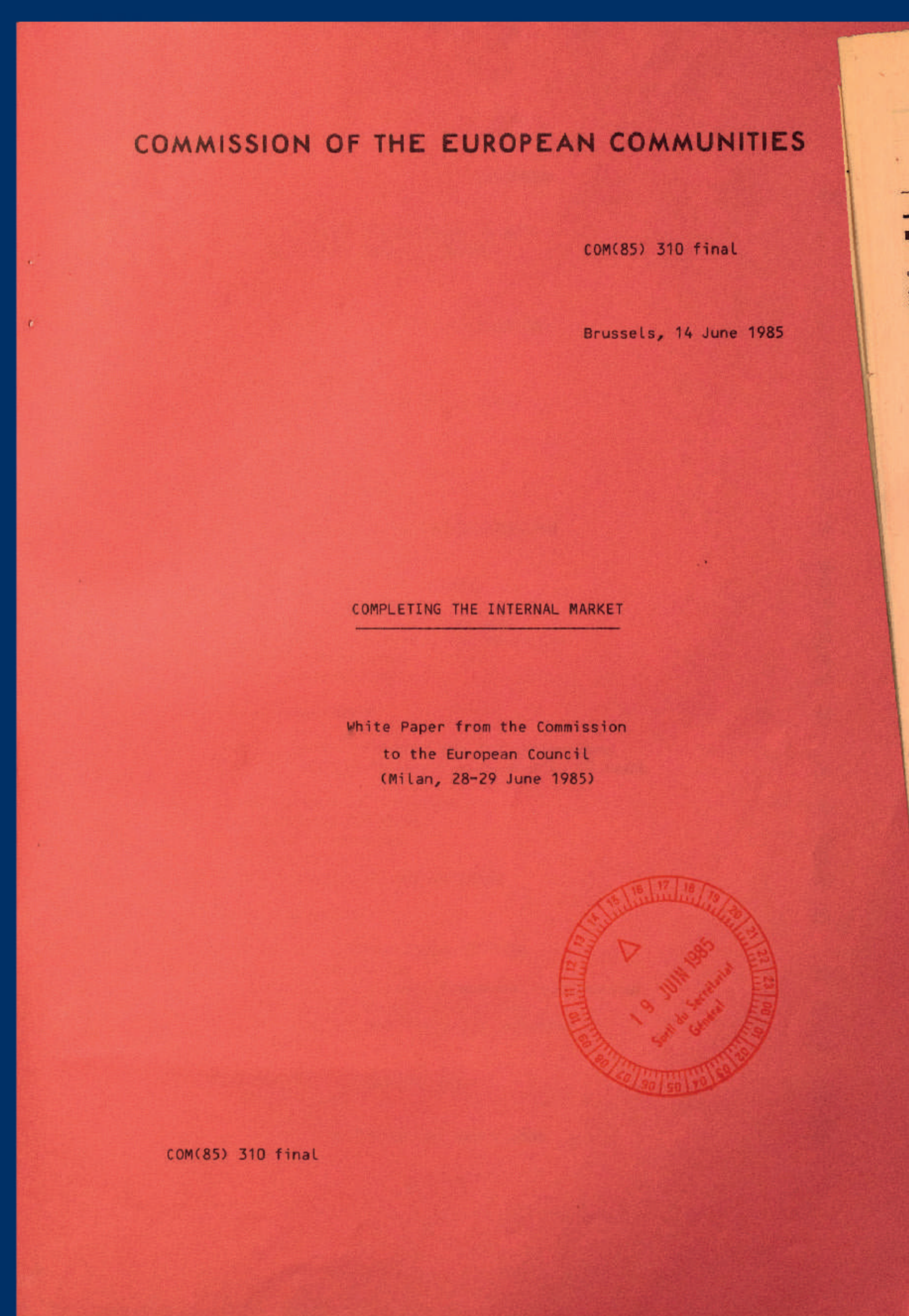


EKONOMSKA EVROPA

Zemlje osnivači EEZ težile su stvaranju unutrašnjeg tržišta zasnovanog na slobodnom kretanju **LJUDI, USLUGA, ROBE I KAPITALA**. Tokom prvih godina integracije, nacionalna veta, domaće kontrole i necarinske barijere ometali su potpuno ostvarivanje „**ČETIRI PRAVA**“. Ipak, od sredine 1980-ih izazovi prouzrokovani globalizacijom ukazali su evropskim liderima na potrebu za ojačanjem unutrašnjeg tržišta. U **JUNU**

