



# The Day of German Unity

The Daily Star

Special Supplement

October 3, 1996

## "We're All in the Same Boat"

Text of a Speech by Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Europe and German Unity

Europe needs an economically strong Germany as a motor. With the reunification of our fatherland six years ago and the return of the countries of middle, eastern and south-eastern Europe to the family of nations, our continent today faces new challenges. But at the same time, we are offered opportunities and prospects we would not even have dared to dream of just a few years ago. Nevertheless, we must still remain vigilant. We have been forced to realise that, even with the end of the East-West conflict, hopes of lasting peace in the world have not been fulfilled. I need mention only the bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia.

We Germans would fail in our duty to history were we to lean back contentedly after achieving German unity. Konrad Adenauer's statement that German unity and European unification are two sides of one coin is still valid. For this reason and together with our friends and partners, we must render the unification of Europe irreversible. For us Germans and for all Europeans, it is a veritable question of destiny. We are now being made to realise that we are all sitting in the same boat.

The great challenges we face force us to cooperate. They cannot be met solely in a nation-State on the part of individual countries. I am thinking not only of the fight against unemployment and of securing Europe's standing as an economic centre in the face of rising international competition, but also of the need to improve protection of the environment and to take action against cross-border crime. We must act together in all of these spheres. If we do not move forward now in matters of European unification, we shall, in the long term, jeopardise everything we have built up over many decades.

Often if ever — historic opportunities do not recur for long periods; in fact, this could have been said of German reunification in 1990. We have the choice either of unifying Europe now or waiting. But no-one can say if the opportunity will ever come again. What confronts us is both the completion of the work of European unification and the expansion of the European Union. For me, it is an intolerable thought that Poland's western border could remain the EU's permanent eastern border.

In Germany, love of fatherland, love of freedom, patriotism

and a sense of Europeanism must never again take separate paths. This is the conclusion we must draw from history. Identity derives not least from knowing and accepting one's history and origins. Our History certainly contains dark and shameful chapters. But it also stands for democratic and peaceful traditions, which we are now taking up again in united Germany.

We Germans have reason to be proud of our nation, to its contribution to the culture of humanity... patriotism is always also a justified expression of being rooted in homeland and origins. Only this is the source from which steadfastness and orientation flow, particularly in an increasingly confusing world. But the best service we can render our country is for us to work for the freedom of its people and the observance of the law. As love of freedom and fatherland belong together, so, in the future, patriotism and a European spirit must also be mutually complementary.

All over Europe, love of fatherland must be irreversibly linked to love of freedom and to respect for neighbours' dignity. In his speech marking the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, François Mitterrand expressed this in the following words: "Europe we are building, but our fatherlands we love. Let us remain true to ourselves. Let us link the past with the future and this will enable us, in peace, to pass on the spirit of this commitment to those who come after us." Let us, in this spirit, build a European order of peace so that we are able to continue in the 21st century living together in peace and freedom on our continent.

(Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Konrad Adenauer Prize award ceremony in Munich, 1996)

(INTER NATIONES)



Dr Klaus Kinkel  
Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany

## Bangladesh to receive German Funds for development

Bangladesh will receive German funds for development cooperation of 90 million Deutsche Mark (252 crore Taka) in Fiscal Year 1995/96 for projects under the bilateral financial and technical cooperation programme, says a press release.

All funds are provided on a grant basis. The government agreement between the Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance (ERD) and the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bangladesh, was signed in Dhaka on 16 June, 1996.

The amount of 70 million Deutsche Mark (178 crore Taka) will be used for the following two important bilateral development cooperation projects:

— Construction of the 230 KV Power Transmission Line from Comilla to Chittagong (55.0 million Deutsche Mark, approx. 140 crore Taka).

— Non-formal Primary Education Programme of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Phase II (15 million Deutsche Mark, approx. 38.0 crore Taka).

