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DEVELOPMENT SPECTRUM

German Aid Performance: In 1971 the Federal Republic's total net contributions to development aid have risen by 22.6 p.c. to DM 6.69 bn as compared with the preceding year. Their share in GNP amounted to 0.88 p.c. (1970: 0.80 p.c.). Total public contributions increased by 16.8 p.c. from DM 2.69 bn in 1970 to DM 3.14 bn in 1971. Public development aid registered an increase by 16.4 p.c. (from DM 2.2 bn to DM 2.56 bn). Their share in GNP rose to 0.34 p.c. (1970: 0.32 p.c.). Other public contributions climbed by 18.5 p.c. to DM 573 mn (0.07 p.c. of GNP).

In the year reported on, the Federal Republic has met the recommendations of the OECD Development Aid Committee given in 1969 with average credit conditions of 2.44 p.c. interest rate, 29.9 years period to run and 8.9 years of grace. The share of its capital aid tied to deliveries declined to 23.6 p.c. (1970: 25.9 p.c. calculated on the basis of concluded loan contracts including conversions). In spite of its growing share not tied to deliveries the volume of German exports to LDCs has risen from DM 14.902 bn to DM 16.346 bn in 1971, i.e. by about 9.7 p.c.

The contributions of private business increased from DM 2.77 bn to DM 3.55 as compared with the previous year. Their share in GNP amounted to 0.42 p.c. This increase is particularly based on a high growth rate of guaranteed export credits from DM 685 mn to DM 1.439 bn. Private development aid (donations of private organisations from their own resources) registered an increase by 32.9 p.c. from DM 285 mn to DM 378 mn (0.05 p.c. of GNP). The volume of disbursements of

bilateral capital aid with DM 1.11 bn (net value DM 819 mn) could be slightly raised in 1971.

Seminary for Skilled Labour and Executive Employees: For the first time Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft arranged a seminary for skilled labour and executive employees in the field of town and regional planning. The ten participants came from the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea and Turkey. The programme was worked out and carried through by the staff of the Institute for Town Planning, Settlements and Construction Techniques of the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm-University at Bonn.

The theoretical part of the seminary imparted to the participants a survey of the objectives, tasks and problems of national, regional and municipal planning. The factors to be observed during the individual planning stages were pointed out and problems together with their solutions were shown by means of concrete case studies and local inspections. During the

discussions comparisons were made with the tasks that have to be mastered by the participants of the seminary in their homecountries.

Besides excursions, lasting one week each, were made which were to illustrate with examples the restructuring of the Ruhr-area, environment protection measures, economic operations, infrastructure and conglomeration problems. This way the fundamentals of methods, limitations and possibilities of town- and regional planning as delivered in the seminary were emphasised.

Postal Training: Fifty skilled workers and executive employees from 15 LDCs in Africa and Latin America, on invitation of the Federal Government, have started a course of 1½ years duration with the German Federal Postal Administration. During this course they will have the opportunity of informing themselves about organisational problems connected with postal matters and telecommunications. They thus have a chance to examine to what extent opera-

The Federal Republic's Net Contributions to LDCs 1950-1970

Period	Total DM mn	Including				Including			
		Public DM mn	Share in p.c.	Private DM mn	Share in p.c.	Bi-lateral DM mn	Share in p.c.	Multi-lateral DM mn	Share in p.c.
1950-1959	12,059.5	5,602.2	233	6,457.3	267	9,660.5	401	2,399.0	99
1960	2,636.3	1,477.8	56	1,160.5	44	2,199.6	83	436.7	17
1961	3,368.4	2,472.6	73	915.8	27	2,256.2	67	1,132.2	33
1962	2,437.4	1,865.4	77	572.0	23	2,029.9	83	407.5	17
1963	2,482.8	1,739.2	70	743.6	30	2,336.2	94	146.6	6
1964	2,825.7	1,691.5	60	1,134.2	40	2,558.4	91	267.3	9
1965	2,938.6	1,884.1	64	1,054.5	36	2,481.6	84	457.0	16
1966	3,153.9	1,943.5	62	1,210.4	38	3,032.6	96	121.3	4
1967	4,581.6	2,187.4	48	2,394.2	52	4,337.0	95	244.6	5
1968	6,653.7	2,380.6	36	4,273.1	64	5,036.4	76	1,617.3	24
1969	7,951.0	2,068.2	26	5,882.8	74	6,299.9	79	1,651.1	21
1970	5,453.1	2,686.2	49	2,766.9	51	4,533.2	83	919.9	17
1971	6,685.8	3,136.2	47	3,549.6	53	5,497.3	82	1,188.5	18
1950-1971	63,249.8	31,134.9	49	32,114.9	51	52,256.8	83	10,991.0	17

tional procedures and the organisation of the Federal Postal Administration might be suited for their homecountries. Moreover, the training of these visitors from LDCs will improve their cooperation with the German postal consultants working in these countries for many years already.

