

Public Procurement Indicators 2013

DG GROW G4 - Innovative and e-Procurement *

June 17, 2015

1 Summary of main facts

This document provides various indicators describing the public procurement market in the European Union and its member states in 2013. The results are presented along with the indicators for the previous three years to illustrate the evolution on the market. The main results are the following:

1. The estimated value of tenders published in TED (including utilities) amounts to 422.78 billion euros, a 5.25 % more than in 2012. Excluding utilities, the increase is of 3.63 %, from 328.77 in 2012 to 340.72 billion in 2013.
2. The estimate of total general government public procurement expenditure (TG-GPPE) excluding utilities was 1786.61 billion euros in 2013, 0.67 % higher than in 2012.
3. Publication rates in terms of GDP have increased from 2012 to 2013. The increase is relatively higher when utilities are included.
4. Publication rates in terms of TGGPPE, excluding utilities, have also increased from 2012 to 2013.
5. The number of awards corresponding to CANs below 125 000 euros has decreased from 19.9 % in 2012 to 17.5 % in 2013.
6. The concentration of value in the top 1 % notices keeps decreasing, confirming the trend started in 2012.

*Contact: GROW-G4@ec.europa.eu

2 Methodology

2.1 The value of procurement published in TED

The information concerning monetary magnitudes published in TED is often suffering from the problem of missing values or reporting mistakes (particularly in the form of nonsensical large values). These problems prevent from computing the annual value of public procurement opportunities published in TED as the simple sum of the values of the contract notices (CNs) published. Therefore, a method to impute the missing value of procurement published in TED and a correction for outliers is needed.

The method to compute the estimated value of procurement published in TED remains essentially unchanged in respect to previous editions:¹ for each category of works, supplies and services, the number of CNs of less than 100 million euros (ignoring cancellations) is multiplied by the average value of the contract award notices (CANs) between 4500 and 100 million euros published during the year. For the member states publishing a smaller number of CNs and CANs these averages are based on all CANs published during the last four years (2009-2012) in order to have more reliable estimations. The member states concerned by this rule are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. CANs of more than 100 million euros are excluded from the computation these averages and are taken at their full value. In order to control for outliers, the value of these larger notices is manually checked and corrected if necessary.

Prices from contract award notices for services listed in Annex II B of Directive 2004/18/EC, Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/EC or Annex II of Directive 2009/81/EC which have not been competitively tendered and for which contract notices have not been published are not used to establish the averages.

However, contracts for services listed in Annex II B of Directive 2004/18/EC, Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/EC or Annex II of Directive 2009/81/EC for which a contract notice has been published and which have effectively been competitively tendered have been included in the total.

2.2 Total public procurement expenditure on works, goods and services

The estimate of total expenditure on works, goods and services for the general government sector can be interpreted as a measure of the total volume of public procurement, excluding utilities. For this reason, this aggregate has been renamed as “total public procurement expenditure”. Nevertheless, this renaming does not imply any change in the way this magnitude is computed.² These figures include expenditure on items which are clearly exempt under the public procurement Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC, such as fuel for energy generation, as well as other excluded items such as the purchase of land or existing buildings and contracts below the thresholds of the Directives. They include

¹See for instance the 2011 report at: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/docs/modernising_rules/public-procurement-indicators-2011_en.pdf

²It is the sum, for the Eurostat series “gov_a_main”, of the aggregates P2 (intermediate consumption), P51 (Gross fixed capital formation) and D6311_D63121_D63131PAY (social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers) for the “general government sector” of “main aggregates of general government”.

estimates of expenditure by sectors excluded under Article 30 of Directive 2004/17/EC. They also include, for example, the costs of health care and medical products reimbursed through statutory health insurance funds or by government, i.e., they include expenditures on products which are purchased directly by households and therefore do not constitute government public procurement.³

However, in this report, unlike in previous editions, the total expenditure by utilities is no longer included due to the questionable reliability of the available figures. Therefore, this methodological change will induce a jump between the value of total public procurement expenditure published in this report and previous ones.

2.3 Contract award notice size and the concentration of procurement in TED across the EU

In order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the patterns of procurement across member states, the report includes the density functions (figures 2 to 6), the cumulative density functions (CDFs, figures 7 to 11) and Lorenz curves (figures 1 and 12 to 18) of awards. Member states are ordered by GDP size.

All of these figures are computed using only the information from CANs (standard forms 3, 6 and 18, therefore including utilities and defence) which have their monetary value reported in TED. CANs with missing value or with reported value equal zero are excluded. For each distribution and cumulative density function figure, the EU density is displayed to facilitate the comparison with member states.

The density functions plot the value of CANs (in the x-axis) and their respective frequency in the data. For example, figure 2 shows that the most frequent value of an award in the UK corresponds to CANs near 10 million euros, whereas at EU level it is a bit above 200 000 euros; it also shows that in Germany and Spain the awards from CANs around 200 000 euros are relatively more frequent than in the EU.

The cumulative density functions show the frequency of notices up to a certain value. For example, figure 7 shows that in the UK the proportion of awards from CANs below 125 000 euros is less than 4 %, while at EU level it is near 20 %. This gap tends to increase for notices up to 10 million euros. For instance, the frequency of awards from CANs below 5 million euros is around 60 % whereas at EU level the frequency approaches 90 %.

The Lorenz curves inform about how the total monetary volume of TED procurement is distributed across different sizes of CANs. They permit to assess to what extent the TED procurement of a given country is more or less concentrated in its larger notices. For example, figure 12 shows that in 2013 the 1 % larger German awards accounted for a bit less of 40 % the total awarded value in German⁴ or, alternatively, the cumulative value of the 99 % larger notices accounts only for a bit more than 40 %. In contrast, the 90 % larger German notices amount only for less than 20 % of the value. The more the curve approaches the lower-right corner, the more the procured value is concentrated in larger notices. In general terms, the more the curve approaches the upper-left corner the more evenly distributed is the procured value. In that regard, between 2010 and 2013 there is a clear trend to the value of awards to be concentrated in the larger procurements in

³A fuller explanation and estimates of these various exemptions and exclusions is presented in the Evaluation Report: [Impact and Effectiveness of EU Public Procurement Legislation, SEC\(2011\) 853 final \(Part 1\)](#).

⁴Considering for the computations only the CANs with non-missing values.

