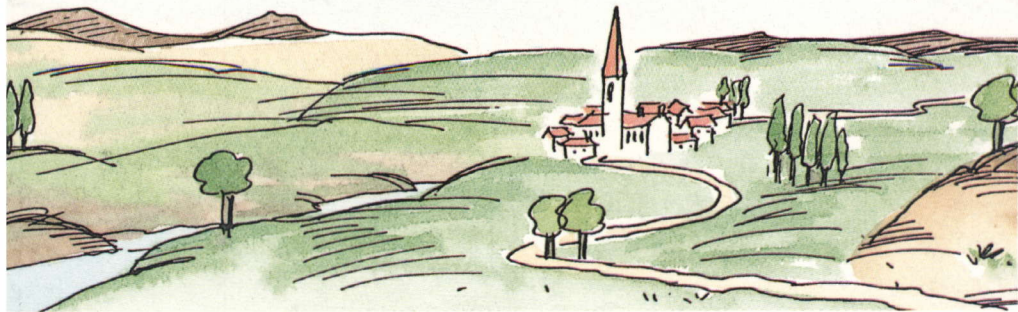


FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT





Euynice

To move within the Community as freely as in one's own country is a right which the Community has resolved to grant to each of its citizens.

Whether we are manual workers, salaried employees, heads of firms, self-employed persons or tourists, we are already reaping the benefits of many improvements achieved in recent years. It is true, however, that all too often these have come about in dribs and drabs.

Frontier posts between the 12 Community Member States are to disappear by the end of 1992. This has been decided by the Member States as part of the implementation of the single market.

Time is pressing, and there is still plenty to do. For frontier controls to be eliminated, the rates of indirect taxation (VAT, etc.) must be brought more into line. New forms of European collaboration will also be needed to combat drug-trafficking, illegal immigration and delinquency, which are likely to spread from one country to another.

*'We are not merging
States, we are uniting
men.'*

Jean Monnet

CHOICE OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF WORK

Within the Community, all its citizens may choose where they work and where they reside. Their rights there must be the same as those of the indigenous population. Creation of this right should not open the floodgates to migration. Experience has shown that the vast majority of citizens prefer to live and work in the region which they regard as 'home'. This has been the

New forms of collaboration will have to be implemented in the Community without internal frontiers in order to combat drug-trafficking.

case for centuries within European States, and will doubtless remain true in future in the European Community, but the Community is opening up new horizons for those who do wish to settle in a Community country other than their own, and for young people in particular.

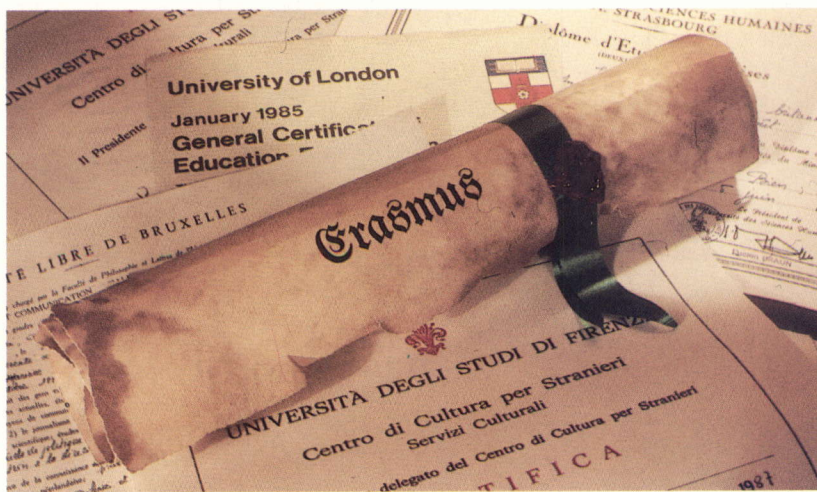
Citizens may already work in a Member State of the Community other than their own. Whether they are employees or self-employed they qualify for the right of residence, with a residence permit valid for at least five years and renewable on demand. This right is automatically extended to all members of the family. The right of residence can be refused only for pressing reasons of public policy, security or public health.

The right may sometimes be circumscribed in cases of short-term employment or renewal following an initial period of residence which included over 12 months' unemployment. Retired persons may remain permanently in the State in which they have worked, after a minimum period of residence and employment (three years and 12 months respectively).

Job-seekers registered in one Member State may also spend three months in another Member State in order to seek work there. It is sufficient for this purpose to be in possession of an identity card and Forms E 303 (issued by the body which pays unemployment benefit) and E 119 (issued by the health insurance authority) and to register as a job-seeker in the host country.



Jean Guynaux



The Erasmus programme is increasing student mobility and the European dimension in education.



CEC

To move within the Community as freely as in one's own country is a right which the Community is to grant to each of its citizens.

Between now and 1993,

(i) the right to work, and so to reside, in the Member State of one's choice will be extended to Spanish and Portuguese employees, as well as to those from other Community countries wishing to work in Spain or Portugal, the most recent recruits to the Europe of the Twelve;

(ii) the right to reside will be extended to retired persons from all the Member States (even if they have not worked in the country where they wish to settle), to students and to non-workers who can give satisfactory proof of income sufficient to exclude their becoming a burden on the host country.

The European Commission is also proposing that citizens of other Member States should, after a certain period of residence, be able to participate in local elections in the host country.

EQUALITY BEFORE COMMUNITY LAW

Equal treatment for all Community nationals in all Member States is not merely an aim: it is a basic principle of Community legislation.

Community law guarantees equality of treatment between national workers and those from other Member States.

