



## 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: 1.9%** (last report: 0.3%) – Huge increase after continued improvement over the last 2 years and one of the 5 Member States whose score is worse by at least 1.5 percentage points. Ireland has a transposition deficit of 23% for the directives that had to be transposed in 2016 (until 30 November) and 44% for the 9 directives with a transposition date within the 3 months before the cut-off date for calculation. This shows that Ireland has great difficulties in monitoring the timely transposition of the directives. In addition, its average delay (see below) is above the EU average.

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

**Overdue directives: 19** (last report: 3) - including 9 on capital goods – **No** directive is more than 2 years overdue.

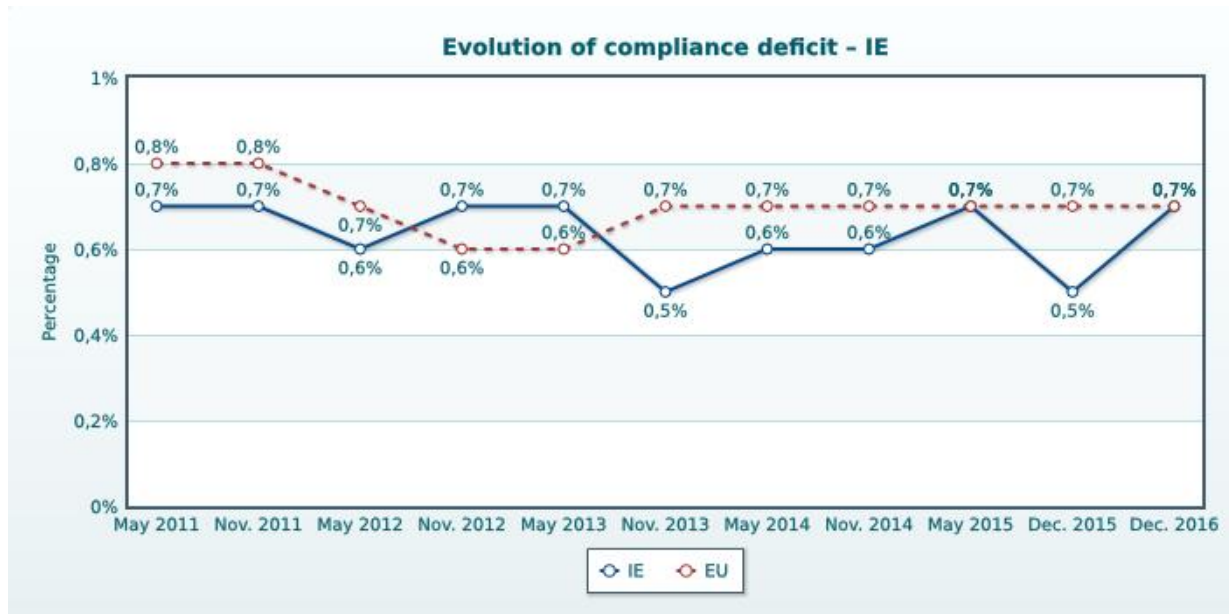
**Average delay: 11.3 months** (last report: 14.1 months) – Sharp decrease but almost double the EU average. Ireland managed to close its long overdue directive and most of its outstanding directives (15/19) have been due for less than 12 months. The 4 remaining directives have been due for 1 to 2 years and are weighing a lot in the average delay.

*EU average = 6.7 months*

**Compliance deficit: 0.7%** (last report: 0.5%) – Increase that brings Ireland back to its highest deficit rate and above the 0.5% proposed target (while still in line with the EU average).

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





## Infringements

**Pending cases: 19** ((3 new cases and 1 case closed; last report: 17 pending cases) – In a group of 7 Member States that increased their number of single market-related cases within the last year. Nevertheless, Ireland remains well under the EU average.

(EU average = 24 cases)

