

Dassonville and Cassis de Dijon – as the basic jurisprudence of the free movement of goods

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Abstract

One of the main tasks of the EU is to create a common market to achieve the objectives set out in Article 2 of the Lisbon Treaty. These include the creation of a customs union and a single market, at the core of which are the four fundamental freedoms of the EU Treaty, which are:

free movement of goods under Articles 28, 29, TBE,

free movement of persons in the form of free movement of workers (39 TBE),

freedom of services, regulated in Article 49 TBE

free movement of capital, regulated in Article 56 TBE.

Free movement of goods serves to create a common customs market and a unique borderless market. The customs union, the common market and the free movement of goods pursue the objective of ensuring free competition between goods from Member States, which is not distorted or hindered by state norms. These distortions of competition or skill can be:

> In-kind fee (Customs, tax), or

> Quantitative restrictions on cross-border movement of goods, or

> Measures that have the same effect as quantitative restrictions.

In the context of the above, the main purpose of this article is the analysis of the free movement of goods based on two of the basic decisions of the ECJ, such as Dassonville and Cassis de Dijon.

Keywords: Lisbon Treaty, freedom of goods, Dassonville, Cassis de Dijon, ECJ.

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