



Single Market Scoreboard

The United Kingdom withdrew from the EU on 31 January, 2020. The 2020 edition of the Single Market Scoreboard refers to time periods preceding the withdrawal of the UK, and the UK is therefore listed as a Member State.

Transposition

Reporting period:
12/2018 – 12/2019

[Single Market directives](#) can only achieve their intended effects if they are **completely and correctly transposed** into Member States' national legislation by the deadline set out in these directives.

Transposition monitoring helps to **make the Single Market work**, ensuring that Single Market law is implemented properly in the Member States.

Such monitoring shows the **transposition deficit** – the gap between the number of Single Market directives the EU adopts and the directives Member States have transposed – and the **conformity deficit** (the percentage of those directives incorrectly transposed).

It **highlights** what Member States are doing to ensure that Single Market law is implemented properly and **encourages** them to improve their performance.

Transposition and the Single Market – why does it matter?

The December 2016 Communication on [EU Law: Better Results through Better Application](#) focuses on the need to strengthen compliance assessment (effective assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing EU law) and proposes financial penalties on Member States that do not communicate their transposition measures. The Commission has aligned its approach to cases where Member States fail to transpose EU law on time with the approach it applies already to other infringement cases entailing financial sanctions.

The March 2020 Long Term Action Plan for better Implementation and Enforcement of Single Market rules reminds that the Single Market is built on EU law and that it is at the heart of the European Project and has fuelled economic growth and made the life easier for European consumers and businesses. Despite this, timely and correct transposition of Single Market law remains a challenge for Member States. Delays or gaps in transposition deprive citizens and businesses sometimes for years of the benefits stemming from a common rulebook.

Key messages

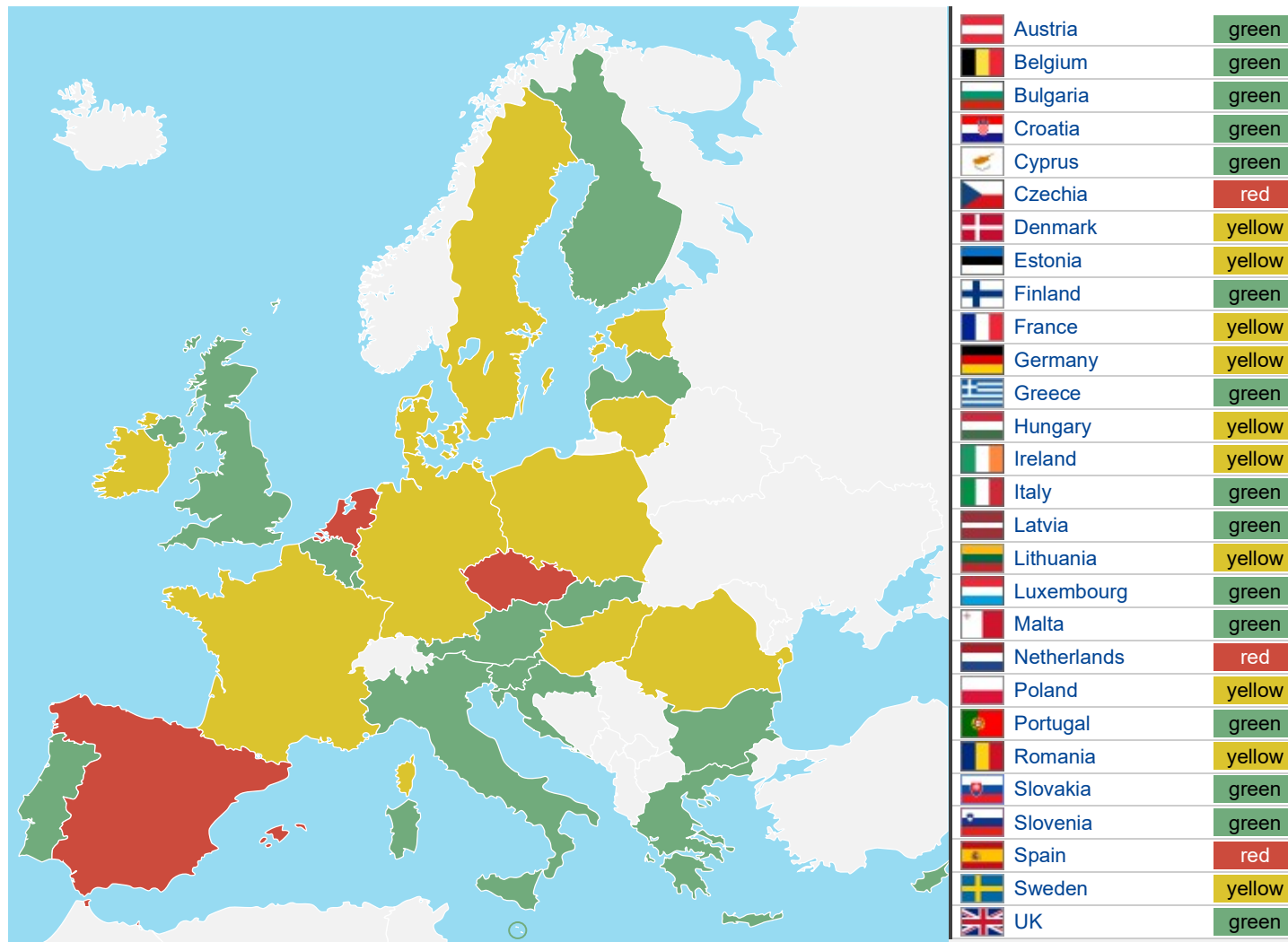
- **7 Member States have improved their overall transposition performance** since December 2018 (Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia) and **6 Member States have seen it worsen** (Czechia, Estonia, France, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Sweden). The remaining 15 Member States have maintained their previous performance.
- The **average transposition deficit** is now at 0.6 % while the **average conformity deficit** has increased to 1.2 %. The **average transposition delay** increased by 37 %, from 8.4 months in 2018 to 11.5 months.
- Further efforts to reduce the number of EU directives that are late or incorrectly transposed by the Member States will help the Single Market to unlock its full potential and its economic and social benefits. The Long Term Action Plan includes specific actions that should increase the co-operative mechanisms and procedures supporting Member States' efforts towards improved compliance.



This page takes into account all transposition notifications made by 10 December 2019 for directives with a transposition deadline on or before 30 November 2019. As of that date, 1 011 directives and 5 009 regulations were in force to ensure the functioning of the Single Market. All comparisons are with the figures for 10 December 2018, the previous reporting date”

Overall performance

Overall Performance (all 5 indicators combined)



Map Legend

A Member State's performance across all indicators is calculated by scoring each of the 5 indicators listed in the chart "Performance per indicators" below as follows:

- **Red** = -1
- **Yellow** = 0
- **Green** = +1

The colours on the map represent the **sum of these scores**:

- **Green**: 2 or higher = above average
- **Yellow**: -1, 0 or 1 = average
- **Red**: -2 or lower = below average

Main finding

- **7 Member States have improved their overall performance since December 2018** (Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia) and **6 Member States have seen it worsen** (Czechia, Estonia, France, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Sweden). The remaining 15 Member States have maintained their previous performance. These results are similar to those of 1 year ago, when only 6 Member States had improved their performance and 7 had gotten worse.

