

# **Single Market Scoreboard**

#### Performance per Member State

## **Netherlands**

(Reporting period: 2013 - 2014)
(April 2015 edition -Transposition and Infringements update)



## **Transposition of law**

**Transposition deficit: 0.4 %** (*last report: 0.4 %*). The Netherlands match their best ever result for the second time consecutively and are part of the 13 Member States reaching the 0.5 % proposed target.

EU average = 0.5 %

*Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5 %* 

**Overdue directives:** 5 (*last report:* 5) and **one** more than 2 years overdue concerning the energy performance of buildings

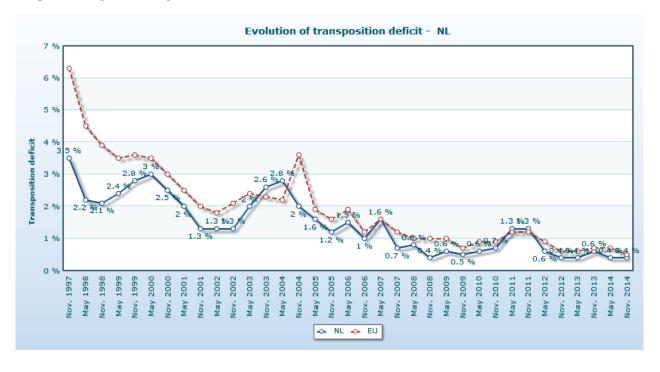
**Average delay: 16.4** months (*last report: 10.4 months*) – second Member State with the highest transposition delay. This increase reflects the fact that the Netherlands added 1 long overdue directive to their backlog.

EU average = 9.2 months

**Compliance deficit: 0.5 %** (*last report: 0.4 %*) - slight increase but still reaching the 0.5 % proposed target

EU average = 0.7 %

Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5 %





## **Infringements**

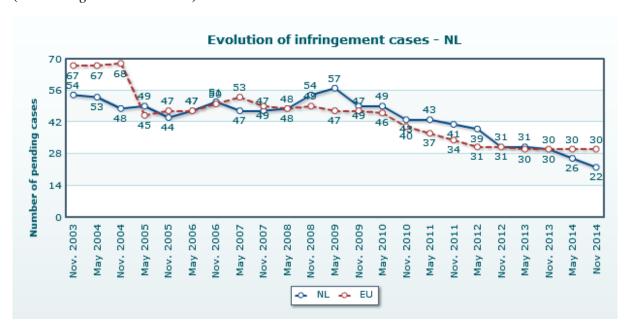
**Pending cases: 22** (last report: 26)

 $(EU \ average = 30 \ cases)$ 

**Problematic sectors:** direct taxation (5 cases)

**Average case duration: 40.3** months (*last report: 33.4 months*). Duration is namely due to 14 pending cases that have been opened for 2 to 8.5 years (in particular in taxation sector). Despite the fact that the Netherlands managed to solve a number of quite recent cases; those remaining are old and weigh more in the calculation of the duration average (*EU average* = 26.9 months)

**Compliance with court rulings: 12.6** months (*last report: 14.8 months*) - (*EU average = 19.7 months*)

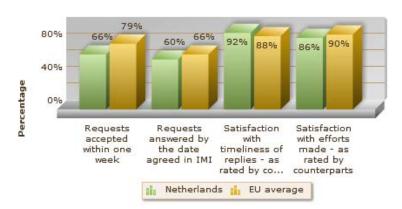


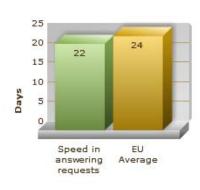
#### **EU Pilot**

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

## **Internal Market Information System**

- The performance of Dutch authorities in accepting requests and replying to them within the dates agreed is below the EU average. The answering speed could be also improved.
- More active monitoring of requests would improve satisfaction levels among counterparts.





#### **EURES**

UWV, the Dutch Public Employment Service, is the EURES member organisation responsible for providing EURES services in the Netherlands. There are currently 22 EURES Advisers in the Netherlands. The overall performance is relatively good, but the quality of the PES job vacancy exchange with EURES and number of contacts with jobseekers per EURES Adviser could be further improved.

## **Your Europe**

The country runs a government website which contains relevant information for citizens and enterprises. In 2013 the Netherlands did not contribute to Your Europe, apart from partial attendance at one Editorial Board meeting and some contributions to the citizens sections. However, the designated Editorial Board member has started to get active and there are efforts to improve the situation in 2014.

The Netherlands should continue to invest in its national website and furthermore, commit itself to further cooperate with the Commission services as regards Your Europe by:

- ensuring that the designated member attends the Editorial Board meetings organised twice a year;
- providing all missing information on how the Netherlands applies single market rules and replying to any further requests addressed to 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 – high

*Submitted cases* – 68 (63 in 2012) *Received cases* – 25 (45 in 2012)

- **Resolution rate** 92 %
- Handling time (Home centre)
   Reply in 7 days 90 % good
   Cases prepared in 30 days 85 % good
- Handling time (Lead centre)
   Cases closed in 10 weeks 68 % needs improving
- **Staffing**Sufficient for current caseload? **NO** (the team was halved in 2013).

### **Points of Single Contact**

**Point of Single Contact** – antwoordvoorbedrijven.nl

**Performance level** – high (among the best).

#### Results from 2013 user testing

- Information comprehensive.
- *Online procedures* good in general but more could be available (especially local procedures).
- Accessibility for businesses from other countries good (both language-wise and in online procedures).

**Usage trend** (*compared with 2012*) – big increase in web traffic and procedures launched through the site.

#### Planned improvements (2014)

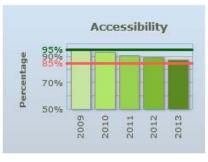
- Get more businesses using Message Box, which should increase the number of online procedures.
- More online procedures, especially through collaboration with local authorities (part of major project that would give businesses the right to interact with public authorities electronically).

## **Public procurement**

In 2013, the reporting year,

- the **bidder participation** score was satisfactory. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was also satisfactory.
- the **accessibility** score was average. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was also average, but had a decreasing trend.
- the **procedural efficiency** score was average. Overall, between 2009 and 2013, the score was also average.







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.

#### **Evolution of domestic prices in PPPs**

After a period of price stability purchasing power parity (PPP) prices rose in 2011 and 2012 and stood at 0.45 PPPs in 2012. These increases however, still mean that the Netherlands has relatively low PPP prices, compared to the other Western Member States.

#### **Cross-border price developments in PPPs**

After the period of price stability in the Netherlands in 2009 and 2010 (0.69 PPPs), cross-border prices have increased in 2011t and 2012 to 0.76 PPPs. Prices in the Netherlands are slightly below average compared to other Western Member States.

#### **Transit time performance:**

In two out of the four years of reference, quality of service in the Netherlands in terms of transit time performance did not meet the national target. A transit time performance above the 95 % target was achieved in 2009 (95.20 %) and 2011 (96.10 %). However, as with most of the Western Member States, performance was above 90 % in all years of reference.