

Unveiling the Magic Behind the EEA Agreement



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Responsible for the management of

- The EFTA Convention
- EFTA's worldwide network of free trade agreements
- The EEA Agreement

EFTA Statistical Office (ESO)

- Supporting EFTA Member States participation in the European Statistical System (ESS)
 - Facilitate incorporation of relevant statistical acts into the EEA Agreement
 - Monitor inclusion of statistics on EFTA States in ESS publications
 - o Provides technical assistance with partner organisations outside EEA

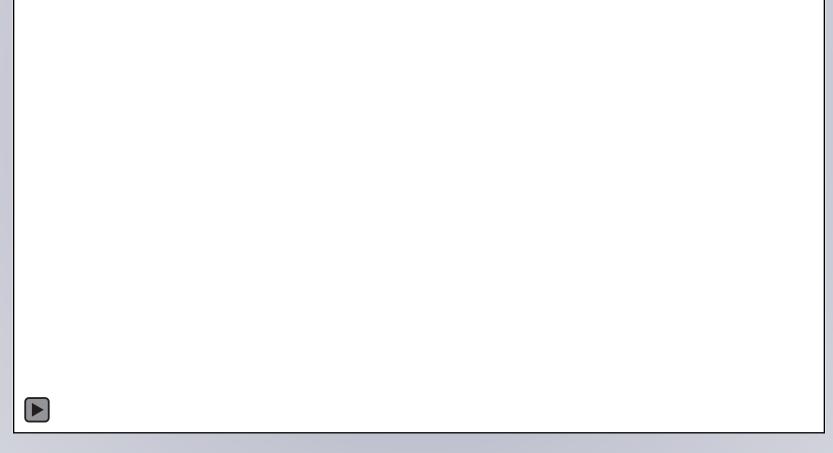
The EFTA Secretariat in Brussels

- Secretariat for the EEA EFTA States in their EEA work - "the EEA process"
- Coordinates collaboration of the EEA EFTA States and the European Commission
- Secretariat for the EEA advisory bodies
 - EFTA Parliamentary Committee
 - EFTA Consultative Committee



The EEA Agreement

Why, What, How, and what not...



Objectives and principles of the EEA Agreement

"... establishing a dynamic and homogenous European Economic Area, based on common rules and equal conditions of competition and providing for the adequate means of enforcement at the judicial level, ..."



The Challenge

Reconciling two different models of cooperation

The EU model

- Supranational cooperation
 - Transfer of competence and sovereignty
- Institutions with defined roles in the decision-making processes
 Commission – European
 Parliament – Council
- Important concern

 Preserving the decision-making

 autonomy of the EU

The EFTA model

- Intergovernmental cooperation No transfer of competence, no
 "common policies"
- Decisions taken by consensus between the governments of the EEA EFTA states

Important concern
 Preserving sovereignty



EEA institutional model

The Two Pillar structure



The EEA Agreement Substantive scope

Four Freedoms

- Free movement of goods
- Free movement of services
- Free movement of capital
- Free movement of persons

Horizontal Polices

- Environment
- Social policy
- Consumer protection
- Statistics
- Company law

Common Rules

- State aid
- Competition
- Public procurement

Cooperation

EU programmes

Cohesion

EEA and Norway Grants



Policy areas <u>not</u> covered by the EEA Cooperaion

- The Economic and Monetary Union
- EU trade policy provisions
- EU aid policy
- EU customs union

- Common agricultural policy
- Common fisheries policy
- EU justice and home affairs policy
- EU common foreign and security policy



The EEA process

The framework for participation and engagement



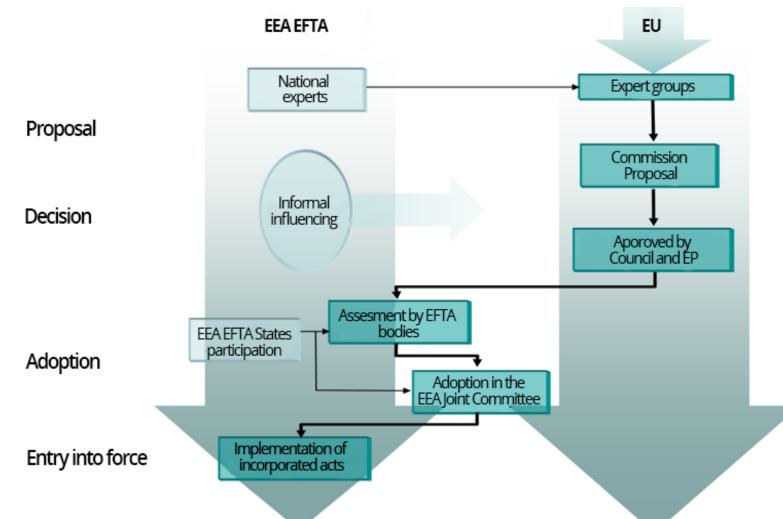


Two main strands of the EEA work

 Decision shaping – Participation in the development of EU legislation before EU adoption

