

# Single Market Scoreboard

*Performance per Member State*

## Portugal

*(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: 3.4%** (last report: 0.3%) – Huge increase. Portugal is the Member State with both the highest deficit and the highest increase. After consistent efforts and despite reaching the fifth best position on this issue 1 year ago, Portugal is now back to a deficit level it had not reached since 2007, apparently due to the large number of directives with a transposition date in 2016 (until 30 November). Portugal has a transposition deficit of 50% for these directives and 78% for the 9 directives with a transposition date within the 3 months before the cut-off date for calculation. This shows that Portugal has the greatest difficulties in monitoring the timely transposition of the directives, even if the average delay (see below) is under the EU average.

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

**Overdue directives: 35** (last report: 3) including 10 on capital goods, 5 on financial services and 5 on social policy – **No** directive is more than 2 years overdue.

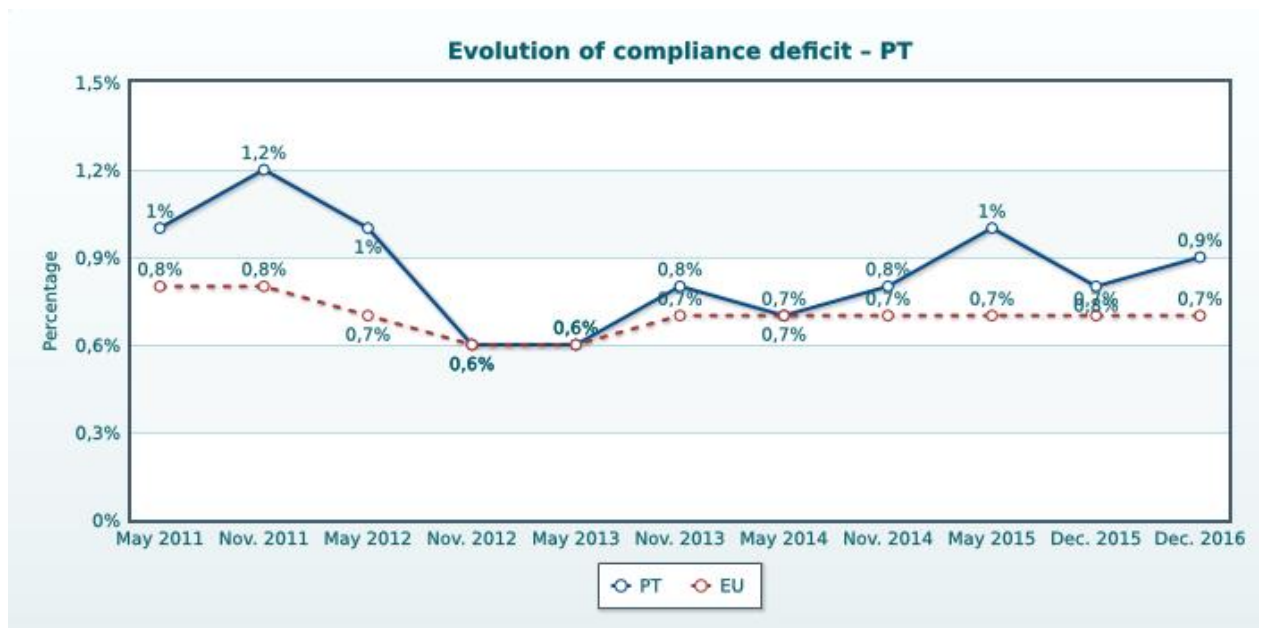
**Average delay: 6.7 months** (last report: 7.9 months) - Significant decrease. Portugal has no long overdue directive and most of its large number of outstanding directives (34/35) have been due for less than 12 months.

*EU average = 6.7 months*

**Compliance deficit: 0.9%** (last report: 0.8%) – Slight increase. Portugal is now further away from both the EU average and the 0.5% proposed target.

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





## Infringements

**Pending cases: 36** (8 new cases – including 3 concerning transport safety – and 9 cases closed – including 4 in the transport area; last report: 33 pending cases) – After successive decreases, Portugal now has the same number of cases as in May 2013. One of 9 Member States with an above-average number of pending cases relating to single market legislation.

