

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

Article — Digitized Version

Development spectrum

Intereconomics

Suggested Citation: Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA) (Ed.) (1973) :
Development spectrum, Intereconomics, ISSN 0020-5346, Verlag Weltarchiv, Hamburg, Vol. 08, Iss.
9, pp. 274-275,
<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02927726>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/138892>

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.

DEVELOPMENT SPECTRUM

DAC-Countries' Development

Aid: Total contributions of the 16 development aid donor countries within OECD (DAC-countries) which provide about 95 p.c. of international development aid, amounted to US \$ 19.4 bn in 1972. With that the nominal value of these contributions increased by 7 p.c. against the preceding year.

However, taking constant currency parities and prices as a basis the contributions dropped by 3 p.c. The share of development aid in the GNP of the donor countries declined from 0.82 p.c. to 0.77 p.c., one of the lowest quotas since 1960.

The Federal Republic of Germany, which in 1972 contributed US \$ 1.71 (1.91) bn, dropped from the third place on the ranking list to the fourth place behind the USA, Japan and France. With a quota of 0.67 p.c. of GNP for total contributions and of 0.31 p.c. for public aid it lies now in both respects below the average values of all

DAC-countries. With that the 1 p.c. target for total contributions is still a good way off.

Trainees from LDCs in the

Federal Republic: A considerable part of German development aid for the Third World consists in the promotion of education and training. According to information published by the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance there are now about 21,000 trainees from 90 LDCs in the Federal Republic. Among the total of about 43,000 people to be educated in the Federal Republic, these trainees are the biggest group besides university students (17,000) and technical students.

Their majority, i.e. 50.9 p.c. come above all from Turkey and Greece, which are anyway supplying a large number of "guest-workers". Asia sends 26.9 p.c., Africa 17.4 p.c. and Latin America 4.8 p.c. More than 40 p.c. of the trainees are working in the metal-producing and using in-

dustries. The large number of trainees in the services sector, almost 30 p.c., is also striking. At present an inter-ministerial committee under the leadership of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation is working on an "overall concept of the training of foreigners in the Federal Republic". This will generally regulate information, entry, place of work, financial security, consulting, professional integration and return of all trainees and other students to their homelands.

UNIDO-Conference in Berlin:

The fourth meeting of financing institutes for industrial development, which was arranged by "United Nations Industrial Development Organisation" (UNIDO) together with Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungsländer (German Foundation for Developing Countries) and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) took place in West Berlin from July 4 to 11. With representatives of about 130 financing institutes from 63 countries the participation in the West Berlin meeting exceeded last year's one in Ottawa by 46 p.c. With this new method UNIDO is trying to strengthen contacts and cooperation between institutes financing industrial developments, in order to promote the flow of knowledge and capital into the LDCs' industries.

According to the president of the conference, Dr Engel, about 1,000 confidential business talks with relevant partners representing industrial enterprises have taken place since the beginning of the meeting on July 4, and he believes that there have been even 500 further talks. Without doubt these contacts proved to be time and money saving devices.

Development Aid of the DAC-Countries *

Country	Public Aid (in mn \$)		In p.c. of GNP		Total Aid (in mn \$)		In p.c. of GNP	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Australia	202	272	0.53	0.61	530	425	1.38	0.96
Austria	12	19	0.07	0.09	93	112	0.56	0.54
Belgium	146	193	0.50	0.55	317	391	1.09	1.12
Canada	340	463	0.37	0.44	752	986	0.82	0.95
Denmark	74	96	0.43	0.45	138	120	0.79	0.57
France	1,075	1,321	0.66	0.67	1,624	2,073	1.00	1.06
Germany	734	808	0.34	0.31	1,915	1,714	0.83	0.67
Italy	183	104	0.18	0.09	871	539	0.86	0.46
Japan	511	611	0.23	0.21	2,141	2,725	0.95	0.93
Netherlands	216	310	0.58	0.67	605	653	1.63	1.42
Norway	42	63	0.33	0.41	65	56	0.60	0.37
Portugal	99	115	1.42	1.51	147	163	2.11	2.15
Sweden	159	198	0.44	0.48	244	272	0.67	0.66
Switzerland	28	64	0.11	0.21	245	173	0.97	0.58
UK	562	609	0.41	0.40	1,569	1,696	1.15	1.11
USA	324	3,349	0.32	0.29	6,867	7,354	0.65	0.64
All DAC-countries	7,708	8,593	0.35	0.34	18,123	19,451	0.82	0.77

* Net contributions after capital repayments. Rounded off figures. Including the contributions of charitable organisations.