The projects are in line with the common understanding of both Governments that

Bangladesh and Germany will concentrate their future development cooperation on the following priority areas:

— access of the poor to basic physical infrastructure.

— poverty alleviation with focus on human resource development, especially primary education and vocational training.

Self-help activities for poverty alleviation, physical infrastructure for energy, railways and rural roads and the promotion of private small and medium-scale industry will remain to play a key role in the future cooperation.

From the beginning of the bilateral development cooperation between the two countries Germany's assistance for Bangladesh including NGO contributions amounts up to approximately DM 3.8 billion (1966-1995). Out of this amount DM 2.7 billion have been committed for financial assistance and DM 1.1 billion for technical assistance, food aid and support of NGO cooperation. These figures show that Bangladesh is one of the major partners of German bilateral development cooperation.

The planned improvements are key elements of an effort to step up scientific and economic cooperation with other regions of the world. Rutgers noted that foreign counterparts and decision-makers who themselves studied in Germany are not only "door-openers for industry" but also the allies of German universities and colleges in developing mutually beneficial academic exchanges.

## Bonn Improves Conditions for Foreign Students Reunited Germany's Universities Draw Fewer Foreigners

BILINGUAL study courses and a dismantling of bureaucracy have been launched at German universities and other higher learning institutions to make them more attractive for foreign students and academics. The new joint initiative has been taken by Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and the Federal Minister for Education, Science and Technology, Jürgen Rüttgers.



Berlin 1996: Berlin families were invited by President Roman Herzog (centre) into the gardens of his official residence, Schloss Bellevue. The motto for the occasion: "Yesterday and Today — Together into the Future". photo : Inter Nationes

Germany has lost some of its attraction for qualified foreign applicants in recent years. In 1996, the number of foreigners studying here remained stagnant at 130,000 or 7.3 per cent of the overall university population. Regions such as Africa, Latin America and Asia are clearly under-represented.

The main foreign element at German universities study languages and culturally-related

subjects. But there's a below-average representation in law, economics and social sciences. Art and theology colleges have the largest contingents from abroad, but there's little foreign interest in study at technical and other specialised colleges because some of the qualifications are not universally recognised.

