



Single Market Scoreboard

2019 Edition

Performance per Member State

Hungary

Transposition of law

Transposition deficit: 0.9% (*last report: 0.3%*) – The highest increase among the Member States (0.6 percentage point) but still under the 1% threshold. Hungarian deficit has its ups and downs from one year to another. After having doubled two years ago then being divided by 2 one year ago, it is now above its level of December 2016. Nevertheless, Hungary has transposed 19 of the 23 directives (83%) 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 monitors the timely transposition of Single Market-related directives quite well, although with a delay above the EU average (see below).

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

Overdue directives: 9 (*last report: 3*), including 5 in the transport sector and **none** more than 2 years overdue.

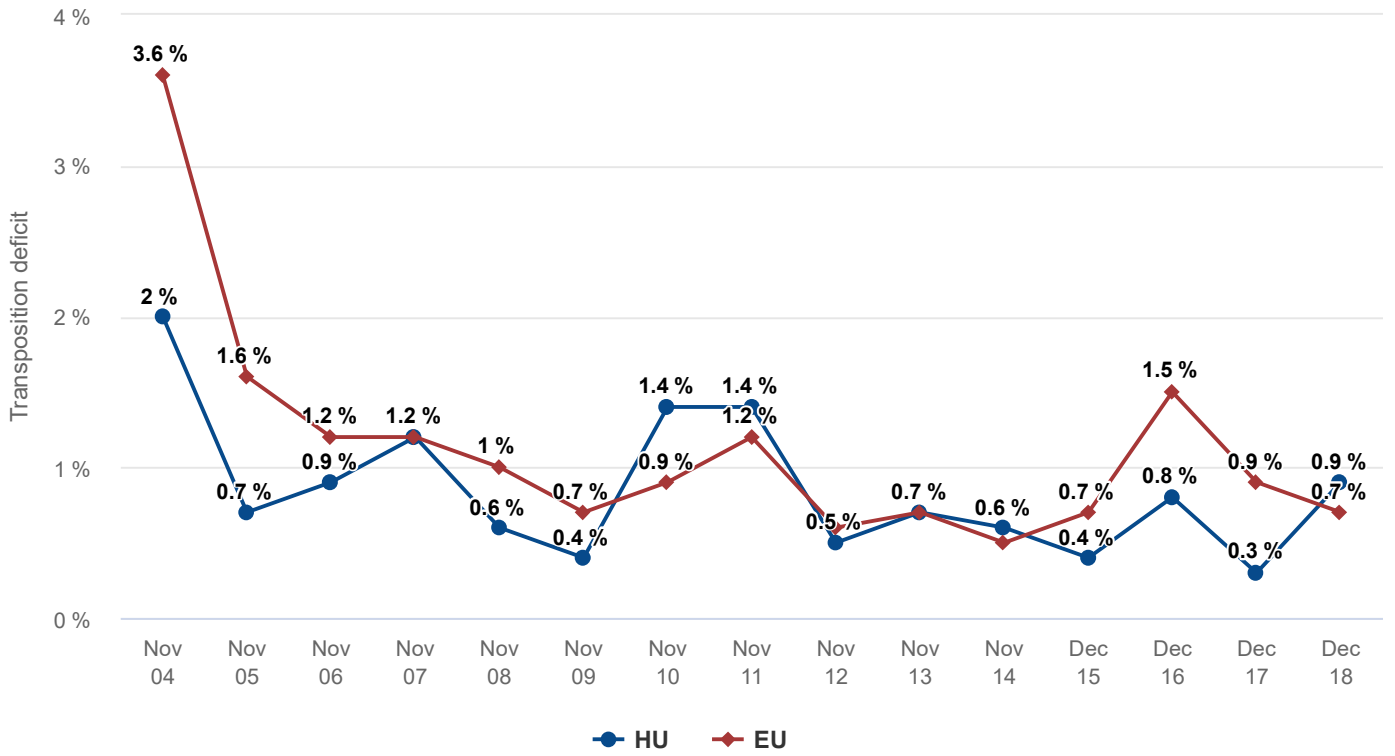
Average delay: 9.3 months (*last report: 6.8 months*) – Marked increase by 2.5 months. Hungary has no long overdue directive (due for 2 years or more), but 3 of its outstanding directives are due for 18 months, and contribute significantly to the average delay.