Germany. In contrast, Italy shows an opposed trend between 2010 and 2012, with partial reversal to higher concentration in 2013.⁵

2.4 Below threshold publication in TED

Tables (8) to (11) are intended to provide a basic insight into the importance of below-threshold publication in TED. They show the total number of awards of CANs published in TED with non-zero or non-missing value and the percentage of awards of CANs with value under 125 000 euros. This is the lowest threshold contemplated by the Directive. Therefore, it can be seen as a simple boundary to characterize below threshold publication.⁶ Differences with real below threshold publication can arise for two reasons: i) Notices of more than 125 000 euros in areas such as public works contracts, subject to higher thresholds, will not be captured by this measure; ii) CNs that exceed the thresholds but are awarded through several CANs, each of them smaller than 125 000 euros, will be treated as below threshold by this measure. Nevertheless, the cut-off point of 125 000 should provide a rough indication of the importance of below threshold publication in terms of number of notices. In contrast with tables (8) to (11), the number of notices reported in tables (4) and (5) is computed using information from contract notices (standard forms 2, 4 when used as a call for competition, 5, 7, 17).

⁵From the basis of 2010, the concentration curves move steadily to the upper-left corner in 2011 and 2012, while in 2013 the curve moves down-right again.

⁶For the exact current values of the thresholds see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1398241682308&uri=CELEX:32013R1336>

3 Results

Tables

Table 1. Estimate of total public procurement expenditure by general government on works, goods and services (excluding utilities) in billion euros

| | year | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Belgium | 46.94 | 49.60 | 51.68 | 52.01 |
| Bulgaria | 4.39 | 4.26 | 4.33 | 4.81 |
| Czech Republic | 24.43 | 23.95 | 22.53 | 21.48 |
| Denmark | 32.42 | 32.39 | 34.49 | 33.80 |
| Germany | 366.21 | 377.52 | 385.31 | 401.73 |
| Estonia | 1.89 | 2.08 | 2.50 | 2.45 |
| Ireland | 18.85 | 16.85 | 15.85 | 15.54 |
| Greece | 25.75 | 20.53 | 18.89 | 16.23 |
| Spain | 135.28 | 123.77 | 104.78 | 99.60 |
| France | 288.03 | 290.61 | 299.59 | 306.98 |
| Croatia | 5.32 | 5.25 | 5.07 | 5.30 |
| Italy | 169.15 | 167.71 | 161.79 | 157.23 |
| Cyprus | 1.66 | 1.59 | 1.32 | 1.09 |
| Latvia | 2.11 | 2.47 | 2.60 | 2.66 |
| Lithuania | 3.56 | 3.59 | 3.46 | 3.42 |
| Luxembourg | 5.02 | 5.08 | 5.30 | 5.47 |
| Hungary | 13.32 | 13.04 | 12.88 | 13.73 |
| Malta | 0.55 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 0.70 |
| Netherlands | 134.58 | 133.61 | 136.41 | 136.32 |
| Austria | 32.28 | 32.89 | 34.08 | 35.18 |
| Poland | 49.83 | 50.25 | 47.70 | 46.97 |
| Portugal | 23.84 | 20.34 | 17.64 | 17.29 |
| Romania | 15.72 | 17.07 | 15.78 | 15.98 |
| Slovenia | 4.78 | 4.57 | 4.38 | 4.45 |
| Slovakia | 8.40 | 8.58 | 8.40 | 8.48 |
| Finland | 29.78 | 31.44 | 33.09 | 34.46 |
| Sweden | 56.88 | 62.22 | 66.19 | 68.68 |
| United Kingdom | 267.26 | 253.91 | 277.92 | 274.60 |
| EU TOTAL | 1768.21 | 1755.80 | 1774.65 | 1786.61 |

Table 2. Estimate of total expenditure on works, goods and services (excluding utilities) as % of GDP

| | year | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Belgium | 13.19 | 13.43 | 13.75 | 13.59 |
| Bulgaria | 12.18 | 11.06 | 10.85 | 12.03 |
| Czech Republic | 16.29 | 15.40 | 14.73 | 14.37 |
| Denmark | 13.72 | 13.47 | 14.06 | 13.58 |
| Germany | 14.68 | 14.46 | 14.45 | 14.67 |
| Estonia | 13.03 | 12.85 | 14.30 | 13.14 |
| Ireland | 11.92 | 10.36 | 9.67 | 9.47 |
| Greece | 11.59 | 9.85 | 9.77 | 8.91 |
| Spain | 12.94 | 11.83 | 10.18 | 9.74 |
| France | 14.87 | 14.52 | 14.74 | 14.90 |
| Croatia | 11.97 | 11.88 | 11.67 | 12.29 |
| Italy | 10.90 | 10.61 | 10.33 | 10.08 |
| Cyprus | 9.53 | 8.91 | 7.42 | 6.63 |
| Latvia | 11.71 | 12.22 | 11.68 | 11.38 |
| Lithuania | 12.85 | 11.58 | 10.51 | 9.87 |
| Luxembourg | 12.78 | 12.18 | 12.34 | 12.02 |
| Hungary | 13.83 | 13.18 | 13.28 | 14.02 |
| Malta | 8.53 | 9.38 | 10.29 | 9.63 |
| Netherlands | 22.93 | 22.30 | 22.76 | 22.62 |
| Austria | 11.32 | 10.99 | 11.10 | 11.24 |
| Poland | 14.05 | 13.55 | 12.50 | 12.05 |
| Portugal | 13.79 | 11.89 | 10.68 | 10.43 |
| Romania | 12.64 | 12.98 | 12.00 | 11.24 |
| Slovenia | 13.48 | 12.64 | 12.40 | 12.60 |
| Slovakia | 12.74 | 12.43 | 11.81 | 11.76 |
| Finland | 16.66 | 16.66 | 17.20 | 17.81 |
| Sweden | 16.25 | 16.14 | 16.23 | 16.32 |
| United Kingdom | 15.43 | 14.34 | 14.46 | 14.46 |
| EU average | 14.33 | 13.81 | 13.69 | 13.67 |

