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DEVELOPMENT SPECTRUM

Increase of German Agricultural Aid: According to an information note forwarded to the Bundestag's Committee for Economic Cooperation April 23, 1975, the Federal Government's development policy planning provides for an increase of German agricultural aid from DM 887 mn in 1974 to DM 1.02 bn in the current year. Of this sum total DM 743 mn are earmarked for bilateral projects and DM 280 mn for multilateral aid. As compared to 1972 the financial expenditure on German agricultural aid will more than double.

The information note also states that German agrarian aid has undergone a change in the past years. The emphasis is not anymore on large consultation and information projects supposed to transfer complete know-how systems to LDCs, but on the integrated development of rural regions. This development, apart from agricultural production, comprises also preceding and follow-up sections as well as the material and social infrastructure.

Between 1950 and 1973 altogether DM 630 mn of technical aid, DM 1.15 bn of capital aid and DM 284 mn of capital goods aid have been granted in the agricultural sector.

Attractive Investment Chances in West Africa: Headed by Dr Manfred Lohmann a delegation of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit: DEG (Association for Economic Cooperation: Development Association) visited West Africa for several weeks. According to a DEG-information published on April 3, 1975, the delegation came to the conclusion that these countries offer attractive chances to German investors because of the pronouncedly liberal investment climate, the dynamic economic development, the abundantly available natural

resources and the growing market potential in Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Senegal. For this reason DEG will engage itself in more projects than hitherto in these countries.

According to DEG leading representatives of these countries will visit the Federal Republic this year in order to inform the German economy about Nigeria, Senegal and Ivory Coast as favourable production locations. Owing to its mineral oil deposits Nigeria disposes of substantial financial resources and thus is a country with important market chances for German enterprises. Above all the ancillary industries for automobile construction are supposed to have good chances.

Venezuelan Engineers Trained in the Federal Republic: The Government of Venezuela has asked Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft (CDG) to plan and carry through training programmes for engineers. Venezuela will completely finance the programme, i.e. air transport, language training and costs accruing for the personnel in Germany. CDG will have the social and cultural care of the stipendiaries. In May the first group of 40 graduates will arrive in the Federal Republic. Since 1974 already Venezuela makes efforts to arrange scholarships abroad.

Costa Rica, Mexico, Cuba, the USA, the West European industrialised states, among them the Federal Republic, as well as a number of East European countries declared their readiness for cooperation. Corresponding contractual arrangements will soon be concluded. To begin with they provide for training 200 Venezuelan persons with higher school certificate examination to become graduated engineers. From vocational aspects the emphasis is on the iron and steel industries, the chemical industry, mechanical engineering,

agricultural techniques and the operation of ships.

The nationalisation of the steel industry, the intended nationalisation of mineral oil production and the whole technical development of the country depend on the condition that soon a sufficient number of native engineers and technicians will be available.

359 GTZ-Projects in 80 Countries: In 80 Third World countries Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit: GTZ (German Association for Technical Cooperation) carries through projects of technical cooperation for the Federal Government. In these 359 projects, which are also supported by delegating personnel to them, 1,354 fellow workers of GTZ are employed. The vocational coordination and the taking care of the personnel are the task of the GTZ central office in the Federal Republic.

The regional distribution of activities is concentrated on Africa. This continent, with 176 projects in 33 countries, is heading the list before Latin America with 23 receiving countries. Asia follows with 101 projects in 21 countries, where the projects are concentrated in Thailand (12), Afghanistan (11) and Indonesia (10). In the European area Malta, Spain and Turkey are supported within the framework of technical aid.

The Federal Republic's Contribution to UNESCO: In terms of its contribution to UNESCO the Federal Republic of Germany holds the fourth rank after Japan. The first rank is held by the USA, followed by the USSR. The individual member countries' quotas have been fixed according to their GNPs. They are contributing the following percentages to the total budget of UNESCO:

USA: 25 p.c.; Soviet Union: 15.02 p.c.; Japan: 7.09 p.c.; Federal Republic of Germany: 7.04 p.c.; France: 5.81 p.c.; PR China 5.46 p.c.; Great Britain: 5.27 p.c.; Italy: 3.57 p.c.; Canada: 3.15 p.c.; Australia: 1.43 p.c.; Sweden: 1.29 p.c.; Poland: 1.25 p.c.; Netherlands: 1.23 p.c.; GDR: 1.21 p.c.; India: 1.19 p.c.; Belgium: 1.04 p.c.

