

Regulation

- The central purpose of regulation to create the single market is to give effect to the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the EU Treaties, the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital, by replacing unnecessary national regulations by harmonised regulation at the EU level.
- EU legislative action is subject to the principles of conferral and subsidiarity. These principles have been restated and reinforced by the Settlement Agreement.
- Unnecessary legislation or unlawful administrative action can be challenged before the ECJ or the national courts by reference to the EU Treaties, the general principles of EU law and the fundamental rights protected by the Charter and by relevant principles of international law.
- The Commission has the responsibility for enforcing EU law, including a power, where necessary, to bring actions against the Member States for failure to give effect to their obligations in relation to the single market.