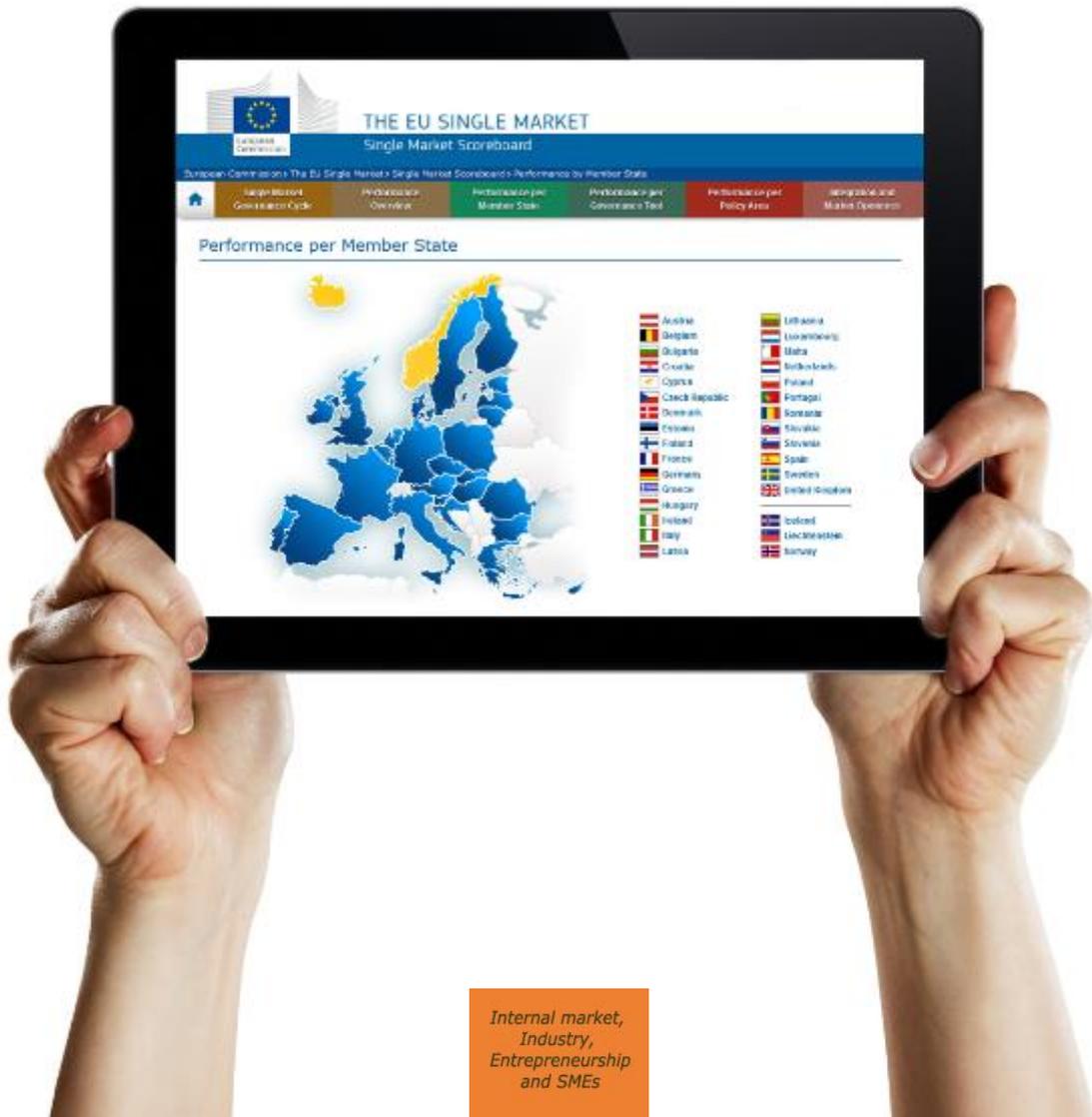


# Single Market Scoreboard

*Performance per Member State*

## Austria

*(Reporting period: 2017)*



## Transposition of law

*In 2016, the Member States had to transpose 66 new directives, which represents a large increase in their workload compared with 2015 (47 directives) and 2017 (39 directives). This unusual workload caused great difficulties in transposing directives on time, as a result the transposition deficit of most Member States increased dramatically. The current Scoreboard shows that the situation is returning to normal, even if those difficulties are still reflected in the results of several Member States*

