

# Single Market Scoreboard

*Performance per Member State*

## Italy

*(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: 0.4 %** (last report: 0.9 %) – Sharp decrease by 0.5 percentage point and in a group of 4 Member States that achieved their best ever result. Italy is now at the fourth place of the ranking. In addition, it has transposed 12 of the 14 directives (86 %) with a transposition date within the 6 months before the cut-off date for calculation (1.6.2017–30.11.2017). This shows that this Member State monitors the timely transposition of the directives quite well, with its only 4 outstanding directives being moderately delayed (see below).

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

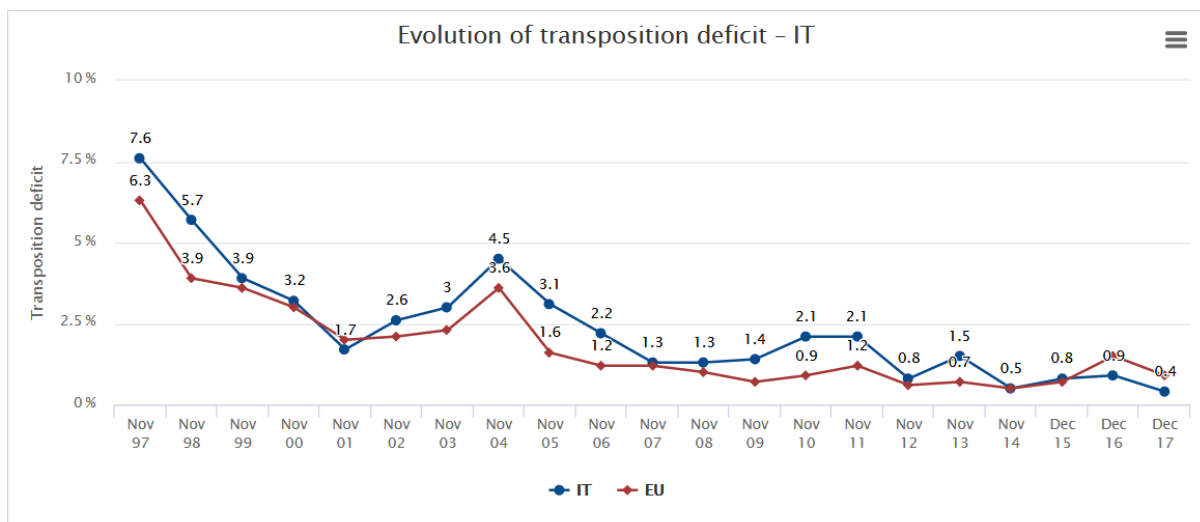
**Overdue directives: 4** (last report: 9). **One** directive on technical requirements for the testing of human tissues and cells is more than 2 years overdue.

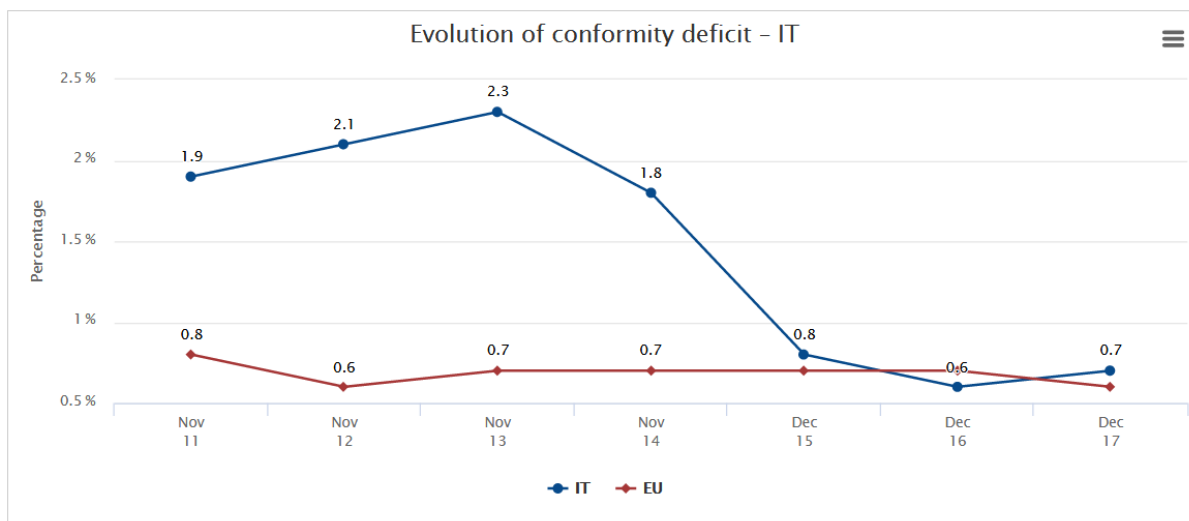
**Average delay: 16 months** (last report: 6.1 months) – Huge increase by 9.9 months because Italy managed to transpose a number of recent directives. The duration of its long overdue directive (42 months) is balanced by the short duration (less than 6 months) of 2 other outstanding directives. The last one is due to be transposed since 15 months.