Detailed comments

- **About half (8) of the 15 Member States that maintained their December 2018 performance are above the EU average and so get a green card:** Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and the UK. 7 Member States have succeeded in joining this group: Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia with a remarkable reduction of their transposition deficit and/or by transposing their directives whose transposition was long overdue, and Bulgaria and Slovenia by generally improving their transposition performance.
- As for the distribution of red cards, **Czechia and the Netherlands** joined **Spain** in the group of **Member States that are below the EU average**, while Italy and Austria left this group.

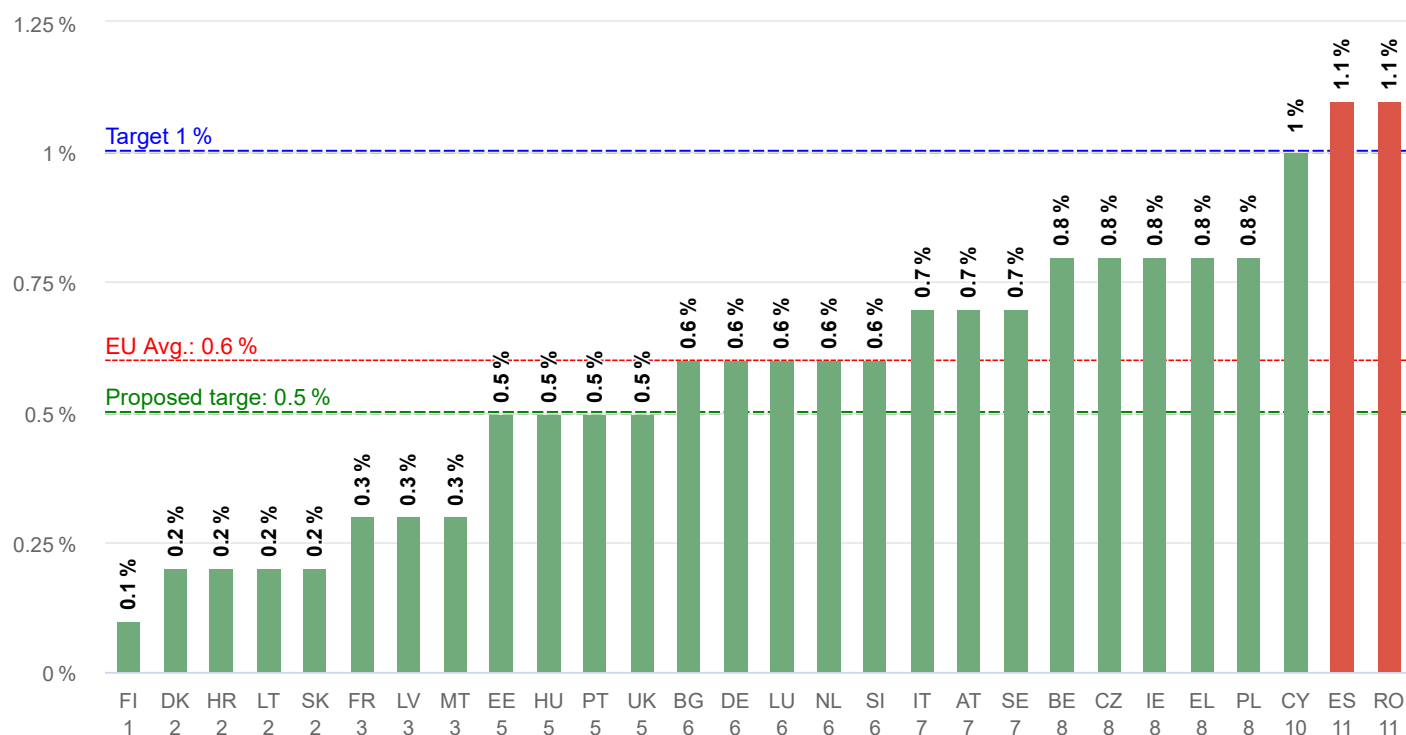
Performance indicators

[1]	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	
[2]	-5	-1	1	-5	-5	2	-1	3	-4	-2	-1	-1	-4	-5	-4	-5	0	0	3	-5	-2	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	6	-3	-2
[3]	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	n/a	
[4]	7.1	4.6	14.3	32.2	13.8	8.4	17.2	11.1	16.9	16.7	1.9	9.0	9.1	7.4	16.1	7.8	21.7	18.1	12.0	10.3	13.9	8.8	7.6	7.4	8.8	2.8	9.0	7.2	11.5		
[5]	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2		
	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	EU Avg		

Indicator	green	yellow	red
[1] Transposition deficit (% of all directives not transposed) → Target established by the European Council, Brussels 8-9 March 2007	≤ 1 %	/	> 1 %
[2] Change over the last 12 months (change in the number of non-transposed directives)	decrease	no change	increase
[3] Long-overdue directives (2 years or more) → Target established by the European Council, Barcelona 15-16 March 2002	0	/	> 0
[4] Total transposition delay (in months) for overdue directives & [5] Conformity deficit (% of all directives transposed incorrectly)	< average	average ±10 %	> average

Indicator [1]: Transposition deficit

The transposition deficit shows the percentage of Single Market directives not yet completely notified to the Commission in relation to the total number of directives that should have been notified by the deadline. The chart below shows transposition deficit of Member States as of 10 December 2019.



