

Single Market Scoreboard

2019 Edition

Performance per Member State

Germany

Transposition of law

Transposition deficit: 1.1% (*last report: 1.1%*) – Stable result for the 3rd consecutive time and one of the 7 Member States whose score is above the 1.0% threshold, although very close to it. In addition, Germany has transposed only 15 of the 23 directives (65%) with a transposition date within 6 months before the cut-off date for calculation (1.6.2018 – 30.11.2018). This shows that this Member State has some difficulties in monitoring the timely transposition of Single Market-related directives.

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

Overdue directives: 11 (*last report: 11*) including 4 directives on transport and **none** more than 2 years overdue.

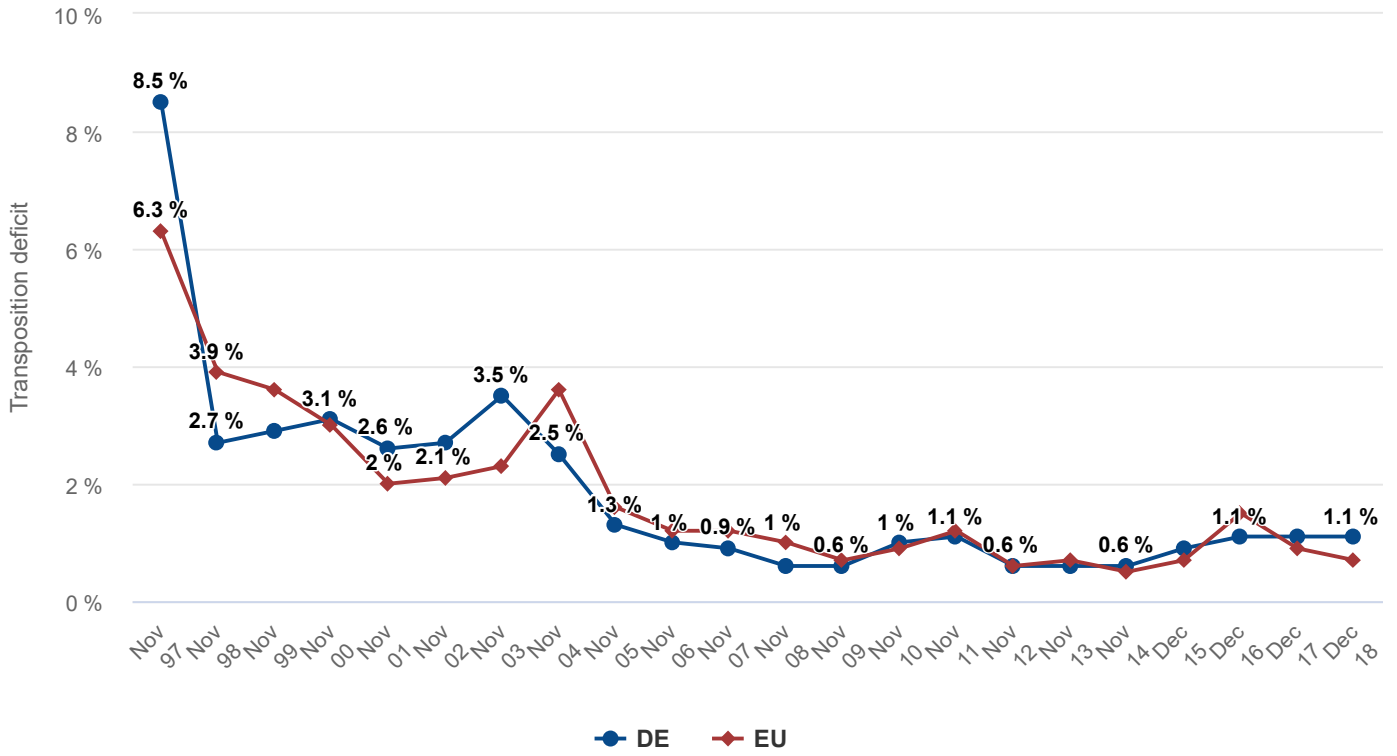
Average delay: 7.1 months (*last report: 8.8 months*) – After having the highest decrease in December 2017, Germany has further reduced its average delay, which is now below the EU average. Most of German outstanding directives (8/11) have been due for less than 6 months.

