

Single Market Scoreboard

Performance per Member State

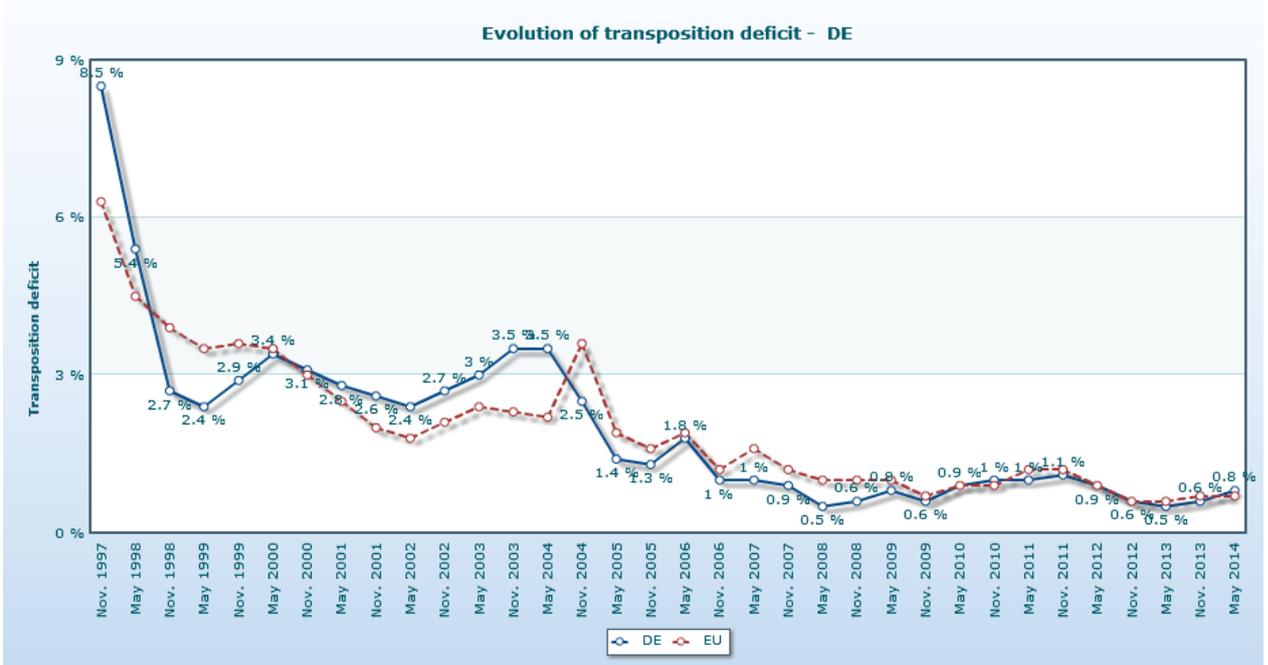
Germany

(Reporting period: 2013 - 2014)