Main findings

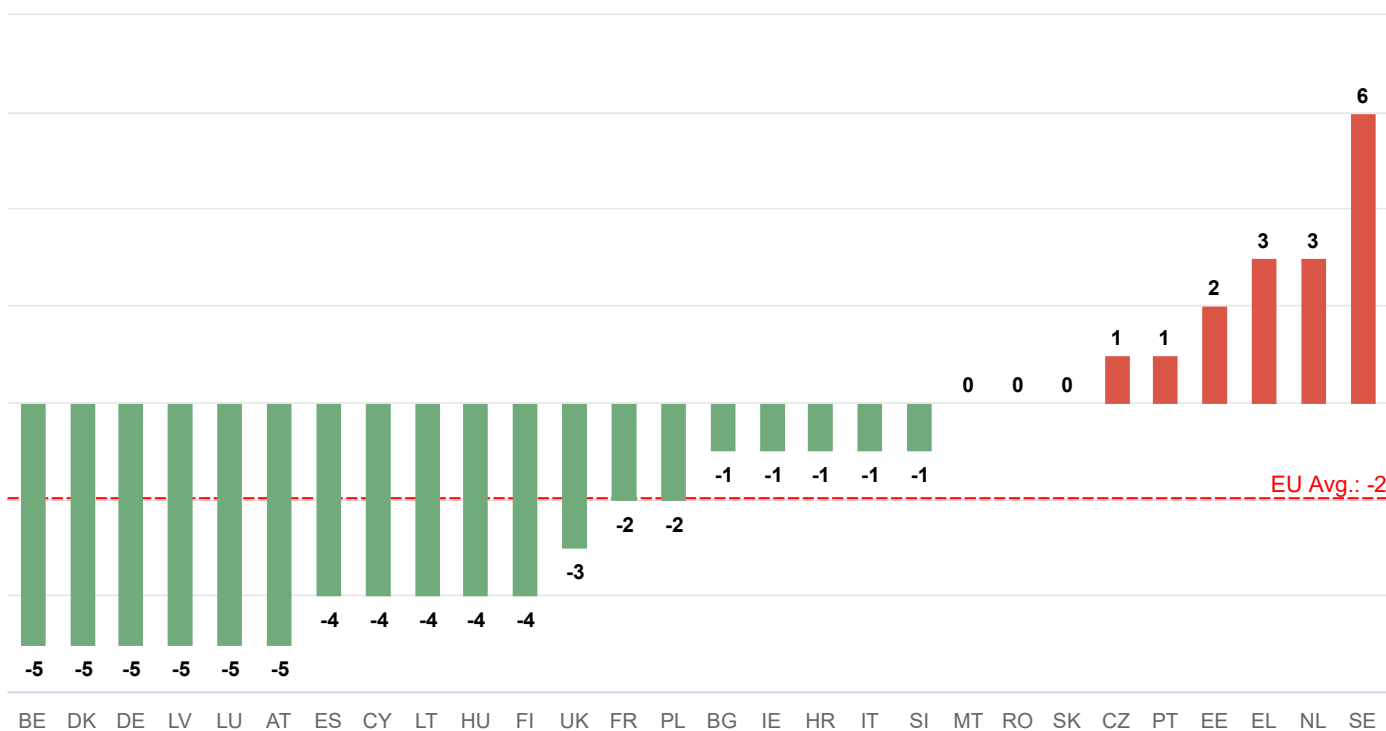
- **Deficit stands at 0.6 %.** The average EU deficit has gone down, very close to its best result of November 2014 (see also the “Changes in the average transposition deficit” graph under “Trends” above).
- **Only 2 Member States are still above the 1 % target** (down from 7 a year ago).

Detailed comments

- In addition to a group of 21 Member States that were under the 1 % target in December 2018, **Belgium, Germany, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Austria went back in**. Most of this group (18 out of 26) reduced their previous deficit by between 0.1 to 0.5 percentage point. The last time that as many Member States reached the 1 % target was November 2014.
- **Only Spain and Romania are still above the 1 % target**, though only by 0.1 percentage point. One year ago, 7 Member States went over the 1 % target by between 0.1 to 0.5 percentage point. All the Member States are on track to soon reach the 1 % target, or even below it.
- Despite this overall progress, **5 Member States' transposition deficit has slightly increased**: Czechia and Portugal (0.1 percentage point), Estonia (0.2), Greece and the Netherlands (0.3). **Sweden's increase is more significant** (0.6). Spain reduced its deficit by 0.4 percentage point, so it's no longer the Member State with the highest deficit.
- **3 Member States have matched or beaten their best ever result**: Lithuania (0.2 %) and Finland (0.1 %), with their best scores ever; Denmark (0.2 %) equalling its best score of November 2014.
- **12 Member States** (up from 10 in 2018) **have reached the 0.5 % target** proposed by the Commission in the 2011 [Single Market Act](#) and 5 Member States are very close to reaching it. This is proof that most Member States could reach the 0.5 % target, with a bit more of an effort.

Indicator [2]: Change over the last 12 months

Change in the number of outstanding directives since December 2018 (July 2019 edition of the Single Market Scoreboard)



Main finding

- Most Member States have decreased or maintained their backlog.

Detailed Comments

- Compared to 1 year ago, **21 Member States have decreased their number of outstanding directives** (up from 18), while **6 Member States have increased it** (down from 7).
- **The 7 Member States that increased their backlog a year ago have all stopped doing so.** Denmark, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Hungary have all stepped up their transposition rate. Belgium, Spain and Finland have also done well in this regard. All 3 Member States had already made progress last year, decreasing their backlog even more than before.
- By contrast, **5 Member States that had decreased their backlog in December 2018 reversed this positive trend:** Czechia, Estonia, Greece, the Netherlands and Sweden. They all added to their deficit but stayed below the 1 % deficit target.
- Transposition is an ongoing process and any let-up results in a quick increase in the deficit.

Indicator [3]: Long-overdue directives (2 years or more)

Directives with transposition deadlines before December 2017

Number	Title	Not fully transposed by	Transposition date
2014/51/EUR	Amendment of Directives 2003/71/EC and 2009/138/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 1094/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 in respect of the powers of the European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) and the European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority)	Czechia	31/03/2015
2012/34/EU	Single European railway area	Denmark, Ireland	16/06/2015
2014/17/EUR	Credit agreements for consumers relating to residential immovable property	Hungary	21/03/2016
2014/23/EUR	Award of concession contracts	Spain	18/04/2016
2014/25/EU	Procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors	Spain	18/04/2016
2014/52/EU	Amendment of Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment	Germany, Ireland, Lithuania	16/05/2017
2014/45/EU	Periodic roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their trailers	Netherlands, Poland	20/05/2017
(EU) 2015/849	Prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing	France, Netherlands, Sweden	26/06/2017
(EU) 2015/1513	Amendment of Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	Hungary, Poland	10/09/2017
(EU) 2015/1794	Comparability of fees related to payment accounts, payment account switching and access to payment accounts with basic features	UK	10/10/2017