EU average = 8.4 months

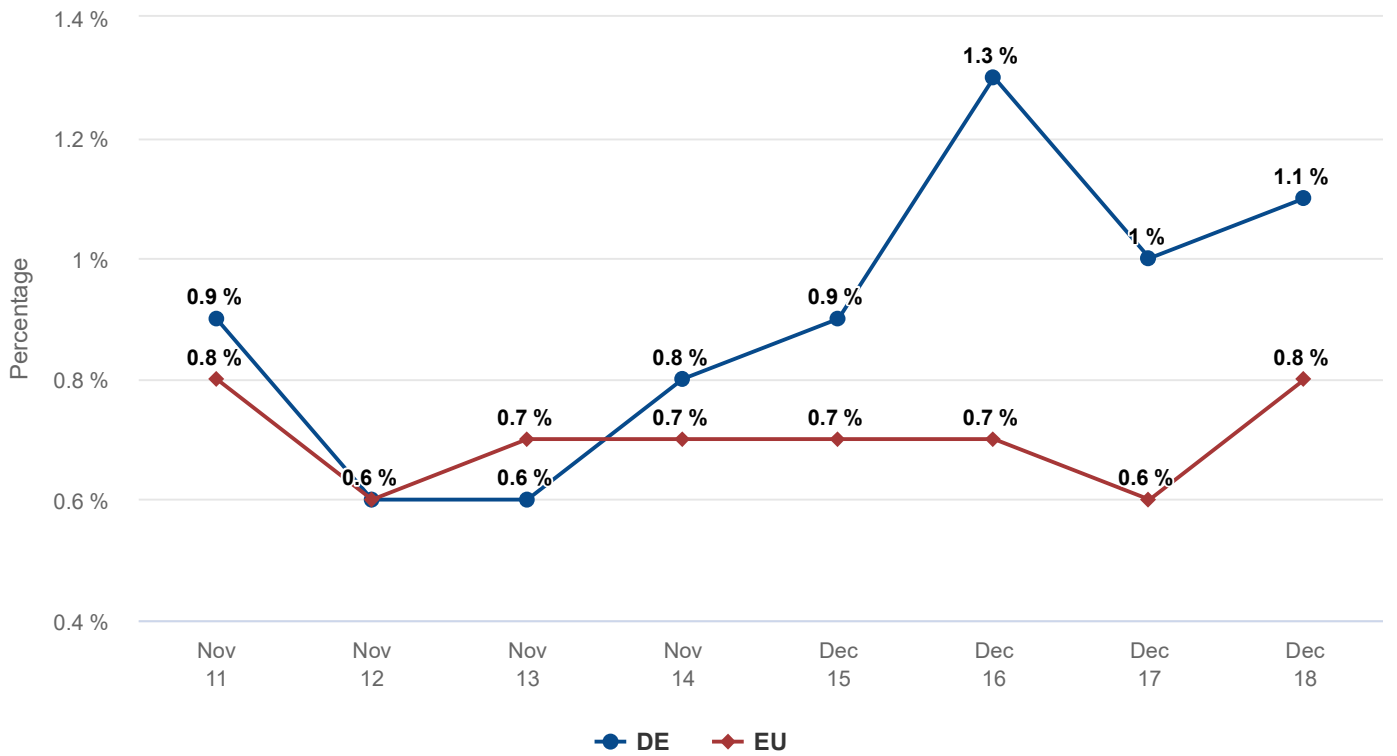
Conformity deficit: 1.1% (*last report: 1.0%*) – Slight increase. With 11 directives presumably incorrectly transposed, Germany is in a group of 8 Member States whose deficit is more than twice the target proposed in the Single Market Act.

