

# Single Market Scoreboard

*Performance per Member State*

## Czech Republic

*(Reporting period: 2016)*



## Transposition of law

*This last year the Member States had to transpose 66 new directives, which represents a large increase in their workload compared with the preparation of Scoreboard 2016 (47 directives). This situation has caused great difficulties, which are reflected in the results for most of the Member States. In general, since the transposition deficit has risen, the average delay has decreased because the significant number of recent directives counted heavily in the calculation of the delay for overdue directives.*

**Transposition deficit: 1.5%** (last report: 0.8%) – A further increase in the deficit almost double that of the previous period although not among the 10 worst increases. The Czech Republic has a transposition deficit of 21% for the directives that had to be transposed in 2016 (until 30 November) and 67% for the 9 directives with a transposition date within the 3 months before the cut-off date for calculation. This shows that the Czech Republic has some difficulties in monitoring the timely transposition of the directives. Nevertheless, its average delay (see below) remained well under the EU average.

EU average = 1.5%; Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5%

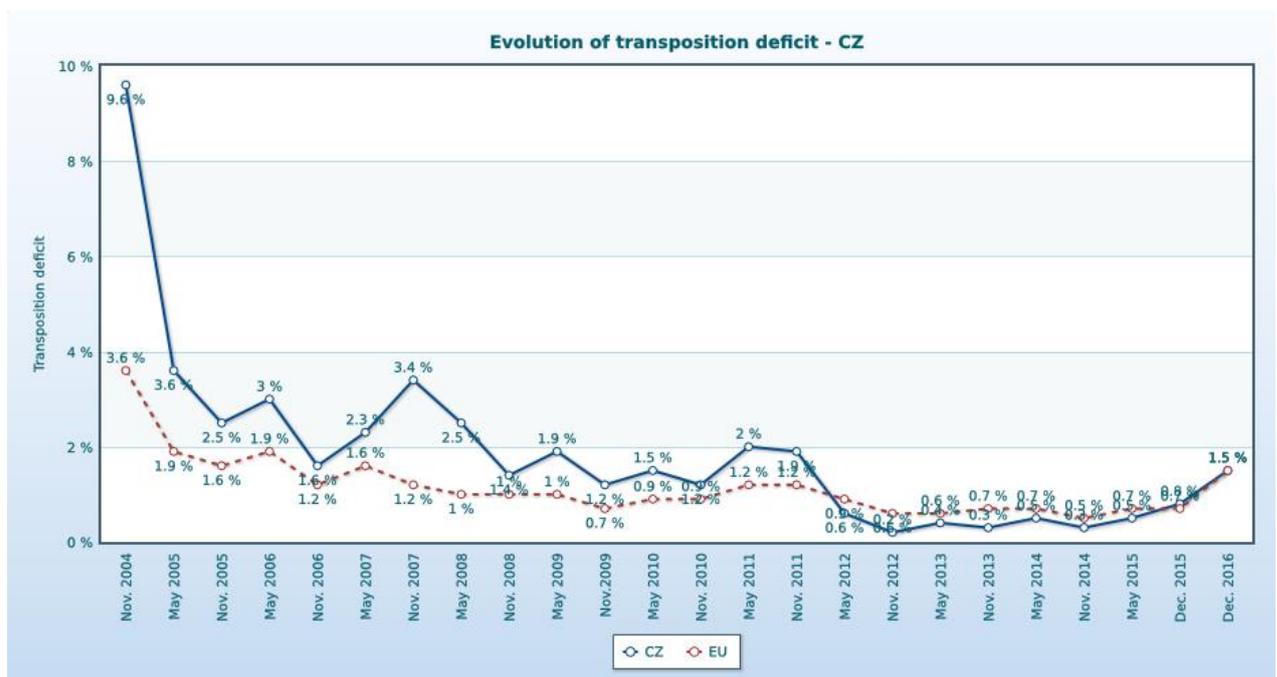
**Overdue directives: 15** (last report: 9) including **5** on social policy (= 33%) and **none** more than 2 years overdue.

