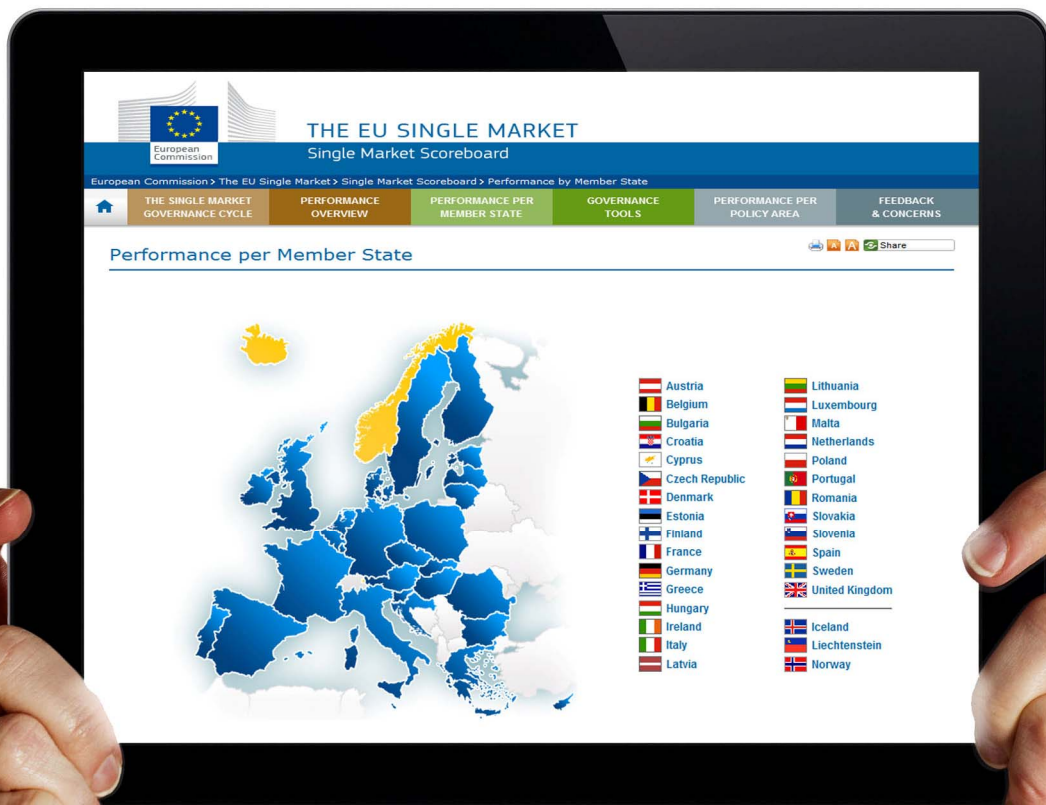


Single Market Scoreboard

Performance per Member State

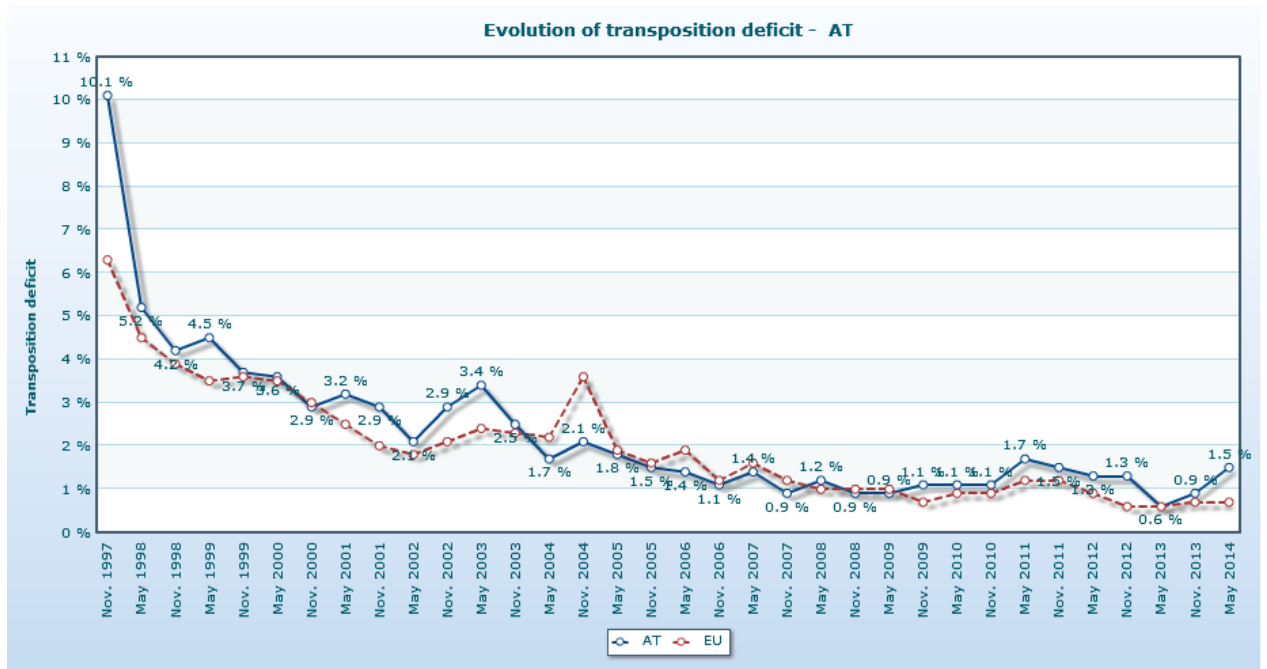
Austria

(Reporting period: 2013 - 2014)

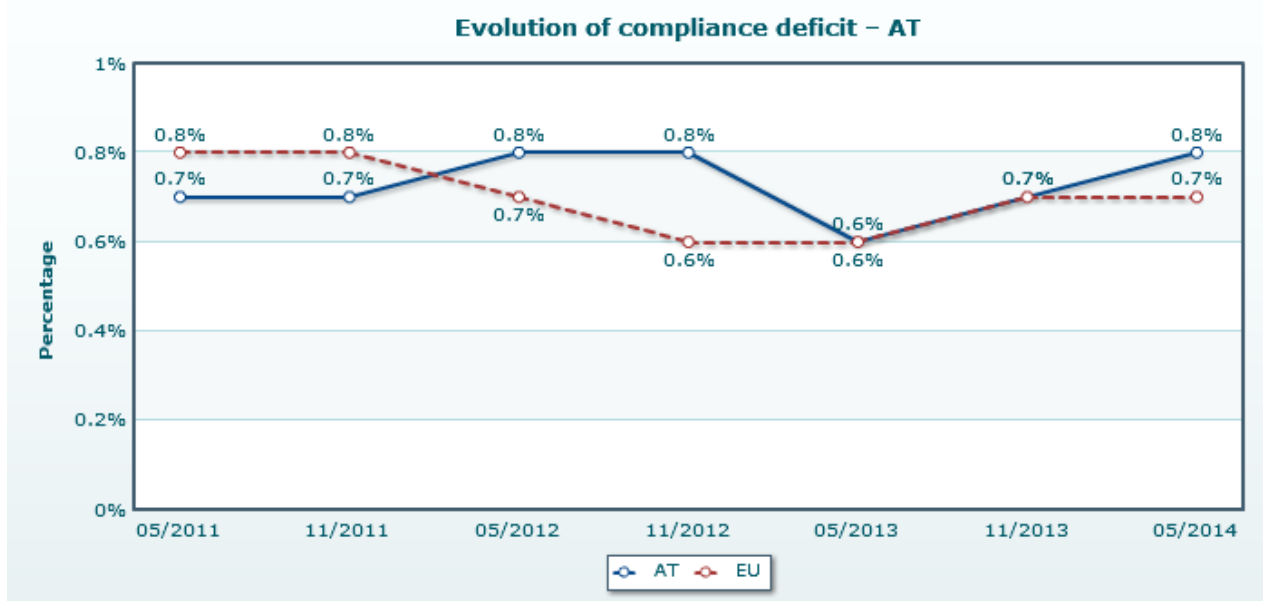


Transposition of law

Austria's transposition deficit for Single Market directives has further increased to 1.5 %, which is a continuation of a steep upwards trend and more than twice as much as the EU average of 0.7 %. This is way above the deficit target of 1 % set by the Member States and the sharpest increase of all Member States. However, Austria has been able to transpose two directives which are more than two years overdue and its delay in transposing overdue directives has consequently decreased by more than four months to 7.7 months, which is in line with the EU average of 7.5 months. Out of the 18 directives not being notified, seven still fall within the sector of environment.