Main finding

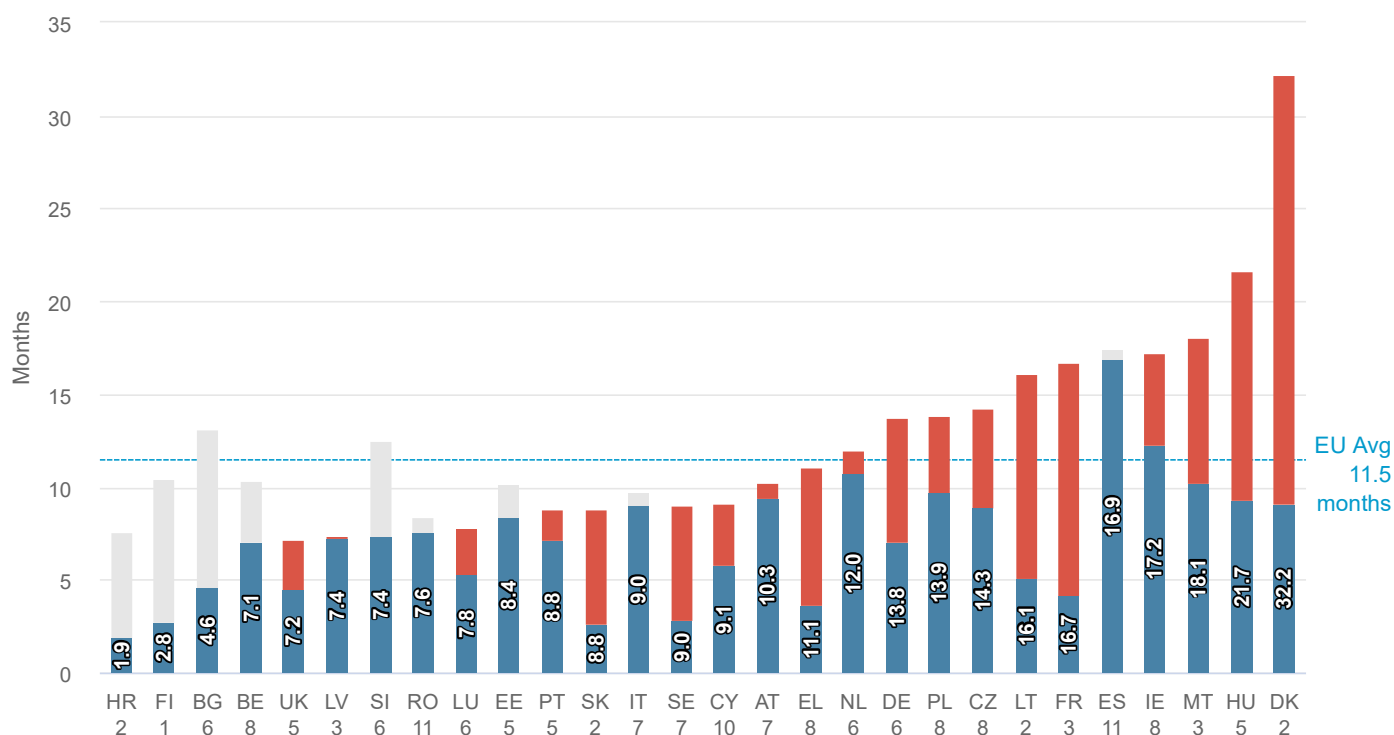
- **Fewer directives, but more Member States, are concerned** than was the case last year. 12 Member States have long overdue directives (up from 8) and 10 long-overdue directives have not been fully notified (down from 14)

Detailed comments

- Missing notifications for these long-overdue directives represent 11 % of the overall transposition deficit (17 missing notifications out of 161) This figure is far too high given the **zero tolerance target** the European Council set in 2002 for delays of 2 years or more in transposing directives.
- **There are real consequences to not transposing directives on time.** For example, Denmark's and Ireland's not transposing Directive 2012/34/EU means that the Single Market is still not a reality in the Single European Railway Area, 4.5 years after the agreed date.
- In the last year, **Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Austria and Slovenia have each transposed all their long-overdue directive(s)**, while Spain has brought its backlog down from 5 to 2. By contrast, **9 Member States** (Denmark, Germany, France, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the UK) **moved in the opposite direction.** They have now had 1 or 2 directives overdue for more than 2 years. The situation remained unchanged in Czechia and Ireland (1 directive each).
- By December 2020, **12 directives** risk being added to the list of long-overdue directives for some Member States.

Indicator [4]: Total transposition delays

The red parts of the chart show increased transposition delays since December 2018, while the white parts show decreased delays (which don't count towards the final result).



Main finding

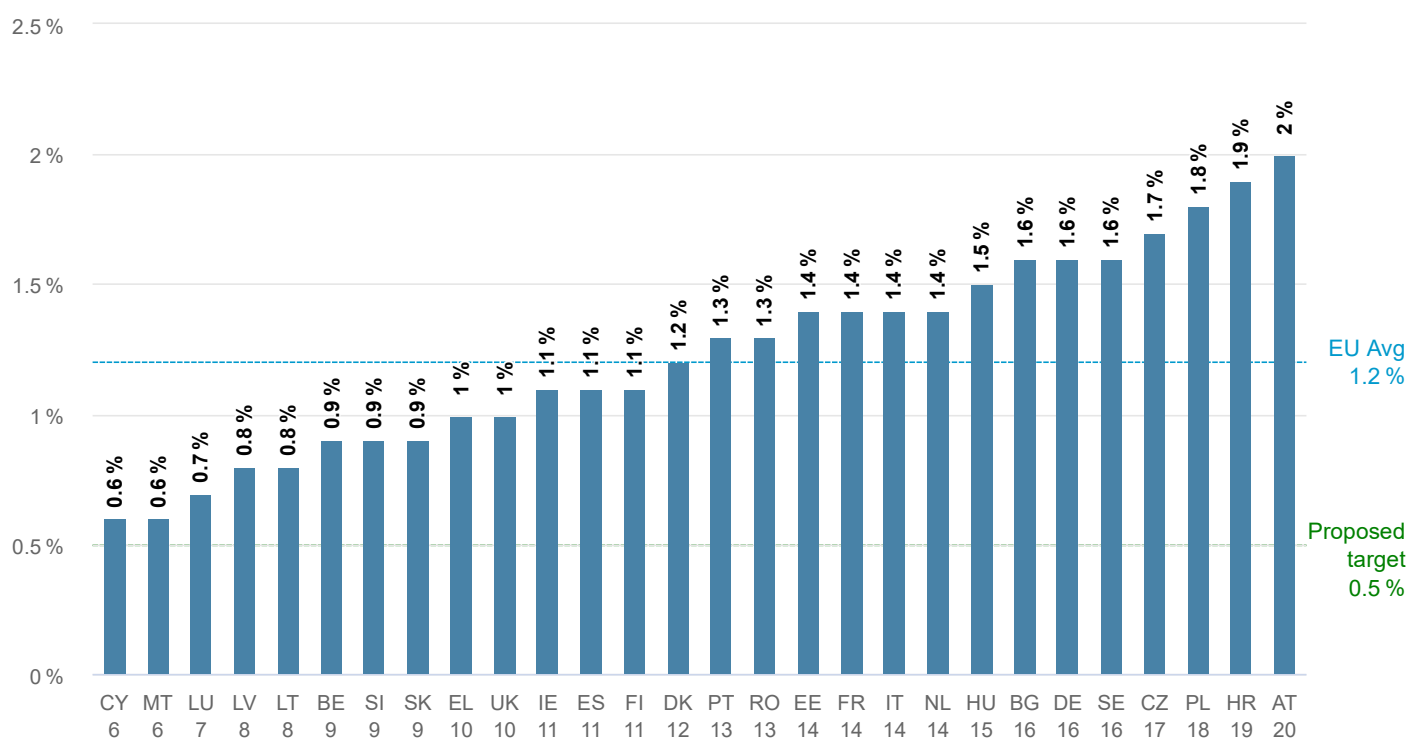
- **The average transposition delay increased by 37 %.** Outstanding directives are now 11.5 months late (up from 8.4 one year ago) on average.

