

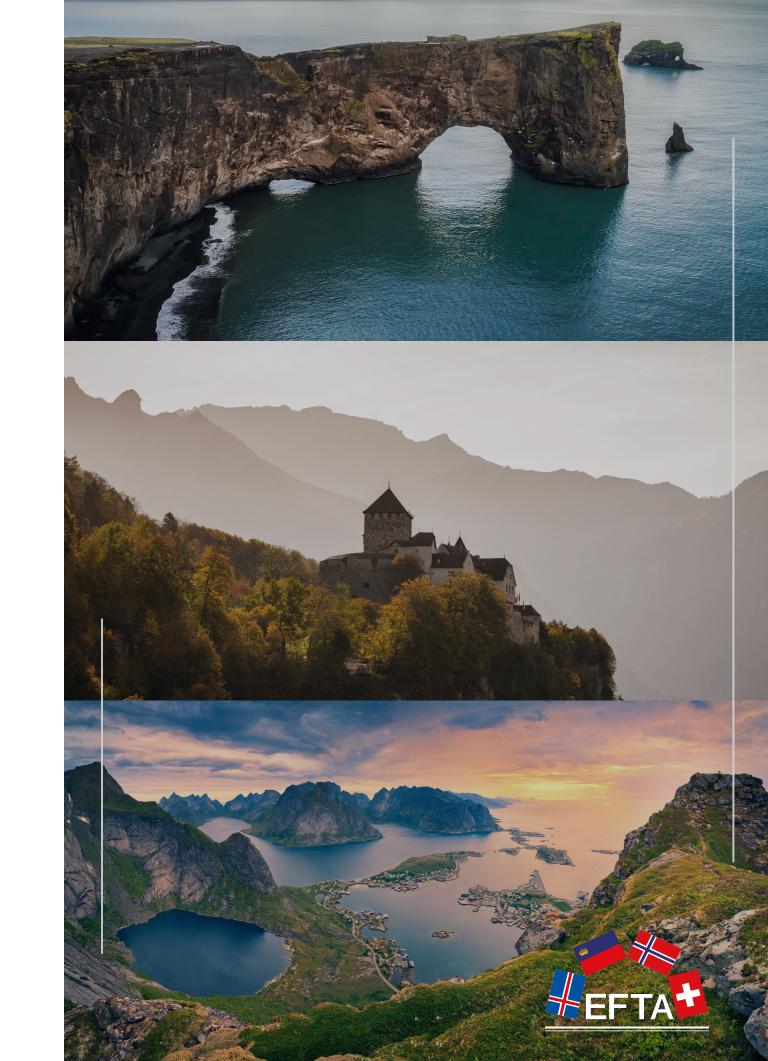
EEA and homogeneity

Homogeneity is the main principle of the EEA Agreement

- The EEA is based on the same rules
- These rules should be uniformly interpreted and applied

The different **dimensions** of homogeneity

- Judicial dimension
- Surveillance dimension
- Dynamic dimension Article 102 EEA
 - Internal Market is constantly evolving



EEA relevance

The EEA unites the three EEA EFTA States and the EU into an internal market based on the free movement of:

