

Structure of Polish Exports

In spite of negative balance, "we want to develop trade relations with these (capitalist) countries, because these relations contribute to our economic growth", Foreign Trade Minister Witold Trampeczynski declared in an article in "Zycie Gospodarcze" June 10.

The article is devoted to a review of Polish trade policy, and particularly to the situation of Polish foreign trade in 1961.

Total trade turnover in 1961 was 12,761 million "currency" zloty (3,190,250,000 dollars) and was 13.1 per cent higher than in 1960. Since the total industrial production rose in the same time by 10.5 per cent, the growth of foreign trade was quicker. Even bigger in relation to industrial production was the growth of export (13.4 per cent) which reached 6,014 million "currency" zloty (1,503,500,000 dollars), but the increase in relation to export itself was lower than in 1960 (15.8 per cent).

A welcome change, according to Trampeczynski, has been evident in the structural set-up of the Polish foreign trade in 1961 as compared with 1955.

| <u>1961</u> | <u>Export</u> | <u>Import</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| machines and industrial equipment | 28.0 % | 29.1 % |
| raw materials | 39.1 % | 49.7 % |
| agricultural produce | 21.4 % | 15.3 % |
| industrial consumer goods | 11.5 % | 5.9 % |
| | <u>100.0 %</u> | <u>100.0 %</u> |
| <u>1955</u> | <u>Export</u> | <u>Import</u> |
| machines and industrial equipment | 13.3 % | 39.0 % |
| raw materials | 64.2 % | 46.0 % |
| agricultural produce | 15.3 % | 11.0 % |
| industrial consumer goods | 7.2 % | 3.8 % |
| | <u>100.0 %</u> | <u>99.8 % (?)</u> |

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In spite of the spectacular rise of the share of machine industry in the Polish export, Trampezynski complained that in 1961 the capacity of that industry was not fully exploited which brought about failure to reach export targets, particularly to socialist countries. It is planned though that by 1965 the share of machine industry in export will be 39 per cent, and that by that time export and import of machines will balance.

For several years Polish foreign trade has been showing negative balance, and Trampezynski was rather enigmatic and non-committal as to the date when the balance will turn in favor of Poland.

Over 60 per cent of the total foreign trade turnover pertains to socialist countries. This share -- notwithstanding the rise in absolute figures -- decreased recently, but this was brought about by increased turnover with underdeveloped countries (7.9 per cent in 1960 and 8.9 per cent in 1961).

The structure of the Polish export to "capitalist" countries does not look particularly well:

Export to "capitalist" countries in 1961

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| machines and equipment | 4.8 % |
| raw materials | 37.4 % |
| agricultural produce | 49.8 % |
| industrial consumer goods | 8.0 % |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100.0 % |

The task of the Polish trade policy is to increase the share of the industrial items at the expense of raw materials and agricultural produce. The figures produced above do not seem to suggest that the task is an easy one.

Polish-British Trade Protocol

Quota lists and licensing arrangements for Anglo-Polish trade totalling 66,650,000 pound sterling (186 million dollars) for the year starting July 1 were signed at Jablonna near Warsaw on June 12, Reuter and Radio Warsaw reported.

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A Communist Professor on Freedom of Science

A very important article written by a Communist professor of the Jagiellonian University at Cracow, Konstanty Grzybowski, appeared in the PUWP theoretical monthly "Nowe Drogi". The importance of the article consists in the demand for the return of academic autonomy which is the only way guaranteeing suitable standard of university teaching. English translation of the article appeared in Polish Press Survey No.1347 of today's date. A background paper on this subject is being prepared.