Detailed comments

- **9 Member States reduced their average delay** (down from 15 in December 2018), **while 19 increased it** (up from 13).
- On the one hand, **Bulgaria reduced its average delay the most** (13.1 months to 4.6). It transposed a directive that had had to be transposed for more than 2 years – which had a significant impact on its average delay of December 2017 – and 4 out of its 6 outstanding directives have been overdue for less than 3 months. Finland (average delay down by 7.7 months), Croatia (5.7 months) and Slovenia (5.1 months) have also made great progress in this area.
- On the other hand, Denmark (+23.1 months), France (+13.5), Hungary (+12.4) and Lithuania (+11) increased their average transposition delay the most. Contrary to what might be assumed, **fewer outstanding directives often go hand in hand with a greater transposition delay**: when a number of recent directives are transposed, the remaining older ones may have a greater impact on the average transposition delay than they would otherwise have. This is the case for the 4 Member States listed above, which have all reduced their transposition deficit.
- Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Austria and Slovenia have now removed or reduced their backlog of long overdue directive(s). Their average delay reflects this: out of these 6 Member States, only Austria's average delay has increased, albeit slightly. By contrast, delays are getting longer in the 9 Member States that added 1 or several long overdue directive(s) to their backlog.

Indicator [5]: Conformity deficit (incorrectly transposed directives)

Conformity deficit of Member States as of 10 December 2019.



Main finding

- **The average conformity deficit has never been so high.** It now doubles the proposed 0.5 % target.

Detailed comments

- Transposing directives within the transposition deadline is only a part of their full implementation. They also need to be **correctly transposed and applied on the ground**.
- **The number of infringement proceedings for incorrect transposition** of Single Market directives launched by the Commission **continues to increase**, from 26 for the period 1 December 2016 – 30 November 2017 to 89 for the period 1 December 2017 – 30 November 2018 (a 250% increase) and to 161 for the period 1 December 2018 – 30 November 2019 (an additional 81 % increase). This is **partly because of the new policy on reduced use of the EU Pilot tool** set out in the December 2016 Communication (see “[Infringements](#)” chapter for more information).
- **Only Spain has reduced its previous deficit** (by 0.2 percentage point) while Cyprus and Slovenia have maintained it. Czechia and Spain are no longer among the 3 Member States with the highest conformity deficit. Austria and Poland have taken their place, joining Croatia in this group.
- One year ago, 8 Member States had a conformity deficit over 1 %. There are now 18 in this situation. Similarly, only Croatia had a deficit of 1.5 %; now 8 Member States have a deficit of 1.5 % or above.
- In December 2018, 10 Member States had reached the conformity deficit target of 0.5 % or less proposed in the 2011 [Single Market Act](#). In December 2019, not a single Member State had reached this target. Efforts to reduce the number of EU rules incorrectly transposed by Member States can help save much of the time and effort that currently goes into lengthy processes of revising rules after they have started to apply. Improving the co-operative mechanisms and procedures supporting Member States should result in increased compliance in the Member States.

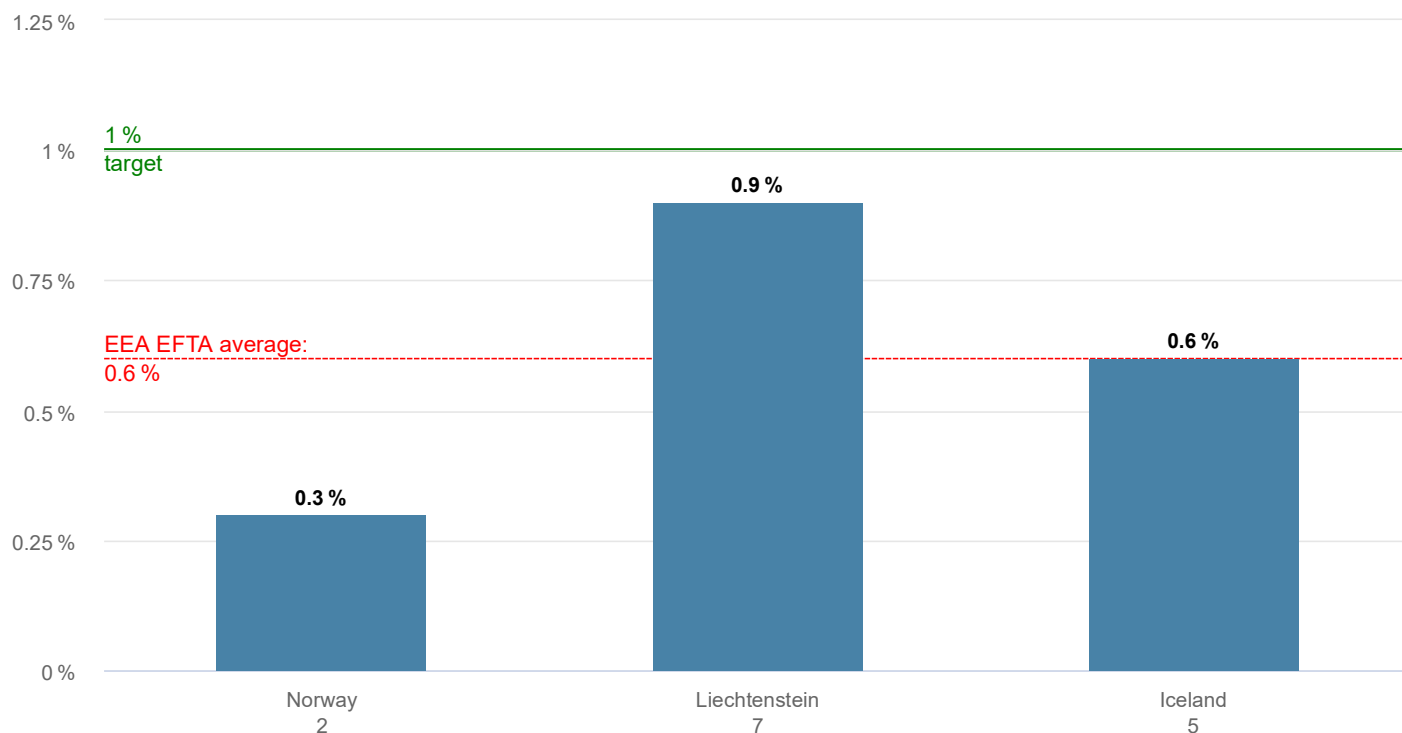
EEA EFTA Countries

Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway are also subject to Single Market rules under the [EEA Agreement](#). They are monitored by the [EFTA Surveillance Authority](#).

However, there is a time lag between when a legal act is adopted or repealed in the EU and when it is added to or removed from the EEA Agreement. This means that the body of EU law that applies in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway may differ from that in force in the EU. On **1 December 2019, 808 directives** and **3068 regulations** were in force to ensure the functioning of the Single Market in the EEA. This should be borne in mind when comparing Single Market Scoreboard with the [EEA Scoreboard](#).

Transposition deficit

Transposition deficit in EEA EFTA countries as of 1 December 2019.