EU average = 0.8%; Proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5%

Evolution of transposition deficit – Germany



Evolution of conformity deficit – Germany



Infringements

Pending cases: 44 (7 new cases and 9 cases closed; last report: 46 pending cases) – New decrease (by 2 cases) in addition to the huge decrease by 11 cases as of December 2017 (-23% in total). Nevertheless, Germany is the Member State with the 3rd highest number of pending Single Market-related cases.

EU average = 25 cases

Problematic sectors: transport, in particular road & rail transport (6 out of 11 cases); direct taxation (4), indirect taxation (6) and environment (7) = 64% of all pending cases.

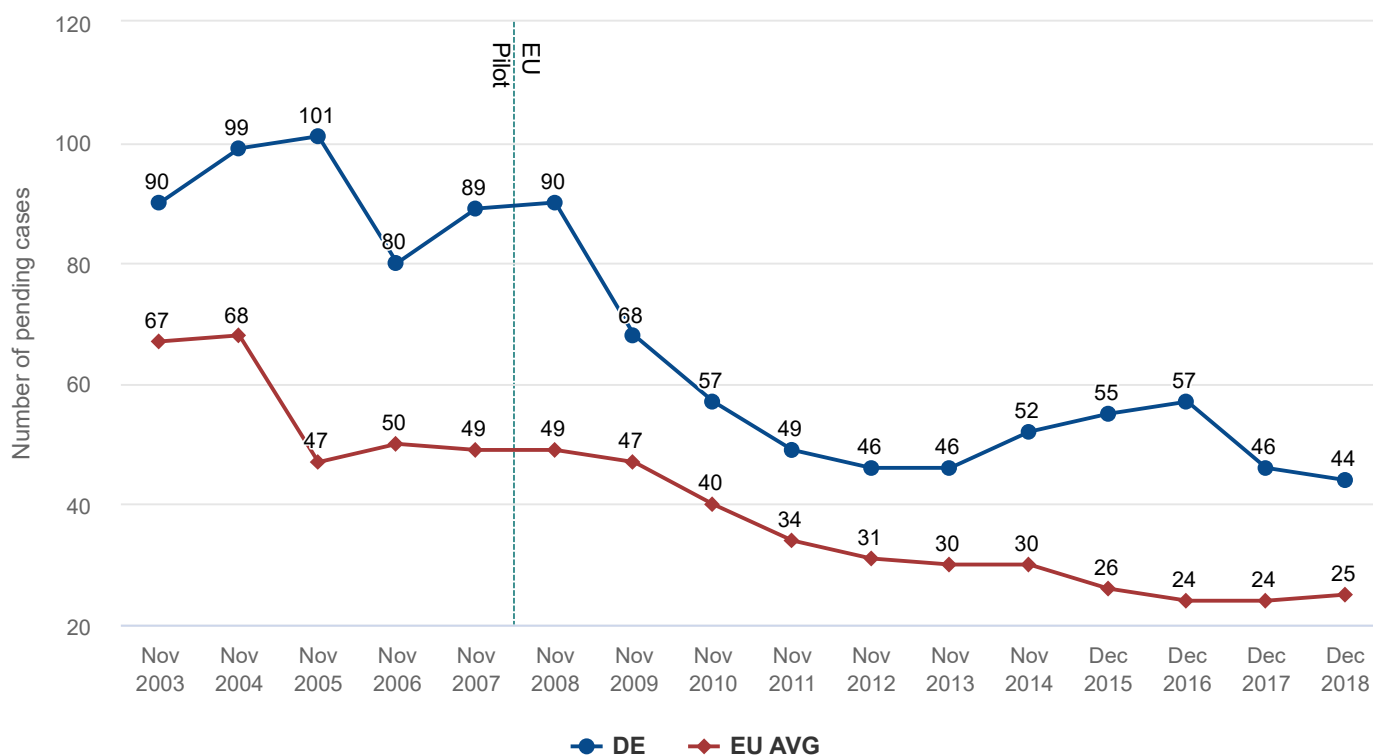
Average case duration: 42.2 months for the 33 cases not yet sent to the Court (last report: 38 months) – Increase by 4.2 months and now above the EU average. The reason for the long average duration of German cases is that a number of them have been running for a long time (9 cases between 5 and 10 years; 6 cases between 3 and 5 years) and have a big impact on the average duration. Six German cases were resolved within the last year but this closure has little impact on the final result as the cases' average duration was quite moderate (30 months).