**Average delay: 5.5 months** (last report: 6.8 months) – Slight decrease. The Czech Republic has no long overdue directives (2 years or more) and most of its outstanding directives (14/15) have been due for less than 2 months.

EU average = 6.7 months

**Compliance deficit: 0.9%** (last report: 0.8%) – Slight increase and over both the EU average and the proposed target.

EU average = 0.7%; Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5%





## Infringements

**Pending cases: 27** (6 new case and 7 cases closed; last report: 28 pending cases) – Stable result. In a group of 11 Member States over the EU average number of single market-related cases.

(EU average = 24 cases)

**Problematic sectors** environment (7 cases) and transport (6 cases) = 48% of all pending cases.

**Average case duration: 37.1** months for the 23 cases not yet sent to the Court (last report: 33.34 months) – Slight increase and now above the EU average. 41% of the Czech Republic's cases are more than 3 years old (the oldest case, which is in the air transport sector, has been running for 11 years for one).

(EU average = 36.9 months)

**Compliance with court rulings: 19.2** months for the 6 cases at this stage of the procedure (last report: 19.2 months) – No new cases at this stage.

(EU average = 22.4 months)



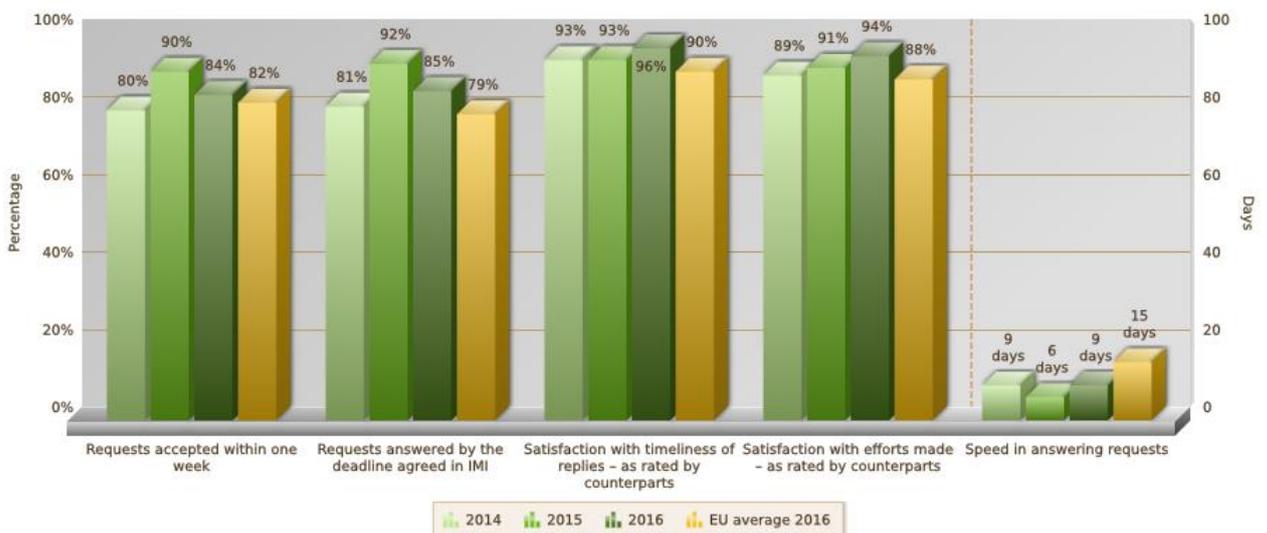
## EU Pilot

The Czech Republic’s average response time currently exceeds the 70-day target in EU Pilot by more than a week.

## Internal Market Information System

**Performance** – The Czech Republic continues to perform very well.

- 3 performance indicators have slipped but are still above the EU average for all indicators.
- Satisfaction of counterparts has improved further.
- The Czech Republic has been slower in answering requests, however is still faster than the EU average.