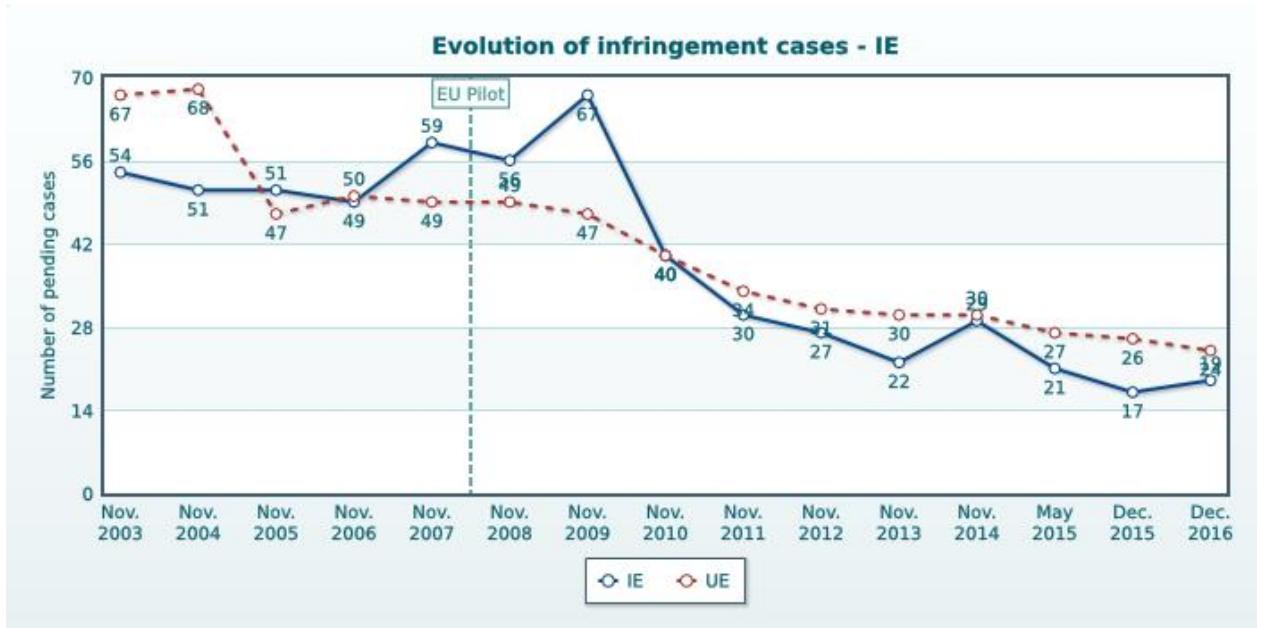
**Problematic sectors:** environment (4 cases) and transport, in particular air transport (3 out of 4 cases).

**Average case duration: 47.1** months for the 16 cases not yet sent to the Court (*last report: 42.8 months*) – Further increase even though Ireland has no longer the second highest average duration of cases but the fifth. Ireland has some very old pending cases: 3 cases running for more than 9 years and 6 for 3 to 6 years.

(EU average = 36.9 months)

**Compliance with court rulings: 42** months for the 10 cases at this stage of the procedure (*last report: 39.4 months*) – Longest compliance delay. The reason for such a long average compliance delay is that Ireland needed more than 10 years to comply with 1 judgment related to waste, which pushed up the average. Among the 10 judgments passed in the last 5 years, 5 concern environment and 4 are about taxation.

(EU average = 22.4 months)



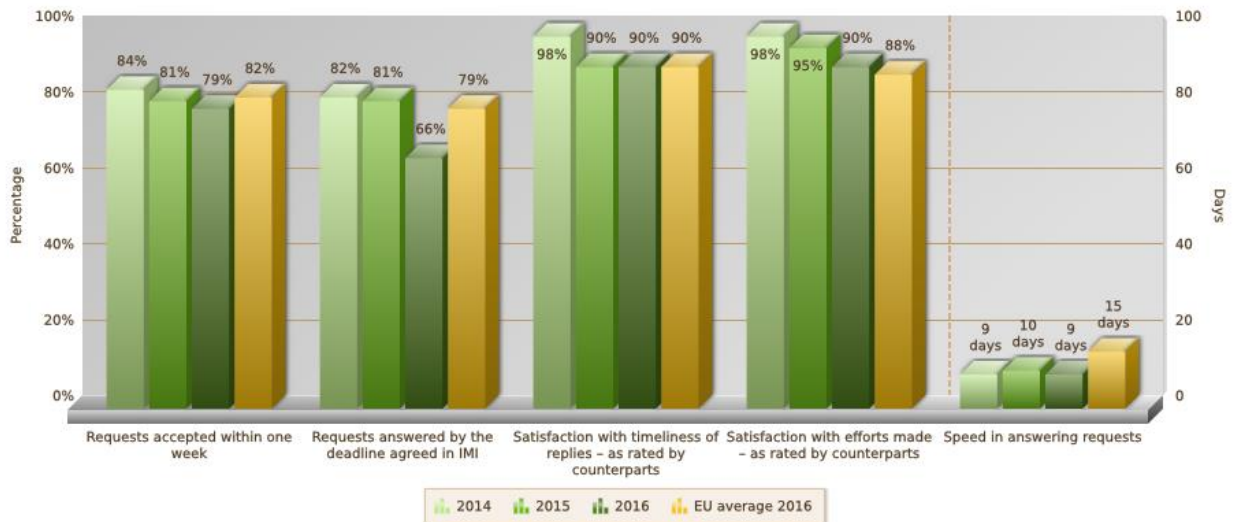
## EU Pilot

Ireland’s average response time respects the 70-day benchmark in EU Pilot.

