

Single Market Scoreboard

2019 Edition

Performance per Member State

United Kingdom

Transposition of law

Transposition deficit: 0.8% (*last report: 1.1%*) – Marked decrease by 0.3 percentage point. The UK is now back under the 1% threshold and equalled its score of December 2016. Nevertheless, the UK has transposed 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, although with a moderate delay (see below).

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

Overdue directives: 8 (*last report: 11*). **No** more directive is more than 2 years overdue.

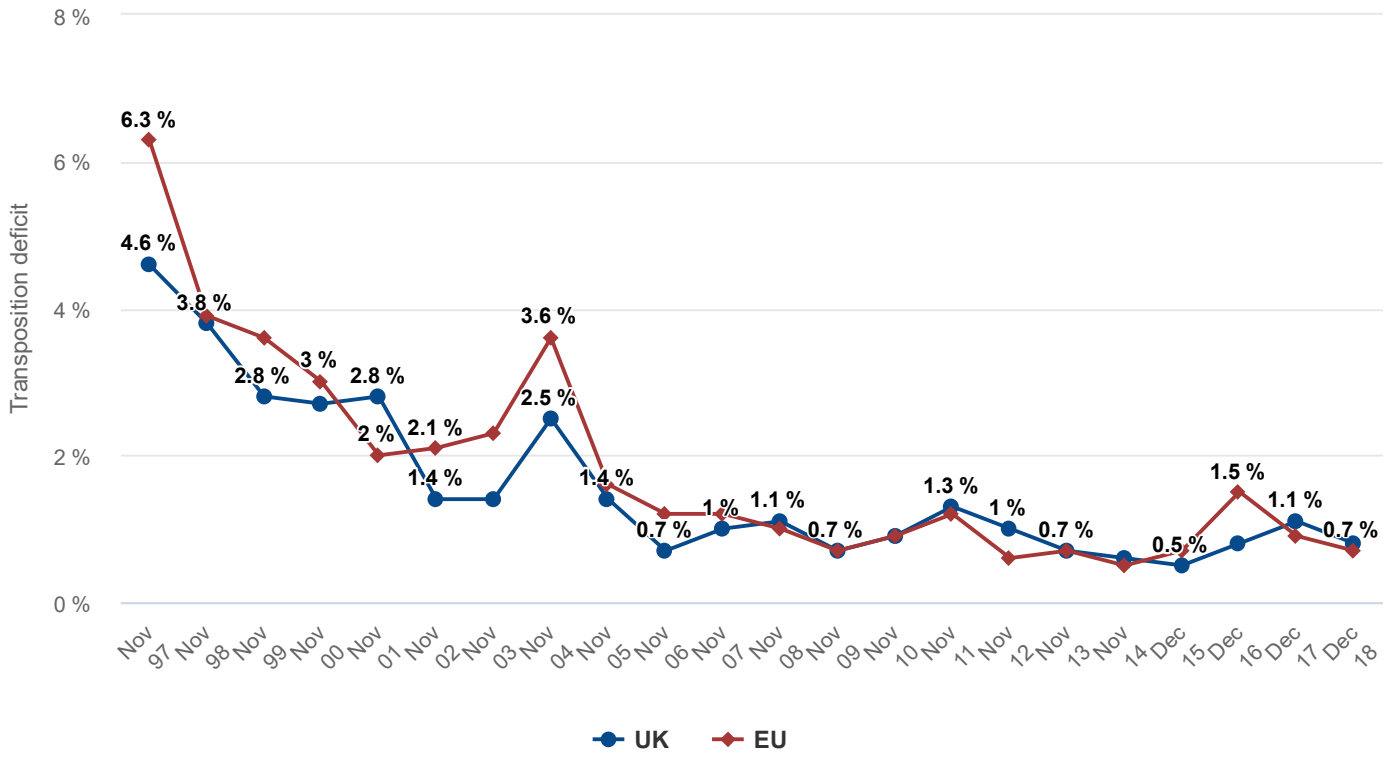
Average delay: 4.5 months (*last report: 8.3 months*) – Marked decrease by 3.8 months. The UK has managed to solve its long overdue directive (due for 2 years or more) and most of its outstanding directives (6/8) have been due for less than 6 months.