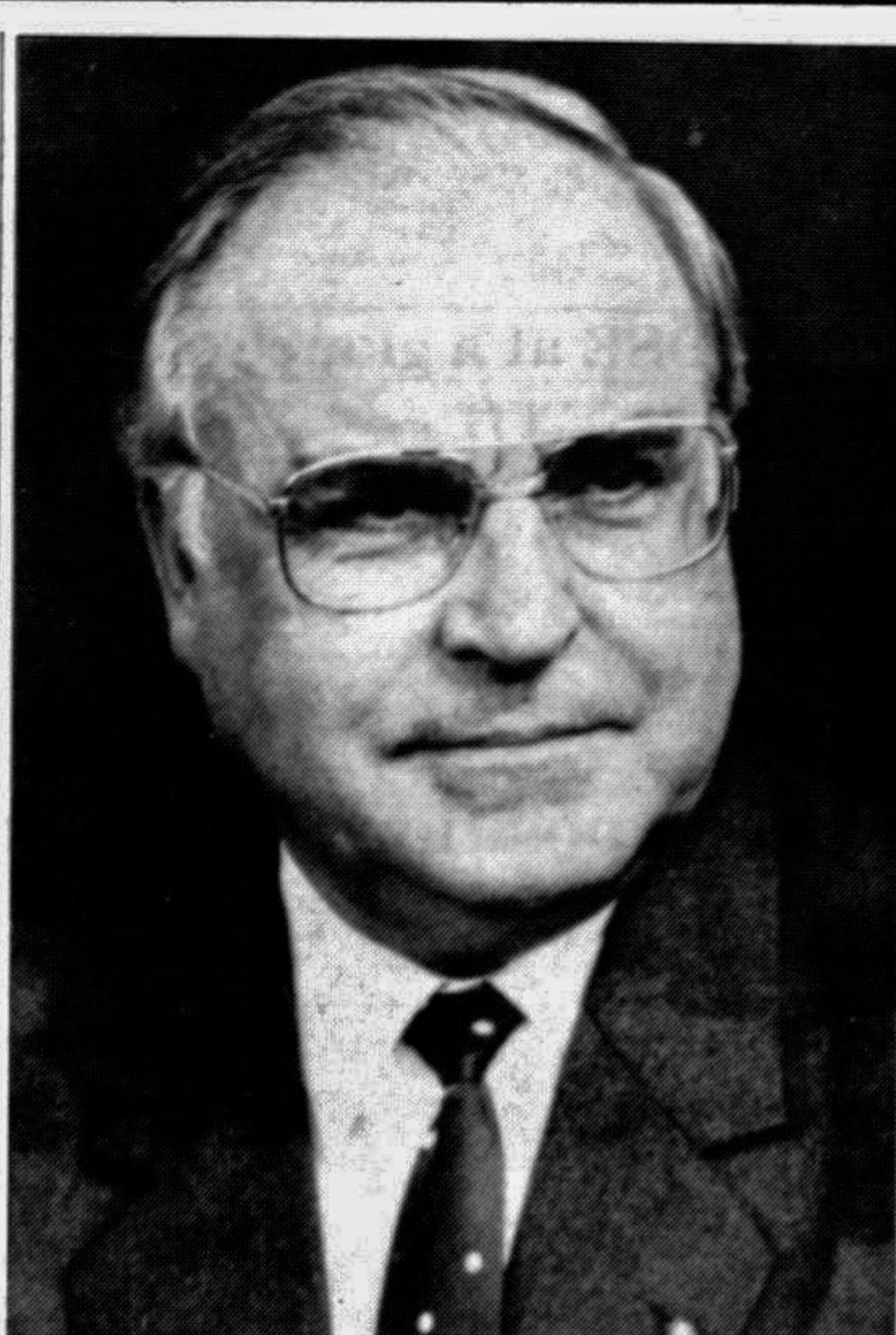
The Federal Government is concentrating on building up a network of cooperation between German universities and colleges with partners outside Europe — a "German Student Exchange Programme" modelled on the university exchange schemes operated by the European Union. The intention is for it to become a matter of course for German educational establishments to project their image abroad and recruit young foreign academics. Rutgers, the minister responsible for education at federal level, plans to initiate internationally-oriented model courses at German universities in which half of the students are German, the rest foreign.

There's to be a review of German graduation regulations and changes made so that, in future, universities here will be able to award internationally recognised academic degrees either together with or as an alternative to purely German degrees. The universities are to review rules on the award of doctorates, with the object of admitting foreign-language dissertations in cases in which research work is to be carried out in a foreign language at a German institute.

(BPA-Spezial)



Dr Roman Herzog  
Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany



Dr Helmut Kohl  
Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

## German Foreign Investment in 1995

### Taking Stock After Six Years of Unity

Eckhart Strohmeier writes from Bonn

DESPISE the difficult situation now prevailing in the new federal states, German investments abroad rose from 20 billion DM in 1994 to around 48 billion DM in 1995. Provisional statistics on foreign investment in 1995 show net transfer payments (new investment minus backflow) for German direct investments abroad totalling exactly 47,998 billion DM. Largely speaking, this record total is attributable to a number of major transactions.

A regional breakdown of German direct investments shows the development to be evenly spread in percentage terms. Europe accounts for about 75 percent, America about 20 per cent and Asia and Africa some five percent of German external investments. Europe's continuing high percentage underlines its role as by far the main field of investment. Within Europe, the reformist countries in the east again visibly consolidated their position at 4.2 billion DM

compared to 2.9 billion DM in 1994. However, the strong world-wide growth caused their share to drop from about 11 per cent to nine percent.

