### BALTISCH-DEUTSCHES HOCHSCHULKONTOR

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#### EC INTERNAL MARKET LAW

concerning § 4 - § 9 of the Course

# Diagram 1 The Fundamental Freedoms - an Overview

#### free movement of goods

(art. 28 et seq., 110 et seq. FEU Treaty) (formerly: 23 et seq., 90 et seq. EC Treaty)

(cross-border mobility of goods)

# 1) free movement of goods unhindered by tariff barriers

- no customs (art. 28, 30)
- noch charges having equivalent effect to customs (art. 28, 30)
- no higher internal taxation than on domestic products (art. 110 sub-sect. 1)
- no internal taxation protecting other products (art. 110 sub-sect. 2)
- no exceeding repayment for taxation after export of products (art. 111)

# 2) free movement of goods unhindered by non-tariff barriers

- no quantitative restrictions on imports (art. 34 FEU Treaty [28 EC Treaty])
- no measures having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions on imports (art. 34 FEU Treaty [28 EC Treaty])
  - very large concept  $(\rightarrow Dassonville)$
  - includes regulations on necessary properties of products ( $\rightarrow Cassis \ de \ Dijon$ )
  - but not regulations on the general conditions of sale (→ Keck)
- no quantitative restrictions on exports (art. 35 FEU Treaty [29 EC Treaty])
- no measures having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions on exports (art. 35 FEU Treaty [29 EC Treaty])

#### freedom to provide services

(art. 56 et seq. FEU Treaty) (formerly: 49 et seq. EC Treaty)

(cross-border mobility of services, service providers, service recipients)

- 1) freedom to provide services in another member state (aktive Dienstleistungsfreiheit)
- 2) freedom to receive services in another member state (passive Dienstleistungsfreiheit)
- 3) freedom to provide/receive cross-border services (Korrespondenzdienstleistungsfreiheit; only the service crosses the border)
- 4) freedom to provide/receive services while crossing the border together

### free movement of persons

(art. 45 et seq., 49 et seq. FEU Treaty) (formerly: 39/43 et seq. EC Treaty)

(cross-border mobility of gainful occupation)

#### 1) free movement of workers

- free access to work (art. 45(3))
   freedom to accept offers (lit. a)
  - free movement for seeking employment (lit. b)
- free exercise of employment (art. 45 (3) lit. c)
- residence after termination of employment (art. 45 (3) lit. d)
- same social and tax privileges as domestic employees (secondary law)
- rights of famliy members (according to secondary law)
- does not concern students

#### 2) freedom of establishment

- freedom to take up and pursue activities as self-employed persons (art. 49 sub-sect. 1, 2)
- freedom to set-up and manage undertakings (art. 49)
  - also to form transnational trusts and to shift domiciles
- freedom to set-up agencies, branches, subsidiaries, factories etc. (art. 49sub-sect. 1 phrase 2)
  - also to chose the member state for the headquarters

### free movement of capital

(art. 63(1), 64 et seq. FEU Treaty) (formerly: 56(1), 57 et seq. EC Tr.)

(cross-border mobility of monetary or material assets)

### 1) free transfer of monetary assets

- of cash
- of foreign currency
- of bonds and securities
- of stocks and shares in companies
- of loans
- of securities for loans (eg guaranties, sureties)

# 2) free transfer of material assets

- incl. acquis. of real estate

(including transfers with private background such as gifts, inheritances, legacies, transfers to the native country etc.)

### free movement of payments

(Art. 63(2), 65 et seq. FEU Treaty) (formerly: 56(2), 58 et seq. EC Treaty)

(cross-border mobility of payments)

# • free transfer of payments in return for performance

(necessary annex to the other fundamental freedoms)

freedom of movement and residence (art. 21 FEU Treaty (formerly: 18 EC Treaty)

(non-economic mobility)

- free movement in the member states
- including free entry and exit
- free residence in the member states
- only a *complementation* of the fundamental freedoms
- · organised by secondary law
- also for students and senior citizen