(EU average = 24 cases)

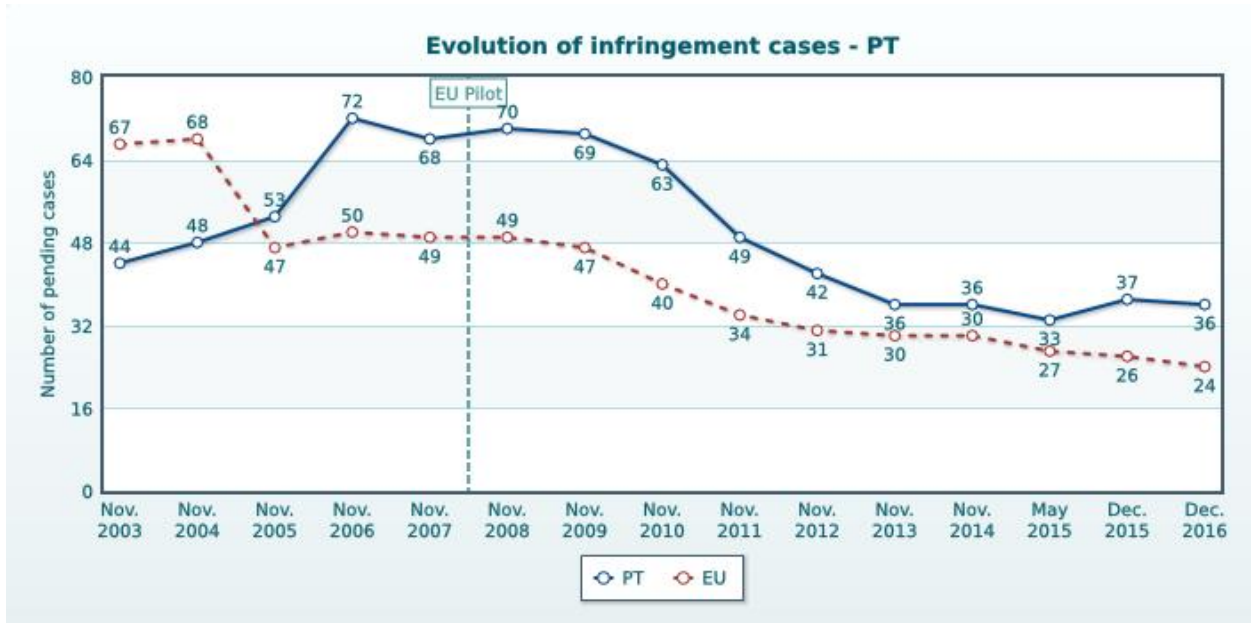
**Problematic sectors:** transport (12 cases), of which transport safety (6) and air transport (5); environment (6), in particular water protection and management (3), and indirect taxation (5)

**Average case duration: 32.9** months for the 25 cases not yet sent to the Court (last report: 28.9 months) – Slight increase but result still better than the EU average. Portugal has a number of old outstanding cases (between 5 and 10 years) but their duration is balanced by an equivalent number of very recently opened cases.

(EU average = 36.9 months)

**Compliance with court rulings: 29.9** months for the 15 cases at this stage of the procedure (last report: 23 months) – Slight increase. Portugal is one of the 3 Member States with the longest compliance delay (this is because Portugal has complied with 15 judgments in the 5 last years, including 4 where compliance took over 3 years).

(EU average = 22.4 months)



