

Surveillance: How EEA law is enforced

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The European Economic Area in a nutshell

The European Economic Area (EEA) removes barriers to trade and red tape so individuals, consumers and businesses alike can make the most of the opportunities offered to them by having direct access to 31 countries and 500 million people. The cornerstones of the European Internal Market are the four freedoms – free movement of persons, goods, services and capital.



The EEA unites EFTA States Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway with the 28 EU Member States in an Internal Market governed by the same basic rules.



The EEA Agreement adds the approximately 5.5 million people of Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway to the EU market of some 500 million people.



* The UK is in the process of leaving the EU







ESA's role

ESA monitors compliance with the EEA Agreement in Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

- Article 108 EEA
- Surveillance and Court Agreement





The ESA College

Bente Angell-Hansen

Frank Büchel

Högni S. Kristjansson







ESA | EFTA Surveillance Authority

ESA's field of work

- Compliance with the EEA Agreement
- Implementation of EEA rules and regulations
- Internal Market Affairs
- State aid
- Competition





Limits to ESA's jurisdiction: the scope of the EEA Agreement:

- Agriculture, fisheries and forestry
- Customs union and external trade
- Taxation and tax policy
- Judiciary (ie. Schengen)
- Defence and security



(...but the EEA Agreement may also affect those areas)



The internal market

- Monitor the implementation of new EEA legislation
- Investigate national legislation and practice
- Inspections
 - Food safety and animal welfare
 - Transport security





Monitoring implementation and incorporation



Figure 1: EFTA States' transposition deficit over the past 10 years Transposition deficit for directives that should have been transposed on or before 31 May 2019



The internal market

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How ESA investigates

- Anyone can file a complaint if they believe their EEA rights have been infringed.
- ESA can also take action based on own initiative cases where it has spotted potential issues in the EFTA countries national legislation.
- In both cases, ESA will look into the matter
 - This may lead to a formal investigation





The internal market

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Food safety

Transport





State aid

- ESA monitors state aid in the EEA
- Articles 61-64 of the EEA Agreement, Protocol 3 SCA
- In principle forbidden, with exceptions
- Notification and investigation procedures
- ESA's powers



Officers of the Competition and State Aid Directorate



Competition

- ESA enforces the EEA competition rules
- Articles 53-60 of the EEA Agreement, Protocol 4 SCA
 - Agreements between undertakings
 - Abuse of dominant market position
- ESA's process
- ESA's powers

EFTA Surveillance Authority

ESA



Legal and Executive Affairs



EFTA Surveillance

Authority

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- Legal review
- Executive support to the ESA College
 - External relations
 - Analysis
- Communications
- Court work



The EFTA Court

- Interpretation of EEA rules
- Direct actions
 - ESA v EEA EFTA States
 - Actions for annulment of ESA decisions
- Advisory opinions
- ESA's other court work
 - CJEU and GCEU
 - National courts







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