1985. Evropska komisija predvođena Žakom Delorom objavila je „belu knjigu“ sa preciznim merama za uklanjanje fiskalnih i regulatornih prepreka koje su razbijale EEZ. Godinu dana kasnije **JEDINSTVENI EVROPSKI AKT** (1986) postavio je osnove za razvoj unutrašnjeg tržišta. Njegova dalja konsolidacija osigurana je **ŠENGENSKIM SPORAZUMOM** (1985) koji je stvorio uslove za zonu slobodnog prometa. Planovi za stvaranje unutrašnjeg tržišta

zahtevali su i monetarno ujedinjenje, već započeto tokom 1970-ih, sa **EVROPSKIM MONETARNIM SISTEMOM**. Žak Delor i guverneri nacionalnih centralnih banaka razradili su projekat za **EKONOMSKU I MONETARNU UNIJU** zasnovanu na **SLOBODNOM KRETANJU KAPITALA, EVROPSKOJ CENTRALNOJ BANC** i **JEDINSTVENOJ VALUTI**. Ovaj projekat je ostvaren uvođenjem evra 1. januara 2002, novog kamena temeljca Evropske unije.

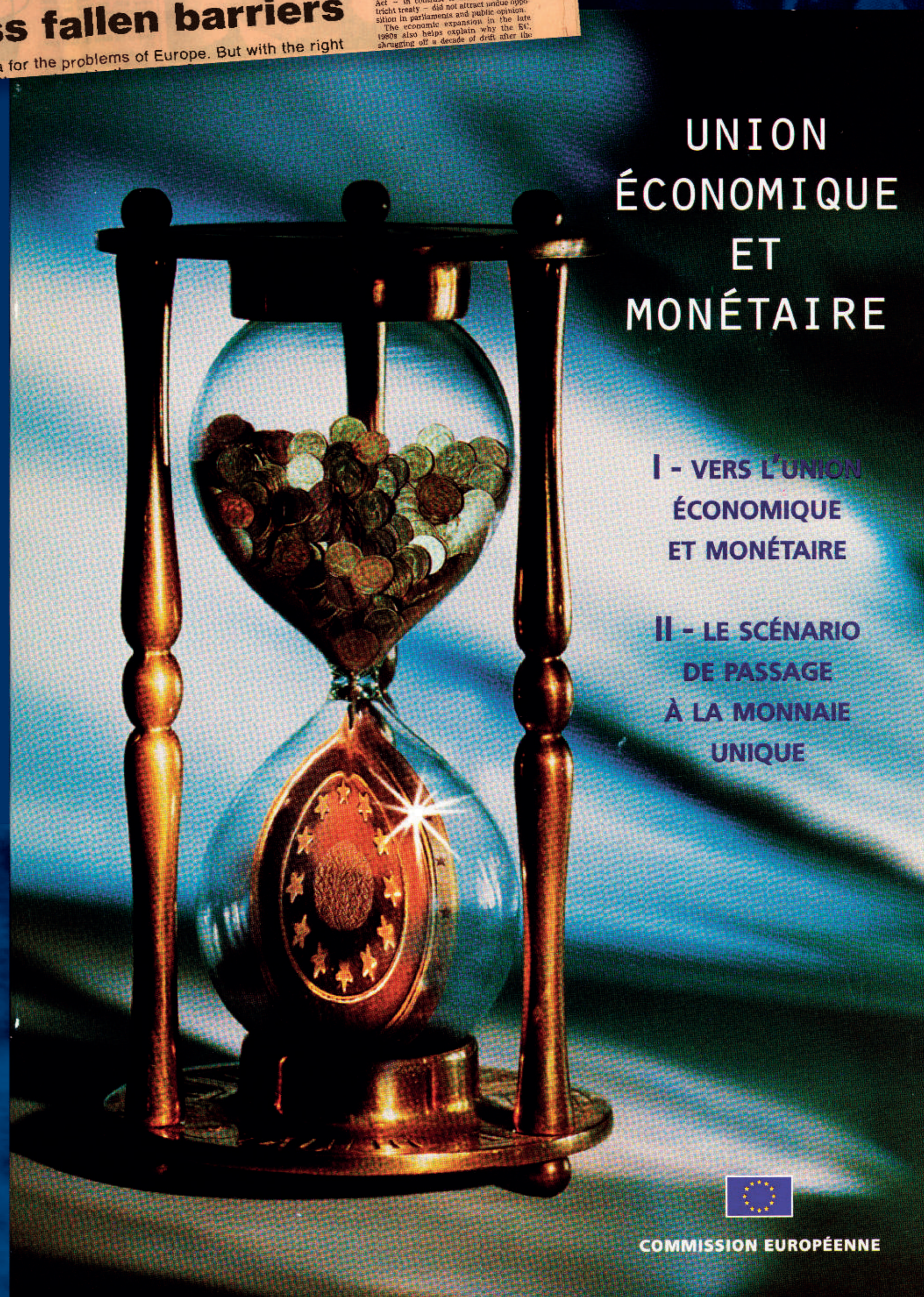


Naslovna strana „bele knjige“ o unutrašnjem tržištu, objavljene povodom održavanja Evropskog saveta u Milanu (28-29. juna 1985) (HAEU)