**Transposition deficit: 1.2 %** (last report: 1.6 %) – Marked decrease by 0.4 percentage point. One of the 13 Member States whose score is above the 1.0 % threshold but in the process of reducing the deficit caused by the 2016 increased workload. Nevertheless, Austria's transposition deficit stands at 21 % for the 14 directives with a transposition date within the six months before the cut-off date for calculation (1.6.2017-30.11.2017). This shows that this Member State has some difficulties in monitoring the timely transposition of the directives. In addition, the average delay of its 12 outstanding directives is above the EU average (see below).

*EU average = 0.9 %; Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5 %*

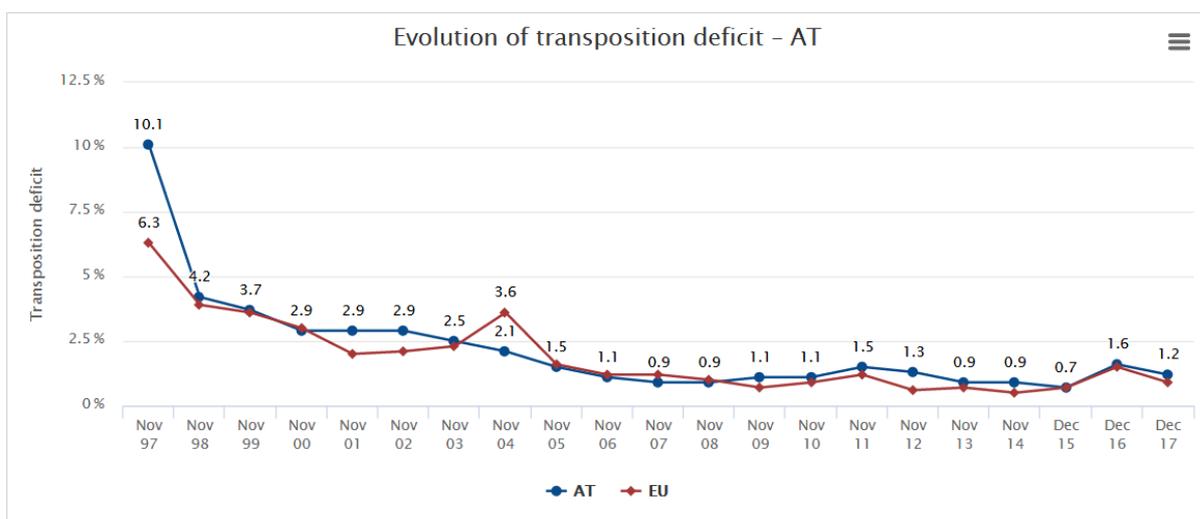
**Overdue directives: 12** (last report: 16) Including 4 environmental directives, 3 on transport and 3 public procurement directives. **No** directive is more than 2 years overdue.