*EU average = 8.7 months*

**Conformity deficit: 0.7 %** (last report: 0.6 %) – Slight increase by 0.1 percentage point. Since November 2013, Italy divided by almost 4 the number of directives it had presumably incorrectly transposed (27 to 7 today). Nevertheless, Italy is just above both the EU average and the proposed target.

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





## Infringements

**Pending cases: 40** (4 new cases and 5 cases closed; last report: 41 pending cases) – Further slight decrease in total cases and an impressive fall over the last 4 years (-45 %). Nevertheless, Italy is still in the top 3 of Member States with the highest number of Single Market-related cases.

(EU average = 24 cases)

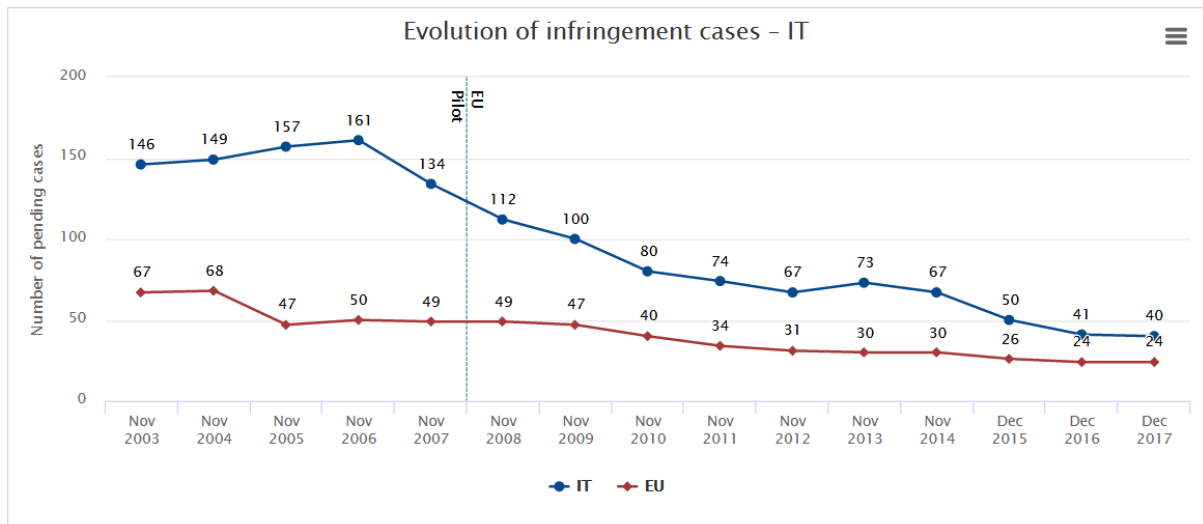
**Problematic sectors:** environment (15 cases), of which waste management (5), water protection & management (4) and atmospheric pollution (4); air transport (4); indirect taxation (4).

