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BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF THE COMMON MARKET'S ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND ITS PROSPECTS

The article makes an analysis of the prospects of capitalist integration. The author points out the complexity of the very phenomenon of integration which — in his opinion — is the result of mutual influence of various factors proceeding on three planes: in the sphere of productive forces, in the field of productive relations and also in the sphere of political superstructure. He states that in the analysis both the examinations of the possibilities of the development of the Common Market's commercial mechanism and the possibilities and limits of governmental management are essential. On the whole, the methodology of the prognosticating of integration processes and especially the capitalist integration can be correct only when based on the foundations of the Marxist theory of internationalisation of economic life.

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THE PROCESS OF MAKING RESOLUTIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET IN THE YEARS 1958 - 1973

The first part of the article is devoted to the analysis of the process of making resolutions in the European Common Market according to the formal decisions of its statutes. The roles of the Cabinet, the Commission, the European Parliament and a number of other organs of the Common Market in this process have been discussed. The second part contains an analysis of the above mentioned process in practice in the years 1958 - 1973. The author points out the 1958 - 1965 trend represented by the Commission and the European Parliament, towards increasing their role in the process, the attempts to assume in practice greater rights than those granted to them by the Treaty of Rome which, among other things, led to the so-called constitutional crisis of the Common Market. At the same time the causes of the above mentioned tendencies are analysed. The final section is devoted to the discussion of the post-crisis situation. It is stated there, among other things, that in principle the state decided upon by the Treaty of Rome has now been restored. The third part is devoted to the prognostication of the development of the process concerning the passing of resolutions in the Common Market. The author is of the opinion that generally speaking this situation will not undergo changes until the formation of the monetary and economic union has been completed. This means that the main function in this process will still be performed by the Cabinet whose essential resolutions will be passed on the principle of unanimity, while the remaining organs — including the Commission and the European Parliament will play an auxiliary role for the Cabinet. Serious changes however should be expected concerning the process of making resolutions after the formation of the economic union has been completed.