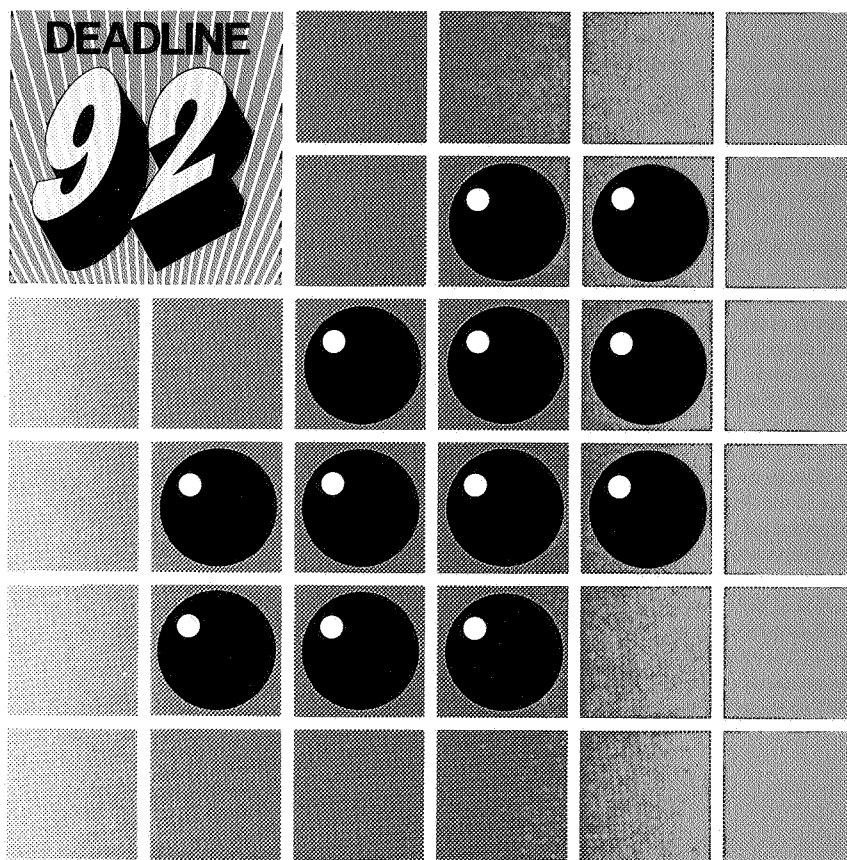


EUROPE WITHOUT FRONTIERS – COMPLETING THE INTERNAL MARKET



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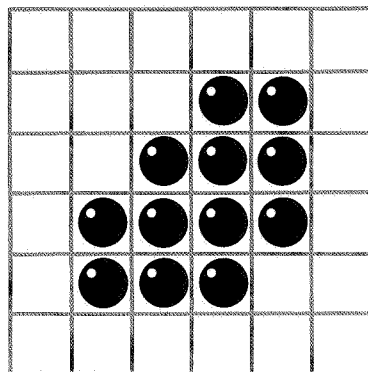
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The Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community assumes that economic and political unification of the Member States of the Community must be founded on a large, integrated single market. But 30 years after the Treaty of Rome was signed, and despite great progress in the Community, the large single market without barriers inside the Community is still incomplete.

So the Heads of State or Government and the institutions of the Community have agreed to achieve an open market without barriers by 1992. In view of all the tasks to be accomplished and the obstacles of every kind to be surmounted, this is one of the most ambitious European projects to be conceived in recent years.

The aim is to overcome the numerous obstacles which still hinder the circulation of people, goods, capital and services within the Community.

This brochure gives an idea of both the importance and the magnitude of the task.



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Completing the internal market**

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A common objective

In the world race against the clock, which the countries of Europe have to win to survive, what was needed was a common objective to enable us to look beyond the everyday difficulties and pool our strengths and energies. That is why, when I took over as President of the Commission of the European Communities, I proposed to the European Parliament and to the Heads of State or Government of the Community that we should create by 1992 an economic area where all barriers have been removed and the principles of solidarity are applied. The biggest of its kind in the world, this large market without frontiers is an invaluable asset which can help restore our firms to economic health and a strong competitive position. It is one of the main driving forces that will take us on to European Union. This objective was solemnly adopted by the Community.

The entry into force of the Single European Act provides us with the institutional means for making this plan reality. What is now required is a manifestation of political will by the Member States and a commitment by them commensurate with these new ambitions. The Commission, for its part, will be doing its bit.

Jacques DELORS
President
Commission of the European Communities

Preface

We have just celebrated the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Community.

The Treaty of Rome embodied one of the greatest visions of all time. It started with these words:

'Determined to lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe,

Resolved to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe'.

That was the task the Community embarked upon 30 years ago. That is the task which it is our responsibility today to complete.

Not simply for idealistic motives, fundamentally important though they are, but for hard practical economic reasons.

Great progress was made in the early years. But with the recessions of the 1970s that progress slowed down and was halted. But our competitors — particularly the United States of America and Japan and the emerging industrial economies of the Far East — continued to forge ahead. In contrast with our competitors our record on productivity, on innovation and on employment has not been good. We have at the latest count 16.8 million of our people unemployed. We cannot continue that way.

Nor in fact do we need to do so. By taking the right decisions now we can create the conditions for reversing Europe's relative decline and enable it to become a leader in the world again.

An important precondition for continuing prosperity in all Member States of the Community is the creation of a completely integrated Community-wide economy. This is what the Commission's programme to complete the internal market by 1992 seeks to do.

Clearly the creation of the internal market will not solve all the Community's economic problems. But by removing the hundreds of physical, technical and fiscal

