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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AS A FACTOR UNDERLYING THE INTEGRATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES

The differences in the level of economic development among the Common Market member countries and their various regions are a result of many complex factors including infrastructure. That is why from the very beginning of its existence the Common Market has assumed that to achieve equality it is necessary to widen and coordinate various spheres of the economic infrastructure. Attempts in this field however, have met in practice with serious obstacles of both procedural and material nature. For that reason many interesting projects of enlarging the infrastructure have never been carried out and still remain in the sphere of plans. In the past achievements the European Investment Bank has played an important role; during the first ten years of its existence the Bank gave credits mainly to the investments whose aim was to liquidate differences in the level of the development of the infrastructure in various economic regions of the Common Market. Lately the credit policy of the Bank has preferred to finance infrastructural investments of supraregional and to a great extent also supranational character. Undoubtedly a number of projects connected with the development of the economic infrastructure in the Common Market countries were, or would be sooner or later, carried out under the pressure of needs and technological progress, independent of the existence of the Common Market. Many investment plans however, have become ready to be materialised or have been thought of as a result of the formation of the European Common Market. Independent of various difficulties accompanying the development of the economic infrastructure, results obtained in this field have to be treated as the most stable achievements underlying the integration of the Common Market, even though in many cases their positive economic effects will be fully visible only in a more distant future.

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FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE COMMON LABOUR MARKET IN THE ENLARGED EEC

The author discusses select problems concerning the demography, labour market and economic potential in the enlarged EEC. This very general analysis already shows considerable disproportions appearing in the enlarged EEC. A rapid solution of the problems is not to be expected. So far, for example, the principle of a uniform policy concerning the common labour market has not been strictly adhered to and there are still internal national markets. Problems composing the so-called qualitative problem of labour force are also far from being solved. The question of the free transfer of workers within the EEC has not been finally settled. The accession to the Common Market of some new countries, especially Great Britain and Ireland where there is relatively a great deal of unemployment, makes the problems of the so-called common labour market and common welfare