EU average = 8.4 months

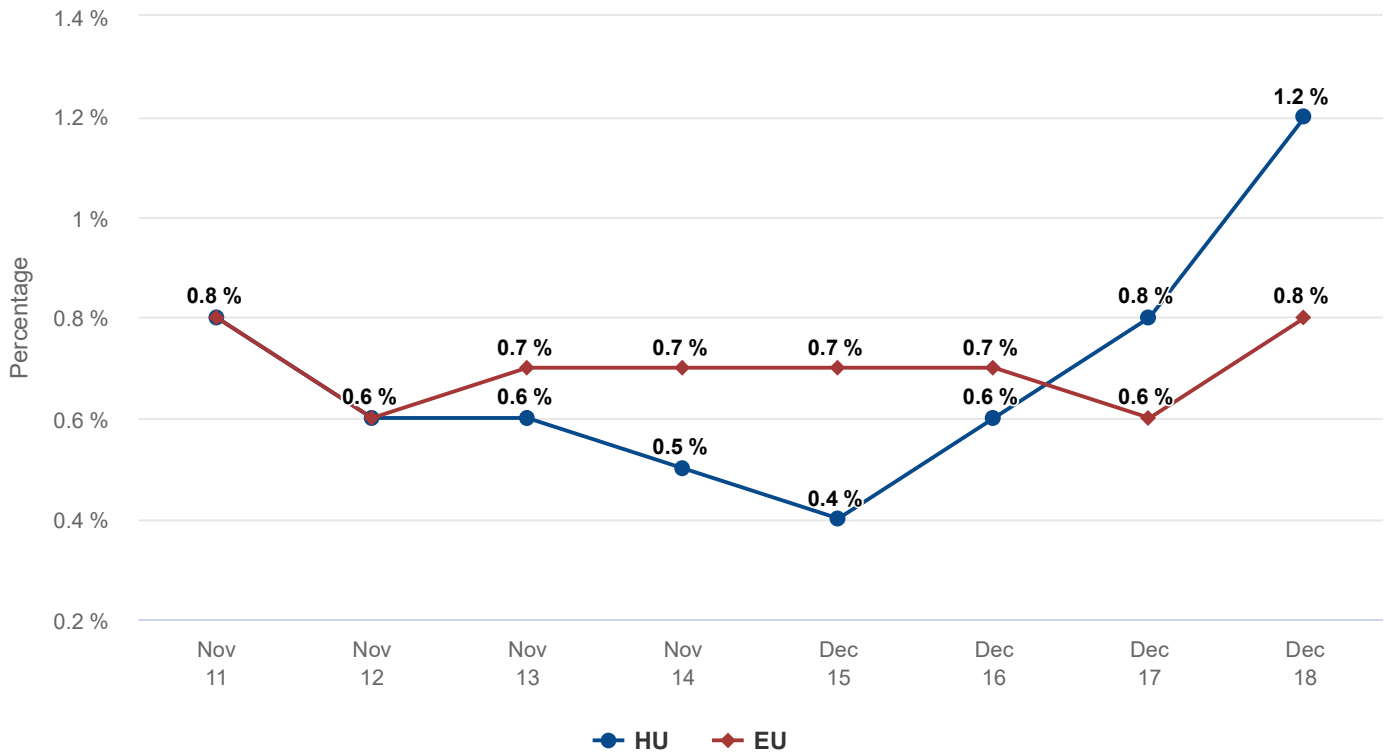
Conformity deficit: 1.2% (*last report: 0.8%*) – Marked increase by 0.4 percentage point that puts Hungary in a group of 8 Member States whose deficit is more than twice the target proposed in the Single Market Act. Hungary has now 12 directives presumably incorrectly transposed, 3 times its best score of December 2015.

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

Evolution of transposition deficit – Hungary



Evolution of conformity deficit – Hungary



Infringements

Pending cases: 29 (9 new cases, including 4 on transport, and 6 cases closed; last report: 26 pending cases) – Increase by 3 cases. Hungary has not had so many Single Market-related cases since November 2009.

EU average = 25 cases

Problematic sectors: environment (7 cases) and transport (7) = 48% of all pending cases.

