

Protidob?rní obligace

jsou závazky, které se vyskytují u zvláštních obchodních operací. Nazývají se též protidob?ry, countertrade, Gegengeschäfte. P?i nich se vývozce zavazuje, že u ur?itých podmínek odebere zboží od zahrani?ního dovozce ?i jím nominovaných subjekt?. Protidob?rní obligace se stávají p?edm?tem dalších obchod? v?etn? switch? a reexport?. Za ur?itých podmínek se zboží postupuje dalším kupc?m. K realizaci slouží disaíza. Anglický text p?iblížuje situaci v ?eskoslovensku v roce 1990 v této oblasti. Definite p?evzata z publikace !Terminologie zvláštních obchodních operací!.

THE ROLE OF COUNTERTRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Synopsis

Ivan Leis

Czechoslovakia's economy and foreign trade has changed since the essential political changes in November 1989. On the background of basic changes in the world and in Europe, Czechoslovakia started performing economic changes and entered into a transition period in 1990. The complicated economic process is trying to put the country back to normal from the state oriented economy to the market economy. However, it would be too premature to state that the country is back among states with functioning economy. Therefore the role of countertrade will still play a significant role in the economy of Czechoslovakia, at least in the same way as before. This will happen even despite the fact of its opening to the world's economy.

History of countertrade in Czechoslovakia has got a long tradition. Countertrade started shortly after World War II because of disruption of the world economy and culminated in the fifties and sixties because of development caused by the Cold War and basic changes of the economy from the market one to the central planned economy. The countertrade was necessary to help the ill economy to overcome troubles caused by deformations between territorial and commodity plans. The countertrade activities assisted the economy as a means of balancing trade between Czechoslovakia and other countries, especially in the frame of government clearing and barter agreements. Later on, it helped to bring most wanted foreign exchange into the country. In the eighties countertrade transactions were performed to defreeze huge active balances in quite a few countries.

Countertrade on the level of companies helped to overcome shortage of foreign exchange for import of various kinds of goods for which the company had no money.

One could monitor various forms of countertrade throughout long period of years of so called socialist economy either in a single form, but mostly in combinations of all countertrade activities such as compensation trade, switch trade, reexports, counter purchase, business and industrial cooperation and buy-back, offset transactions, commodity exchange, transactions in the frame of government and company barter and government clearing agreements etc.

Countertrade in Czechoslovakia is not, however, a question of the past in the light of new, progressive changes of the economy. Present countertrade activities are based on old tradition and new circumstances, but they are still here and are going on.

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The significance of countertrade is still great especially in the transition period of economy on both the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels. Still many problems of economy are to be solved, still many companies want to sell their goods or to buy goods for their needs. Free trade is still far away even if limited (so called internal convertibility of Czechoslovak crown has been introduced since 1991/1/1). Countertrade activities, however, continue to be performed by more subjects than before and under different circumstances, circumstances of plural economic society allowing competition.

Business of countertrade is also - as the whole economy - in transition period, but it is still playing an important role and has a economic basis. Even if we see it from different angles, we cannot declare countertrade to be negligible or to disappear from the scene of Czechoslovak economy.

PRACOV, 4910