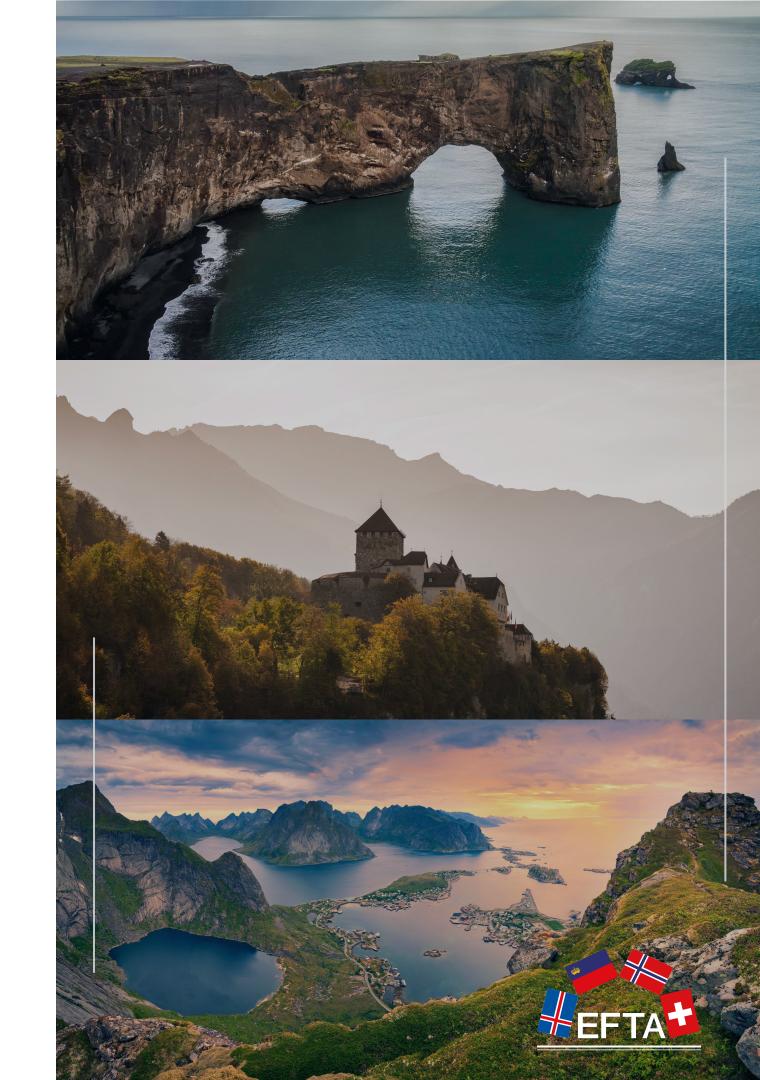
- Goods
- Services
- Capital
- Persons

The EEA is focused on the Internal Market

 EU policies in other areas (for example EU Customs Union) are outside the scope of the EEA

EU legislation that falls under this scope should be incorporated

EEA relevance



Incorporation: Main steps

Decision shaping - Adoption in the EU

Assessment of acts

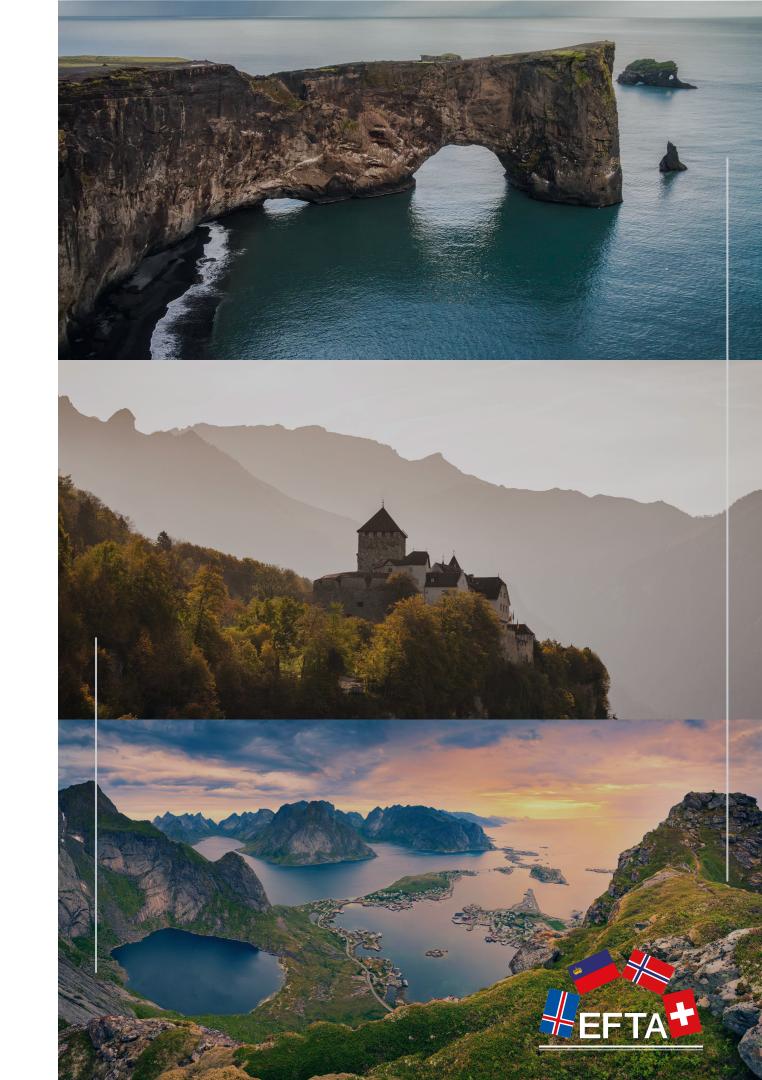
- Preliminary assessment by the EFTA Secretariat
- Assessment of the EEA EFTA States

