Federal Republic advanced to second place in development aid
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

On July 10, 1968, government agreements on German financial aid to India have been initialled in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs at Bonn. The agreements reify the promise—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

The following industrial groups will display their products: motor vehicles, electronics, radio and TV, chemical works, plastic 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.

German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin with New Accents in 1968

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

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. 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.