Članak u listu *Fajntajms* o stvaranju jedinstvenog tržišta (HAEU)

Informativna brošura o Ekonomskoj i monetarnoj uniji koju je Evropska komisija objavila 1996. uoči uvođenja jedinstvene valute (HAEU)





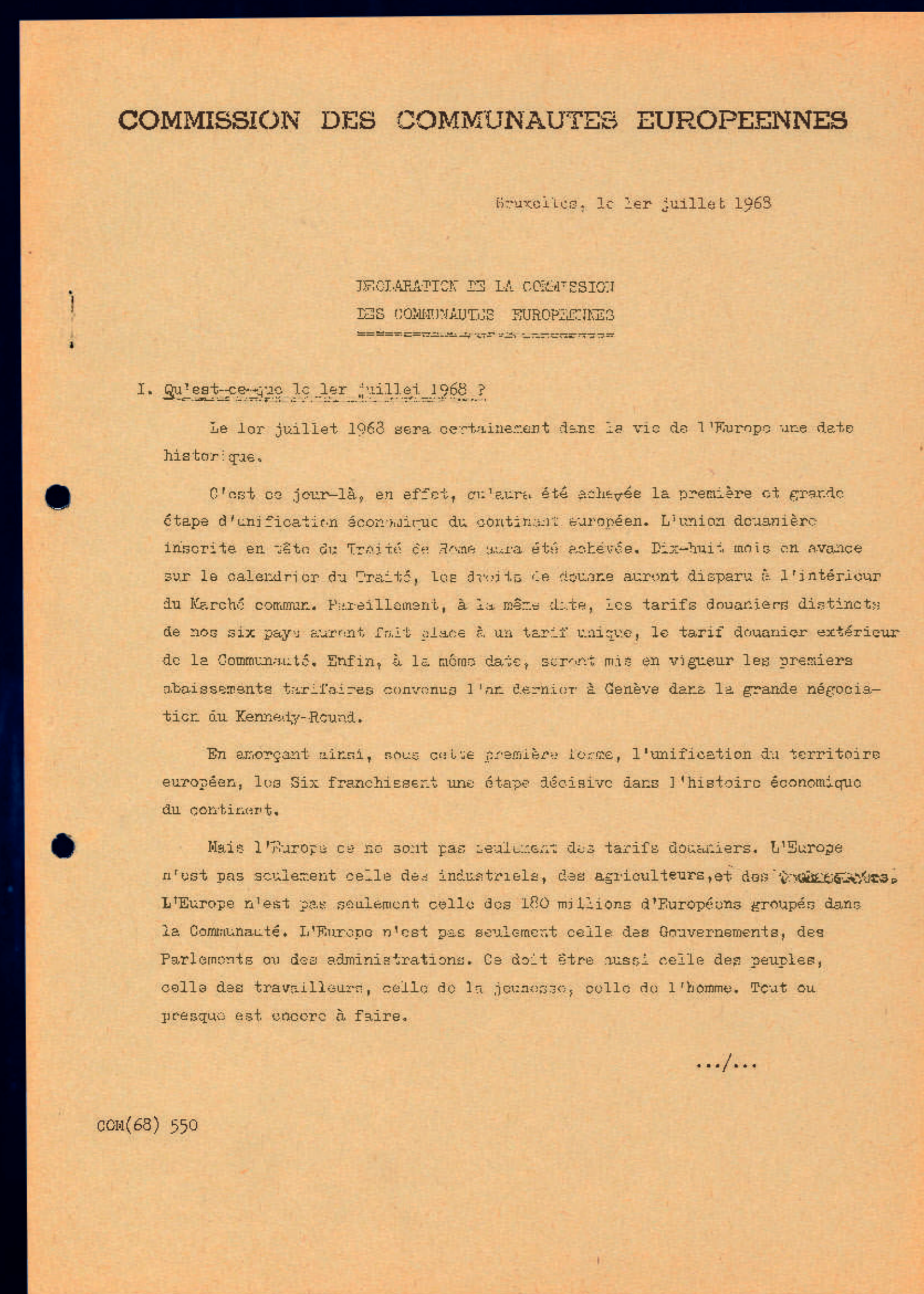
EVROPSKI SUD PRAVDE