 Decision making – Incorporation of an adopted EU, EEA relevant legislative act into the EEA Agreement

From EU to EEA participation and engagement throughout the process





Decision making within the Two Pillar Structure



Standing Committee of the EFTA States

Subcommittee I **Free Movement of** Goods

Subcommittee II Free Movement of **Services and Capital**

Subcommittee III **Free Movement of Persons**

Subcommittee IV Flanking and Horizontal Policies

Subcommittee V Legal and **Institutional Matters**

WORKING GROUPS

Free Movement of

and Social Policy

- Competition Policy
- Customs Matters
- **Customs Security** Mattors
- **Energy Matters**
- FUUG CHAIL
- Intellectual Property
- Processes **Agricultural Products**
- Public Procurement
- State Aid
- Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)*
- * Assisted by sector-specific expert groups

- Company Law
- Liectronic Communications, **Audiovisual Services** and Information **Society***
- Financial sorvices Postal Services
- Transport
- Services

Oualifications Social Security

Persons.

Employment

· Recognition of

Professional

- Budgetary Matters
- Civil Protection
- Consumer Affairs
- **Cultural Affairs**
- Education, Training and Vauth
- Enterprise Policy
- Environment
- Gender Equality, Anti-Discrimination and Family **Policy**
- Heads pf National Statistical Institutes
- Health and Safety at Work and Labour Law
- Public Health
- Research and Dayalanman



* Assisted by the Expert group on Data Protection

Decision making





Numbers and key sectors

- Legal acts incorporated into the EEA Agreement
 - 1.875 acts when signing the Agreement in 1992
 - 15 000 acts incorporated since the signing
 - 8 800 acts in force today
- Food and Veterinary area 212 38 % of all the acts incorporated in 2024
- Other high-volume sectors
 - Goods TBT
 - Financial Services
 - Transport, Environment and Energy
- High on the Agenda ahead
 - Acts with distinct horizontal challenges
 - Omnibus EUs Simplification agenda
 - New Program Period



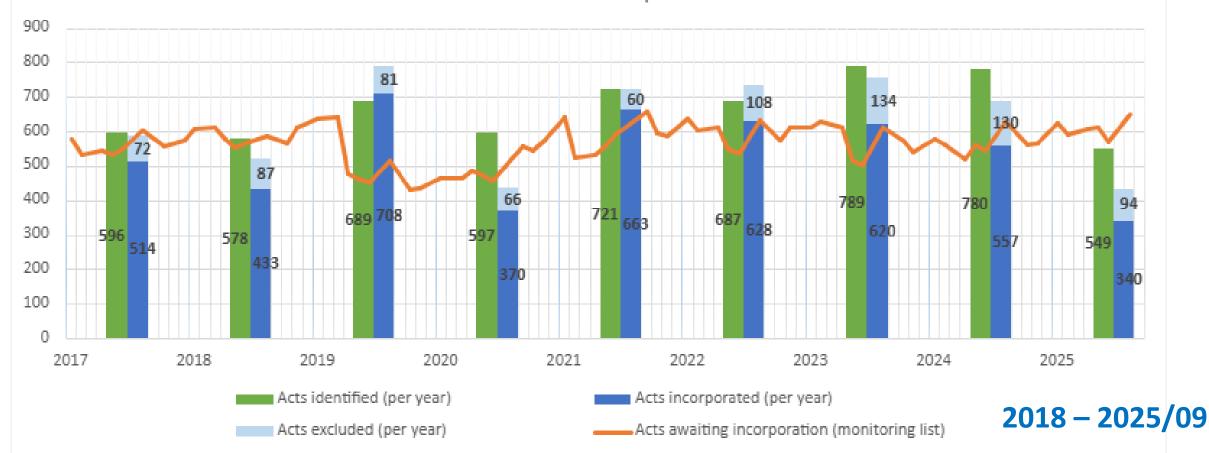
Processing volumes and backlog

Acts awaiting incorporation vs acts identified and acts incorporated or excluded

Processing volumes and Backlog

(acts awaiting incorporation vs. acts identified & acts incorporated/excluded)

From Jan 2017 - Sep 2025



The EEA Agreement in Europe of today

- The EEA Agreement has remained robust and resilient
- EU adapts more, and more complex legislation
 - The nature of the EEA agreement inherent delay of incorporation
 - Ongoing and new initiatives are followed by new legislation that effects the Internal Market and thereby EEA
 - Timely incorporation of essence and strategic choices must be made

Challenges in managing the EEA Agreement

- EU law and EEA law have different scope
- Increased regulatory powers to EU agencies
- The Geopolitical situation reflects EU developments
 - Internal market legislation with a touch of e.g. trade policy, industry policy, security issues and customs code
- Brussels Q3 2025 The new game continues
 New Program period in the making New Legislation keeps coming
 Geopolitical challenges continues Cooperation is a key



EEA knowledge and close cooperation Essential to ensure a well-function Agreement across the EEA







Thank you for your participation!