Drafting stage

- The EFTA Secretariat drafts decisions (JCDs)
- Drafts approved by the EEA EFTA States
- Submitted to the EU side for processing
 - Final text agreed upon

Decisions adopted by the EEA Joint Committee

Constitutional requirements



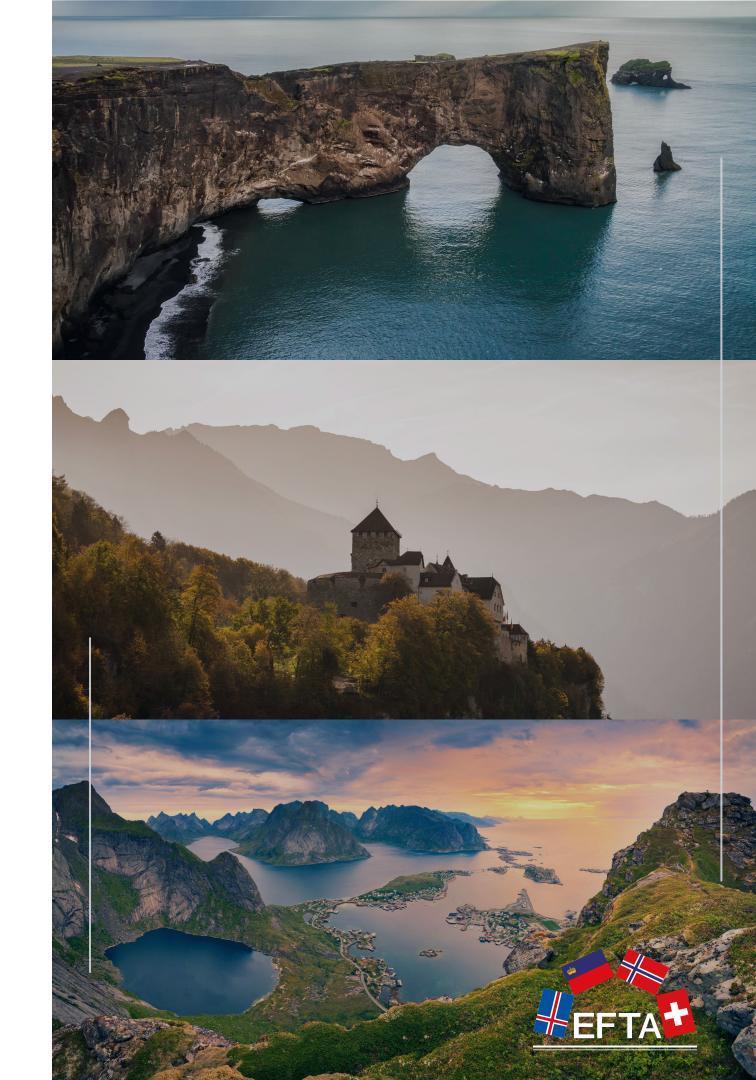
Formal decision-making

EEA Joint Committee

- Brings together the EEA EFTA States and the EU
- Competent to incorporate legal acts into the EEA Agreement
- Acts by consensus

EEA EFTA States speak with one voice

- EFTA Standing Committee coordinates the position of the EEA EFTA States
- Five Subcommittees
- EFTA Working Groups and Expert Groups



Where to find EEA legal acts

EU legal acts become EEA legal acts upon incorporation

References added to relevant Annexes and Protocols

These legal acts must then be read in view of adjustments made to them – **adaptations:**

- Horizontal Protocol 1
- Sectoral individual annexes
- Specific apply to individual acts

Resources

- EEA lex
- Webtool on how EU law becomes EEA law
- Webtool in how to read EU acts incorporated into the EEA Agreement