EU average = 8.4 months

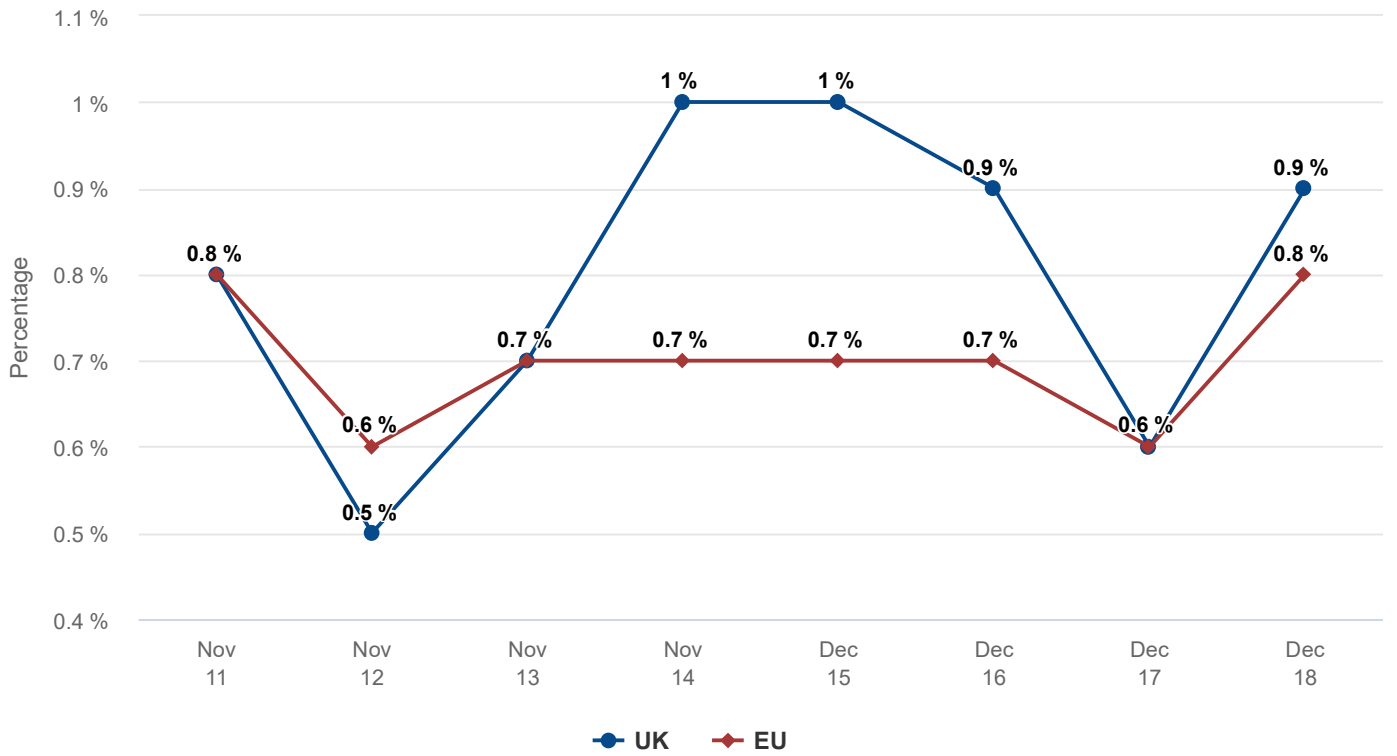
Conformity deficit: 0.9% (*last report: 0.6%*) – Marked increase by 0.3 percentage point. With 9 directives presumably incorrectly transposed, the UK is above the EU average and the 0.5% target.

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

Evolution of transposition deficit – United Kingdom



Evolution of conformity deficit – United Kingdom



Infringements

Pending cases: 32 (11 new cases, including 5 on taxation, and 3 on energy, and 5 cases closed; last report: 26 pending cases) – Marked increase by 6 cases. The UK is back to the number of cases it had in May 2015, well above the EU average and in the top 6 of Member States with the highest number of Single Market-related cases.

EU average = 25 cases

Problematic sectors: environment (6), of which water protection & management (3); transport (6), of which air transport (3); taxation direct (3) and indirect (6) = 66% of all pending cases.