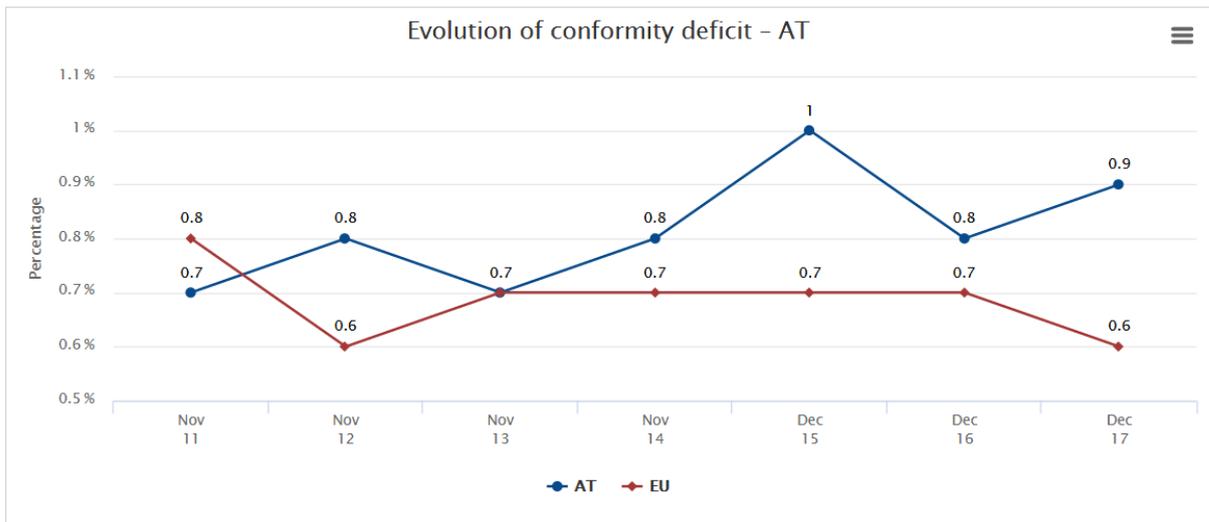
**Average delay: 10.8 months** (last report: 7.9 months) – Marked increase by 2.9 months. Having had the second longest transposition delay two years ago, Austria is still in a group of 13 Member States above the EU average but no longer in the top 5 with the highest delays. Austria has no long overdue directive (due for two years or more) and 7 out of its 12 outstanding directives have been due for less than 12 months. This is balanced by 5 other directives that have been due for 1 to 2 years and are weighing a lot in the average delay.

*EU average = 8.7 months*

**Conformity deficit: 0.9 %.** (last report: 0.8 %) – Slight increase that puts Austria further away from both the EU average and the proposed target.

*EU average = 0.6 %; Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5 %*





## Infringements

**Pending cases: 28** (6 new cases including 3 in the environment sector and 6 cases closed; last report: 28 pending cases) – Stable result still over the EU average number of Single Market-related cases.

(EU average = 24 cases)

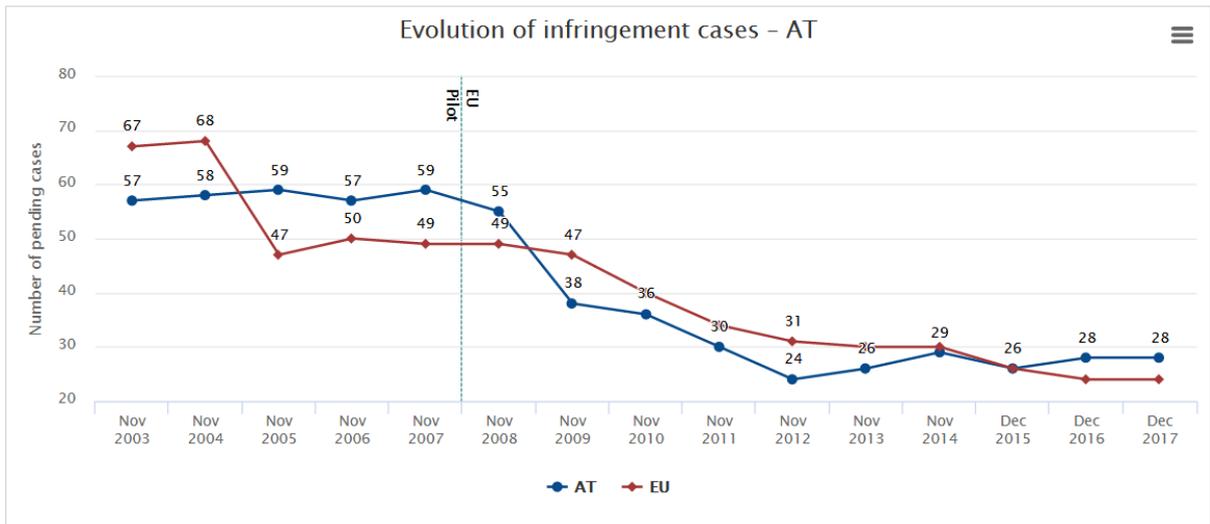
**Problematic sectors:** transport: air transport (3 cases) and road & rail transport (3); public procurement (4); indirect taxation (3).