Average deficit (all 3 countries): 0.6 % (up from 0.4 % in December 2018)

- Norway: **0.3 %** (up from 0.1 %) – an increase of 0.2 percentage point
- Liechtenstein: **0.9 %** (up from 0.6 %) – an increase of 0.3 percentage point
- Iceland: **0.6 %** (down from 0.5 %) – an increase of a 0.1 percentage point

Total late directives: 14 (down from 30 in the last period)

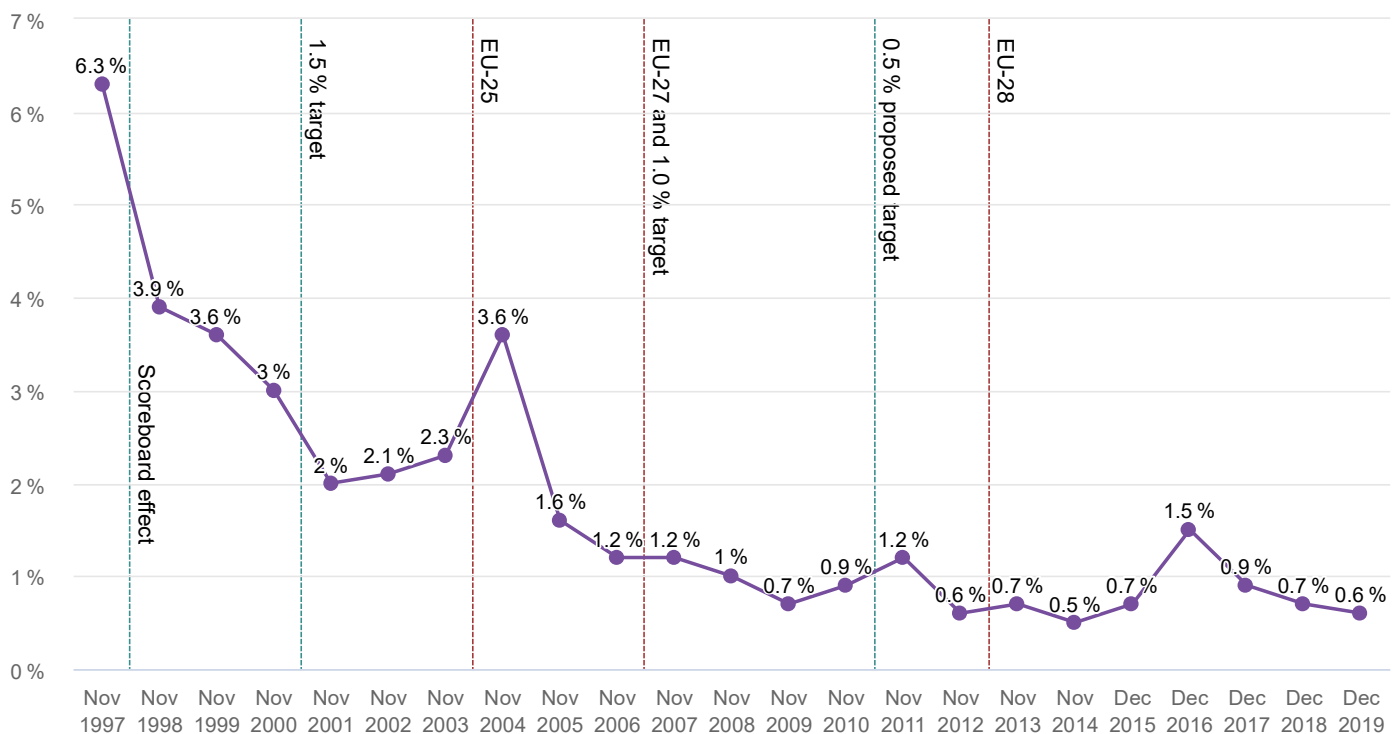
- Norway: **2** (up from 1)
- Liechtenstein: **7** (up from 5)
- Iceland: **5** (up from 4)

Average delay: 28 months (down from 38 months in December 2018)

- Norway: **14.7** months (up from 6.3)
- Liechtenstein: **52.5** months (down from 57.5)
- Iceland: **16.8** months (down from 49.9)

Detailed comments

- All 3 EEA EFTA countries have reached the 1 % target. However, the number of directives not notified has increased in all 3 countries since December 2018.
- Zero tolerance target: in total, the EEA EFTA countries have 7 directives that have been overdue for 2 or more years (2 in Iceland and 5 in Liechtenstein).
- Directives remaining outstanding from previous period: Iceland: 2, Liechtenstein: 5; Norway: 1.
- The average delay has increased by 10 months. This is because, although the number of directives overdue for 2 years has increased by 1 since December 2018, Iceland's oldest directive that it hadn't yet transposed has since been repealed.

Trends**Changes in the average transposition deficit**

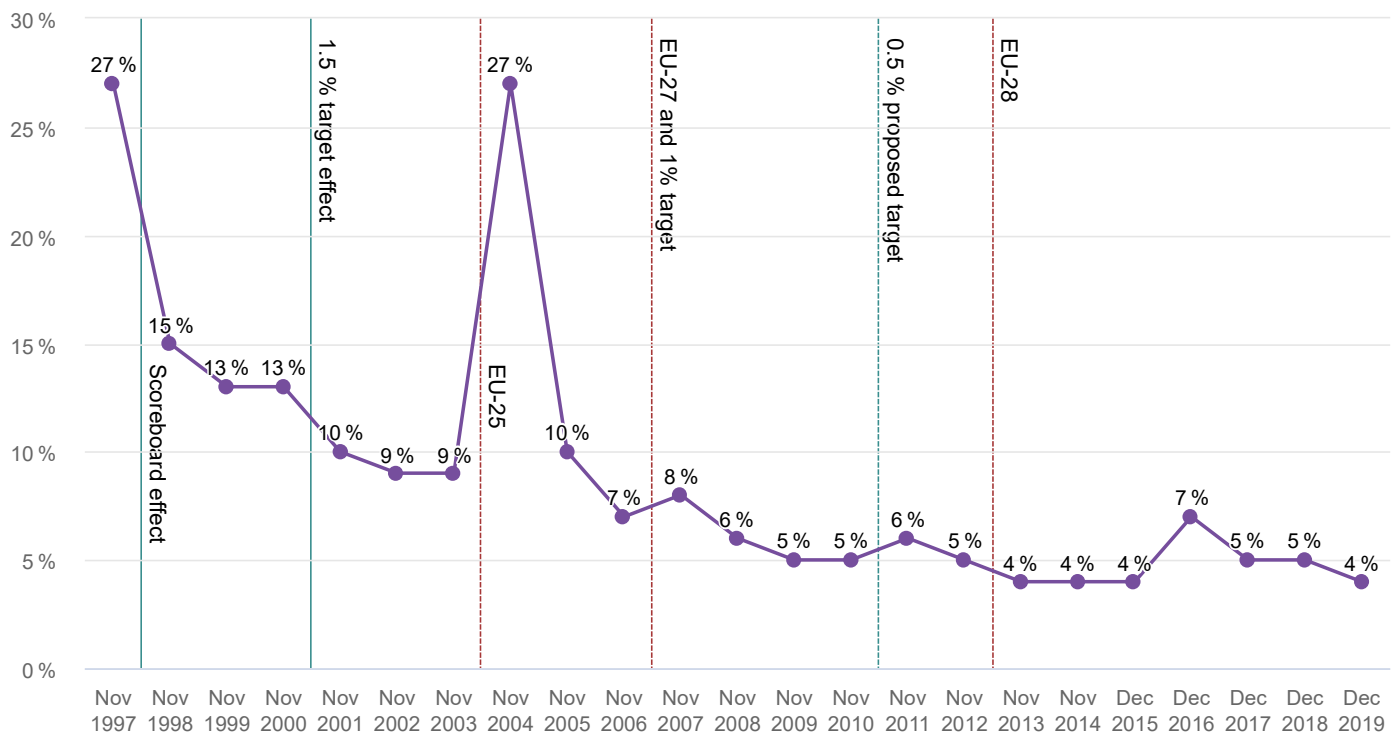
Main finding

- The EU average deficit, having **decreased steadily for 19 years** (between 1997 and 2016), has been more or less stable since November 2012 (between 0.5 % and 0.7 %). It doubled (from 0.7 % to 1.5 %) in June 2016, due to an unusually large number of directives to be transposed in the months preceding the cut-off date for calculating the Member States' performance. **The transposition rate has now returned to more normal values.**