**Average case duration: 54.4 months** for the 35 cases not yet sent to the Court (last report: 51.5 months) – New increase in the average duration though moderate (2.9 months): Italy is now the Member State with the second highest duration of such cases. Although Italy solved a number of quite old cases within the last year, the remaining ones (namely 9 cases running for between 5 and 13 years) are getting older and have a proportionately greater impact on the calculation of the average duration.

(EU average = 39.8 months)

**Compliance with court rulings: 16.4 months** for the 9 cases at this stage of the procedure and closed in the 5 last years (last report: 24.1 months) – Further decrease and the Member State with the second highest reduction of its time lag in complying with the Court judgments. Italy is under both the 18-month threshold and the EU average. It has moved from the fifth highest duration one year ago to the sixth shortest duration today. This is namely because 4 cases now older than 5 years – 3 of them with a long compliance duration – are no longer part of the calculation.

(EU average = 23.6 months)



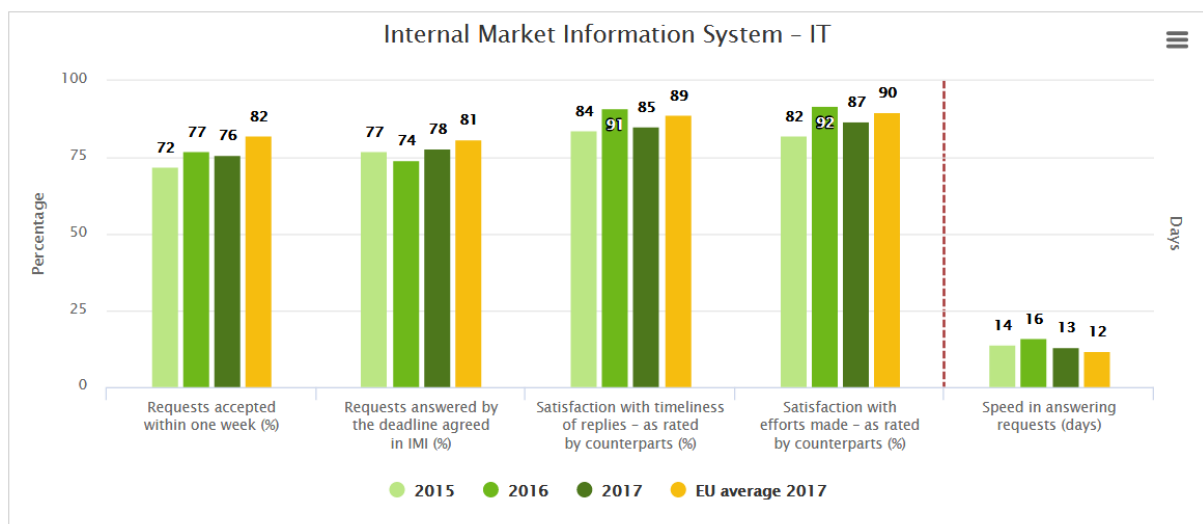
## EU Pilot

Italy’s average response time currently exceeds the 70-day benchmark in EU Pilot by more than two weeks.

## Internal Market Information System

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

- All 5 indicators show performance below the EU average.
- The percentage of requests accepted within one week is relatively low and should be improved.
- There is room for further improvement in responding to requests by the agreed deadline.
- *Italy’s involvement in requests concerning posted workers was relatively high in 2017: 132 requests were sent and 110 were received.*



## EURES

**National provider:** Agenzia Nazionale Politiche Attive Lavoro

**EURES advisers** (nationally): 78

**Performance:** could be improved by providing more vacancies held by the PES to the EURES portal and a higher number of EURES advisers.