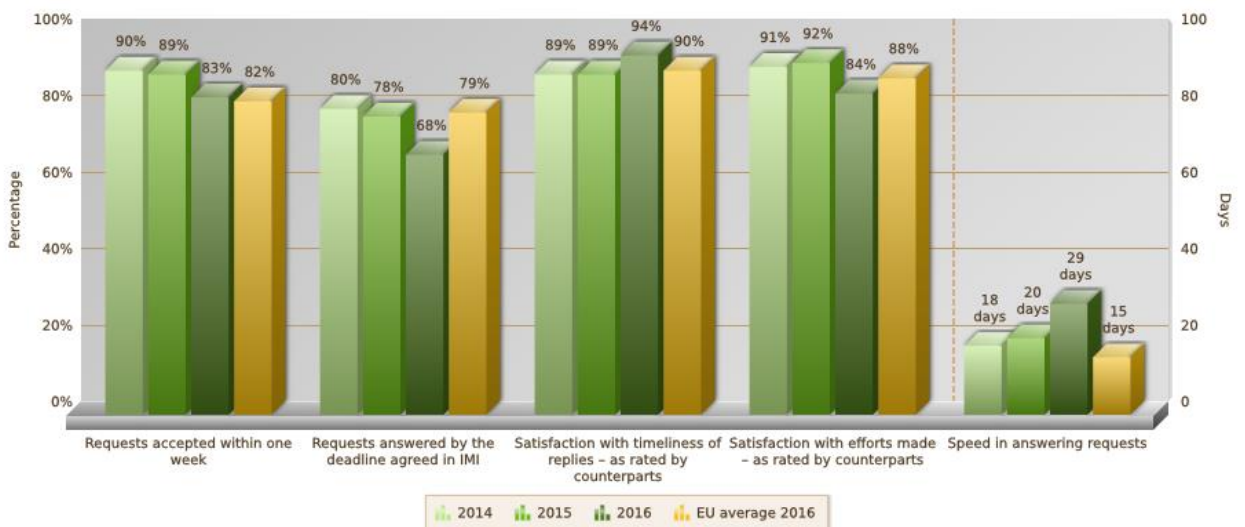
## EU Pilot

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

## Internal Market Information System

**Performance** – Portugal continues to perform moderately well.

- The percentages of requests answered by the agreed deadline dropped significantly compared to 2015.
- The satisfaction with efforts made has fallen below the EU average.
- Speed in answering requests is well above the EU average and should be significantly improved.



## EURES

**National provider:** [IEFP](#) (Institute for Employment and Vocational Training)

**EURES advisers** (nationally): 26

**Performance:** good.

## Your Europe

**National equivalent?**

National portal in PT, EN, ES: [www.portaldocidadao.pt](http://www.portaldocidadao.pt)

**Record for this period**

- limited 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
- provide information, when requested, on how the country applies single market rules
- raise awareness of Your Europe within national administration and among potential end users
- link national websites to Your Europe

Make an effort to:

- attend the Board meetings twice a year

## SOLVIT

- **Caseload – large**  
*Submitted cases:* 68 (95 in 2015)  
*Received cases:* 98 (140 in 2015)
- **Resolution rate:** 95% (97% in 2015)
- **Handling time (Home centre)**  
*Reply in 7 days:* 96% (95% in 2015) – **very good**  
*Cases prepared in 30 days:* 86% (98% in 2015) – **good**
- **Handling time (Lead centre) Cases closed in 10 weeks:** 58% (60% in 2015) – **needs improving**

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

## Technical Regulations Information System

**Notifications per sector**  
3 notifications



## Public procurement

Overall, Portugal's performance in 2016 was **average**. 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 2012–15 (in PPP):** Domestic PPP prices in Portugal increased from 0.57 PPPs to 0.69 PPPs
- **Cross-border price developments 2012–15 (in PPP):** Slight increase from 0.82 PPPs to 0.91 PPPs
- **Transit time performance D+1:** Portugal performed above the national target in all years observed. In 2015, transit times performance stood at 95.4%  
Portuguese performance target = 94.5%

For 2014 no figures were communicated.

 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

Portugal's trade integration in the single market for goods and services is only slightly above the EU average. In 2015, trade integration for goods increased modestly. For services, no 2015 figures are available.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2015	23	6.9
	Change 2014–15	1.6	0
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2015	26	4.6
	Change 2014–15	0.8	0

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2015, Portugal's share of EU FDI inflows decreased, the share of outflows increased slightly. The shares of FDI stock remained unchanged.

	Share of EU FDI Flows		Share of EU FDI Stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
<b>% FDI 2015</b>	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.7
<b>Change 2014–15 (in pp)</b>	-1.2	0.3	0	0