The strong growth in 1995 was concentrated in Europe to the tune of around 15 billion DM and America totalling some six billion DM. Surprisingly, and in contrast, the figure for Asia dropped slightly, while Africa remained at very low level with only South Africa being the exception.

Taken according to branches of investment origin, services (11 billion DM) came ahead of manufacturing (eight billion DM), whereby insurance and participation enterprises and the chemicals industry captured the lion's share.

Net transfer payments for direct investments in the Federal Republic rose markedly in 1995 to 13.9 billion DM (1994: 11.2 billion DM). The main regions of origin were again Eu-

rope (10.2 billion DM) and America (2.5 billion DM), with a growth of two billion DM of this accounted for by investments from international finance markets in Central America and the Caribbean region. Asia's investments almost doubled over the previous year, whereas South Africa was virtually the only African source.

On the other hand, the net transfer from North America (chiefly the USA) slipped downwards. Almost by tradition, Great Britain, Switzerland and France were again the main countries of origin of foreign direct investments in the Federal Republic of Germany. These accounted jointly for 6.3 billion DM or just under 50 per cent.

In general, German companies invested at a much greater level abroad than foreign companies did in Germany, whereby the difference was made greater as a result of the

unusually strong growth in German direct investments in the year under review to a record 34 billion DM.

In purely statistical terms, the new federal states achieved a visible growth, whereby investments from abroad — totalling 500 million DM (1994: 136 million DM) — grew at a substantially stronger rate than these states' investments abroad (1995: 326 million DM, 1994: 150 million DM). The 500 million DM in foreign direct investments probably gives a considerably distorted picture of the true activities of foreign investors and thus tells us little — as in the foregoing years. As statistics reflect actual payments rendered, numerous ventures and major projects are not included yet in the 1995 figures. Added to this is the fact that the considerable investments undertaken in east Germany by foreign subsidiaries in the old federal states are not classified statistically as foreign direct investments in Germany.

(BPA-Spezial)

## Five billion DM in Financial Development Aid

### Third World Not Forgotten After German Reunification

ASY-INTEREST loans and grants totalling 5.2 billion DM were pledged to more than 100 developing countries by the Reconstruction Bank in Frankfurt-on-Main last year within the framework of German Financial Cooperation. Of the total, 3.5 billion DM was contributed from the budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in Bonn. A further 100 million DM came from the Reconstruction Bank's resources and was blended with State development loans. Furthermore, a special loan of 1.6 billion DM went to the International Monetary Fund to boost the funds needed to support the economic reform programmes of the poorest nations.

This, according to Reconstruction Bank chief Gert Vogt, raised pledges to "developing countries by a further 300 million DM compared to 1994. Not only the pledges increased, but also the actual payments for programmes and projects agreed in previous years. These payments rose from 2.2 billion to 2.5 billion DM. After deduction of repayments totalling one billion DM and 500 million DM in interest on old development loans, the so-called "net transfer" ran to more than 900 million DM — 100 million more than in the previous year.

Further increases in both pledges and net transfers are expected in 1996. But the Reconstruction Bank's supervisory board does not rule out the possibility in the coming years that Bonn's budgetary difficulties

will have an adverse effect on development cooperation and therefore intends to attempt to mobilise more private capital for development aid in addition to State allocations. The main instrument for this will lie in extending so-called mixed funding, a process in which monies allotted by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation are coupled with

funds from the capital market. Last year, the Reconstruction Bank pledged the first two mixed loans for extension work on the municipal rail network in Tunis and power conversion in Indonesia.

The Reconstruction Bank is the Federal Government's development bank for investment funding in Germany — particularly in East Germany at the

present time — as well as for the funding of German exports and — acting for the Development Aid Ministry — for financial cooperation with the developing countries. Because of the growing inter-involvement of the international economy, Third World countries are gaining in importance for Germany — a point stressed by Recon-

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Industrial location Germany: Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl (centre) talks with apprentices in Thuringia. photo : Inter Nationes