

WIRGINIA GRABSKA

**ALL-EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AS AN EXTERNAL
FACTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON MARKET**

In the article the problem of the importance of the East — West relations as an external factor of the development of the Common Market is examined. The author considers the present-day state of the inter-European trade turnover, pointing to its relatively small significance at the moment for the external exchange among the Common Market countries. It draws attention however to the fact that the role of this factor is decided upon not only by present effects of quantitative development. For an evaluation in perspective it is extremely important to take into account the role of inter-European cooperation for the strategic lines of West European economic development. Looking at the problem from this angle within a perspective analysis the author devotes much time to the increasing positive phenomena primarily in the shape of a growth in interest among the Western countries in the deepening of economic relations with the East.

Taking into consideration the increase of these new conditions, the author concludes that the inter-European cooperation will constitute an essential factor, permanently effecting the formation of character of Europe's integration processes.

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**THE EVOLUTION AND THE STRUCTURE OF POLISH EXCHANGE WITH
WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING THE
COUNTRIES COMPRISING THE EEC**

In the introductory part of the article the author shows the exchange between Poland and the countries of West Europe in the interwar period against the background of the general economic situation of our country. Apart from the fact that the evolution of the exchange was dependent upon transitory, cyclic development, the structure of exchange during that period was unprofitable and the exchange itself was attractive mainly to the interests of national and foreign monopolies.

After the war — in the fifties — the exchange with those West European countries which later constituted the Common Market was also occasional and uncoordinated.

After the formation of the EEC, despite the restrictions and discrimination of the agricultural policy of the EEC, the exchange between Poland and the member countries in the years 1960 - 1972 proceeds more quickly than the exchange with socialist countries. The structure of the exchange however is still very unprofitable. Despite that the author is of the opinion that as far as future exchange between Poland and fully developed capitalist countries goes, the chances of exchange with countries from outside Europe (USA, Japan) are small. Therefore it is important to continue looking for partners from that group of countries (fully developed countries) precisely in West Europe.