## EURES

**National provider:** [MPSV](#) (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs)

**EURES advisers** (nationally): 22

**Performance:** good

## Your Europe

**National equivalent?**

Citizens' portal in CZ: [www.portal.gov.cz](http://www.portal.gov.cz)

Business portal in CZ, EN, DE, FR, ES, RU: [www.businessinfo.cz](http://www.businessinfo.cz)

**Record for this period**

- active participation in Editorial Board work
- responsive to all requests for information for the website
- promotional activities and back-linking from national websites to Your Europe

**Recommended action**

Continue to:

- ensure stable representation on the Editorial Board
- attend the Board meetings twice a year
- provide information, when requested, on how the country applies single market rules
- raise awareness about Your Europe within national administrations and among potential end users
- link national websites to Your Europe

## SOLVIT

- **Caseload – medium**

*Submitted cases:* 64 (84 in 2015)

*Received cases:* 16 (13 in 2015)

- **Resolution rate:** 88% (69% in 2015)

- **Handling time** (*Home centre*)

*Reply in 7 days:* 75% (78% in 2015) – **good**

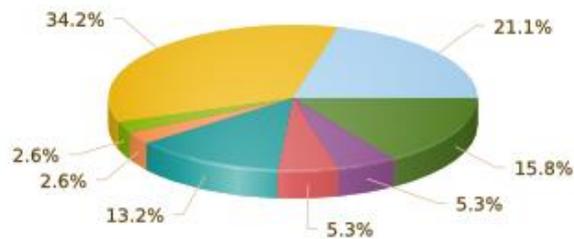
*Cases prepared in 30 days:* 71% (44% in 2015)– **needs improving**

- **Handling time** (*Lead centre*) *Cases closed in 10 weeks:* 81% (31% in 2015) – **good**

- **Staffing**  
*Continuity – good*  
*Sufficient for current caseload? Yes*

## Technical Regulations Information System

**Notifications per sector**  
38 notifications



## Public procurement

Overall, Czech Republic's performance in 2016 was unsatisfactory. For further information and the methodology applied, please see the section on [Public procurement performance](#).





## Postal Services

For easier analysis, EU countries are divided into 3 groups on the basis of absolute GDP per capita and EU accession date (method used in [EU postal sector study \(2010–13\)](#)):

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

Prices in purchasing power parity (PPP)

- **Domestic prices 2013–15 (in PPP):** Increase from 0.61 PPPs to 0.82 PPPs
- **Cross-border price developments 2013–15 (in PPP):** Steady increase from 1.22 PPPs to 1.58 PPPs
- **Transit time performance D+1:** Stable performance ranging from 93.1 % (2013, 2015) to 93.9 % (2014).  
Czech performance target = 92%

**⚠** For some countries, the reference figures for the previous period may differ slightly from the last Scoreboard, due to subsequent updates that they provided.

## Trade in goods and services

The Czech Republic is the Member State with the second highest trade integration in the Single Market for goods. Its trade integration in services is only slightly above the EU average. Trade integration in goods slightly increased in 2015 whereas trade integration in services showed a minor decrease.

		Goods	Services
<b>Intra-EU trade integration</b>	<b>% GDP 2015</b>	65	8
	<b>Change 2014-15</b>	2.7	-1.7
<b>Intra-EU imports</b>	<b>% GDP 2015</b>	59	7.4
	<b>Change 2014-15</b>	2.8	-4.5

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2015, the Czech Republic's share of EU FDI inflows decreased to a small extent, the share of FDI outward flows remained almost unchanged. Both shares of inward and outward FDI stock remained unchanged.

	Share of EU FDI Flows		Share of EU FDI Stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
<b>% FDI 2015</b>	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.2
<b>Change 2014–15 (in pp)</b>	-1.6	-0.1	0	0