**Average case duration: 30 months** for the 25 cases not yet sent to the Court (last report: 29.8 months) – Stable result. Austria is in the top 5 Member States with the shortest average case duration.

(EU average = 39.8 months)

**Compliance with court rulings: 32.5 months** for the 6 cases at this stage of the procedure and closed in the 5 last years (last report: 9.4 months) – Second highest increase (by 23.1 months) among the 25 Member States that complied with judgments of the Court within the last 5 years. On the one hand, 4 cases now older than 5 years – all of them with a very short compliance duration – are no longer part of the calculation; on the other hand, Austria managed to resolve a case on education that had been ongoing for more than 11 years and weighs heavily in the calculation of the average duration.

(EU average = 23.6 months)



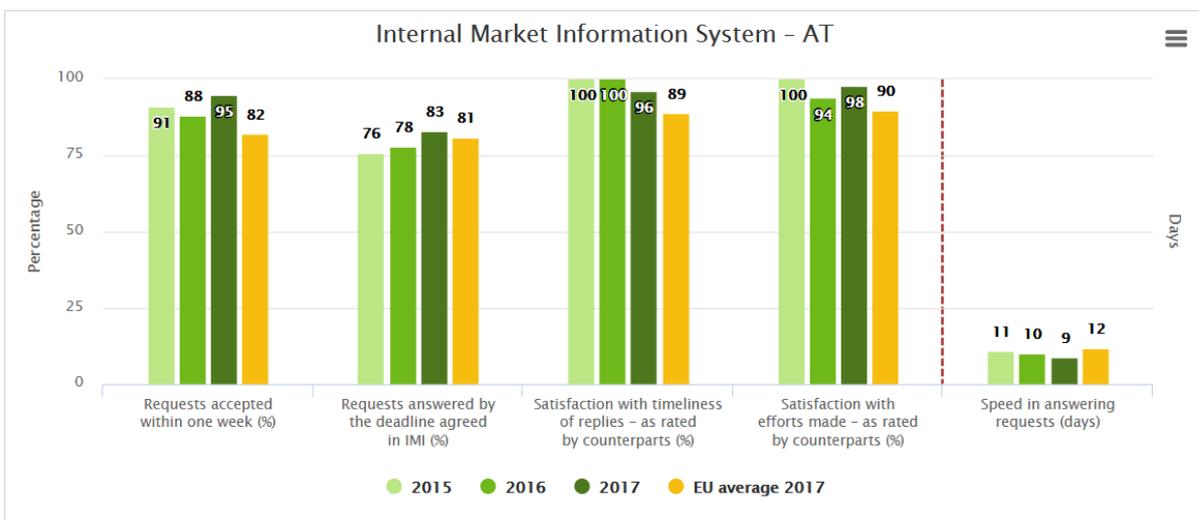
## EU Pilot

Austria's average response time respects the 70-day benchmark in EU Pilot.

## Internal Market Information System

**Performance** – Austria has further improved its excellent performance.

- All 5 indicators show performance above the EU average.
- 4 of 5 indicators show an increase in performance compared to 2016, when Austria already performed very well.
- Austria continues to be one of the most active Member States in sending requests based on the Services Directive: In 2017 it sent 58 % of all requests in this area.
- *In 2017 Austria was the most active Member State in sending requests in the context of Posting of Workers where it sent 1 154 requests (36 % of all requests in this area).*



## EURES

**National provider:** [AMS](#) (Austrian Public Employment Service)

**EURES advisers (nationally):** 13

**Performance:** could be improved by a higher number of EURES advisers.

## Your Europe

### National equivalent?

Citizens' portal in DE, EN: [www.help.gv.at](http://www.help.gv.at)

Business portal in DE, EN: [www.usp.gv.at](http://www.usp.gv.at)