Tourism Promotion in Tunisia: Germany has provided capital aid to the tune of DM 40 mn as contribution to a tourism project in Tunisia, which will be financed together with the World Bank and IDA. The first project of German capital aid to be financed in this form together with the World Bank Group is earmarked for the improvement of infrastructures in the six most important tourism zones in Tunisia. In detail it comprises measures for road construction, water and power supply, high-water protection, waste water removal and telecommunications.

The German capital aid contribution is to promote above all the tourism centres of Djerba and Zarsis. This promotion is of considerable importance since tourism is the country's biggest foreign exchange earner. From 1965 to 1971 the number of foreign visitors has increased by annually 23 p.c. on average, the number of overnight stops by 33 p.c. yearly. Foreign exchange proceeds from tourism to the amount of DM 470 mn are expected for 1972.

Cooperation with UNESCO: Dr Erhard Eppler, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, stated as head of the German delegation at the 17th General Conference of UNESCO in Paris in October 1972 that the Federal Government will do everything in its power in order to promote the organisation's work. According to Dr Eppler UNESCO is

making a considerable contribution to peace and social justice in the world. For, the promotion of education and training, science, culture and information services is contributing to the conveyance of more knowledge to people, to the reduction of apathy and fatalism and to peace.

Referring to the results of UNCTAD III at Santiago de Chile and the UN-Conference on Environment Protection at Stockholm, Dr Eppler pointed out how important the LDCs' own efforts are and which importance is to be attached in future to the endeavours at mobilising the masses of the Third World. But how could this mobilisation be achieved if not by education, scientific and cultural progress? For this reason, according to Dr Eppler, UNESCO faces its most serious test.

German-Chinese Trade: Representatives of Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG (German Trade Fair and Exhibition Company), Hanover, are anxious to arouse Peking's interest in the Hanover Trade Fair. They endeavoured to obtain an invitation to the famous Canton Trade Fair. There the trade-fair experts from Hanover invited a Chinese trade delegation, promising, if Peking should be interested, to offer China a representation in the "International Centre" of the Hanover Trade Fair. The Chinese can choose any form of participation they want. These efforts are to make allowance for China's growing importance as a trade partner.

At present China's share in the Federal Republic's total foreign trade turnover is only 0.3 p.c. In the first half of 1972 it held the 42nd place in imports and the 36th position in exports among the Federal Republic's trade partners. But in the first six months of 1972 the

turnover in goods trade rose by a total of 5.4 p.c. to DM 339 mn as compared with the previous year's corresponding period. While imports of Chinese origin increased by 12.6 p.c. to DM 163 mn, exports to China rose only slightly by 1 p.c. to DM 236 mn.

Conversion Negotiations with Pakistan and Ghana: In order to contribute to the easing of Pakistan's and Ghana's debt problems, the Federal Government together with other countries has agreed to participate in extensive conversion measures in favour of these countries. In May 1972 at the Paris Conference of the Pakistan Consortium the conversion of a total of \$ 234 mn was decided on. Of this sum total DM 196 mn (about \$ 60 mn) fall to the share of the Federal Republic of Germany. Recently a German delegation travelled to Pakistan in order to fix the modalities of this conversion.

The sum total at present to be converted in the case of Ghana amounts to \$ 290 mn, of which sum \$ 220 mn fall to the share of IMF-creditor countries and the rest to the eastern socialist nations. Early in October at the London Conference an agreement was reached to introduce a comprehensive long-term conversion of Ghana's foreign indebtedness in favourable conditions. The sum to be converted by the Federal Republic is more than \$ 50 mn. It comprises a medium-term government guaranteed supplier's credit with a period to run of up to 12 years, which was contracted before February 24, 1966, and matured from July 1, 1972, on.

Compiled by the Department on Development Policies of the Hamburg Institute of International Economics.