EU average = 38.1 months

Compliance with court rulings: 35.1 months for the 10 cases at this stage of the procedure and closed in the last 5 years (last report: 30.4 months) – New increase (by 4.7 months) because Germany resolved 2 additional cases that needed 15 months on average for compliance, which pushed up the average. In addition, 2 cases with quick compliance (less than 3 months on average) are now older than 5 years and no longer part of the calculation.

EU average = 28.2 months

Evolution of infringement cases – Germany



EU Pilot

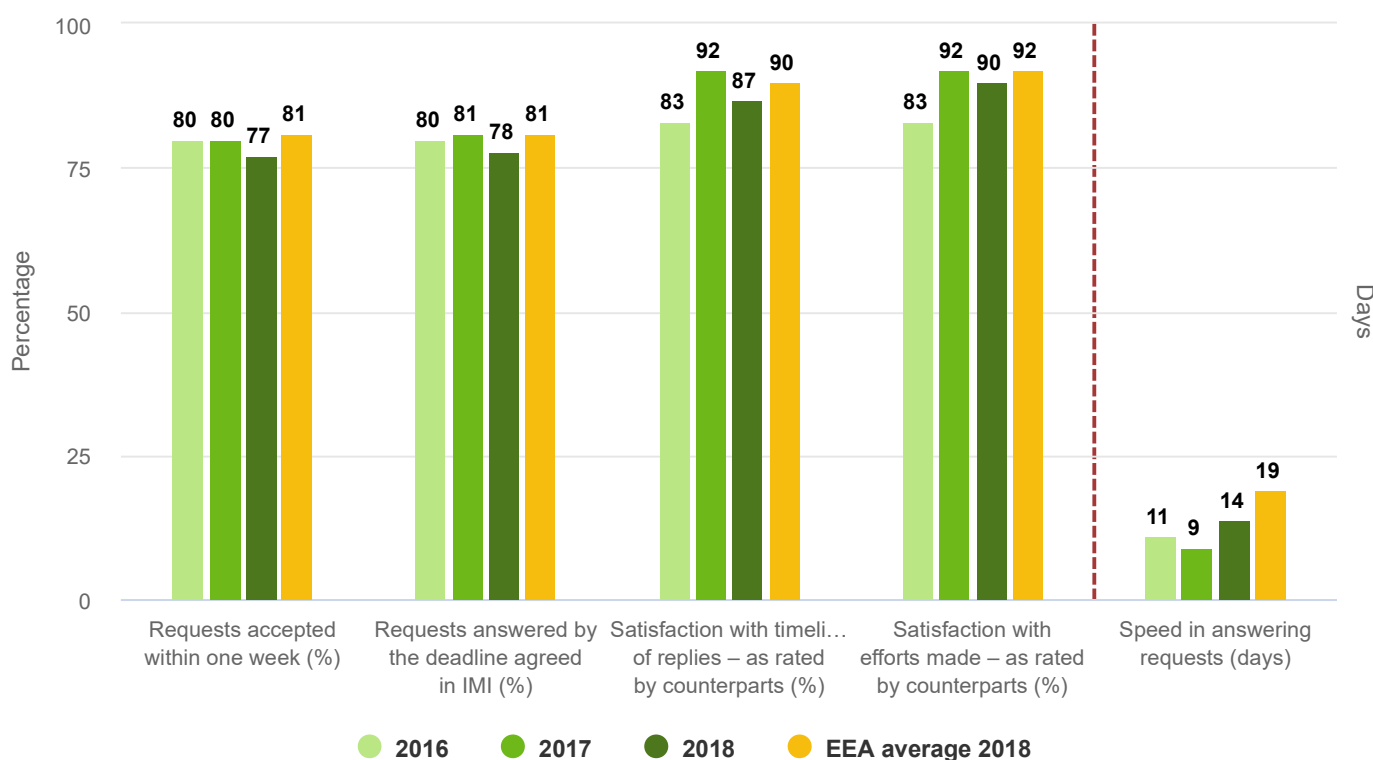
Germany's average response time currently exceeds the 70-day time limit in EU Pilot by less than 2 weeks.