Equality of treatment applies above all to:

(i) Access to employment. The only limitations recognized concern posts involving the exercise of government power (and do not apply, for example, to nurses, tram drivers, or teachers). Thus no discriminatory procedure may be applied during recruitment.

(ii) Working conditions: remuneration, calculation of seniority, allowance for military service, conditions governing dismissal and its consequences, whether unemployment or re-recruitment is involved, etc.

(iii) Access to vocational education or training and to child education.

(iv) Living conditions: access to accommodation, social security, social and tax benefits, etc. There is provision for aggregation of periods of employment both for health insurance and for pensions.

(v) Trade-union rights.

'The history of Europe is one of frontier disputes. This gave rise to the idea of a frontier-free Europe which would tie nation-States into European structures and so help solve conflicts peacefully. We now know that this "European miracle" has succeeded.'
Martin Bangemann,
Vice-President of the
European Commission

DIPLOMAS VALID BEYOND FRONTIERS

The free choice of residence and place of work presupposes recognition of diplomas and vocational qualifications throughout the 12 Member States of the Community.

University and higher-education diplomas awarded in a Member State following a course of at least three years' duration have, since the beginning of 1991, been recognized by other Member States in accordance with procedures adopted at Community level. The system is based on mutual trust, coupled with facilities for exceptional arrangements. These provide for conversion courses or tests of competence. There are also directives governing the recognition of diplomas and certificates of competence in specific areas.

The process of mutual recognition of diplomas has advanced considerably and is adjusting to the requirements of free movement and the Community single market.

The process of mutual recognition of diplomas, which is too complicated to be dealt with in detail here, has advanced considerably and will adjust to the requirements of freedom of movement and the Community single market.



A EUROPEAN HORIZON FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The desire to get to know their European neighbours and to live among them is a part of life for young people.

The European Community has initiated several programmes to make it easier for young people, workers, students, teachers and scientists to move freely:

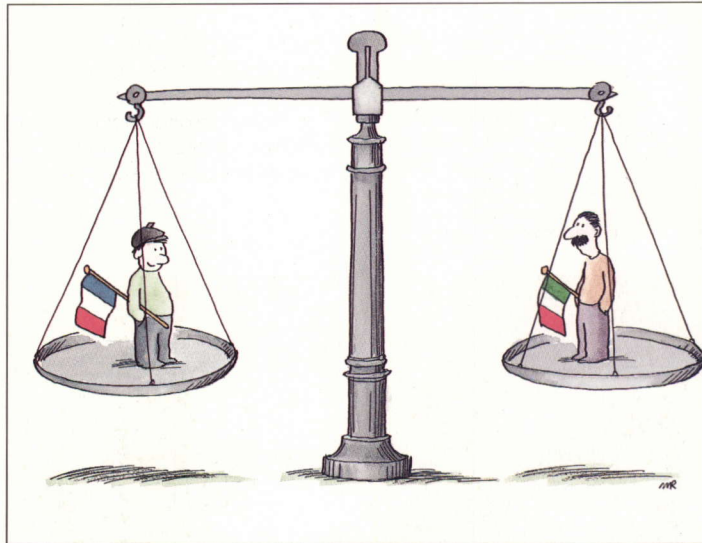
(i) Youth for Europe is promoting an increase in the number of exchanges for young people in the 15 to 25 age group, giving priority to those least able to benefit from the traditional intergovernmental programmes because of nationality, language or personal circumstances.

(ii) The European young workers' exchange programme aims to offer training or work experience in another Member State to young people aged between 18 and 28. The programme was recently thrown open to job-seekers.

(iii) The Erasmus programme aims to increase student mobility and the European dimension in their studies. It covers various activities: an inter-university cooperation system, measures to extend academic recognition of diplomas, and grants to enable students in higher education to spend a period of training in another Member State.

(iv) Comett is developing partnerships between universities and firms, joint projects for continuing training and transnational secondment of students to firms for improvement of high-level training linked to new technologies.

(v) Petra promotes the modernization of vocational training for young people by supporting a European system of training experiments in the form of transnational partnerships, initiatives and projects managed by the young people themselves, and cooperation in the field of research.



(vi) Lingua aims to improve citizens' linguistic capacity, by promoting student exchanges in secondary and higher education, teacher training, preparation of teaching material, etc.

(vii) Science aims to stimulate cooperation and exchanges between European researchers in the exact and natural sciences. SPES extends these aims to the economic sciences.

LONG LIVE TOURISM!

Tourism has done more to bring peoples closer together than any number of speeches. Tourism brings mankind and peoples closer together and kills prejudice.

Armed with his identity card or passport and his driving licence, a Community national can travel within the Community in the same way as in his own country. This has become commonplace.

Frontier controls between Member States have been relaxed considerably: special channels now exist at ports and airports, and the issue of a 'green disc' (available from motoring organizations) enables the tourist who does not exceed his duty-free allowances to cross the German, Belgian, Danish, French, Luxembourg, Dutch and Italian frontiers at reduced speed but without stopping. The present tax exemptions extend to an amount equivalent to ECU 390 (ECU 100 in the case of under-15s) and to limited quantities of tobacco products, alcohol, coffee, tea and perfume.

Special allowances also apply to removals across frontiers. In addition, the European tourist is entitled to health-care services in the country visited if he is in possession of Form E 111, issued by his local insurance authority.

BREAKING DOWN THE LAST BARRIERS

By the end of 1992 the Community should have broken down the last barriers to free movement. The Europe of the internal market will then also be the Europe of the people.



Europe Slide



EN



This booklet is part of the European file series and appears in all the official Community languages – Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

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