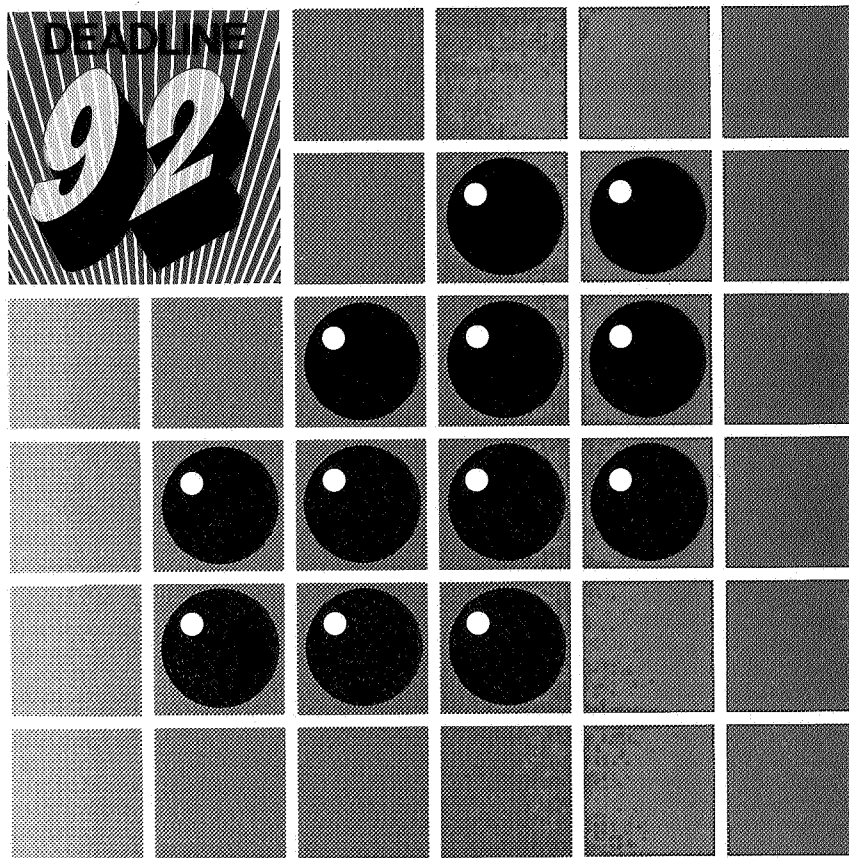


EUROPE WITHOUT FRONTIERS — COMPLETING THE INTERNAL MARKET



Blank pages not reproduced: 6, 8, 18, 50 and 60



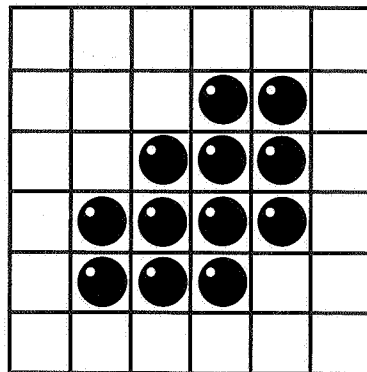
EN

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 the nature and magnitude of the task and the progress already achieved towards its overall completion.



ISBN 92-825-9895-0



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
L-2985 Luxembourg



9 789282 598955

**Europe without frontiers:
Completing the internal market**

(Third edition)

Manuscript completed in April 1989

This publication is also available in the following languages:

ES	ISBN 92-825-9891-8	Un gran mercado sin fronteras
DA	ISBN 92-825-9892-6	Det europæiske hjemmemarked
DE	ISBN 92-825-9893-4	Die Gemeinschaft 1992: Ein Markt mit neuen Dimensionen
GR	ISBN 92-825-9894-2	Μια μεγάλη αγορά χωρίς σύνορα
FR	ISBN 92-825-9896-9	Un grand marché sans frontières
IT	ISBN 92-825-9897-7	Un grande mercato senza frontiere
NL	ISBN 92-825-9898-5	Eén grote markt zonder grenzen
PT	ISBN 92-825-9899-3	Um grande mercado sem fronteiras

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the Communities, 1989

ISBN 92-825-9895-0

Catalogue number: CB-55-89-245-EN-C

© ECSC-EEC-EAEC, Brussels • Luxembourg, 1989

Reproduction is authorized, except for commercial purposes, provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in the FR of Germany

Contents

A common objective	5
Preface	7
I. The challenge: Creating a single European economy	9
The vision of the Treaty	9
Non-Europe	9
Fragmentation	11
The cost of non-Europe	12
Summary: The uncommon market	15
II. Completing the internal market: The Commission's White Paper of June 1985	19
Europe without frontiers	20
Removing the barriers: the philosophy	20
The timetable	21
The Single European Act	22
The internal market and other policies	23
— Cohesion working for rich and poor regions	24
— Competition	24
— Member States and Community law	25
— The external aspect	27
Summary: Implementing the plan	27
III. The removal of physical barriers	29
People	29
— Police controls	30
— Removal of controls for travellers by 1992	31
Goods	31
— Commercial policy	33
— Statistics	35
— Agriculture and health checks	35
Transport	36
	3

IV. The removal of technical barriers	37
Free movement of goods	37
— Harmonization: good or bad?	38
— The new approach to technical harmonization	39
— Food law	40
Free movement of people	41
Professional and vocational qualifications	41
Free movement of capital	42
Public procurement	43
A common market for services	44
— Financial services	44
— Transport	45
— New technologies and services	46
— Broadcasting	47
Legal and administrative barriers	48
V. The removal of fiscal barriers	51
The Commission's alternative	53
VI. Towards the Europe of 1992	57
Further reading	61

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.

Jacques Delors
President
Commission of the European Communities

Preface

Over the last four years the Community has been engaged in a process of economic integration designed to form the basis for a fundamental modernization of its economy and social relations. It is the most ambitious and imaginative project that Europe's politicians have undertaken since 1958 when the European Community was established. I am proud to have been asked to complete the project, aware as I am of the difficulties awaiting us along the way but strengthened by the support given by Europe's economic operators and its people who see in the 1992 objective the promise of a new freedom.

We must remember that the project is not the brainchild of the Commission alone. It also belongs to all the Member States which endorsed it by ratifying the Single European Act and are monitoring progress in the European Council itself. They all know how important the programme is for the expansion of our economies.

This leaflet sets out to explain the main aspects of the Community's programme and show what progress has been made. Thanks to the Single European Act and its new decision-making procedures, nearly half the programme has now been completed. Similarly, the structural Funds have been reformed to promote economic cohesion in Europe.

It is the responsibility of the European Institutions to pursue the elimination of barriers to the free movement of people, goods, capital and services, in particular by creating conditions in which frontier controls can be eliminated on 31 December 1992. But they are also responsible for endowing this new European area with the instruments it needs to gain the greatest benefit from the size of the market. I am thinking particularly of instruments that will enable industrial cooperation, those that will promote social cohesion and those that will make for a dynamic, open commercial policy.

31 December 1992 is not simply a deadline. It is the gateway to Europe's economic, cultural and political future. The objective of creating an area unhampered by internal frontiers therefore affects every one of us and will affect future generations, which is why we need everyone's support, although we are aware of the difficulties the current programme may entail for some. We are nevertheless convinced that our future role in the world economy is at stake.

Martin Bangemann
Vice-President of the
Commission of the European Communities