Internal Market Information System

Performance – Germany's performance is good.

- Germany performed worse in all 5 indicators with 4 of them now below the EEA average.
- Only 5% of counterparts were dissatisfied with the efforts of German authorities and the timeliness of replies. For these indicators, an improvement of less than 1% would result in a green colour on the traffic light chart.
- With some further efforts, it could become very good or even excellent.

Internal Market Information System – Germany



EURES

National provider: [Bundesagentur für Arbeit](#) (German Public Employment Service)

EURES advisers (nationally): 178

Performance: good.

Your Europe

The EU has set up a **single digital gateway** providing access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services.

The specific regulation setting up the single digital pathway is Regulation 2018/1724 of 2 October 2018. Article 29 of the Regulation establishes a group to coordinate work on the gateway. The gateway coordination group will meet in three configurations, one devoted to information, meeting twice a year. The other two configurations are dedicated to ICT and e-procedures and assistance services.

The information group will largely continue the work of the Your Europe Editorial Board. This is to ensure that the gateway coordination group's work does not overlap with that of other expert groups or sub-groups.

National equivalent?

None

Business portal in German, French, Italian, Russian and Turkish: www.existenzgruender.de

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 in the single digital gateway information group
- attend the single digital gateway information group meetings twice a year
- provide information, when requested, on how the country applies single market rules
- raise awareness about Your Europe within the national administration and among potential end users
- link national websites to Your Europe

Consider:

- creating a national portal for citizens

SOLVIT

- **Caseload – very large**

Submitted cases: 149 (119 in 2017)

Received cases: 385 (363 in 2017)