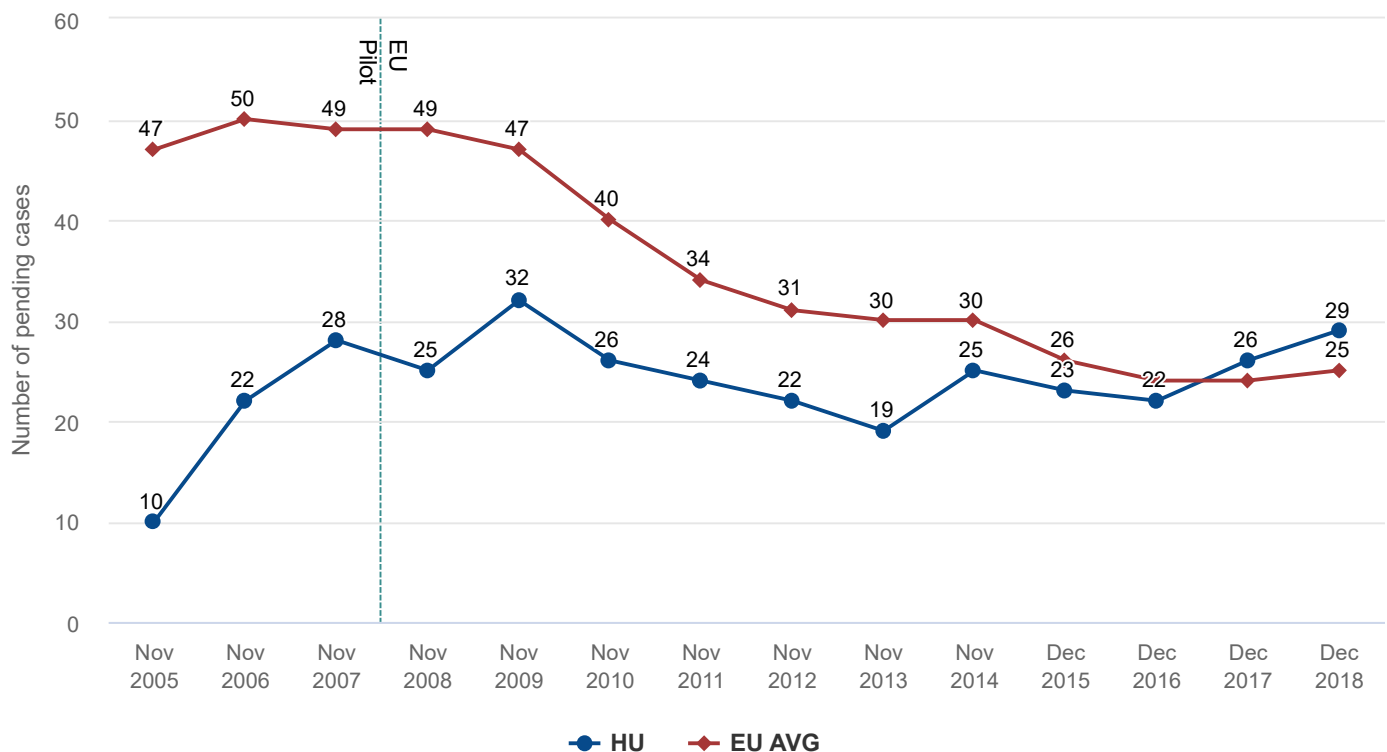
Average case duration: 31.6 months for the 25 cases not yet sent to the Court (*last report: 31.3 months*) – Further slight increase (by 0.3 months) but still better than the EU average. Out of the 25 Hungarian cases, only 3 have been running for more than 5 years. Since December 2017, Hungary has also managed to resolve 4 cases with a short average duration of 8 months.

EU average = 38.1 months

Compliance with court rulings: 20.8 months for the 5 cases at this stage of the procedure and closed in the last 5 years (*last report: 17.7 months*) – New increase (by 3.1 months), because Hungary managed to recently resolve 2 cases with an average compliance duration of almost 2 years that pushed up the average. Hungary is above the 18-month threshold but still well below the EU average.

