

**Follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution
on the Implementation and streamlining of EU internal market
rules to strengthen the single market**

- 1. Rapporteur:** Anna-Maja HENRIKSSON (Renew Europe / FI)
- 2. References:** 2025/2009(INI) / A10-0151/2025 / P10_TA(2025)0197
- 3. Date of adoption of the resolution:** 11 September 2025
- 4. Competent Parliamentary Committee:** Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)
- 5. Brief analysis/ assessment of the resolution and requests made in it:**

The Parliament's resolution sets out a comprehensive agenda to simplify and strengthen the enforcement of the Single Market, setting explicit targets to reduce administrative costs by 25% for all firms and 35% for SMEs by 2029, while maintaining high social, environmental, and consumer protection standards. The resolution urges the Commission to act as a vigilant guardian of the Treaties, speeding up and systematising infringement procedures, expanding action against systemic breaches and making fuller use of cooperation tools such as SOLVIT and the Single Market Enforcement Taskforce. Priority is given to unlocking services: consistent application of the Services Directive is demanded, as well as rigorous use of notification procedures and action on territorial supply constraints (including disproportionate language labelling). Streamlined licensing and certification are also called for to lower costs, especially for SMEs. The resolution calls for measures to promote labour mobility including the faster and more consistent recognition of professional qualifications, as well as the EU-wide digitalisation of the A1 form, in order to make cross-border service provision easier. The resolution calls for crisis resilience to be coordinated under the new IMERA framework, while the EU standardisation system to be safeguarded and modernised. In order to reduce bureaucracy without compromising policy objectives, the text proposes proportionate and coherent reporting, the 'think small first' approach, the reuse of data once only, interoperable formats, and trusted digital identities, with the aim of moving towards automated, online, report-once solutions via an expanded Single Digital Gateway and the forthcoming European Business Wallet. The text calls for digital competitiveness to be boosted through robust infrastructure, harmonised digital labelling, and the Digital Product Passport, as well as a single product-safety IT tool that cuts compliance time and costs. Regarding governance, Parliament calls for a predictable acquis. It addresses overlaps and unclear definitions before proposing new laws, schedules guidance and enforcement measures before implementation,

and restricts level-2 acts to technical matters with clear timelines. Parliament also calls for stronger, more inclusive stakeholder consultations, better SME representation and regulatory sandboxes and 'innovation hubs' where relevant. Consumer policy remains principles-based yet practical, with effective cross-border redress (including the review of the consumer protection cooperation regulation) and rigorous Digital Market Act/Digital Services Act (DMA/DSA) enforcement to ensure fair digital markets and informed choices. Finally, while acknowledging the Commission's intention to adopt a proposal for a voluntary '28th legal regime', the Parliament notes its potential to support SME growth and the Business Wallet, provided that it complements rather than fragments the Single Market.

6. Response to requests and overview of actions taken, or intended to be taken, by the Commission:

The Commission agrees on the need to make the most of its strengths and of the Single Market. This is particularly important in order to send a strong message to the business community, investors and citizens in the EU.

The Commission agrees on the fact that the Single Market is Europe's greatest asset as well as on the fact that it remains unfinished.

The Commission's key message is clear: it is time to choose Europe.

The new Single Market strategy, adopted on 21 May 2025, is the Commission's plan to make the Single Market simpler, seamless and stronger. It outlines the Commission's vision for unlocking the full potential of the Single Market for citizens, workers and businesses.

In the strategy, the Commission presents a new method which identified the ten most harmful barriers, the so-called 'Terrible Ten'. The Commission is committed to removing these barriers, reducing red tape, promoting investment, and ensuring fair competition — all of which are topics raised in the European Parliament's resolution on the Own Initiative Report, and with which the Commission agrees.

As announced in the State of the Union address, the Commission will present a Single Market Roadmap to 2028 covering capital, services, energy, telecoms, the 28th regime, and the fifth freedom for knowledge and innovation. The roadmap will support and reinforce the implementation of the Strategy's actions.