Table 3. Estimated value of tenders published in TED (including utilities) in billion euros

| | year | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Belgium | 10.96 | 10.93 | 11.11 | 12.65 |
| Bulgaria | 2.3 | 2.83 | 2.44 | 3.38 |
| Czech Republic | 8.07 | 9.52 | 10.6 | 8.62 |
| Denmark | 10.28 | 11.75 | 15.63 | 14.96 |
| Germany | 32.85 | 33.79 | 29.54 | 31.22 |
| Estonia | 1.51 | 2.62 | 1.4 | 1.08 |
| Ireland | 3.65 | 3.49 | 2.48 | 2.96 |
| Greece | 5.47 | 4.68 | 5.16 | 6.86 |
| Spain | 34.06 | 25.08 | 18.97 | 16.46 |
| France | 66.71 | 80.66 | 66.61 | 65.8 |
| Croatia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.46 |
| Italy | 53.12 | 45.91 | 32.75 | 38.09 |
| Cyprus | 0.9 | 0.91 | 0.44 | 0.35 |
| Latvia | 2.06 | 3.55 | 1.96 | 1.88 |
| Lithuania | 1.33 | 1.71 | 2.19 | 2.36 |
| Luxembourg | 0.61 | 0.56 | 0.68 | 0.71 |
| Hungary | 5.52 | 5.13 | 7.23 | 8.51 |
| Malta | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Netherlands | 10.92 | 9.74 | 12.94 | 12.66 |
| Austria | 6.59 | 5.53 | 4.73 | 5.94 |
| Poland | 30.9 | 28.57 | 27.06 | 32.05 |
| Portugal | 7.08 | 3.67 | 3.06 | 3.25 |
| Romania | 7.6 | 10.37 | 9.22 | 7.26 |
| Slovenia | 1.63 | 1.94 | 1.38 | 2.42 |
| Slovakia | 7.62 | 3.98 | 4.07 | 5.54 |
| Finland | 8.25 | 8.14 | 7.88 | 8.03 |
| Sweden | 16.88 | 15.41 | 20.09 | 19.16 |
| United Kingdom | 109.88 | 94.69 | 101.79 | 108.86 |
| EU TOTAL | 447.03 | 425.44 | 401.68 | 422.78 |

Table 4. Number of contract notices published in TED (including utilities)

| | year | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Belgium | 4557 | 5477 | 5105 | 4976 |
| Bulgaria | 1397 | 1821 | 2346 | 3410 |
| Czech Republic | 2961 | 3769 | 5654 | 4577 |
| Denmark | 2169 | 2619 | 2819 | 2744 |
| Germany | 21 836 | 22 370 | 22 641 | 23 970 |
| Estonia | 636 | 816 | 1013 | 881 |
| Ireland | 1296 | 1356 | 1272 | 1317 |
| Greece | 3494 | 2354 | 2922 | 2750 |
| Spain | 10 539 | 8811 | 7169 | 7993 |
| France | 45 315 | 45 916 | 44 480 | 43 429 |
| Croatia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 641 |
| Italy | 9699 | 9544 | 8470 | 8704 |
| Cyprus | 473 | 458 | 393 | 318 |
| Latvia | 790 | 986 | 1100 | 954 |
| Lithuania | 1809 | 2413 | 2495 | 2458 |
| Luxembourg | 399 | 367 | 404 | 441 |
| Hungary | 2741 | 2640 | 1666 | 2394 |
| Malta | 166 | 230 | 258 | 215 |
| Netherlands | 4032 | 3949 | 3823 | 3720 |
| Austria | 2941 | 3042 | 3117 | 3076 |
| Poland | 18 507 | 21 209 | 21 474 | 22 976 |
| Portugal | 1798 | 1623 | 1352 | 1556 |
| Romania | 3676 | 4001 | 3987 | 3494 |
| Slovenia | 1280 | 1485 | 1354 | 1395 |
| Slovakia | 781 | 1164 | 1492 | 1583 |
| Finland | 3193 | 3252 | 3366 | 3393 |
| Sweden | 4948 | 5479 | 6053 | 6294 |
| United Kingdom | 11 625 | 11 009 | 9985 | 9913 |
| EU TOTAL | 163 058 | 168 160 | 166 210 | 169 572 |

Table 5. Estimated value of tenders in billion euros and number of contract notices published in TED (excluding utilities)

| | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Value | # CNs | Value | # CNs |
| Belgium | 8.58 | 4440 | 9.91 | 4439 |
| Bulgaria | 2.38 | 2053 | 3.10 | 3080 |
| Czech Republic | 7.18 | 5243 | 6.08 | 4151 |
| Denmark | 13.76 | 2486 | 12.60 | 2402 |
| Germany | 23.01 | 20 615 | 25.69 | 21 969 |
| Estonia | 0.98 | 903 | 0.77 | 798 |
| Ireland | 1.98 | 1060 | 2.43 | 1156 |
| Greece | 3.41 | 2672 | 3.40 | 2444 |
| Spain | 16.75 | 6553 | 13.35 | 7308 |
| France | 56.57 | 41 243 | 56.73 | 40 227 |
| Croatia | n.a. | n.a. | 1.33 | 533 |
| Italy | 25.08 | 7537 | 30.72 | 7717 |
| Cyprus | 0.39 | 346 | 0.32 | 301 |
| Latvia | 1.50 | 972 | 1.38 | 807 |
| Lithuania | 1.16 | 2177 | 1.30 | 2152 |
| Luxembourg | 0.55 | 366 | 0.57 | 395 |
| Hungary | 6.19 | 1395 | 7.13 | 2028 |
| Malta | 0.24 | 237 | 0.25 | 200 |
| Netherlands | 11.06 | 3488 | 10.36 | 3400 |
| Austria | 3.29 | 2623 | 4.16 | 2508 |
| Poland | 16.84 | 18 511 | 22.32 | 19 766 |
| Portugal | 2.53 | 1278 | 2.72 | 1487 |
| Romania | 5.41 | 3221 | 4.61 | 2847 |
| Slovenia | 1.14 | 1180 | 2.14 | 1200 |
| Slovakia | 3.04 | 1393 | 4.84 | 1508 |
| Finland | 6.37 | 3046 | 6.50 | 3040 |
| Sweden | 14.83 | 5567 | 15.65 | 5789 |
| United Kingdom | 94.55 | 9310 | 90.35 | 9331 |
| EU TOTAL | 328.77 | 149 915 | 340.72 | 152 983 |