The Director of the Department for Industrial Policy and Programming, Francois Le Guay stated that the UNIDO programme for cooperation with development banks is becoming increasingly a concern of the participants themselves. Apart from preparations of bilateral contacts a number of participators asked for discussions of fundamental problems of general interest, as e.g. the selection of an adjusted technology for LDCs. It is intended to deal with this question next year.

Capital Aid for the Soudan: A capital aid agreement on DM 60 mn was signed in Chartum in July. The credit corresponds with the special conditions, which the Federal Republic grants the 25 poorest developing countries, the so-called least developed countries. The credit has a period to run of 50 years, yields 0.75 p.c. interest and 10 years are without redemption. DM 50 mn are earmarked for aid in goods, DM 10 mn for the extension of the Soudanese state railways.

In the field of technical aid further cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soudan has been agreed on in the sectors of traffic and transport, agriculture and power production. Moreover, German experts are to investigate projects of public services, of a veterinary system, of telecommunications and of the TV station at Omdurman set up by the Federal Republic years ago.

French-German-Meeting: The French-German Committee for Problems of LDCs met for its 22nd consultation in the castle of Gymnich on July 11, 1973. This Committee was founded in consequence of the French-German treaty of January 22, 1963. The German delegation was headed by Ministerialdirektor Dr Peter Hermes, the head of

the Foreign Office Department for Foreign Trade Policy, Development Policy and European Economic Cooperation. The French delegation was led by Ambassador de la Barre de Nanteuil, the director of the Department for Economic Cooperation in the French Foreign Ministry.

This meeting was part of the consultations, that take place in regular intervals alternatively in Bonn and Paris. It enabled an exchange of opinions on the two Governments' policies vis-à-vis the LDCs and on individual development projects. Agreement has been reached that the next meeting will take place in Paris during the second half of 1973.

Power Plant in Pakistan: The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation declared the project "Expansion of the Power Plant Quetta" to be deserving of promotion and earmarked DM 22 mn for the financing of its foreign exchange requirements. The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), which is in charge of this project, decided — on the basis of the prognosticated higher demand — to unite the originally planned 2 units of 7.5 megawatt each into one block of 15 megawatt.

Technical data, as e.g. earthquakes, temperature fluctuations, etc., have been taken into consideration in the planning process. The water supply of the power plant has priority over agricultural irrigation projects. In order to keep costs as low as possible, supplies and performances financed through capital aid credits are to be offered internationally for public tender. If time is wanting a limited international offer for public tender is possible. As regards the placing of orders, the carrying out of the project, the putting into operation and the acceptance by Pakistan

authorities, WAPDA will be under an obligation to engage an independent and qualified German consulting office.

Agrarian Film Competition (IAW): From January 21 to 26, 1974, the 8th International Agrarian Film Competition will take place within the framework of "Internationale Grüne Woche Berlin". The purpose of this event is the promotion of the quality of agricultural films by means of an international comparison and a review of the relevant film and TV activities. It furthermore will serve consultation and information purposes and the intensification of international cooperation. This competition will be arranged by the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn, and the Senator of Economics, Berlin.

Those movie and TV films will be admitted, whose particular subjects deal with agriculture (farming, gardening, vine-culture, fishery, forestry, wood-working and wood-processing industries, rural housekeeping), food (food, food and feeding-stuffs industry, food science and research, consultation on food) and environment (natural environment, technological and sociological environment). Regular features and advertising films for individual firms and brands are excluded from this competition.

Films of participating nations and international or supranational functional and vocational organisations, respectively, have to be registered with "Geschäftsstelle Internationaler Agrarfilm-Wettbewerb Berlin", 1 Berlin 15, Bundesallee 216-218. On request this office is also supplying guidelines for this competition.

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