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DEVELOPMENT SPECTRUM

German Trade with LDCs: The Federal Republic's imports from less developed countries (LDCs) reached almost DM 20 bn in 1972. During the same period German goods valued at DM 17 bn were exported to LDCs. During the 11 years since 1962 the LDCs thus achieved annual

surpluses of DM 2–3 bn in the exchange of goods with the Federal Republic.

The Central and South American LDCs registered the largest sales increases. Imports from this region have risen by about 8 p.c. from DM 5.1 bn to DM

5.5 bn. In 1972 the Asian LDCs could increase their exports to the Federal Republic by about 3 p.c. from DM 7.1 bn to DM 7.3 bn vis-à-vis the previous year.

German trade with African LDCs declined for the first time in 1972. The reduction of imports from African developing countries amounted to 4.2 p.c. (1971: DM 6.9 bn, 1972: DM 6.6 bn), and the decline in exports to these countries was 2.9 p.c. (1971: DM 4.1 bn, 1972: DM 4.0 bn). Exceptions to this trend were Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, which in exports as well as in imports increased their exchange of goods with the Federal Republic. Other African nations registered differing results in imports and exports.

Altogether the LDCs' share in the Federal Republic's total imports dropped from 22.2 p.c. in 1960 to 15.3 p.c. in 1972. A similar trend is to be noticed in the developing countries' trade transactions with all Western industrial countries.

Ten Years of Counterpart Training: Zentralstelle für gewerbliche Berufsförderung (ZGB) of the Deutsche Stiftung für internationale Entwicklung (Central Agency for Vocational Promotion of German Foundation for International Development) in Mannheim celebrated its 10th anniversary. Since its foundation in 1963 it has improved the training of more than 1,200 counterparts in the Federal Republic, enabling them to become technical teachers. For this purpose the Central Agency's branch offices in the Federal Lands Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Hamburg, Hesse and Northrhine-Westfalia, but also the Goethe-Institute and devel-

Table 1
The Federal Republic's Trade with LDCs
(in DM bn)

Year	Imports	Exports	Import Surplus
1962	10.2	8.2	2.0
1963	10.6	8.4	2.2
1964	12.0	9.2	2.8
1965	13.5	10.3	3.2
1966	14.1	11.2	2.9
1967	13.7	11.7	2.0
1968	15.6	12.9	2.7
1969	17.0	14.0	3.0
1970	17.7	14.9	2.8
1971	19.1	16.3	2.8
1972	19.6	17.0	2.6

Table 2
The Federal Republic's Trade with Selected LDCs
(in DM mn)

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Brazil	1,112	1,439	1,456	1,849
Argentina	630	860	763	791
Chile	697	548	319	263
Columbia	393	408	289	260
Libya	2,331	2,122	208	356
Nigeria	888	923	492	494
Algeria	966	910	432	712
Ivory Coast	300	349	89	100
Iran	1,150	1,194	1,279	1,330
Israel	347	369	727	751
Philippines	278	327	266	181
India	257	286	645	739

Table 3
The Federal Republic's Imports from LDCs within Total Imports
(in DM bn)

Year	Total Imports	Imports from LDCs	Share in p.c.
1960	42.7	9.5	22.2
1971	120.1	19.1	15.9
1972	128.8	19.8	15.3

opment policy institutions and organisations were employed.

The Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr Erhard Eppler, who among many other personalities of public life attended the celebration, emphasised in his address that hitherto almost all trainees of ZGB returned to their home-countries. This agency's successful activities contributed to make the developing countries self-sufficient in the field of technical training.

Export Promotion for Eastern Asia: From May 7 to June 27, 1973, the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft arranged — on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation — a seminar for 20 export promotion executives from Eastern Asia. In a short course, held in English, these experts became acquainted with special export information in order to promote their home-countries' export capacities. The application of theoretical knowledge was intensified and tested by planning exercises. Visits to enterprises in Bremen and Hamburg served to extend the training programme. Moreover visits to the Bundesstelle für Außenhandelsinformation (Federal Agency for Foreign Trade Information), Cologne, and authorities of the European Community in Brussels were on the programme. The Bremen Committee for Economic Research was responsible for carrying through the programme. At the end of the course the trainees received a document testifying their participation. Both the organisers and participants anticipate that the latter's home-countries will increase their exports to the EC and particularly to the Federal Republic by means of their newly acquired knowledge.

Project Report Tori-Cada/Dahomey: In connection with the foundation of mechanised production cooperatives (pilot vil-

lages) in Dahomey a preliminary study showed that under prevailing conditions this project would not be economical. At the end of 1965 a start was made to create a higher living standard by means of a simple model. Higher production was to be achieved by agricultural consultation and higher profits were to be obtained by cooperative storing and marketing. Consultation successes are the ridge-drill method, which has doubled the crops, and the use of better seed-corn and mineral fertilisers. After the harvest the building up of stocks helped to avoid price deteriorations and to achieve a long-term price stabilisation. A better way of living of the villagers was to be achieved by nutritive and hygienic consultations (village work, consisting of nutritive courses cooking demonstrations, planting of vegetable gardens to overcome the lack of vitamins, the keeping of chickens and rabbits to close the protein gap, installation of sick-rooms, and the improvement of wells, consultation on house-building, etc.). In the spring of 1973 this project was turned over to the Dahomey administration.

German Food Aid: The total value of food aid given to LDCs by the Federal Government amounted to DM 162 mn in 1972. With that it exceeded the 1971 figure by about DM 10 mn. Two thirds of the Federal Republic's contribution of DM 16 mn to the UN World Food Programme were given in the shape of food, one third in cash. The Federal Republic is a member of the Government Committee of the World Food Programme, to which 24 governments belong.

Moreover the Federal Republic delivered food valued at DM 2.9 mn to developing countries in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia for the improvement of their supply. The food was mainly given in

connection with development projects which served the creation of jobs. The Federal Government participated also in the European Community's annual grain aid. Its financial contribution to the European Community's annual grain aid of 414,000 ton amounts to more than 70 p.c.

In 1972 bilateral supplies to the total value of DM 56 mn were agreed on with the UN Aid Programme for Refugees in the Middle East (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme. Germany contributed financially with more than 30 p.c. to the EC's special programmes. Within the framework of these additional special programmes the EC provided in 1973 numerous LDCs with 55,185 tons of skimmed milk powder, 15,982 tons of butter oil, 4,000 tons of sugar and 200 tons of egg powder. This food aid was given via UN organisations.

German-Korean School at Naju:

After six years of organisation a German-Korean technical school at Naju has been turned over to Korea on April 10, 1973. During the building-up stage this project had been taken care of by Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft. The Federal Republic contributed about DM 750,000 (53 p.c. of total investment) for this training centre. Korea as partner supplied DM 670,000. During the building-up stage the structure of this technical school was steadily adjusted to the country's economic development. Today for instance there is a great demand for well trained skilled workers who leave the school with the certificate of a high school, which additionally enables them to study at a technical university. At present 156 pupils are attending this school.

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