Table 6. Publication rate in terms of total expenditure on works, goods and services and GDP (excluding utilities)

| | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|----------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | % Tot. Exp. | % GDP | % Tot. Exp. | % GDP |
| Belgium | 16.60 | 2.28 | 19.06 | 2.59 |
| Bulgaria | 54.93 | 5.96 | 64.61 | 7.77 |
| Czech Republic | 31.88 | 4.70 | 28.33 | 4.07 |
| Denmark | 39.89 | 5.61 | 37.28 | 5.06 |
| Germany | 5.97 | 0.86 | 6.40 | 0.94 |
| Estonia | 39.35 | 5.63 | 31.48 | 4.14 |
| Ireland | 12.51 | 1.21 | 15.67 | 1.48 |
| Greece | 18.03 | 1.76 | 20.94 | 1.87 |
| Spain | 15.99 | 1.63 | 13.40 | 1.31 |
| France | 18.88 | 2.78 | 18.48 | 2.75 |
| Croatia | n.a. | n.a. | 25.08 | 3.08 |
| Italy | 15.50 | 1.60 | 19.54 | 1.97 |
| Cyprus | 29.77 | 2.21 | 29.29 | 1.94 |
| Latvia | 57.72 | 6.74 | 51.90 | 5.90 |
| Lithuania | 33.43 | 3.51 | 37.95 | 3.75 |
| Luxembourg | 10.44 | 1.29 | 10.37 | 1.25 |
| Hungary | 48.07 | 6.38 | 51.93 | 7.28 |
| Malta | 33.78 | 3.48 | 35.75 | 3.44 |
| Netherlands | 8.11 | 1.85 | 7.60 | 1.72 |
| Austria | 9.65 | 1.07 | 11.82 | 1.33 |
| Poland | 35.31 | 4.42 | 47.52 | 5.73 |
| Portugal | 14.32 | 1.53 | 15.73 | 1.64 |
| Romania | 34.26 | 4.11 | 28.86 | 3.24 |
| Slovenia | 26.07 | 3.23 | 48.18 | 6.07 |
| Slovakia | 36.22 | 4.28 | 57.03 | 6.71 |
| Finland | 19.24 | 3.31 | 18.87 | 3.36 |
| Sweden | 22.40 | 3.64 | 22.79 | 3.72 |
| United Kingdom | 34.02 | 4.92 | 32.90 | 4.76 |
| EU average | 18.53 | 2.54 | 19.07 | 2.61 |

Table 7. Publication rate in terms of GDP (including utilities)

| | year | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Belgium | 3.08 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 3.31 |
| Bulgaria | 6.38 | 7.35 | 6.11 | 8.47 |
| Czech Republic | 5.38 | 6.12 | 6.93 | 5.76 |
| Denmark | 4.35 | 4.89 | 6.37 | 6.01 |
| Germany | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.11 | 1.14 |
| Estonia | 10.39 | 16.18 | 8.02 | 5.82 |
| Ireland | 2.31 | 2.15 | 1.51 | 1.8 |
| Greece | 2.46 | 2.24 | 2.67 | 3.77 |
| Spain | 3.26 | 2.4 | 1.84 | 1.61 |
| France | 3.44 | 4.03 | 3.28 | 3.19 |
| Croatia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.39 |
| Italy | 3.42 | 2.91 | 2.09 | 2.44 |
| Cyprus | 5.17 | 5.09 | 2.51 | 2.14 |
| Latvia | 11.42 | 17.56 | 8.81 | 8.03 |
| Lithuania | 4.8 | 5.52 | 6.66 | 6.82 |
| Luxembourg | 1.55 | 1.34 | 1.58 | 1.55 |
| Hungary | 5.74 | 5.19 | 7.46 | 8.68 |
| Malta | 4.03 | 4.33 | 3.72 | 3.6 |
| Netherlands | 1.86 | 1.63 | 2.16 | 2.1 |
| Austria | 2.31 | 1.85 | 1.54 | 1.9 |
| Poland | 8.71 | 7.7 | 7.09 | 8.22 |
| Portugal | 4.1 | 2.14 | 1.85 | 1.96 |
| Romania | 6.11 | 7.89 | 7.01 | 5.1 |
| Slovenia | 4.59 | 5.37 | 3.91 | 6.86 |
| Slovakia | 11.56 | 5.77 | 5.73 | 7.67 |
| Finland | 4.62 | 4.31 | 4.1 | 4.15 |
| Sweden | 4.82 | 4 | 4.93 | 4.55 |
| United Kingdom | 6.34 | 5.35 | 5.3 | 5.73 |
| EU average | 3.62 | 3.35 | 3.1 | 3.23 |

Table 8. Percentage of awards corresponding to CANs below 125 000 euros and non-missing value (including utilities and defence)

| | year | | | | Mean |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | |
| Belgium | 14.4 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 13.5 |
| Bulgaria | 28.2 | 33.6 | 28.5 | 38.7 | 32.3 |
| Czech Republic | 34.0 | 33.5 | 30.5 | 38.0 | 34.0 |
| Denmark | 6.5 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Germany | 17.3 | 18.6 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 17.3 |
| Estonia | 10.2 | 22.7 | 27.4 | 26.9 | 21.8 |
| Ireland | 30.7 | 19.9 | 13.7 | 8.6 | 18.2 |
| Greece | 15.7 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 13.6 |
| Spain | 6.0 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 8.3 |
| France | 19.5 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 20.6 |
| Croatia | | | | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Italy | 4.8 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Cyprus | 7.2 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Latvia | 14.1 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 10.2 |
| Lithuania | 18.8 | 50.1 | 71.3 | 36.5 | 44.2 |
| Luxembourg | 10.6 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 13.6 | 10.2 |
| Hungary | 23.8 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 9.8 | 16.0 |
| Malta | 20.9 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 16.1 |
| Netherlands | 10.1 | 11.8 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 13.9 |
| Austria | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 11.0 |
| Poland | 18.2 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 20.9 |
| Portugal | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| Romania | 16.0 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.2 |
| Slovenia | 21.8 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 12.4 | 20.9 |
| Slovakia | 2.4 | 4.7 | 14.6 | 3.7 | 6.4 |
| Finland | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Sweden | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 8.5 |
| United Kingdom | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| EU average | 16.0 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 17.5 | 17.9 |