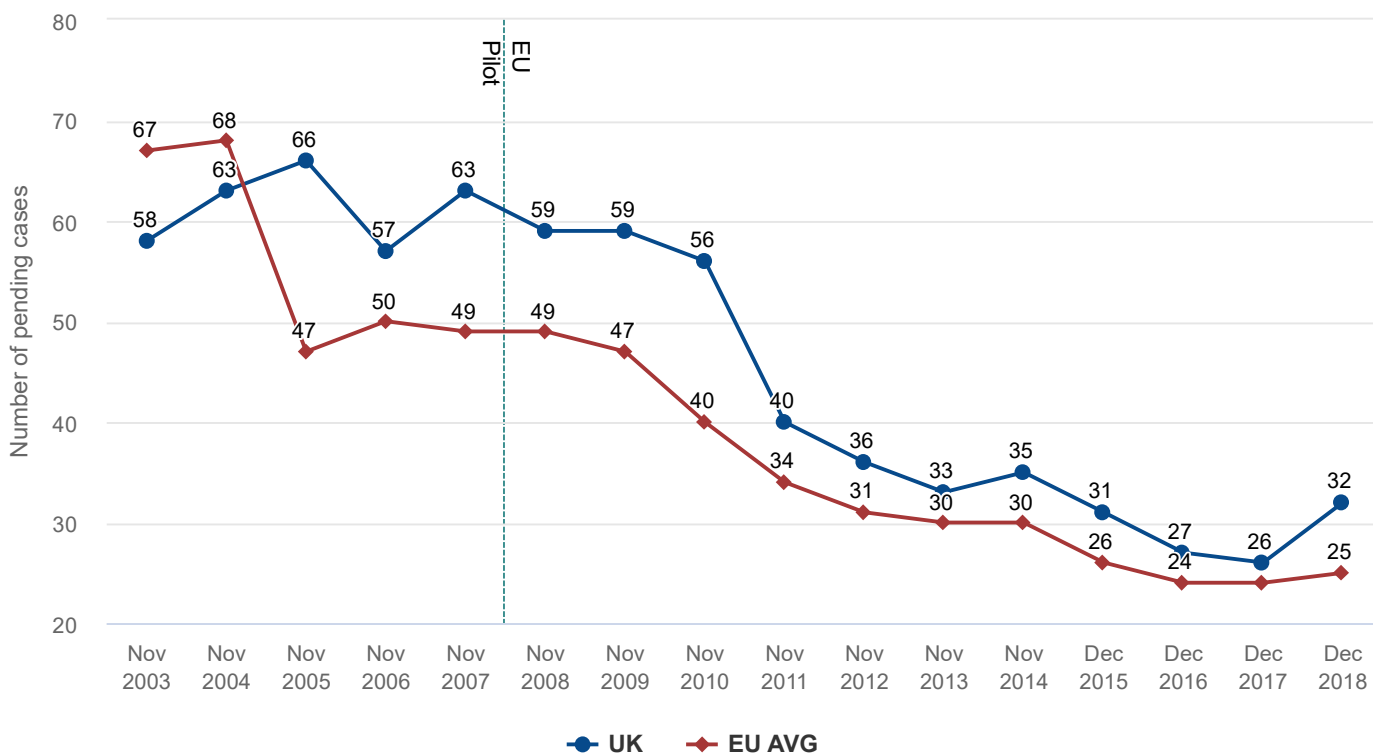
Average case duration: 41.3 months for the 25 cases not yet sent to the Court (last report: 52.9 months) – Second highest decrease in case duration among the Member States (-11.6 months). The UK has moved from 3rd place to 8th in the ranking of highest durations. Although it has some very old cases (in particular 2 cases running for 11 and 14 years, and 4 cases running for 5 to 9 years), it added 11 new cases with an average duration of less than 12 months) to its backlog. In addition, the UK was able to resolve 4 cases within a year, one of which was 8 years old.

EU average = 38.1 months

Compliance with court rulings: 22.1 months for the 6 cases at this stage of the procedure (last report: 18.7 months) – Increase by 3.4 months, because 1 case with a very short duration (1.8 months) is now older than 5 years and no longer part of the calculation. The UK is over the 18-month threshold but well under the EU average. Half of the rulings passed in the last 5 years concern direct taxation.