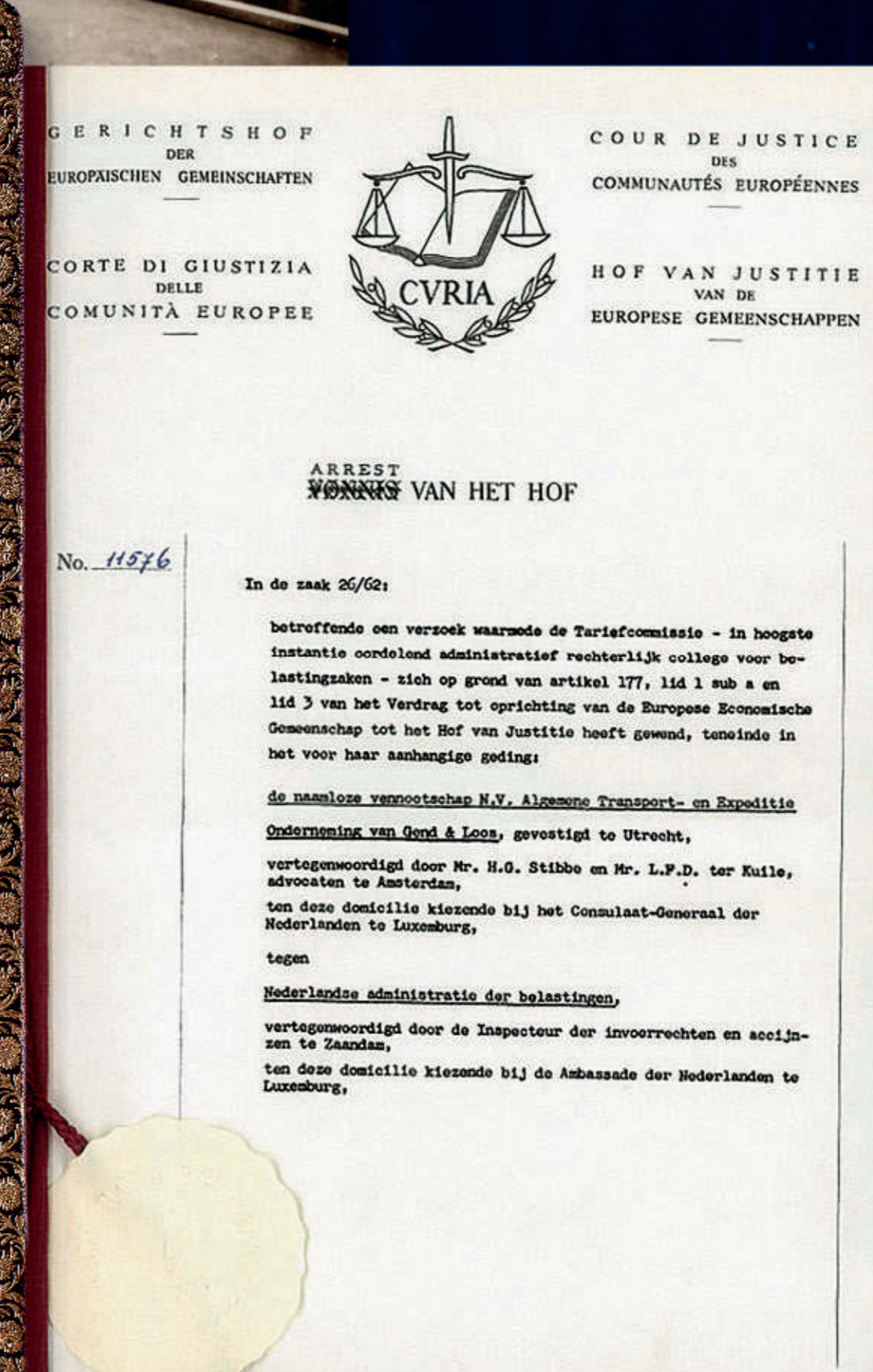
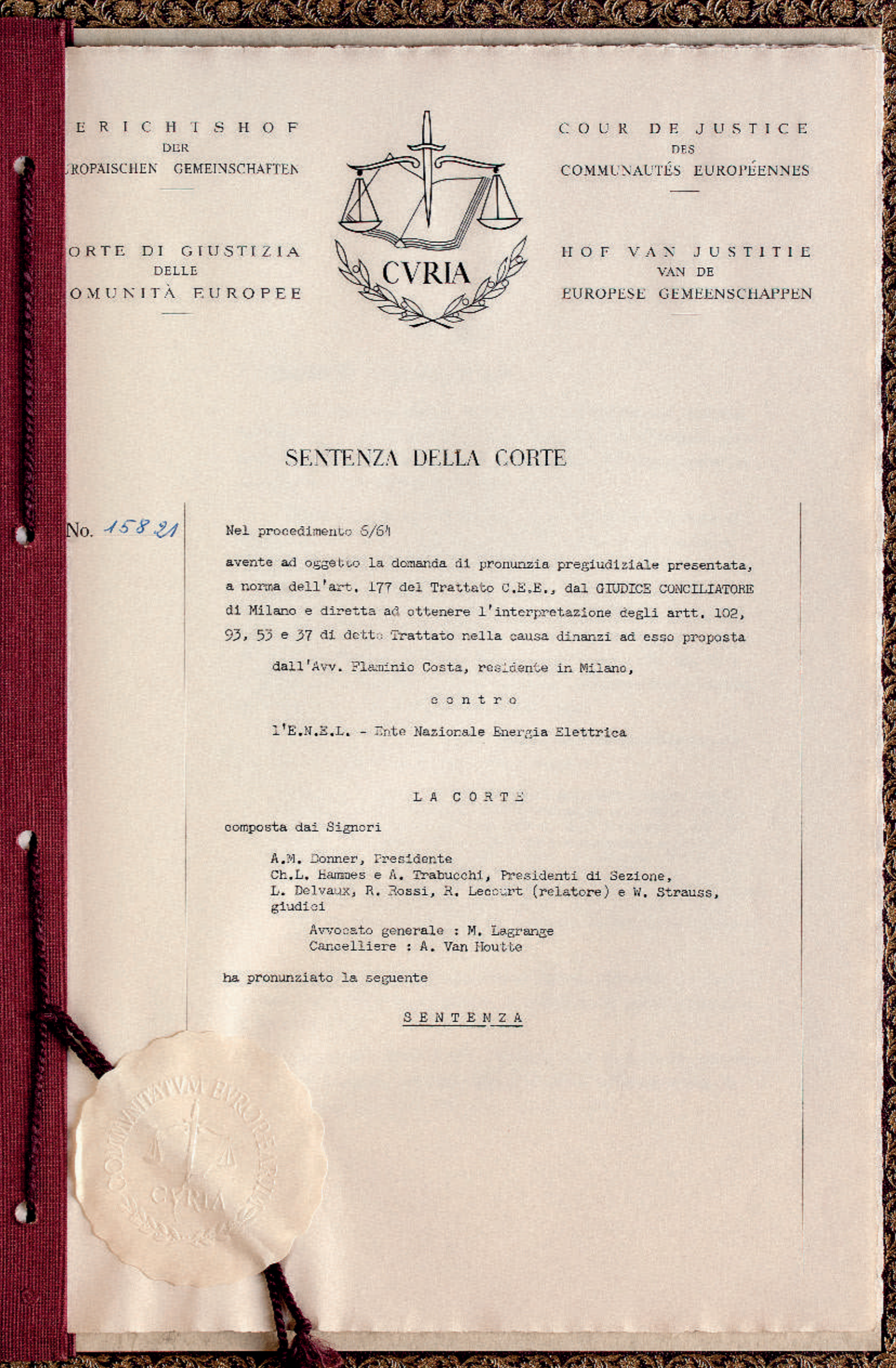
Sud pravde Evropske zajednice osnovan je kako bi se garantovalo poštovanje zakona, koji je u osnovi novonastale zajednice. Zasedanje Evropskog suda pravde, mart 1962. (HAEU)