Table 9. Total number of awards published in TED corresponding to CANs with non-missing value (including utilities and defence)

| | year | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | |
| Belgium | 3682 | 4031 | 4927 | 4498 | 17 138 |
| Bulgaria | 6039 | 6519 | 9890 | 10 220 | 32 668 |
| Czech Republic | 6491 | 5883 | 8102 | 8440 | 28 916 |
| Denmark | 2774 | 2836 | 3071 | 3648 | 12 329 |
| Germany | 18 920 | 19 303 | 19 796 | 19 536 | 77 555 |
| Estonia | 1586 | 1627 | 2212 | 1811 | 7 236 |
| Ireland | 1045 | 976 | 905 | 852 | 3 778 |
| Greece | 2852 | 3293 | 3831 | 3739 | 13 715 |
| Spain | 23 449 | 18 945 | 15 662 | 15 886 | 73 942 |
| France | 85 291 | 86 458 | 78 972 | 74 458 | 325 179 |
| Croatia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 440 | 441 |
| Italy | 16 887 | 17 986 | 19 347 | 18 210 | 72 430 |
| Cyprus | 1100 | 1048 | 897 | 982 | 4 027 |
| Latvia | 9944 | 11 292 | 10 934 | 11 755 | 43 925 |
| Lithuania | 7004 | 9790 | 14 461 | 7515 | 38 770 |
| Luxembourg | 265 | 261 | 207 | 273 | 1 006 |
| Hungary | 6078 | 6174 | 4958 | 6919 | 24 129 |
| Malta | 296 | 187 | 150 | 134 | 767 |
| Netherlands | 1933 | 2179 | 1859 | 2126 | 8 097 |
| Austria | 2537 | 2322 | 2203 | 2029 | 9 091 |
| Poland | 95 722 | 113 912 | 120 529 | 127 321 | 457 484 |
| Portugal | 1736 | 1943 | 1450 | 2126 | 7 255 |
| Romania | 12 913 | 18 064 | 21 708 | 18 480 | 71 165 |
| Slovenia | 5437 | 5420 | 7010 | 6749 | 24 616 |
| Slovakia | 1735 | 1917 | 3365 | 5573 | 12 590 |
| Finland | 6442 | 6540 | 6017 | 6491 | 25 490 |
| Sweden | 2280 | 1819 | 1755 | 1166 | 7 020 |
| United Kingdom | 19 660 | 20 392 | 21 496 | 21 779 | 83 327 |
| EU total | 344 098 | 371 118 | 385 714 | 383 156 | 1 484 086 |

Table 10. Percentage of awards corresponding to CANs below 125 000 euros and non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

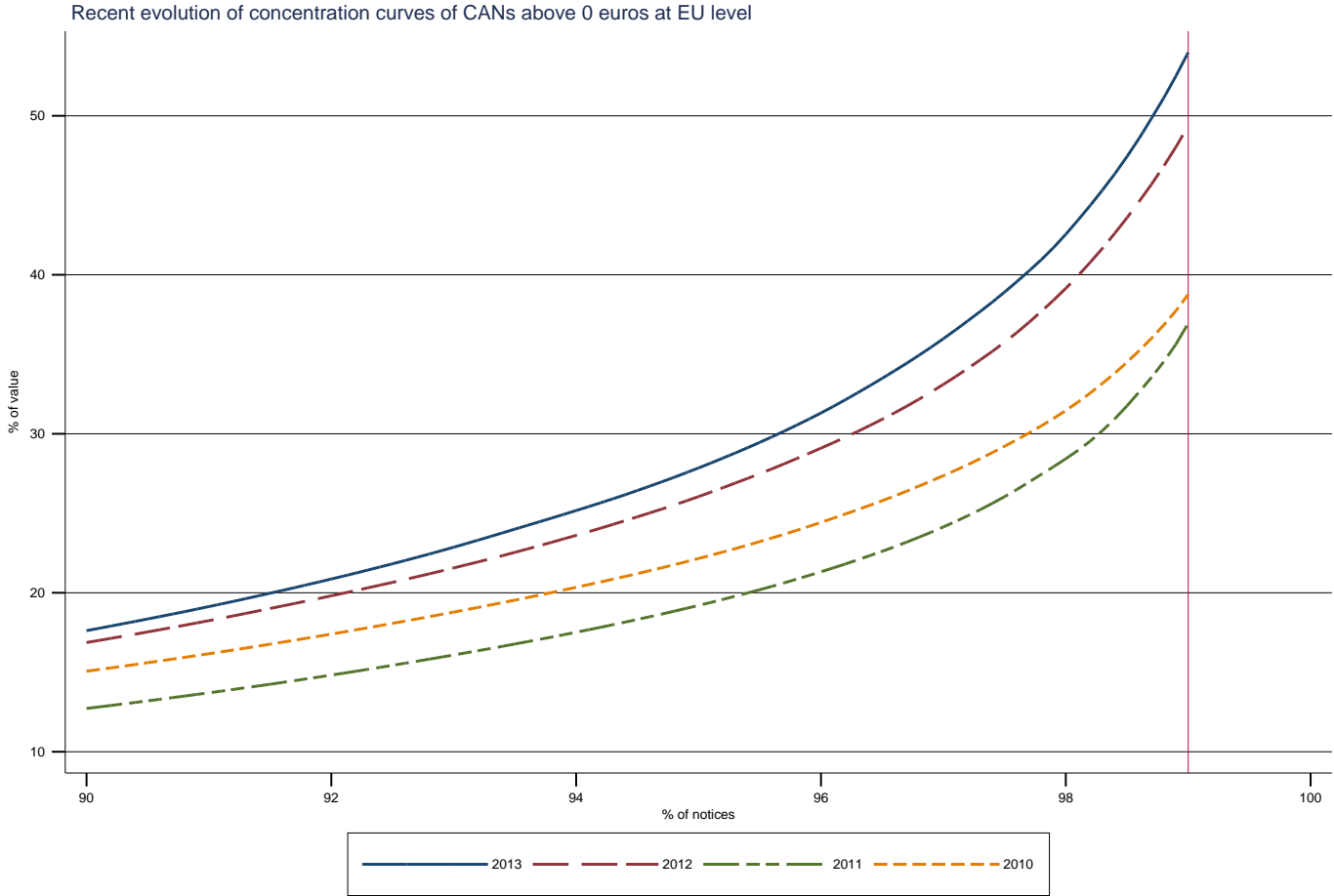
| | year | | | | Mean |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | |
| Belgium | 16.4 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 14.8 |
| Bulgaria | 28.5 | 34.1 | 28.0 | 38.6 | 32.3 |
| Czech Republic | 36.7 | 35.7 | 32.1 | 40.2 | 36.2 |
| Denmark | 6.8 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Germany | 17.8 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 17.7 |
| Estonia | 10.6 | 24.2 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 23.4 |
| Ireland | 31.2 | 20.0 | 13.9 | 8.8 | 18.5 |
| Greece | 15.6 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 17.1 | 14.2 |
| Spain | 6.2 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 8.6 |
| France | 19.9 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 20.9 |
| Croatia | | | | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Italy | 5.1 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Cyprus | 6.6 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Latvia | 14.3 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 10.3 |
| Lithuania | 18.8 | 51.5 | 73.5 | 38.1 | 45.5 |
| Luxembourg | 11.2 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 13.8 | 10.4 |
| Hungary | 23.9 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 10.1 | 16.7 |
| Malta | 18.7 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 15.0 | 15.8 |
| Netherlands | 10.5 | 12.4 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 14.7 |
| Austria | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 11.7 |
| Poland | 18.8 | 21.9 | 23.6 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| Portugal | 6.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 8.4 |
| Romania | 16.7 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 12.5 |
| Slovenia | 22.3 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 12.6 | 21.3 |
| Slovakia | 2.6 | 4.3 | 15.6 | 3.6 | 6.5 |
| Finland | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Sweden | 7.1 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 8.8 |
| United Kingdom | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| EU average | 16.5 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 18.4 |