EU average = 28.2 months

Evolution of infringement cases – United Kingdom



🇬🇧 EU Pilot

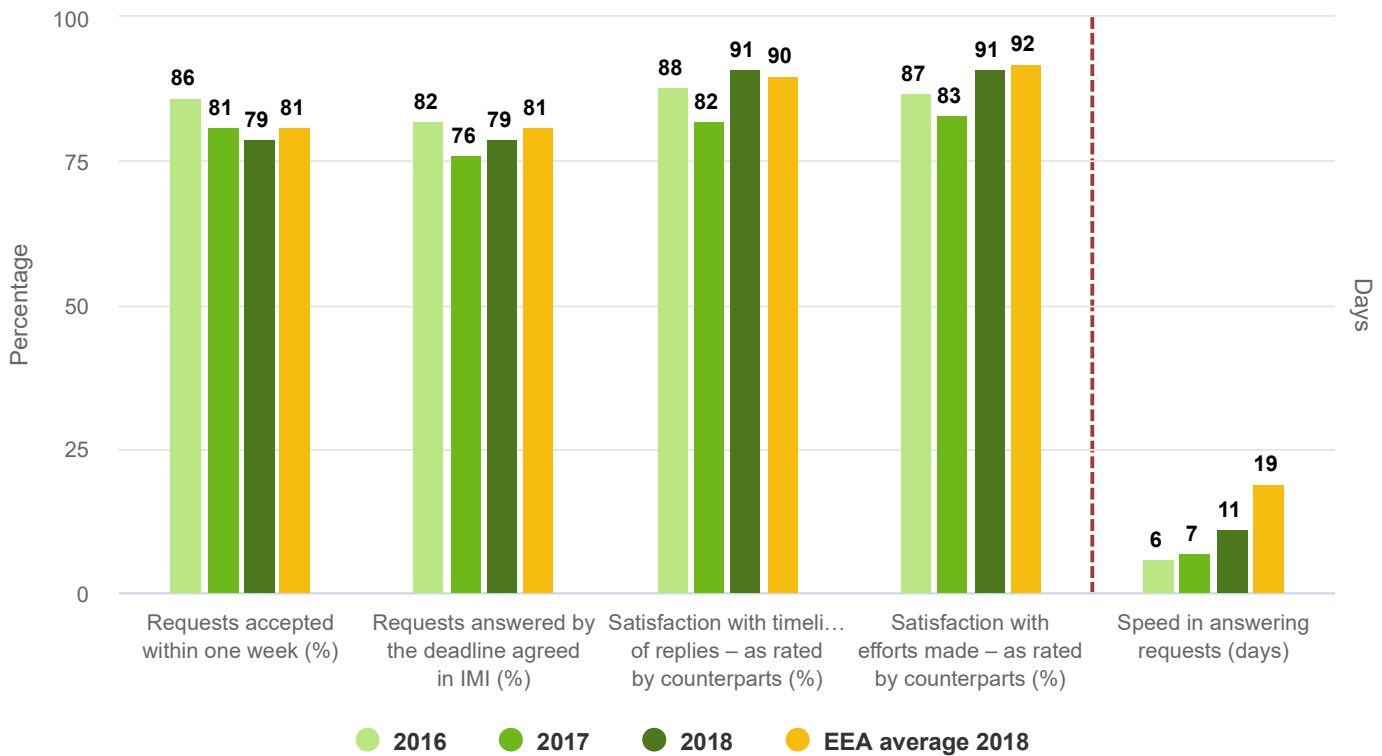
The UK's average response time currently complies with the 70-day time limit in EU Pilot.

🇬🇧 Internal Market Information System

Performance – The UK continues to perform well.

- The UK improved in 3 indicators.
- It maintained its good performance, but the time taken to handle requests needs to be further improved.
- The percentage of requests accepted within 1 week remains below the EEA average

Internal Market Information System – UK



🇬🇧 EURES

National provider: [Jobcentre Plus](#) (part of the Department for Work and Pension, England, Scotland and Wales), Department for Communities Northern Ireland

EURES advisers (nationally): 11

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

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 English and Welsh: www.gov.uk

Record for this period

- limited participation in Editorial Board work
- responsive to most 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
- link national websites to Your Europe

Make an effort to:

- provide all missing information on how the country applies single market rules (specifically on running a business)

SOLVIT

- **Caseload – very large**

Submitted cases: 232 (266 in 2017)

Received cases: 220 (240 in 2017)

- **Resolution rate: 92%** (93% in 2016)