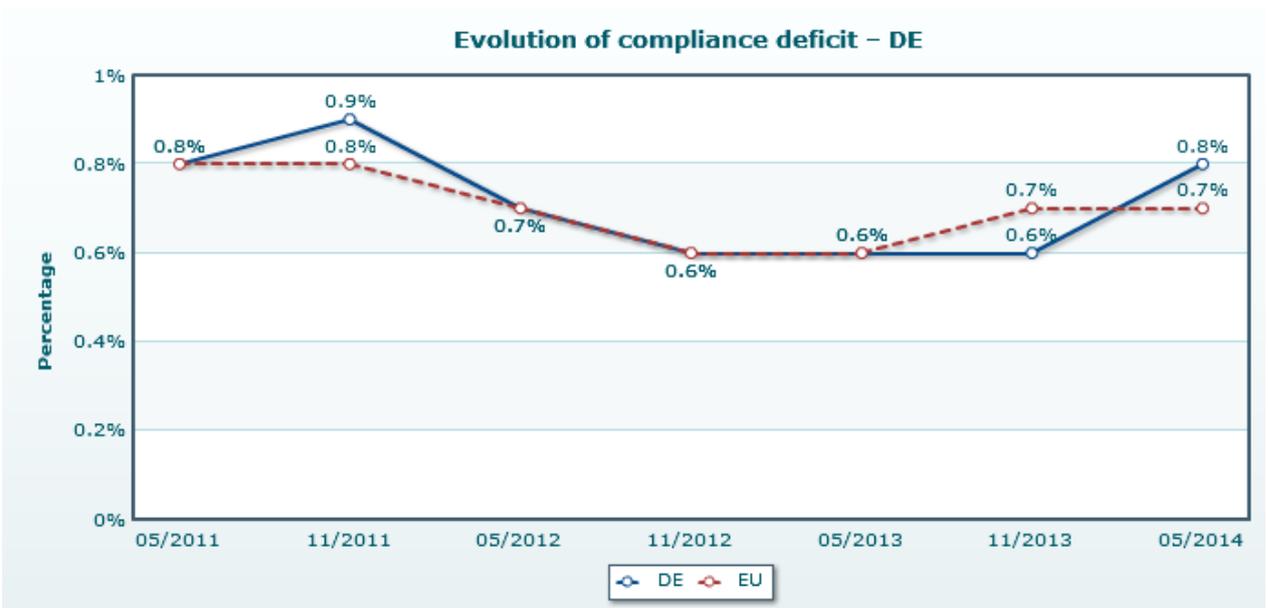


Transposition of law

With a transposition deficit relating to the Single Market of 0.8 % (ten directives) Germany is experiencing an upwards trend from its previous 0.6 %. However, this deficit is still in line with the deficit target set by the Member States (1 %). The areas of environment and social policy have been those with the most overdue directives (three directives each), although there is no single directive that is more than two years overdue. The delay in transposition is 7.3 months, on average, which is in line with the EU average of 7.5 months and three months more quickly than during the last assessment.



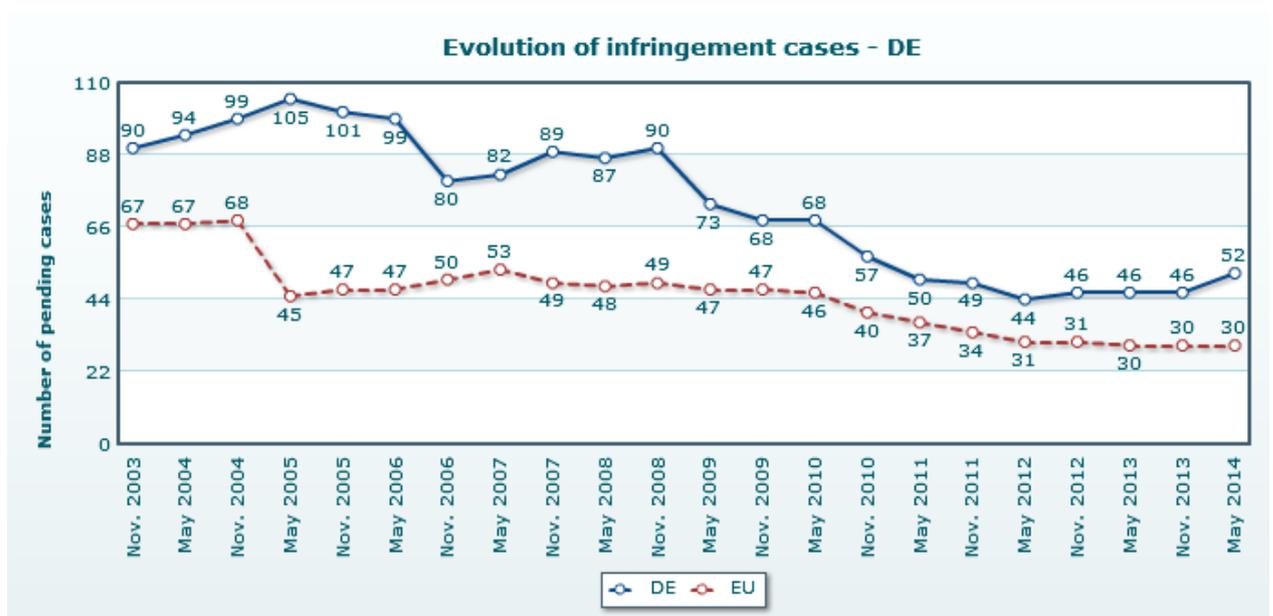
Germany's compliance deficit, i.e. the percentage of transpositions notified which are alleged not to be correct, is at 0.8 %, which is an increase of 0.2 %, slightly above the EU average of 0.7 % and well above the 0.5 % deficit target proposed in the Single Market Act.