Table 11. Total number of awards published in TED corresponding to CANs with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

| | year | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | |
| Belgium | 3193 | 3574 | 4098 | 3950 | 14 815 |
| Bulgaria | 5708 | 6091 | 9232 | 9458 | 30 489 |
| Czech Republic | 5913 | 5476 | 7646 | 7845 | 26 880 |
| Denmark | 2598 | 2714 | 2821 | 3362 | 11 495 |
| Germany | 18 141 | 18 645 | 18 782 | 18 485 | 74 053 |
| Estonia | 1453 | 1448 | 2039 | 1641 | 6581 |
| Ireland | 1029 | 968 | 890 | 831 | 3718 |
| Greece | 2480 | 2968 | 3607 | 3425 | 12 480 |
| Spain | 21 639 | 17 461 | 14 335 | 14 362 | 67 797 |
| France | 82 859 | 84 395 | 76 979 | 72 113 | 316 346 |
| Croatia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 420 | 421 |
| Italy | 15 120 | 16 380 | 17 607 | 16 434 | 65 541 |
| Cyprus | 1061 | 1004 | 878 | 951 | 3894 |
| Latvia | 9722 | 10 599 | 10 883 | 11 699 | 42 903 |
| Lithuania | 6580 | 9338 | 13 872 | 6723 | 36 513 |
| Luxembourg | 250 | 259 | 207 | 260 | 976 |
| Hungary | 5177 | 5331 | 4075 | 5927 | 20 510 |
| Malta | 268 | 176 | 136 | 120 | 700 |
| Netherlands | 1846 | 2050 | 1730 | 1933 | 7559 |
| Austria | 2305 | 2157 | 2033 | 1879 | 8374 |
| Poland | 90 266 | 107 134 | 113 578 | 119 172 | 430 150 |
| Portugal | 1551 | 1748 | 1325 | 1992 | 6616 |
| Romania | 11 732 | 16 699 | 20 580 | 17 307 | 66 318 |
| Slovenia | 5225 | 5171 | 6648 | 6358 | 23 402 |
| Slovakia | 1553 | 1781 | 3063 | 5328 | 11 725 |
| Finland | 6211 | 6302 | 5659 | 6151 | 24 323 |
| Sweden | 2134 | 1664 | 1540 | 997 | 6335 |
| United Kingdom | 19 036 | 19 611 | 20 929 | 21 251 | 80 827 |
| EU total | 325 050 | 351 145 | 365 172 | 360 374 | 1 401 741 |