- **Handling time (home centre)**

Reply in 7 days: 95% (95% in 2017) – **very good**

Cases prepared in 30 days: 84% (96% in 2017) – **good**

Solutions accepted in 7 days: 78% (80% in 2017) – **good**

- **Handling time (lead centre)**

Cases accepted within 7 days: 87% (87% in 2017) – **good**

Cases closed in 10 weeks: 60% (82% in 2017) – **poor**

- **Staffing**

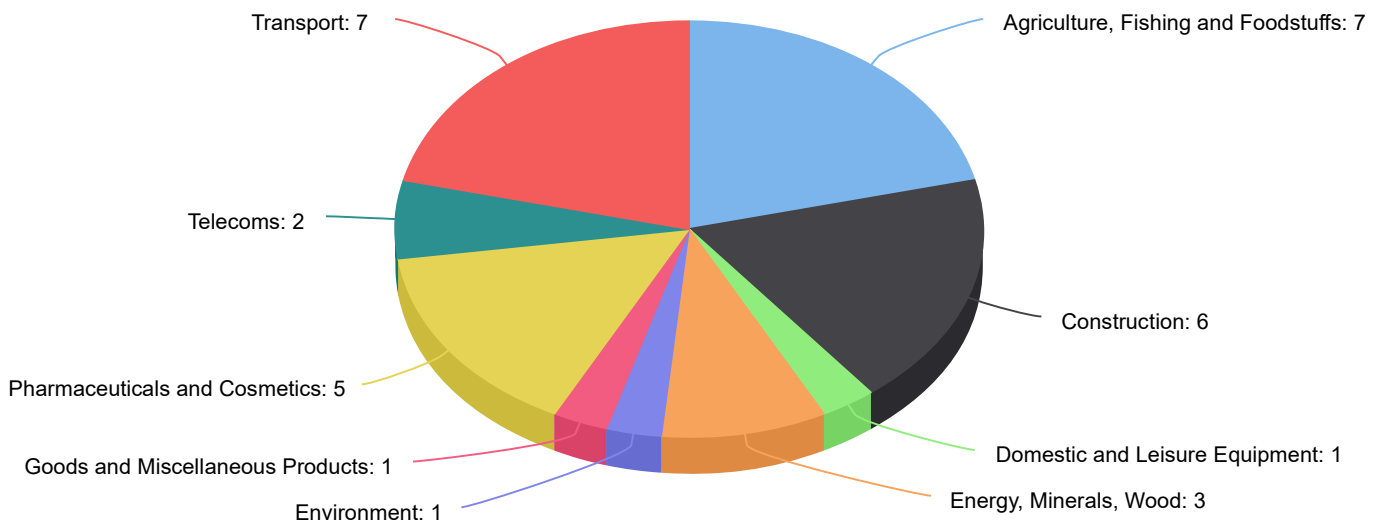
Continuity – yes

Sufficient for current caseload? no

Technical Regulations Information System

Notifications per sector

33 notifications



Points of Single Contact

- 19 out of 20 analysed procedures are available online including 4 general procedures available fully online.
- Online procedures are accessible for cross-border businesses.
- All information is available in English.
- User feedback is collected systematically and used to improve the quality of the service provided.
- Points identified for improvement:
 - making procedures available fully online;
 - procedures to be explained in more detail.

Public procurement

Overall, the United Kingdom's performance in 2018 was **satisfactory**. 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 and 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**: the UK performed well in all years under review. D+1 performance stood at 91.6% in 2017.



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

The UK has the lowest trade integration in the single market for goods and the third lowest trade integration for services. In 2017, trade integration for goods increased above the EU average; trade integration for services also increased relatively strongly.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2017	10.3	4.8
	Change 2016 – 2017	6.9	7.4
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2017	12.6	4.0
	Change 2016 – 2017	4.8	0.4

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In 2017, the UK's share of intra-EU FDI inflows showed the second highest decrease in the EU, while the increase in its share of outflows was the highest in the EU. Its shares of intra-EU FDI inward and outward stocks decreased.

	Share of intra-EU FDI flows		Share of intra-EU FDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2017	3.7	7.4	7.7	6.4
Change 2016 – 17 (in pp)	-24.3	15.7	-0.2	-0.3

In 2017, the UK showed the third highest increase in share of extra EU FDI inflows in the EU, and the second highest increase in share of outflows. Its shares of intra-EU FDI inward and outward stocks decreased.

	Share of extra-EU FDI flows		Share of extra-EU FDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
% FDI 2017	41.1	35.5	11.3	10.2
Change 2016 – 17 (in pp)	24.2	33.5	-0.8	-0.1