## Internal Market Information System

**Performance** – Ireland’s performance has slipped in the last year.

- Ireland’s overall performance is around the EU average for three indicators.
- The percentage of requests answered by the agreed deadline dropped significantly compared to 2015.
- The speed of answering requests has improved further and is better than the EU average.



## EURES

**National provider:** FAS – Training and Employment Authority

**EURES advisers** (nationally): 15

**Performance:** could be improved by a higher quality of information related to job vacancy transfer.

## Your Europe

**National equivalent?**

Citizens' portal in GA, EN (some documents available in PL, RO, FR):

[www.citizensinformation.ie](http://www.citizensinformation.ie)

Business portal in EN: [www.businessregulation.ie](http://www.businessregulation.ie)

**Record for this period**

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

**Recommended action**

Continue to:

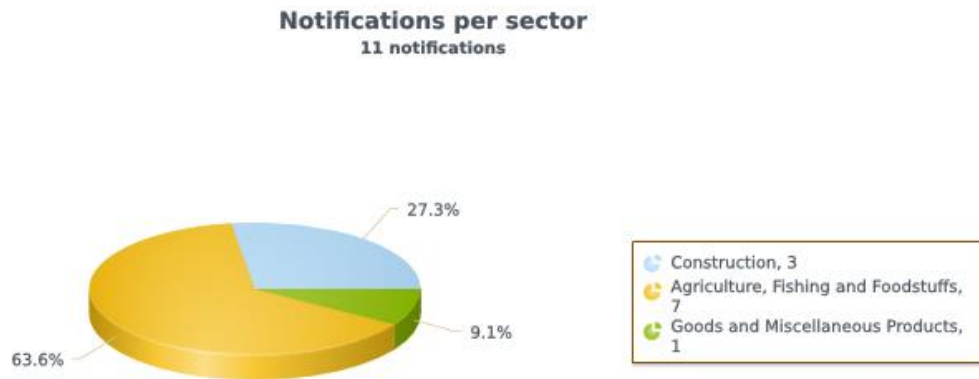
- ensure stable representation on the Editorial Board
- attend the Board meetings twice a year
- provide information, when requested, on how the country applies single market rules
- raise awareness about Your Europe within national administrations and among potential end users
- link national websites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

## SOLVIT

- **Caseload – large**  
*Submitted cases:* 54 (67 in 2015)  
*Received cases:* 141 (90 in 2015)
- **Resolution rate:** 61% (67% in 2015) – most unresolved cases concerned fast-track visas for non-EU family members
- **Handling time** (*Home centre*)  
*Reply in 7 days:* 81% (89% in 2015) – **good**  
*Cases prepared in 30 days:* 76% (91% in 2015) – **good**

- **Handling time** (*Lead centre*) *Cases closed in 10 weeks*: 65% (58% in 2015) – **needs improving**
- **Staffing**  
*Continuity – good*  
*Sufficient for current caseload? Yes*

## Technical Regulations Information System



## Public procurement

Overall, Ireland's performance in 2015 was **satisfactory**. See more: [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 2012–15 (in PPP):** PPP Prices in Ireland rose from 0.46 PPPs in 2012 to 0.57 PPPs in 2015.
- **Cross-border price developments 2012–15 (in PPP):** PPP prices increased from 0.68 to 0.86 PPPs.
- **Transit time performance D+1:** Improved performance in all years from 86% in 2012 to 91% in 2015.  
Irish performance target = 94%

**⚠** 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

Ireland has the third highest level of trade integration in the single market for services. Trade integration for goods is slightly at EU average. In 2015, both indicators decreased markedly.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2015	20.5	23.3
	Change 2014–15	-12.8	-15
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2015	18	21
	Change 2014–15	-14.6	-15.3

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2015, Ireland's share of EU FDI inflows showed the highest increase among EU Member States, the increase of the share of EU FDI outflows was the second highest. The increase of the share of inward FDI stock was the third highest and the increase of the share of outward FDI stock was the highest in the EU.

	Share of EU FDI Flows		Share of EU FDI Stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2015	22.9	20.9	5.6	8.5
Change 2014–15 (in pp)	12.2	6.3	0.9	1.5