Figures

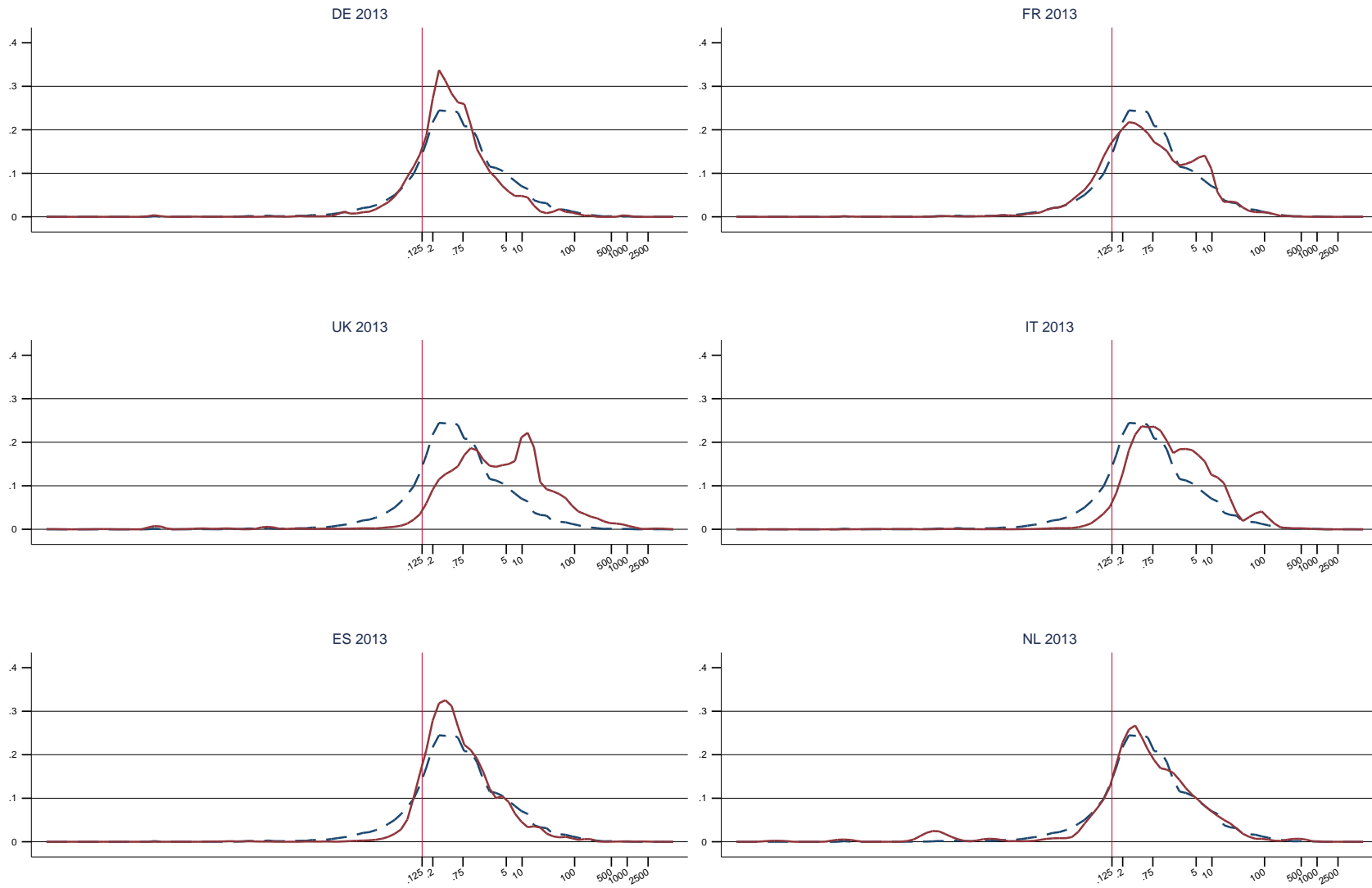
Figure 1



Density functions

Figure 2

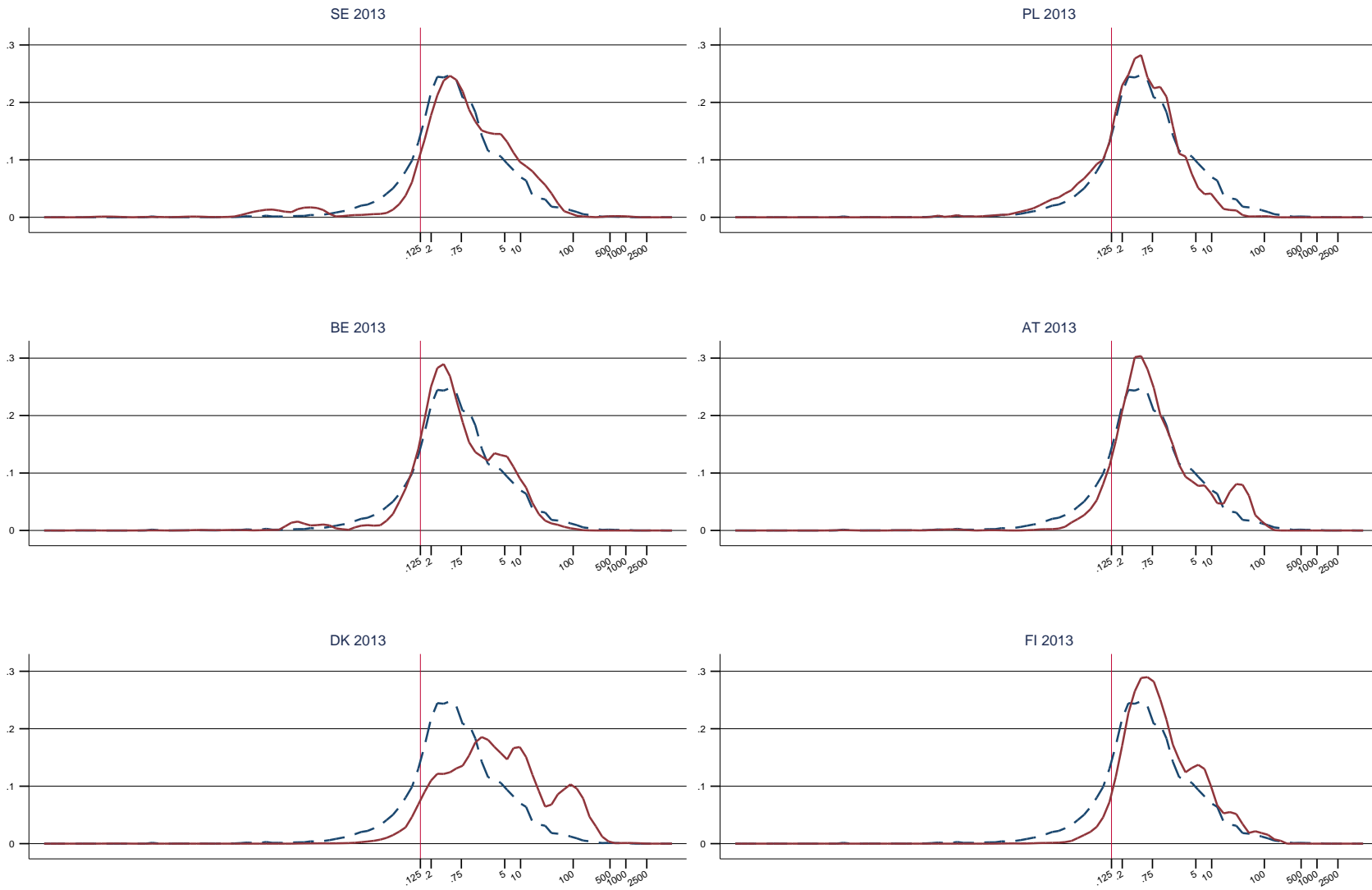
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 3

