essential change was permitting cooperative plants to bid as well.

It was decided that auctions would be held monthly from November 1983 to the end of 1984. At that time a final evaluation will be made to decide whether this new institution should enter economic life as a permanent practice.

However, the three auctions conducted according to the improved principles have not changed the picture of the situation. For example, of three bids made in December, only one was considered, and $1,500 were allotted to one of the experimental horticultural plants for the purchase of tomato seeds.

Therefore the basic questions arose again, i.e., whether the auctions in the form established by the NBP chairman's rulings have any sense, and why they are so thoroughly marginal in economic practice.

Let us begin with the second question. The members of the team conducting the auctions, with whom we spoke, are in agreement that the auctions are unsuccessful mainly because the enterprises constantly have relatively easy access to foreign currency. They obtain this currency from numerous sources and, obviously, without the need to bear the burdens and without the specter of sanctions for using it poorly. The conclusion is that this access must be made more difficult for them.

In this case some people accuse ROD [foreign currency deduction accounts].

At the end of 1983, 1,629 enterprises had deduction accounts (their own or collective ones). In view of the total number of enterprises recorded, this is not really so many because it is only about 25 percent of them. But if the production enterprises are considered, this percentage increases. For example, 70 percent of the production units supervised by the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry [MHiPM] benefit from the accounts.

Therefore, the majority of the enterprises were eliminated from the auctions, although (and more about this later) many of their deductions are insufficient
and they are helped in one way or another by central distributors. They are not sufficient either, because those assisted by the deductions are coproducers without their own ROD.

Right here they have begun to implement measures to hinder access to the ROD source. As early as the middle of last year the Finance Ministry published a ruling to curb the practice of demanding a return of the currency quota, advanced by many producers with respect to domestic customers. Recently the rate of deduction has been approved. In the case of MHiPM units, approval was based on the fact that 25.2 percent of the enterprises reduced the deduction rates, while 7 percent increased them. In addition there is an intention to bar enterprises from using currency from ROD for any production other than export. All of this really makes it more difficult to obtain currency. However, even using the currency from accounts by those cooperating with the lenders does not usually arouse any questions, as practice has shown. Their own money, including that earned with difficulty, seems to be different from that obtained as a grant.

Sources of Abundance

This is all the more so because their own money, or currency from ROD, constantly forms a margin. Last year they financed scarcely 9.5 percent of our imports. More than 90 percent of the foreign currency remained in the central administration. Part, central imports in the strict sense, was in the form of raw and other materials recorded in the CPR [Central Annual Plan]. The rest is formed by ministry limits, still distributed by old means and methods, largely according to old needs and criteria which usually have nothing to do with efficiency. In this case the penetrating power of enterprises and associations largely determine the granting of an allotment.

I have taken the Predom Association, one of those with small penetrating power, as an example because it focuses on market producers. Of 23 enterprises, 13 have ROD (8 have their own accounts and the 5 others have a collective account). But each of the other 10 also needs a certain amount of foreign currency to maintain production continuity. Therefore, it looks as if they should be steady auction clients. However, up to now none of them have been.

Part of their needs (the smallest, by the way) is covered by other association members with ROD at their disposal within the framework of so-called self-aid. Last year the branch ministry helped the association with the amount of $2.5 million, mainly distributed among the members without accounts, although not only them, because the majority did not have sufficient foreign exchange of their own. But this is not all. The enterprises of the association received more than $1 million from MHZ [Ministry of Foreign Trade] for exports to area I, and several hundred thousand more from the Ministry of Construction (for producers of articles necessary in finishing residences) and from Agroma (for those producing goods for the countryside).

All of this made it possible to survive last year fairly well. In the fourth quarter some association firms displayed the ability to increase production above the earlier set plans, if they found additional resources for imports.
Therefore they turned to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services [MHWIU] with a request for an allocation. That is because it is the next central source of foreign currency provision, although only for market producers. In the previous year it had approximately $90 million at its disposal, originating from the pertinent budgetary part of the Pewex profits. Two-thirds of this amount went specifically to aid market producers. More than 100 enterprises took advantage of it, not counting poultry producers who actually obtained most.

As a result there occurred such situations as, for example, the Service Agency of the Capital Domestic Trade Enterprise buying almost $26,000 in the first auction with the intention of regenerating colored television tubes, while later $150,000 were allotted for this same purpose to MHWIU.