EU average = 28.2 months

Evolution of infringement cases – Hungary



EU Pilot

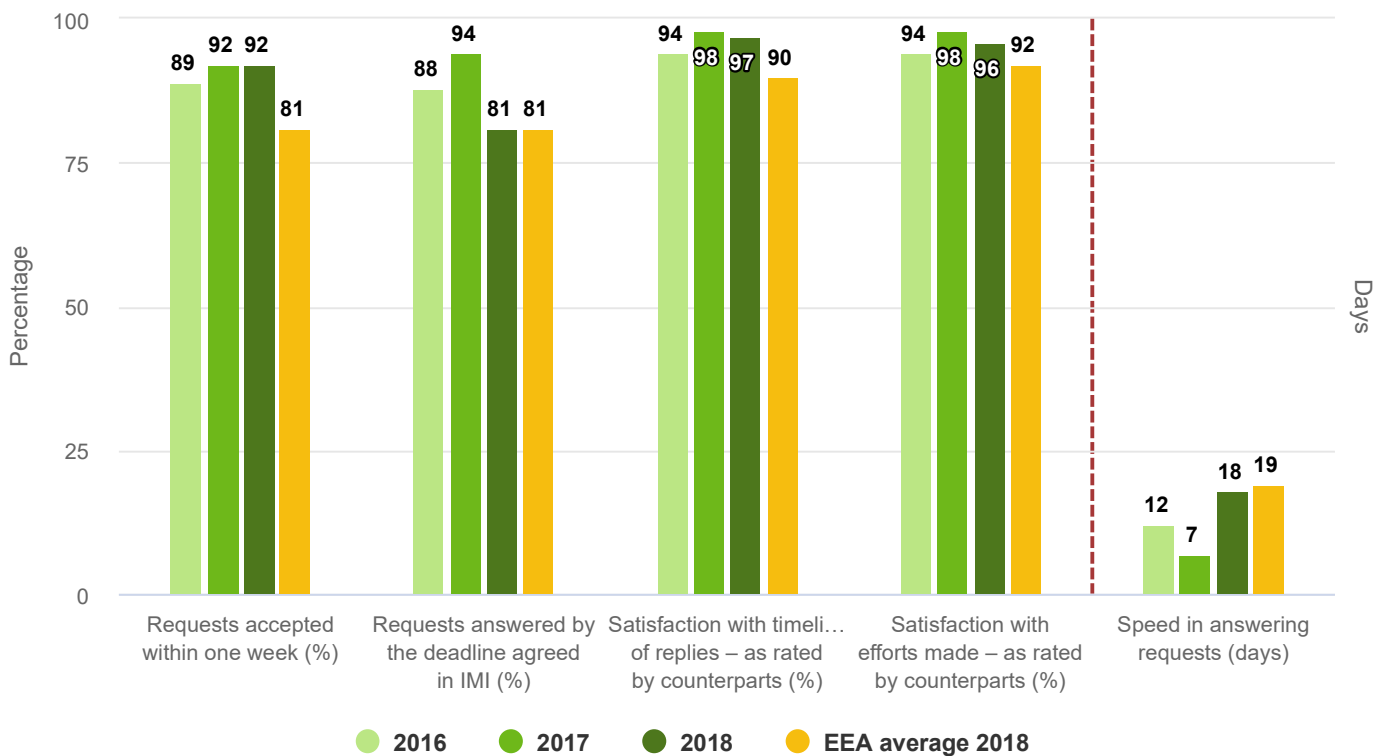
Hungary's average response time currently exceeds the 70-day time limit in EU Pilot by less than 2 weeks.

Internal Market Information System

Performance – Hungary continues to perform very well, despite a drop in performance.

- Hungary was well above the EEA average in 3 indicators.
- It performed very well in accepting requests within 1 week, where its performance was 10% above the EEA average.
- The percentage of requests answered by the deadline agreed in IMI dropped significantly and needs to be improved.

Internal Market Information System – Hungary



EURES

National provider: [NFSZ](#) (National Employment Service)

EURES advisers (nationally): 23

Performance: could be improved by a higher quality of information related to job vacancy transfer, providing more vacancies held by the PES to the EURES portal and a higher number of EURES advisers.

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?