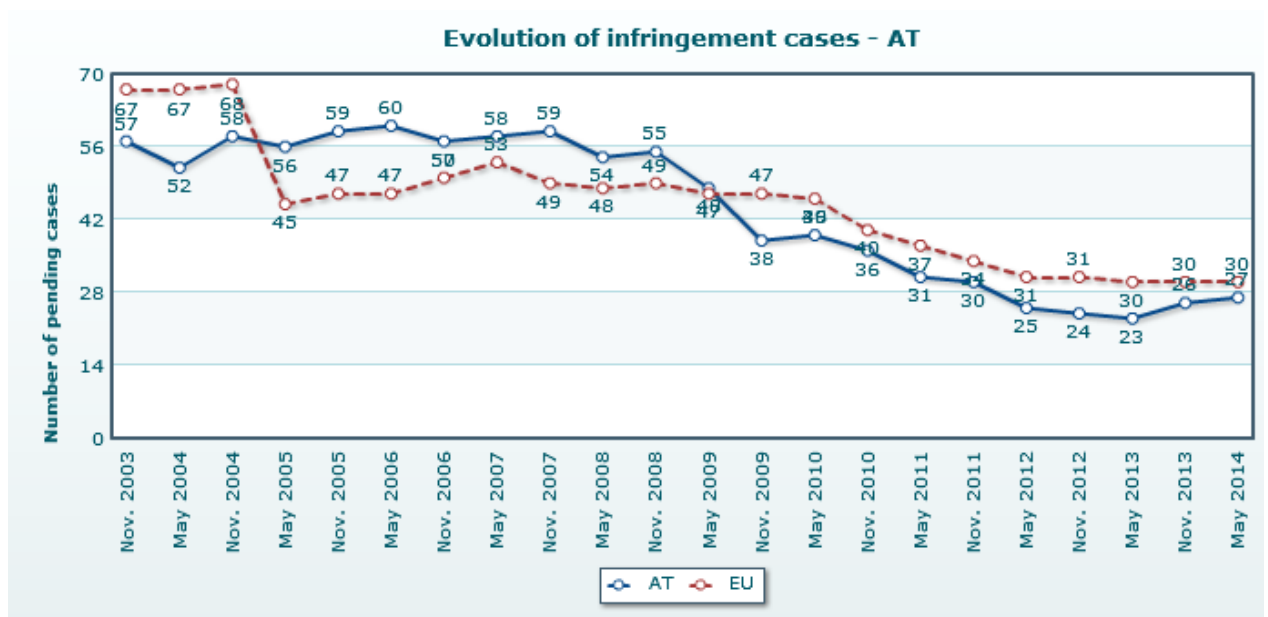
The rate of directives being incorrectly transposed is 0.8 % for Austria, which is in line with the EU average of 0.7 % and a slight increase compared to the last assessment. It does not meet, however, the 0.5 % deficit target proposed in the Single Market Act.



Infringements

Austria has 27 pending cases relating to Single Market legislation. In spite of this being an increase by one case compared to November 2013, Austria maintains a level of backlog that is in line with the EU average of 30 pending cases. Across the identified sectors there is no single sector that is especially problematic in terms of the number of cases.

The average duration of Austrian pending cases is five months shorter than the average across the EU (23.5 months to 27.7 months). Treatment has, however, slowed down by three months compared to the last assessment. Austria usually complies with a court ruling on one of its infringements within 14.9 months, which is three months less than the average Member State (18.3 months), but one month more than during the last assessment.

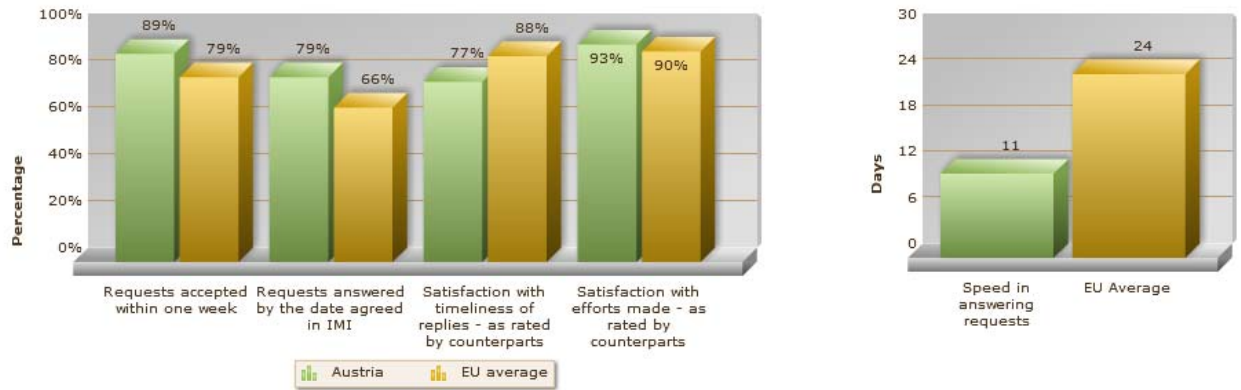


EU Pilot

The average response time of Austria respects the 70-day benchmark in EU Pilot.

Internal Market Information System

- Austria's performance in IMI is excellent. Austrian authorities are much faster than the EU average in accepting and responding to requests and in most cases the agreed deadline is respected.
- Compared to the last period, Austria has slightly improved its speed in accepting incoming requests. This is however not the case for the speed in answering requests, which has slightly slowed.
- Austria has a stable national IMI structure and the high level of satisfaction of its counterparts also shows the efficient cooperation that they receive from Austrian authorities.