Infringements

With 52 pending cases relating to Single Market legislation Germany has one of the most important backlogs compared to the average of 30 cases, which constitutes an increase of 13 % since the last assessment. Sectors with high numbers of infringement cases include direct taxation (7) and free movement of goods and market surveillance (7), followed by air transport (5 cases), justice (5) and services (5).

The average duration of German pending cases is 28.5 months, which is slightly above the EU average, but 2 months less than in the previous period under examination. Compliance with court rulings on infringements, however, is two months faster than the EU average (16.2 months compared to 18.3) but five months slower than Germany's previous score. This increase is namely due to the fact that Germany was able to comply with a judgment passed more than six years before the resolution.

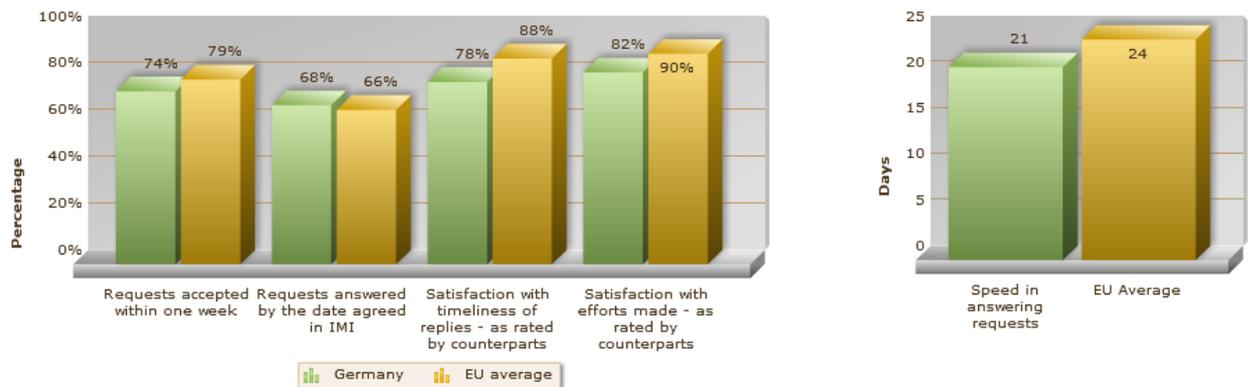


EU Pilot

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

Internal Market Information System

- Germany, which has by far the highest number of registered authorities in the system, has an average performance in IMI, with some space for further improvement.
- The German authorities are the most active users of IMI, both sending and replying to requests. The overall performance of Germany in IMI remains stable even though in the period covered, the country had to deal with a significantly higher number of requests.
- Even though the time taken to accept requests has gone down, the time taken to provide an answer has gone up slightly. The percentage of the dissatisfied counterparts is rather high relative to the EU average.



EURES

Die Bundesagentur für Arbeit, the German Public Employment Service, is the EURES member organisation responsible for providing EURES services in Germany. There are currently 165 EURES Advisers in Germany. The overall performance could be improved by increasing the number of contacts with jobseekers and employers.