STVARANJE UNUTRAŠNJEG TRŽIŠTA

CARINSKA UNIJA

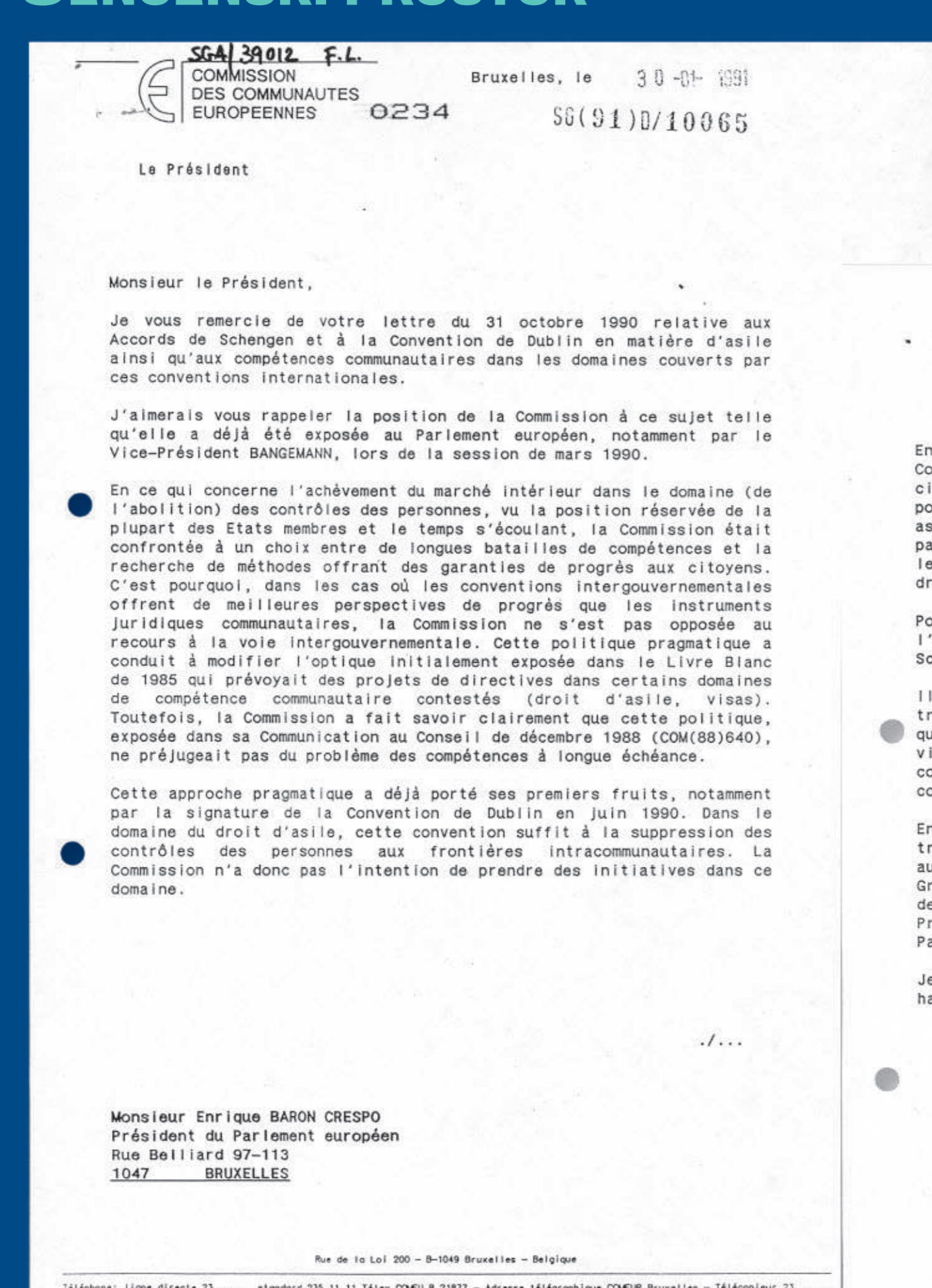


Deklaracija Komisije Evropske zajednice o stvaranju carinske unije između šest zemalja osnivača 1968. (HAEU)