National portal in Hungarian: www.magyarország.hu

Record for this period

- active participation in Editorial Board work
- responsive to some of the 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

Make an effort to:

- provide all missing information on how the country applies single market rules (specifically on vehicles, work, travel, taxation and running a business)

- link national websites to Your Europe

SOLVIT

- **Caseload – very large**

Submitted cases: 260 (260 in 2017)

Received cases: 29 (44 in 2017)

- **Resolution rate: 89% (93% in 2017)**

- **Handling time (home centre)**

Reply in 7 days: 98% (99% in 2017) – very good

Cases prepared in 30 days: 92% (96% in 2017) – very good

Solutions accepted in 7 days: 94% (92% in 2017) – good

- **Handling time (lead centre)**

Cases accepted within 7 days: 90% (95% in 2017) – good

Cases closed in 10 weeks: 83% (88% in 2017) – good

- **Staffing**

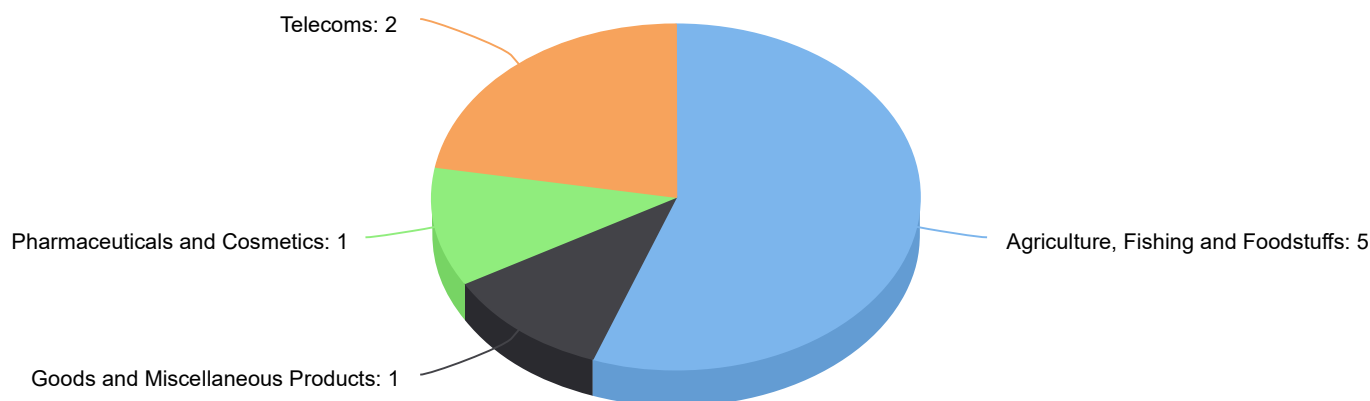
Continuity – yes

Sufficient for current caseload? yes

Technical Regulations Information System

Notifications per sector

9 notifications



Points of Single Contact

- 17 out of 20 analysed procedures are available online although most of them (16) are partially available online.
- Online procedures are accessible for cross-border businesses.
- General information is available in another language.
- Points identified for improvement:
 - making procedures available fully online;
 - translation of more specific information.

Public procurement

Overall, Hungary'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**: good stable D+1 performance in the period under review. In 2017, 88.9% 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

Hungary has the second highest trade integration in the single market for goods. Integration for services is also above the EU average. In 2017, both indicators decreased slightly.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2017	54.2	11.6
	Change 2016 – 2017	-1.2	-2.0
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2017	52.2	9.7
	Change 2016 – 2017	-0.3	-2.6

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2017, Hungary's share of intra-EU FDI inflows decreased strongly while outflows increased. Its shares of both of inward and outward intra-EU FDI stock decreased, with the decrease in inward stock the third highest among EU Member States.

	Share of intra-EU FDI flows		Share of intra-EU FDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2017	-2.4	-2.0	1.9	0.3
Change 2016 – 17 (in pp)	-14.6	3.4	-0.3	-0.1

In 2017, Hungary's share of extra-EU FDI inflows increased strongly while outflows showed the second highest decrease among EU Member States. Its share of inward extra-EU FDI remained unchanged while that of outward stocks decreased slightly.

	Share of extra-EU FDI flows		Share of extra-EU FDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2017	4.6	1.6	0.9	1.8
Change 2016 – 17 (in pp)	6.0	-14.8	0.0	-0.1