Your Europe

Germany does not have a national portal providing information to citizens and businesses. The country participated actively in the work of the Editorial Board, despite the fact that there have been two changes of member. The country has been responsive to all requests for information to be made available on Your Europe citizens and business, but did not report any promotional activities.

Germany should build on previous performance and continue to invest in and promote Your Europe by:

- ensuring stability in its representation at the Editorial Board;
- attending the Editorial Board meetings organised twice a year;
- providing information on how Germany applies single market rules when requested via the Editorial Board member;
- raising awareness about Your Europe within the national administrations and among potential end users;
- linking national websites to Your Europe.

SOLVIT

- **Caseload – one of the five centres with highest caseload** (together with Spain, UK, Italy and France)
Submitted cases – 133 (130 in 2012)
Received cases – 102 (105 in 2012)
- **Resolution rate – 99 %**
- **Handling time (Home centre)**
Reply in 7 days – 71 % -needs improving
Cases prepared in 30 days – 82 % -good
- **Handling time (Lead centre)**
Cases closed in 10 weeks – 71 % -needs improving
- **Staffing**
Sufficient for current caseload? NO (in 2013 just 1 permanent staff member – though since 2012 is helped by rotating trainees and situation improved in 2014).

Points of Single Contact

Points of Single Contact – 1 for each of the 16 "Länder", all reachable from a central website.

Performance level – average (*but big scope for improvements, especially for online procedures*)

Results from 2013 user testing

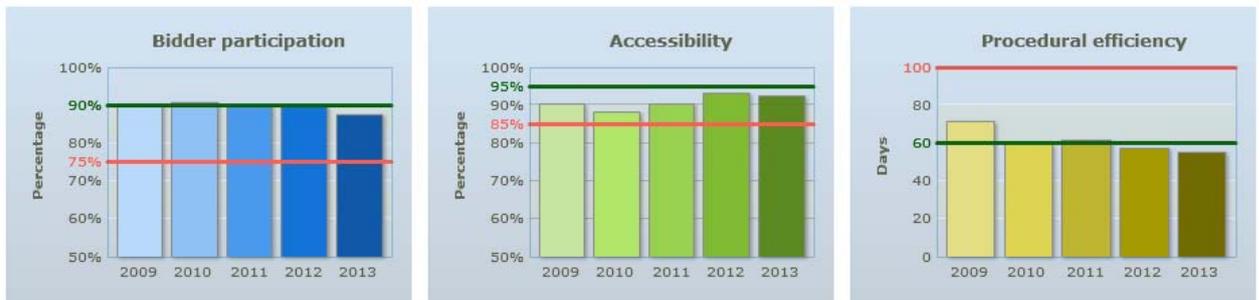
- Performance varies by *Land* (Brandenburg the best, Rhineland-Palatine and Thuringia the worst).
- *Information* – average.
- *Online procedures* – lacking for most of the *Länder* tested.
- *Accessibility for businesses from other countries* – poor (online procedure completion, language (mostly German only) and not enough distinction which procedures apply to businesses setting up in-country and providing services from abroad)

Planned improvements (2014) – in some *Länder* only.

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 average. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was also average.
- the **procedural efficiency** score was satisfactory. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was on the border between a satisfactory and an average score and had a decreasing trend.



The colored lines mark the thresholds for **satisfactory** performance (green) and **unsatisfactory** performance (red). The scores in between are regarded as an **average** performance.

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

Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices in Germany have increased from 0.52 PPPs in 2009 to 0.55 PPPs in 2012 but remain in line with the average of the group of the Western Member States.

Cross-border price developments in PPPs

Cross-border prices increased from 0.66 PPPs in 2009 to 0.75 PPPs in 2012. They are however in line with the average of the Western Member States.

Transit time performance:

In Germany, D+1 transit time performance has been stable in the observed period, ranging from 94 % in 2009 and 2010 to 95.00 % in 2011 and 2012. The performance target in Germany is set at a relatively low level of 80 %. As with most of the Western Member States, performance was above 90 % in all years of reference.