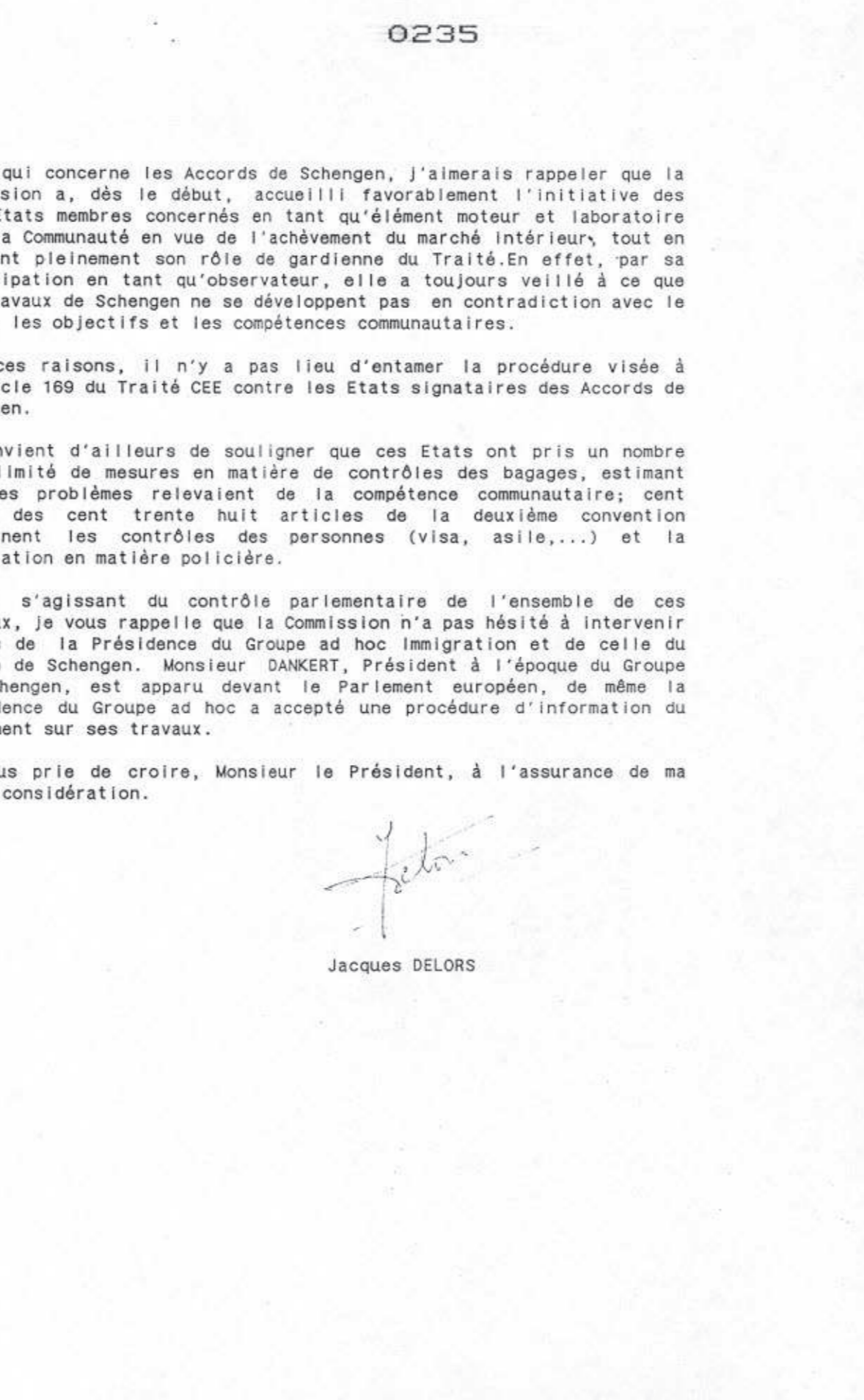


Naslovna strana presude Evropskog suda pravde u slučaju *Van Gend en Loos* (1963) i *Costa v. EMI* (1964), kojim je uspostavljena direktna primena zakona Zajednice i nadmoć evropskog zakona nad zakonima država članica (HAEU)