All remaining countries pay less than 1 p.c. of the UNESCO-budget. Thus the mentioned 16 of the total of 135 member states raise with 56.5 p.c. more than half of the regular budget for the next two years. The fact that the oil exporting countries — like all other developing countries apart from India — pay less than 1 p.c., results from the time-lag with which the individual countries' quotas are adjusted to changes in their economic power.

More Germans in the Service of FAO: In 1974, 42 Associate Experts were hired by the FAO (1973: 34). At the end of 1974, 71 German Associate Experts were working for this organisation. Since the FAO started its work with these experts in 1959, 223 Associate Experts were sent from Germany.

Of the recently recruited collaborators of the FAO, 14 are political or managerial economists, sociologists or political scientists. 8 of the new collaborators are agricultural or horticultural engineers. All others are jurisconsults, administrative experts, veterinary surgeons, engineers, or experts in the field of forestry and timber-trade.

While most of the new Associate Experts fulfil their service in the FAO head-office in Rome, 11 of them go to Africa, 9 to Latin America, and 8 to Asia.

Activities in Africa are concentrated on the Sahel-Zone which has been hit particularly severely by drought and famine.

Three of the consultants work in Ethiopia, another three in Upper Volta, and one in Dahomey.

The Federal Republic's Technical Aid in West Sumatra: In the framework of the Agricultural Development Aid Project-ADP which has been carried through in German-Indonesian cooperation in West Sumatra since 1968, the Central Agency for Food and Agriculture (Zentralstelle für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft — ZEL) of the German Foundation for International Development (Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung — DSE) is directed to contribute to the success of the agricultural aid project by imparting expert knowledge to indigenous multipliers. All finished, current, and planned programmes of the ZEL are in accordance with the objectives of the Indonesian Government's five-year-plan. They concentrate *inter alia* on the following issues:

Improvement of vegetable production: Use of pesticides and modern methods of vegetable cultivation in connection with the marketing of farm products.

Basic and advanced training in animal production: registration of data for purposes of efficiency control, consultation in cattle-breeding and fattening as well as in veterinary science.

Extension of professional knowledge in forestry and timber-trade as well as for the enlargement of an efficient consulting system.

In the framework of technical aid by ZEL there is also scope for third-country-programmes, which are mainly concerned with improving the cultivation and processing of natural rubber as well as with measures in the field of forestry. The training programmes are carried through in cooperation with a variety of agencies in the Federal Republic and its neighbour countries.

Capital Aid to Egypt: Promises of aid in the form of goods deliveries, project aid, a substantial expansion of cooperation in the field of research as well as support to project studies in the framework of the development plan are the major issues of the agreements which were signed on the second session of the German-Egyptian Government Commission for Development and Reconstruction which took place between April 12 and 16, 1975 in Cairo.

The goods deliveries amount to a total of DM 155 mn for 1975 and 1976. To the agreement a catalogue of goods is annexed which, similar to 1974, leaves Egypt a far-reaching choice. The project aid for the year 1975 comprehends a sum of DM 90 mn of which DM 40 mn are to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the construction of the Embaba water-works and the extension of the water-distributing-network in the city of Cairo. Another DM 15 mn are earmarked for the erection of a prototype brick-yard where raw materials from the Egyptian desert are to be used for the first time. DM 15 mn are available for the construction of a transformer plant for the Central Cairo electricity works. Finally DM 15 mn are earmarked for an agrarian-industrial project in connection with cattle-breeding as a supplement to the Nahda project which is financed out of the Federal Republic's technical aid. The remaining DM 5 mn are kept as a reserve. Like in the past years, the project aid may be spent internationally. Egypt has indicated, however, that German deliveries are intended for all projects.

Compiled by the Department on Development Policies of HWWA-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung-Hamburg.