Possible reasons for better performance

1. Over the years, the Commission has observed that most Member States have shown a **strong political commitment** to transposition, **effective administrative procedures** and **better coordination**. Good co-operation between Member States and the Commission helps reduce the time needed to assess national legislation implementing a directive. This in turn brings down the number of infringement cases open for late transposition.
2. European Council targets: an average transposition deficit of 1.5 % or less (March 2001) and 1 % or less (March 2007). In November 2014, half of the Member States reached the 0.5 % average transposition target proposed in the 2011 [Single Market Act](#). By the end of 2019, 12 Member States had reached the 0.5 % target and 5 were very close to it (0.6 %) This shows that the Commission's proposal was realistic and provided good incentives.
3. **Financial penalties:** Under the Lisbon Treaty, financial penalties can be imposed when a Member State is first referred to the Court of Justice for failing to notify transposition of a directive adopted under a legislative procedure. The Communication [EU Law: Better Results through Better Application](#) has made a high priority of handling cases concerning the timely transposition of directives and has reinforced the financial penalties in cases brought to the Court of Justice under Article 260(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The Commission has adopted the same approach as in other infringement cases, by systematically asking the Court to impose a lump sum penalty as well as a periodic penalty payment.
4. The 2019 **Court of Justice ruling in case C-543/17** (Commission v. Belgium) significantly clarified the respective role of the Member States and of the Commission in setting out the correlation between the provisions of a directive and the corresponding rules of national law. According to the judgment, Member States have the obligation, not only to notify the transposition measures they have taken, but also to supply sufficiently clear and precise information about which national measure ensures the transposition of each provision in the directive. Compliance with this judgment will probably further improve the rate of completeness of transposition in the coming years.

Changes in the incompleteness rate



Main finding

- As a result of a consistently good transposition performance by the Member States, the incompleteness rate has remained at its **lowest level (4 %)** for 3 years. The delay in transposing the package of 66 directives due in 2016 cause the rate to jump from 4 % in December 2015 to 7 % in June 2017. The Member States' hard work to transpose the package has brought the **incompleteness rate back to 4 %**.
- Nevertheless, in absolute terms, 43 out of 1011 directives have not been transposed in at least 1 Member State (down from 55 directives last time). This means that **for the sectors concerned, the Single Market is not yet a reality**.

Main problem areas (and corresponding incompleteness rate)

- **Public procurement:** 3 incompletely transposed directives out of 11 in force (27 %)
- **Intellectual property and copyright:** 3 out of 16 (19 %)
- **Financial information and company law:** 3 out of 16 (19 %)
- **Financial services:** 6 out of 52 (12 %)

Facts and Figures

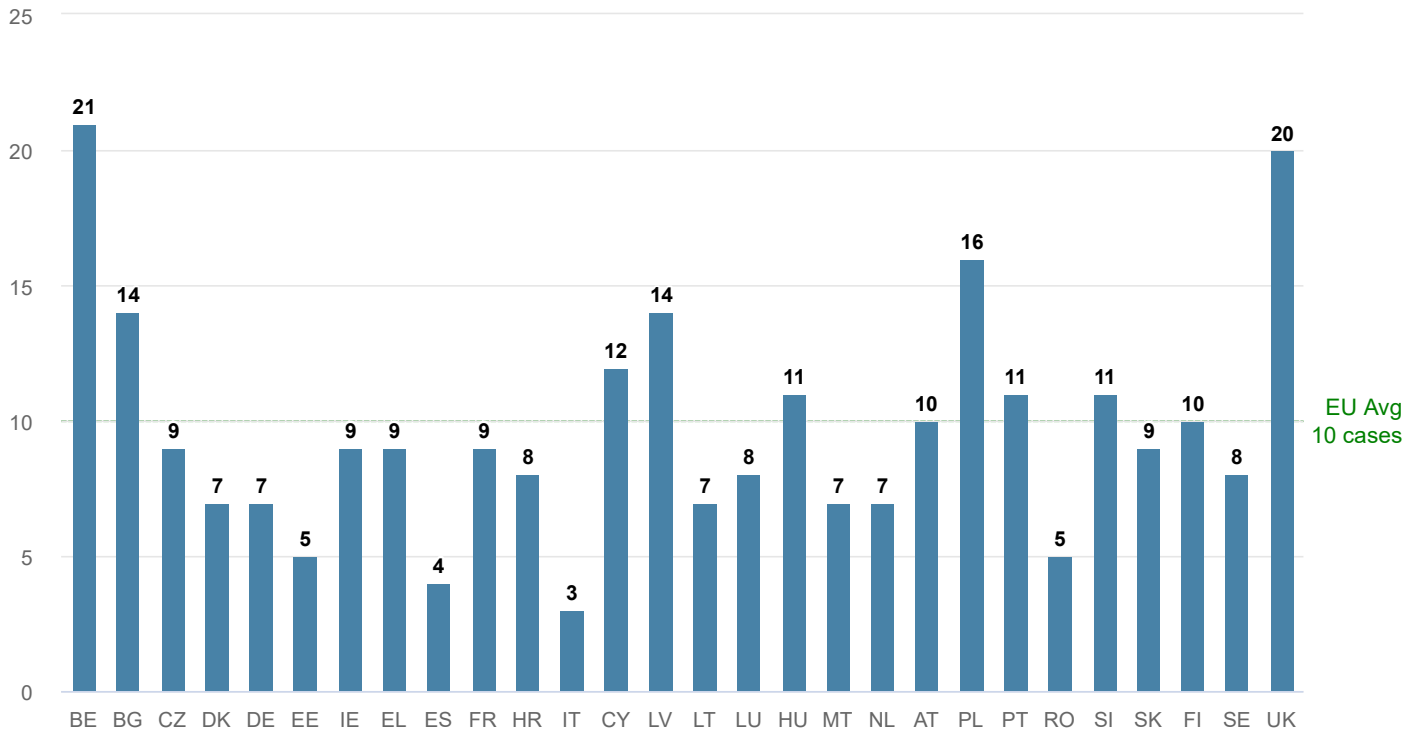
Focus on short overdue directives

The European Council set a zero tolerance target in 2002 for delays of 2 or more years in transposing directives. One of the purposes of the Scoreboard is therefore to report on the number of long overdue directives in each Member State. Nevertheless, from successive Scoreboards, Member States appear to have **difficulty in transposing directives within the agreed deadline**. The average delay is usually between 6 and 12 months.