ŠENGENSKI PROSTOR



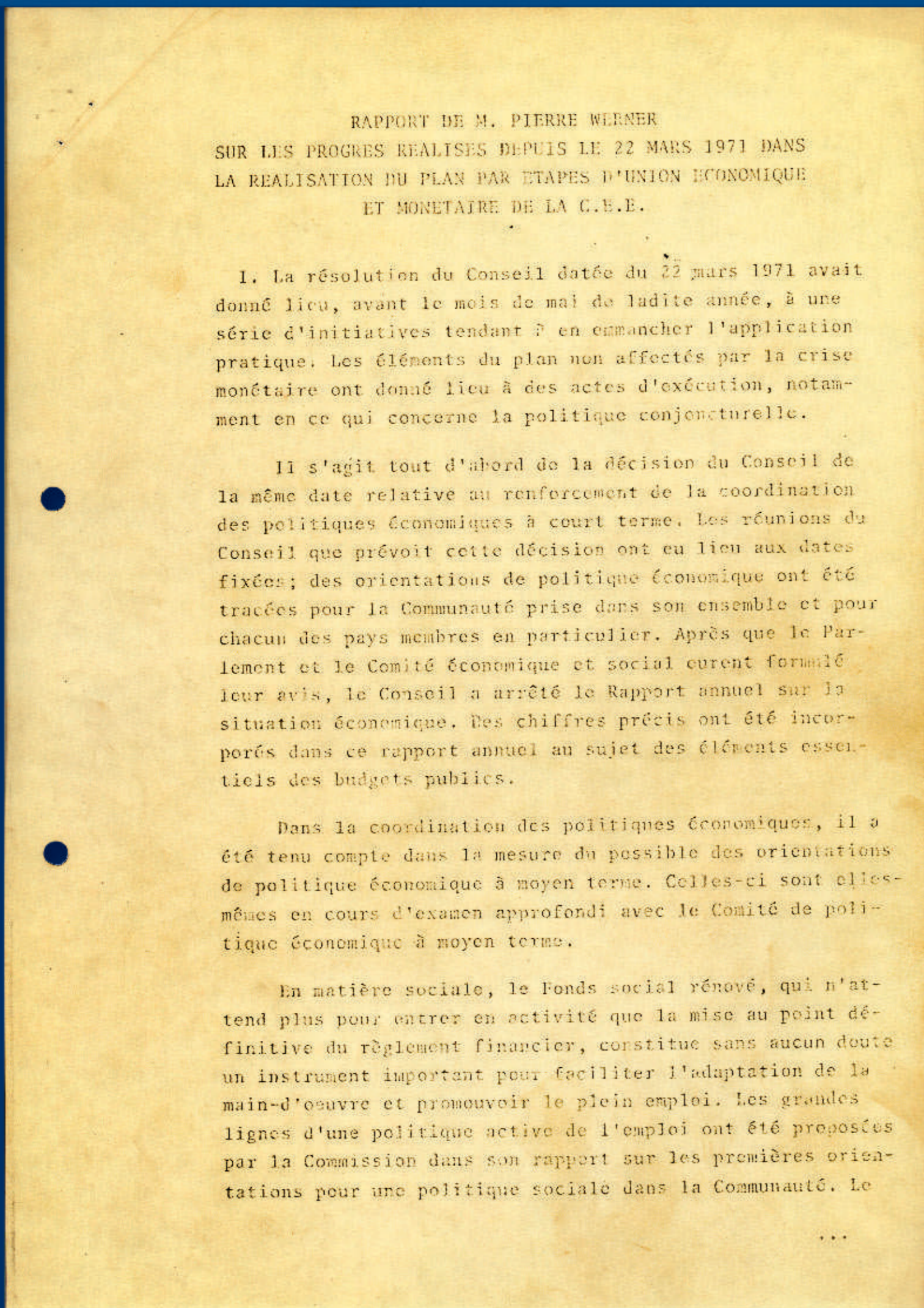
Pismo Zaka Delora Enriken Baronu Krespu, predsedniku Evropskog parlamenta, o značaju Šengenskog sporazuma za razvoj unutrašnjeg tržišta (HAEU)