EURES

AMS, the Austrian Public Employment Service, is the EURES member organisation responsible for providing EURES services in Austria. There are currently 16 EURES Advisers in Austria. The overall performance is good, but their number of contacts with employers and jobseekers could be further improved, resulting in a higher ratio of placements.

Your Europe

Austria manages national portals providing information, including in English, for citizens and enterprises. The country has supported a pilot project for content syndication allowing the import of information available on the national portal to Your Europe and vice versa.

Austria should continue to invest in and promote Your Europe by:

- starting to effectively use content syndication;
- providing information on how Austria applies single market rules when requested via the Editorial Board member;
- attending the Editorial Board meetings organised twice a year;
- raising awareness about Your Europe within the national administrations and among potential end users;
- linking national websites to Your Europe.

SOLVIT

- **Caseload – high**
Submitted cases – 46 (32 in 2012)
Received cases – 37 (35 in 2012)
 Through its close cooperation with the Austrian Economic Chamber, Austria is a major contributor of business cases to the network.
- **Resolution rate–** over 90 %
- **Handling time (Home centre)**
Reply in 7 days - 64 % – needs improving
Cases prepared in 30 days – 91 % – good

- **Handling time (Lead centre) –needs improving**
Cases closed in 10 weeks – 68 %
- **Staffing**
Continuity – **good**
Sufficient for current caseload? **YES**

Points of Single Contact

Points of Single Contact – 1 for each of the 9 "Länder", all reachable from a central website.

Performance level – average.

Results from 2013 user testing

- *Information* – good but some key business information missing (mostly beyond the scope of the Services Directive).
- *Online procedures* – work well, but more needed, plus improvements for foreign businesses.
- *Accessibility for businesses from other countries* – needs improving (info mostly in German only).
- *Usability* – needs improving.

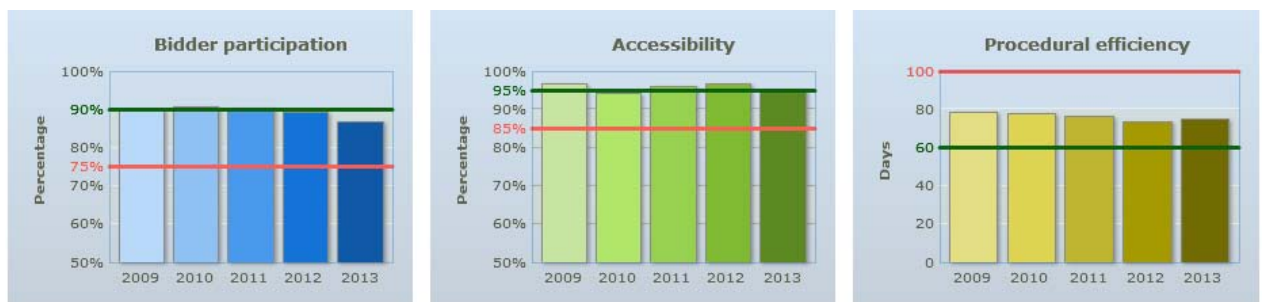
Usage trend (compared with 2012) – slight increase in web traffic and queries.

Planned improvements (2014) – continued translation of content into English.

Public procurement

In 2013, the reporting year,

- the **bidder participation** score was average. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was on the border between an average and a satisfactory score.
- the **accessibility score** was satisfactory. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was also satisfactory.
- the **procedural efficiency** score was average. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was also average.



Postal services

In the Study on the Main developments in the postal sector (2010–2013) carried out by WIK Consult, the European countries are grouped into three clusters. Criteria for this categorisation are the absolute gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and the accession date to the European Union:

- Western Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden and UK;
- Southern Member States: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain;
- Eastern Member States: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Croatia.

This methodology was also followed in the Scoreboard.

Evolution of domestic prices in PPPs

After a period of stability, purchasing power parity (PPP) prices in Austria have risen from 0.49 PPPs (2009) to 0.50 PPPs (2010) and to 0.56 PPPs (2011 and 2012). Nevertheless domestic prices in Austria are still in line with the average of the group of the Western Member States.

Cross-border price developments in PPPs

After a long period of stability, PPP cross border prices increased slightly between 2009 (0.58 PPPs) and 2012 (0.64 PPPs) and remain lower than the average of the Western Member States.

Transit time performance:

In Austria, D+1 transit time performance was above 95 % in all years of the observed period, with the weakest performance was in 2010 at 95.39 % and the highest at 96.00 % in 2012. Performance was consistently above the domestic target of 95 %.