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Government agreements on German financial aid to India

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been reached on improved property formation through an expansion of savings encouragement. Small incomes are favoured most, while with growing income the benefit decreases gradually. This saving promotion programme concentrates above all on building loan agreements and agreements for saving by specified instalments. Moreover, for 1969 the introduction of a new long-term form of saving—the Federal Savings Certificate—is provided for. The expenses of this promotion measure are to be borne by the Treasury.

Government Agreements on German Financial Aid to India

given by the Federal Government within the India-Consortium—of a total of DM 250 mn as aid for the Indian financial planning year 1968/69. They are particularly providing for a goods credit for urgent civilian imports including fertiliser imports from the Federal Republic, which are to support the Indian Government in its policy of import liberalisation and higher foodstuffs production. Furthermore, the Federal Government intends to grant loans to development banks, earmarked for the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises, and credits for the financing of projects. For the first time Western Germany participates, within the framework of the total aid of DM 250 mn, in the debt-service aid measures of the World Bank's India-Consortium. This it does by granting DM 110 mn through the postponement of payable redemptions, interest facilities and untied aid in products. The agreements are to be signed at New Delhi.

Federal Republic Advanced to Second Place in Development Aid

of OECD, that annually calculates the development aid contributions of its 16 member states in their proportion to their national income. The members are Canada, the USA, Japan, Australia, Scandinavia, and the West European nations. In 1967 Western Germany paid 1.25 per cent of its national income (DM 4,600 mn) to countries of the third world. France ranks first with 1.64 per cent.

In 1966 Western Germany still lagged behind France, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Britain, and Portugal, although it ranked before countries such as the USA, Australia, Japan, and Canada. From 1966 to 1967 the German contributions were raised from 0.81 to 1.25 per cent of the national income. This high increase is to be attributed above all to the private sector, including export credits with a term of more than one year insured with HERMES. In absolute terms the Federal Republic's contributions hitherto ranked

fourth behind the USA, France and Britain. In 1967 Western Germany advanced to the third place and with its net contributions (aids less return flows) it surpasses Britain's performance by about DM 720 mn for the first time.

From 1950 to 1967, Western Germany contributed a total of no less than DM 36,200 mn to development aid, of which sum total DM 20,900 mn came from public funds and DM 15,300 mn from private sources.

German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin with New Accents in 1968

major standard performances of Berlin's exhibition programme, is organised under the device "Quality through Research and Development". Under the chosen motto science and industry will show the results of their cooperation.

The following industrial groups will display their products: motor vehicles, electronics, radio and TV, chemical works, plastics processing industries, iron and steel, copper industry, optics and fine mechanics, mechanical engineering and apparatus construction, machine tool manufacture, wood processing, and the packing industry. For the first time the number of exhibitors will be higher than 1,000. International participation in the German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin will be as numerous as ever.

Connected with the Industrial Exhibition will be again the import exhibition "Partners of Progress", which displays goods from more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Again More Than One Million Foreign Labourers in Western Germany

According to this survey the number of foreign persons employed in Western Germany rose by 64,400 to 1,014,900 in the 2nd quarter of 1968. However, in spite of this further increase in foreign labour the number of foreigners working in Germany at present is still by 8,900 lower than a year ago.

Among the 1,014,900 foreign persons employed in the Federal Republic at the end of June, 1968, there were 287,500 Italians, 139,400 Turks, 136,200 Greeks, 111,900 Spaniards, 99,800 Yugoslavs, and 18,700 Portuguese. The number of Italians, Turks, Yugoslavs and Portuguese was already above, that of Greeks and Spaniards, however, below the preceding year's corresponding figure. Almost one third of all foreign labourers working at present in Western Germany are females.

After an interval in the past year, the 18th German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin, lasting from September 27 to October 6, 1968, will have another tenor this time. This exhibition, belonging to the

major standard performances of Berlin's exhibition programme, is organised under the device "Quality through Research and Development". Under the chosen motto science and industry will show the results of their cooperation.

The following industrial groups will display their products: motor vehicles, electronics, radio and TV, chemical works, plastics processing industries, iron and steel, copper industry, optics and fine mechanics, mechanical engineering and apparatus construction, machine tool manufacture, wood processing, and the packing industry. For the first time the number of exhibitors will be higher than 1,000. International participation in the German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin will be as numerous as ever.

Connected with the Industrial Exhibition will be again the import exhibition "Partners of Progress", which displays goods from more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In the Federal Republic more than 1 mn foreign labourers are employed. This figure is revealed by the newest survey of the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance.

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