## Your Europe

### National equivalent?

Government portal in IT: [www.italia.gov.it](http://www.italia.gov.it) (under revision)

Business portal in IT and EN: [www.impresainungiorno.gov.it](http://www.impresainungiorno.gov.it)

### Record for this period

- active participation in Editorial Board work
- responsive to the 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

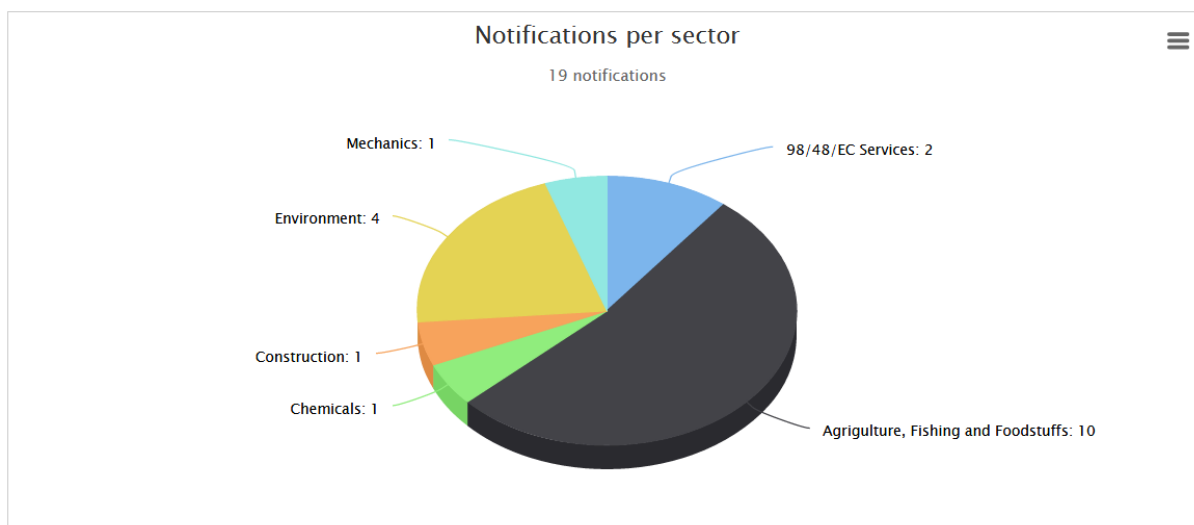
Make an effort to:

- provide all missing information on how the country applies Single Market rules (Cf company cars)
- complete work on a citizens' portal

## SOLVIT

- **Caseload – large**  
*Submitted cases: 95 (107 in 2016)*  
*Received cases: 191 (186 in 2016)*
- **Resolution rate: 94 % (95 % in 2016)**
- **Handling time (Home centre)**  
*Reply in 7 days: 90 % (88 % in 2016) – needs further improving*  
*Cases prepared in 30 days: 85 % (83 % in 2016) – good*
- **Handling time (Lead centre) Cases closed in 10 weeks: 69 % (72 % in 2016) – needs improving**
- **Staffing**  
*Continuity – experienced staff*  
*Sufficient for current caseload? yes*

## Technical Regulations Information System



## Points of Single Contact

- 12 out of 20 analysed procedures (6 do not exist) are available fully online.
- Online procedures are only partly accessible for cross-border users: they can submit evidence online but cannot identify themselves or sign electronically.
- Only general information is available in another language.
- Points identified for improvement:
  - cross-border accessibility of online procedures;
  - translation of more specific information;
  - collection of user feedback.

## Public procurement


Overall, Italy's performance in 2017 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.

**Transit time performance D+1:** In Italy, the D+1 transit times performance decreased to 83.90 % in 2016.

 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

Italy's trade integration in the Single Market for goods and services is very low; trade integration in services is the lowest in the EU. Both indicators rose slightly in 2016.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2016	13.6	3.3
	Change 2015–16	1.3	1.9
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2016	13	3.5
	Change 2015–16	1.0	0.8

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2016, Italy's share of EU FDI inflows and outflows increased markedly. The share of FDI inward stock rose slightly whereas the share of FDI outward stock decreased to a minor extent.

	Share of EU FDI Flows		Share of EU FDI Stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
<b>% FDI 2016</b>	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.1
<b>Change 2015-16 (in pp.)</b>	1.1	1.1	0.2	-0.1