ECONSTOR
Make Your Publications Visible.

A Service of

ZBW Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA) (Ed.)

Article — Digitized Version

Roumania: Cooperation with Germany

Intereconomics

Suggested Citation: Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA) (Ed.) (1973) : Roumania: Cooperation with Germany, Intereconomics, ISSN 0020-5346, Verlag Weltarchiv, Hamburg, Vol. 08, Iss. 8, pp. 233-,
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02927693

This Version is available at:
https://hdl.handle.net/10419/138872

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

WWW.ECONSTOR.EU

Mitglied der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

For the developing countries new plants and technologies are crucial prerequisites of political, economic and social advance. It is Dr Eppler's view that the capital-intensive production processes of the West lend themselves in rare instances only to use in developing countries. The latter should rather develop technologies of their own, albeit with assistance by the West, because only labour-intensive methods which require a minimum of capital can give them a real chance. This "adapted" technology had at first been deprecated as neocolonialism. It may be recorded as a positive development that these original suspicions have meanwhile largely disappeared.

After its admission to the UN the Federal Republic will have to face up to development policy issues more often. The establishment of this new technological institute must therefore be regarded as no more than a beginning. Many responsible tasks will devolve upon the Federal Republic in the numerous committees at UN headquarters.

hg.

Roumania

Cooperation with Germany

Nicolae Ceausescu was the first head of state of a communist country to pay Bonn a visit. Economic interests determined this visit in late June. The Federal Republic has been cooperating more actively than any other western country with this nation of twenty millions which has also shown political courage, as is brought out most clearly by the fact that with a 10 p.c. share in Roumania's foreign trade it ranks second among its trade partners, behind the Soviet Union; among the countries of the western world it is holding the first place. It is not likely to be forgotten in Bonn that Roumania, as the first Warsaw Pact country to do so, in 1967 established full diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic, a step which provoked harsh criticism from the socialist brothers.

The Roumanian guest was therefore a very welcome visitor, and his state visit began under most auspicious circumstances. As a socialist pioneer of the East-West détente he is a guarantor of good economic as well as political cooperation. Unlike Brezhnev on his recent visit, Ceausescu was in no position to tempt West German industrialists with supplies of natural gas and electric power, but he made up for that by offering generous terms for cooperation agreements with capitalist firms. Western enterprises may acquire shareholdings of up to 49 p.c. in "joint corporations" in Roumania. Protection for the foreign minority partner, tax preferences, generous treatment for profit transfers and prospects of cooperation in third markets are among the major points in favour of such agreements. In the circumstances Ceausescu had no difficulty to convince German firms willing to cooperate of the advantages of such cooperation, and he was able to sign the first such agreements. In future capitalist firms with know-how and capital and socialist enterprises with raw materials and cheap labour might together help to let Ceausescu's dream of a strong socialist industrial state come true on Roumanian soil.

zz.

OAU

Gloomy Forecasts

When the Organization of African Unity held its tenth meeting in Addis Ababa in May 1973, some observers were reminded of an Old Boys' reunion. Many of the attending heads of state and delegates had met on various occasions in previous years, and the subjects before the conference had not changed: support for the liberation movements in Guinea and Mozambique, settlement of inter-state boundary disputes, and measures for the reinforcement of economic independence. Acute and pressing problems were, as usual, pushed aside or relegated to the background. The aim on this tenth anniversary was more than ever to present a symbol of unity to the outside world. Hence the frontier dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia was swept under the table. Uganda's Prime Minister Idi Amin, who on other occasions is dreaded or looked at askance, won general acclaim when he preached joint militant efforts against the last white colonies. There was no break, not even for humanitarian measures, from the policy of passing in silence over major problems.

Although six million human beings, stricken by years of drought in West and Central Africa, must fear for their lives, a proposal to solve this problem which the OAU's administrative secretary general, Mr Nzo Ekangadi, had submitted was not put on the agenda. In a report on the situation he had proposed joint research programmes for the timely discovery and prevention of drought disasters, joint compilation and examination of all water reserves in Africa and establishment of regional food stores for long-term redress. It proved impossible to implement these plans, lack of money being only one of the reasons.

Against this background the verbose and repetitive demands for African unity and solidarity have a hollow ring. As elsewhere, it is evidently impossible even to start to agree on a common policy for water and food supplies. That is why pessimists believe that the OAU has still a long way to go before even its simplest plans will come to fruition.

mk.