Uklanjanje table na graničnom prelazu Brenner. Kontrola na graničnom između Nemačke, Austrije i Italije ukidana je 1. aprila 1998. u skladu sa Šengenskim sporazumom (ANSA/Bernard Grosdrak)



KA JEDINSTVENOJ VALUTI



Izveštaj Komisije o projektu Ekonomske i monetarne unije između zemalja članica EEZ kojim je predsjedavao premijer Luksemburga, Pier Vermer (HAEU)



Predsjednik Republike Francuske Valéry Giscard d'Estaing i kancelar Savezne Republike Nemačke, Helmut Šmit, igrali su ključnu ulogu u predlaganju Evropskog monetarnog sistema čiji cilj je stvaranje „zone monetarne stabilnosti” u Evropi (Audiovizualni servis ES/Zan-Luj Debez)



Sastanak Evropskog saveta održan 27. i 28. juna 1988. u Hanoveru. Komitetu, na čijem čelu je bio Zak Dator, poveren je zadatak da prouči i predloži konkretne etape koje će voditi ka ekonomskoj i monetarnoj uniji (ANSA/EPA)

Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community
 DRAFT STATUTE OF THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF CENTRAL BANKS
 AND OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK
 27TH NOVEMBER 1990

Nacrt statuta buduće Evropske centralne banke (ECB) koji je formirao Komitet guvernera centralnih banaka zemalja članica. ECB je zvanično osnovana 1. juna 1998. (HAEU)

CONFIDENTIAL

CHAPTER I - CONSTITUTION OF THE SYSTEM

Article 1 - The System

Pursuant to Article ... of the EEC Treaty, a system, consisting of a central institution to be known as 'the European Central Bank' (hereinafter 'the ECB') and of the participating central banks of the Member States of the Community (hereinafter 'national central banks'), is hereby established and shall be known as the 'European System of Central Banks' (hereinafter the 'System').

CHAPTER II - OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF THE SYSTEM

Article 2 - Objectives

2.1 The primary objective of the System shall be to maintain price stability.

2.2 Without prejudice to the objective of price stability, the System shall support the general economic policy of the Community.

2.3 The System shall act consistently with free and competitive markets.

Article 3 - Tasks

The basic tasks to be carried out through the System shall be:

- to formulate and implement the monetary policy of the Community;
- to conduct foreign exchange operations in accordance with the prevailing exchange rate regime of the Community as referred to in Article 4.3;
- to hold and manage [the] official foreign reserves of the participating countries;
- to ensure the smooth operation of payment systems;
- to participate as necessary in the formulation, co-ordination and execution of policies relating to prudential supervision and the stability of the financial system.

Presidency Conclusions - Madrid, 15 and 16 December 1995

ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION OF EUROPE
 IN A SOCIALLY INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK

A. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

I. The scenario for the changeover to the single currency

1. The European Council confirms that 1 January 1999 will be the starting date for Stage 3 of Economic and Monetary Union, in accordance with the convergence criteria, timetable, protocols and procedures laid down in the Treaty.

The European Council confirms that a high degree of economic convergence is a precondition for the Treaty objective to create a stable single currency.

2. The name of the new currency is an important element in the preparation of the transition to the single currency, since it partly determines the public acceptability of Economic and Monetary Union. The European Council considers that the name of the single currency must be the same in all the official languages of the European Union, taking into account the existence of different alphabets; it must be simple and symbolic Europe.

The European Council therefore decides that, as of the start of Stage 3, the name given to the European currency shall be Euro. This name is meant as a full name, not as a prefix to be attached to the national currency names.

The specific name Euro will be used instead of the generic term 'ECU' used by the Treaty to refer to the European currency unit.

The Governments of the fifteen Member States have achieved the common agreement that this decision is the agreed and definitive interpretation of the relevant Treaty provisions.

SN 40005 hpu/Wmm EN 6

Tokom Evropskog saveta održanog u Madridu u decembru 1995. postignut je sporazum o imenu buduće evropske valute: evro (HAEU)

Informativna kampanja za uvođenje evra u zemlju članice (HAEU)