This chapter examines the power to harmonize (that is, the power to adopt legislative acts and the possibility to supplement them by non-legislative acts), the different approaches to harmonization adopted by the Union, and the problem of the implementation and enforcement of Union standards. By setting harmonized standards, EU law enables goods, persons, services, and capital to move freely. When viewed from this perspective, harmonization is the complement of the four freedoms. However, it remains a sensitive matter both legally and politically. It also examines the evolution of the digital internal market.