I hear in the MHiPM Import Department that, when some company meeting the auction conditions applies with a request for dollars and there simply is no money, the auction idea is suggested to it. However, the answer then usually is that it cannot afford to freeze the amount of factory profit for distribution required. For example, if a firm wishes to buy $100,000 today, it is necessary to put almost 20 million zlotys into a non-interest-bearing account (and this was even higher in the first auctions). The high rate of inflation and the uncertainties of tomorrow are also discouraging. Even if the factory can afford it, it first wants to investigate all other sources. This investigation usually ends successfully. A final example, if you will, is a storage battery producer. It hesitated to participate in an auction, and obtained the desired sum after some efforts in the MHZ, because batteries are also anti-import.

Thus it can be seen that the system is equipped with so many sources of easy foreign currency acquisition that, on the one hand, it makes no sense to limit ROD, while on the other participation in an auction becomes an absolutely last resort for those who do not have enough influence in any ministry, and only for those who are not as anxious to develop production as simply to maintain it. The financial strictures associated with the auctions are too severe. The cream, or doing something above the plan, is not worth the outlay. It is only worthwhile when a drop in production threatens.

Among those getting dollars by means of auctions, two enterprises, so they say, intend to be permanently associated with them. A typical example is the Production-Service Plants of the Prumel Local Industry in Pruszkow. Some 60 percent of the sales value of the plant is constituted by cookware. Each one contains a piece of imported kantal wire, hardly worth 5 cents. Thus every dollar makes it possible to produce 20 pieces of cookware worth more than 20,000 zlotys. The company does not belong to the association and cannot depend on it for aid. The founding organ, in other words, the mayor of Warsaw, is not a branch ministry, however, and has no extra dollars. The Prumel director therefore addressed himself to MHWIU. They took 8 months, during which the wire supplies were almost exhausted and, after repeated requests from the enterprise, only enough to last a couple of months was granted. They did not know about the future. Therefore, the plant dedicated 6 of its 17 million in profit for distribution and bought 20,000 dollars, guaranteeing sales of cookware worth 400 million zlotys. According to the director, they can now relax calmly for 2 years.
All Without Exception

Therefore, the benefits for it, stemming from the auctions, are obvious. They assert that the most important thing is that now they no longer have to beg and stand at the door of one of the central distributors. Even if only a few companies on the national scale benefit from the auctions, his opinion is that they are worth keeping. And it is difficult not to agree with him.

However, the matter can be looked at in a different way. It we take a serious look at the NPSG [National Socioeconomic Plan] goals and also the entire anti-inflationary program, Prumel, as a producer of desirable market goods and largely anti-import goods (among others, cylinders for compact cars), should be able to obtain foreign currency much easier than many enterprises working, for example, for industry or for investment. Because of a lack of influence and of favor among the central distributors, it pays its own type of penalty in the form of a restriction on developmental possibilities. Actually the frozen funds from profit for distribution de facto curtail the development fund. It is clear that it would be more beneficial for the economy if the development funds were frozen just for non-market producers. But there are no auctions for them. They get foreign currency directly.

The chairman of the term conducting the auctions, Director Romauld Sliwka, is optimistic. He believes the auctions will be busier. Access to foreign currency is really becoming more and more difficult. Even the capabilities of some central distributors have been curtailed. MHiPM has much less cash available in the first quarter than it had a year ago. At that time they had $10 million for strictly market purposes. Now they have nothing.

However, it should be recalled here that every mechanism hampering enterprise access to foreign exchange has the strongest effect directly on market producers for various reasons. This is because they are usually more dependent on imports and because they do not have as much influence as magnates, and especially do not have a sponsor supporting them. Such branches, working in favor of metallurgy, mining, power or to supply the metallurgical industry magnates, have the money of the latter behind them. Basically the marketeers can count only on Minister Lakomiec and Pewex dollars, or on the auctions. However, up to now the auctions have been made islands in a sea of regulations; they are to an equal degree an opportunity for marketeers and at the same time a certain type of discrimination, because here the foreign exchange is not obtained, but pays off a certain loss of profit. Increasing the auction clientele in this situation could be considered as strengthening this discrimination against industries on the development of which we depend most.

Director Sliwka says: "I cannot imagine that in an economic reform it would be possible to acquire dollars other than by an auction based largely on criteria of efficiency."

He is right. But then it would be necessary to put severe restrictions on central distribution and force everyone, not only market producers, to attend these auctions. The market producers could even be given preference, such as by requiring a lower deposit from them. But at present there does not seem to be any more essential restriction of central distribution and its replacement by the above-discussed auctions.

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