### 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:

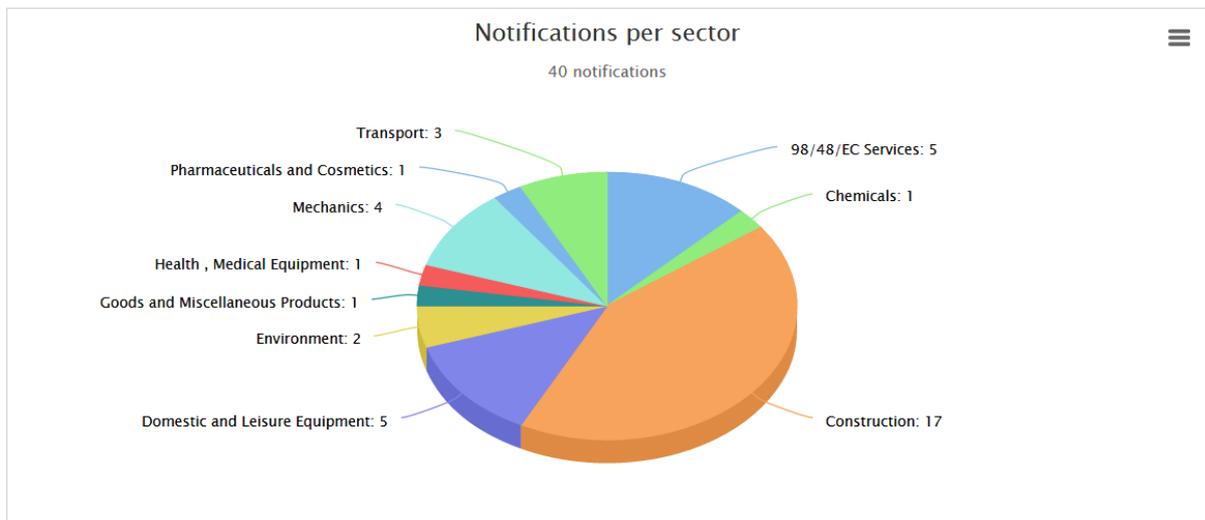
- ensure stable representation on the Editorial Board
- attend the Board meetings twice a year
- provide information, when requested, on how the country applies Single Market rules
- raise awareness about Your Europe within national administrations and among potential end users
- link national websites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

## SOLVIT

- **Caseload – medium**  
*Submitted cases:* 58 (59 in 2016)  
*Received cases:* 61 (83 in 2016)
- **Resolution rate:** 73 % (94 % in 2016)
- **Handling time** (*Home centre*)  
*Reply in 7 days:* 81 % (73 % in 2016) – **good**  
*Cases prepared in 30 days:* 97 % (73 % in 2016) – **very good**

- **Handling time** (*Lead centre*)  
*Cases closed in 10 weeks: 47 % (83 % in 2016) – poor, needs improving*
- **Staffing**  
*Continuity – experienced staff*  
*Sufficient for current caseload? no*

## Technical Regulations Information System



## Points of Single Contact

- 18 out of 20 analysed procedures are available fully online.
- 10 general procedures are easily accessible for cross-border users as Austrian mobile phone signatures and e-ID can be used by cross border service providers. No payment of fees is required for these procedures.
- Points identified for improvement:
  - translation of more specific information;
  - collection of user feedback.

## Public procurement

Overall, Austria's performance in 2017 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.

**Transit time performance D+1:** In 2016, 95.70 % of priority letters were delivered within the next day.

 *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

Austria's trade integration in the Single Market for goods and services is above the EU average. In 2016, its trade integration for goods fell slightly, whereas trade integration for services rose above average.

		Goods	Services
<b>Intra-EU trade integration</b>	<b>% GDP 2016</b>	29.5	10.9
	<b>Change 2015–16</b>	-0.7	1.9
<b>Intra-EU imports</b>	<b>% GDP 2016</b>	31.5	9.9
	<b>Change 2015–16</b>	0.4	0.9

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2016, Austria's share of EU FDI inflows decreased whereas outflows decreased markedly. Both shares of FDI stock saw a small decrease in 2016.

	Share of EU FDI Flows		Share of EU FDI Stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
<b>% FDI 2016</b>	-1.1	-0.5	2.0	2.2
<b>Change 2015-16 (in pp)</b>	-1.9	-2.4	-0.1	-0.1