- **Resolution rate: 88% (96% in 2017)**

- **Handling time (home centre)**

*Reply in 7 days: 50% (78% in 2017) – **poor - needs improving***

*Cases prepared in 30 days: 74% (87% in 2017) – **poor***

*Solutions accepted in 7 days: 64% (74% in 2017) – **poor***

- **Handling time (lead centre)**

*Cases accepted within 7 days: 59% (84% in 2017) – **poor***

*Cases closed in 10 weeks: 65% (80% in 2017) – **poor***

- **Staffing**

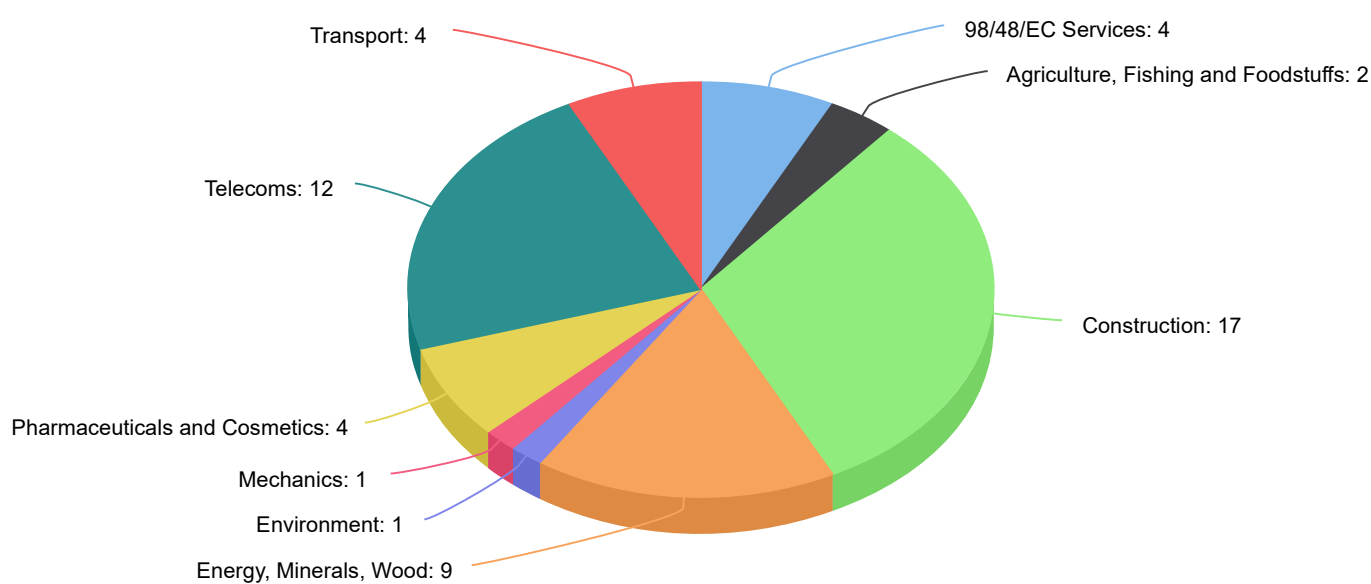
*Continuity – **no***

*Sufficient for current caseload? **no***

Technical Regulations Information System

Notifications per sector

54 notifications



Points of Single Contact

- 18 out of 20 analysed procedures (1 does not exist) are available online, including 10 available fully online.
- Online procedures (or steps in a procedure partially online) are in general accessible for cross-border businesses with the exception of providing evidence for procedures in social security area.
- General information is available in another language.
- Points identified for improvement:
 - making procedures available fully online;
 - cross-border accessibility of online procedures;
 - translation of more specific information;
 - collection of user feedback.

Public procurement

Overall, Germany's performance in 2018 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 reflecting absolute GDP per capita and EU accession date (as in the [EU postal sector study \(2010–13\)](#)):

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

- **Transit time performance D+1:** D+1 transit time performance remained unchanged in the period under review. In 2017, 88.7% of letters were delivered by the next day.



Some countries' reference figures for the previous period may differ slightly from those in the last Scoreboard. This is because these countries updated their data after publication.

Trade in goods and services

Germany's trade integration in the single market for goods is just above the EU average, whereas its level of trade integration for services is the second lowest in the EU. In 2017, trade integration for goods increased relatively strongly, whereas trade integration for services increased only slightly.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2017	20.0	4.7
	Change 2016 – 2017	3.7	1.8
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2016	17.6	5.2
	Change 2016 – 2017	4.3	1.7

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2017, Germany's share of intra-EU FDI inflows and outflows increased quite strongly, with the increase in share of second highest of all EU Member States. outflows the third highest of all EU Member States. Its share of inward intra-FDI stock increased slightly, and its share of outward FDI stock was the second highest among EU Member States.

	Share of intra-EU FDI flows		Share of intra-EU FDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2017	5.6	15.7	6.9	8.8
Change 2016 – 17 (in pp)	4.2	9.1	0.2	0.6

In 2017, Germany's share of extra-EU FDI inflows and outflows increased quite strongly. Its share of inward extra-FDI stock showed the second highest increase among EU Member States whereas its share of outward FDI stock increased only slightly

	Share of extra-EU FDI flows		Share of extra-EU FDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2017	8.3	15.0	3.7	7.1
Change 2016 – 17 (in pp)	6.9	9.2	0.7	0.1