

Introduction

The Single European Act (SEA) was the first major attempt made by member states to amend the arrangements made in the Treaty of Rome (1957). Although the European Community had been in operation for nearly thirty years, it had not achieved its aim of establishing a genuine common market. The SEA's main purpose was to set a deadline for the creation of a full single market by 1992. It also created **deeper integration** by making it easier to pass laws, strengthening the EU Parliament and laying the basis for a European foreign policy. In these ways it took the process of European integration to a new level, laying the groundwork for the rapid changes of the 1990s and 2000s.

History

By the mid-1980s the European Community had grown to twelve members: France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain and Portugal. Although it had produced a large number of directives and regulations, it was having problems in implementing them because the need for consensus made it difficult to move forward with the single market project.

In 1985, British Commissioner Arthur Cockfield produced a report making 300 recommendations on how the single market could be brought into being. These recommendations led to the signing of the Single European Act in February 1986, which became effective in July 1987.

What did the Single European Act do?

The SEA swept away restrictive practices in a range of areas of private enterprise and the public sector, in order to reach the target of a full single market by 1992. It sought to improve democracy by strengthening the power of the Parliament to discuss new laws, and it gave the Parliament the power to veto the admission of new member states. The SEA made it easier for laws to be passed by the Council of Ministers by increasing the number of areas covered by Qualified Majority Voting (QMV). The Treaty also officially included the **comitology** procedure. Finally, it laid the tentative groundwork for the creation of common European Foreign, Justice and Home Affairs policies, which would emerge in the Maastricht Treaty (1992).

Opinion has been divided on the SEA's impact on the direction of the European project. The SEA embodied a vision of a European Community where integration was real and covered a large number of areas. It also made it easier to pass EU legislation by loosening the voting rules in the Council of Ministers, which suggests a vision of ever deeper union. However, it also emphasised the role of the European Parliament, and represented a push for deregulation, led by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Commissioner Arthur Cockfield. This latter emphasis suggested the EU might have shifted focus to creating a freer, more open market.

Facts and figures

- ❖ The Cockfield Report identified three types of barrier to creating a common market: physical (border controls), technical (rules and regulations) and fiscal (different tax rates). The SEA used this framework when it set out its approach to establishing the single market.

Arguments about enlargement

For

- ❖ A wider EU will mean greater security and wealth for everyone and will help prevent another European war.
- ❖ The membership process encourages countries to become more democratic and respect the rule of law.
- ❖ Western Europe needs cheap labour from the new member states to fill gaps in the job market.

Against

- ❖ Enlargement works to the detriment of existing member states: EU development aid will flow to the poorer accession countries and lower taxes in these countries could mean that businesses re-locate there.
- ❖ Migration from Eastern Europe to the EU-15 will take jobs from citizens of these countries.
- ❖ Letting a Muslim country like Turkey or Bosnia into the EU could undermine Europe's culture.
- ❖ No referendum has ever been called on enlargement.

Single European Act



"In ten years, 80% of the laws on the economy and social policy will be passed at a European not the national level."

Jacques Delors, European Commission President

"The Community is now launching itself on a course for the 1990s, a course which must make it possible for Europe to compete on equal terms with the United States and Japan.... What we need are strengths which we can only find together. We must be stronger in new technologies. We must have the full benefit of a single large market."

Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister

"We want a European Union, we want the United States of Europe."

Helmut Kohl, German Chancellor

Technical Terms

- ❖ **Deeper integration:** the processes whereby member states develop co-operation on more areas of policy.
- ❖ **Comitology:** committees, formed of national experts, that work with the Commission to implement EU law.

Links

- ❖ http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/treaties/treaties_singleact_en.htm
- ❖ <http://www.euro-know.org/europages/dictionary/s.html>