- In 2016 (1 November 2015 – 30 November 2016) Member States had to transpose 66 new Single Market-related directives, significantly more than in 2015 (47), 2017 (39), 2018 (38) and 2019 (35). This situation showed that the number of directives with recent transposition dates (close to the cut-off date for calculating the transposition deficit) can also have a negative impact on the Member States' overall transposition performance.
- If we only consider the 23 directives with the most recent transposition dates (within the last 6 months, 1 June 2019 – 30 November 2019), the transposition deficit is 12.1 % (compared to the 0.6 % average deficit for all directives). The transposition rate varies by Member State. Denmark and Malta have transposed all 23 directives. Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia and Finland have transposed over 90 % of them (21 or 22 out of 23). For 4 Member States, the transposition rate is below 75 %: Belgium and Romania (17/23), Bulgaria and Cyprus (18/23). In addition to a low transposition rate, these directives have an incompleteness rate of 44 %. Only 10 of the 23 directives have been fully transposed by all Member States.
- This shows that **most of the Member States need to better plan their transposition and notification process** for directives that have to be incorporated into national law. They should take full advantage of the tools to help improve compliance provided by the Commission, such as transposition workshops, networks and expert groups, as well as implementation plans to facilitate transposition before the deadline. As the Guardian of the Treaties, the Commission launches infringement proceedings for non-communication of the expected national measures within 2 months of the transposition deadline's passing. Too many of these infringement proceedings are being launched because of delays for logistical reasons unrelated to the complexity and/or sensitivity of the directives.
- Member States often attribute late notifications to short transposition deadlines (time between the adoption of the directive and the date agreed for notifying national transposition measures to the Commission). However, if we look at the deadlines of the 23 directives due in the last 6 months, there is an average transposition period of more than 2 years (26.3 months) for the 5 directives adopted by the European Parliament and the Council, and an average transposition period of 1 year (12.3 months) for the 18 execution directives adopted by the Commission.

Directives under completeness check

Number of directives under completeness check, as of 10 December 2019.



Main finding

- A large number of notifications (271) of national measures transposing Single Market directives are being examined by the Commission.

Detailed comments

- This graph shows the number of directives not included in each Member State's transposition deficit (see "How is the transposition deficit calculated?" in "[More information](#)" part below). For these directives, the Commission is examining whether the notification process is complete. The outcome will either be a formal step in the infringement proceedings or their closure. If the Commission decides to continue with an infringement case or launch infringement proceedings, the directives concerned will be included in the transposition deficit in the next report.
- This also explains **the difference between the number of formal infringement procedures pending for non-communication** of national transposition measures (421 in the Single Market field on 1 December 2019) **and the number of directives for which notifications are missing** for the transposition to be complete (161). In about 62 % of cases (+ a number of notifications made before a formal infringement procedure was launched), the Commission services are examining the notifications, or, where completeness has already been checked, has asked for the case to either be formally closed or be continued.
- The number of notifications whose completeness is under examination varies from one Member State to the next: 3 for Italy but 21 for Belgium, for example. In December 2018, the maximum was 22 notifications (for the UK) and the EU average was 13. Also in this context, the large number of directives to be transposed in 2016 has had an impact on subsequent data. Many of the expected notifications have been delayed, with the result that the Commission received a large number of the notifications for 2016 in addition to those for 2017 and even 2018. The steady decrease in the EU average (from 18 cases being examined by the Commission in December 2017 to the current 10) shows that the delays in examining the completeness of national transposition measures are being dealt with.

Overdue directives by sector and Member States

	Energy incl. energy consumption (17)	Environment (143)	Financial information and company law (15)	Financial services (52)	Intellectual property and copyright (16)	Plant-health legislation (162)	Public procurement (11)	Social Policy (86)	Special freedom of movement arrangements (14)	Taxation (60)	Telecommunication services(15)	Transport (116)	Others (315)	TOTAL
ES	1	2	1	3			2		1	1				11
RO	1	2	1	3	1		1					2		11
CY	1	4	1	1	2				1					10
BE	1	3	1						1	1		1		8
CZ	1	2		1					1	1		2		8
IE		2	1	1						1	1	2		8
EL		1	1	1	2		1		1	1				8
PL		5							1			2		8

	Energy incl. energy consumption (17)	Environment (143)	Financial information and company law (15)	Financial services (52)	Intellectual property and copyright (16)	Plant-health legislation (162)	Public procurement (11)	Social Policy (86)	Special freedom of movement arrangements (14)	Taxation (60)	Telecommunication services(15)	Transport (116)	Others (315)	TOTAL
IT		4						1		2				7
AT	1	5								1				7
SE		3	1	1		1			1					7
BG	1	3	1								1			6
DE		1	1						1	1		2		6
LU		2		1	1				1	1				6
NL	1		2						1			1	1	6
SI		2	1	1	1				1					6
EE	1	3							1					5
HU	1	2		1					1					5
PT		2	1	1								1		5
UK		2						1		1			1	5
FR		1	1					1						3
LV		1		1	1									3
MT		1		2										3
DK										1		1		2
HR		2												2
LT		2												2
SK						1			1					2
FI		1												1

Directives subject to notification by next Scoreboard

New directives will soon be added to the current transposition deficit – [new directives](#) to be transposed and notified by **30 November 2020**.

More information

Single Market directives are legal measures considered to have an impact on the functioning of the Single Market, as defined in Articles 26 and 114(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). This includes the four freedoms (freedom of movement of persons, goods, services and capital across borders within the EU), and supporting policies that have a direct impact on the Single Market such as taxation, employment, culture, social policy, education, public health, energy, consumer protection, transport, environment (except nature protection) and information society and media.

The **transposition deficit** is the percentage of Single Market directives not yet completely notified to the Commission in relation to the total number of directives that should have been notified by the deadline. A 1 % threshold was established by the March 2002 European Council.

In its **calculation of the transposition deficit** of each Member State, the Commission includes:

- directives for which no transposition measures have been communicated
- directives considered as partially transposed by Member State in question, after it notifying some transposition measures
- **directives** the Member State in question considers completely transposed, but for which the Commission has launched an infringement proceeding for non-communication and the Member State has not notified new transposition measures after the latest procedural step taken by the Commission.

The transposition deficit does not include directives that are considered completely transposed by a Member State, but for which transposition measures are still under examination by the Commission services (no procedural step since the latest notification) – See “Directives under completeness check” in “[Facts and Figures](#)”.

The **conformity deficit** measures the number of directives transposed for which infringement proceedings for incorrect transposition have been launched by the Commission, as a percentage of the number of Single Market directives notified to the Commission as “transposed” or “not requiring any further implementation measures”. Only the Court of Justice can rule definitively that a directive has not been transposed correctly, and the Commission is still working on the conformity assessment of a number of notified national measures. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the conformity deficit statistics

The **incompleteness** rate records, EU-wide, the number of outstanding directives, which one or more Member States have failed to transpose completely, as a percentage of the total number of Single Market directives. It measures the extent to which the Single Market is not yet a reality in the areas covered by those directives.