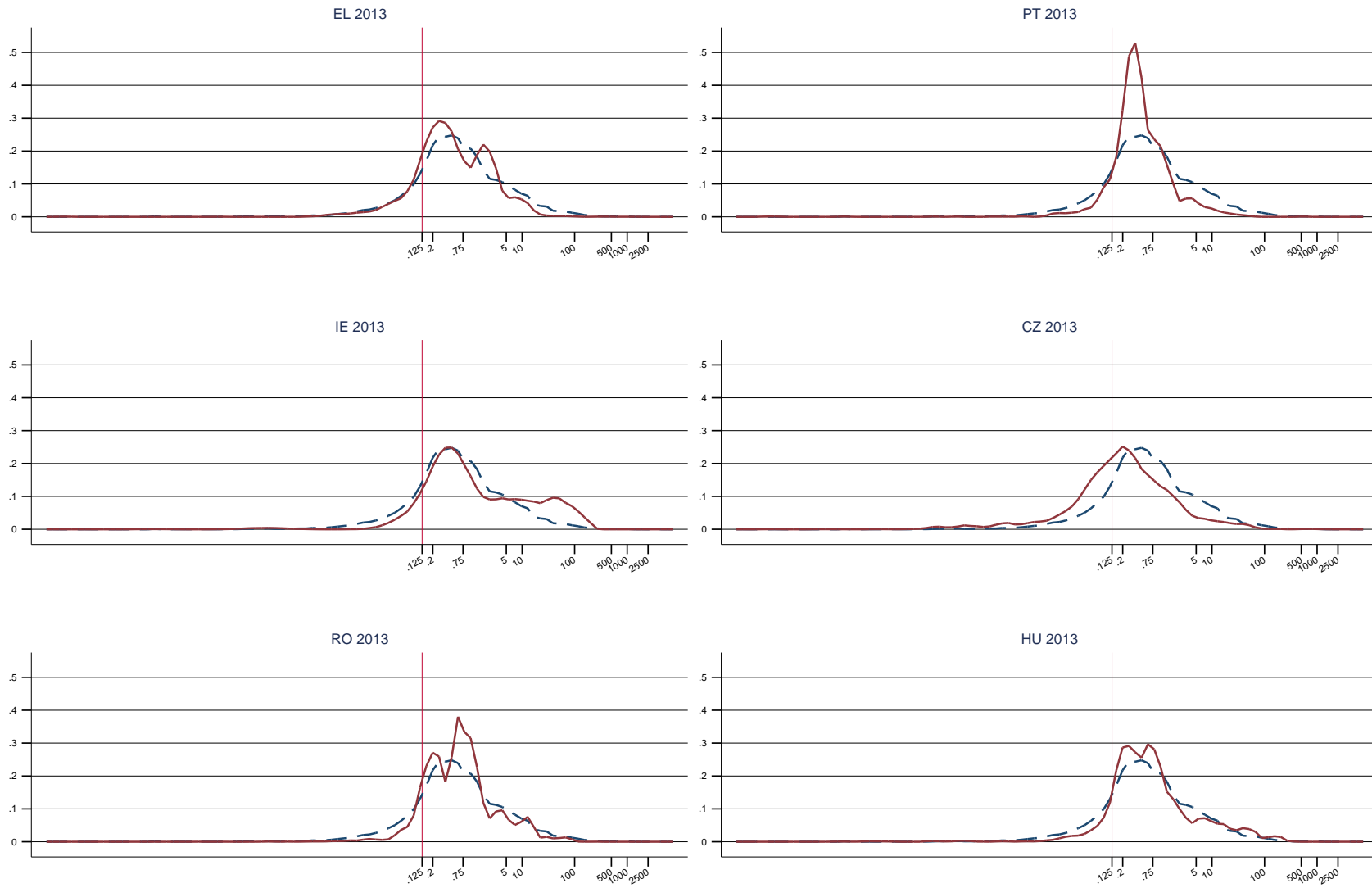
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 4

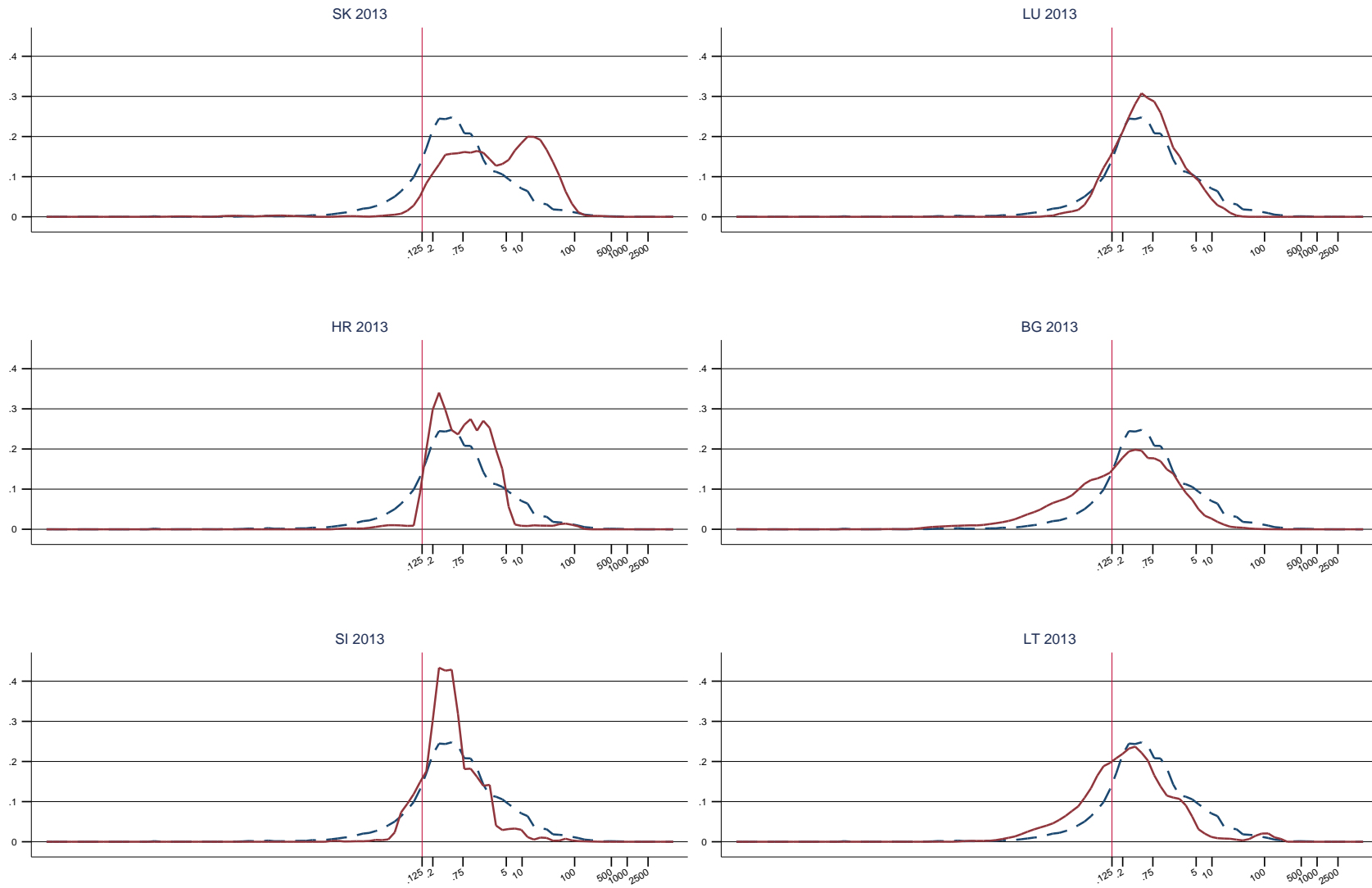
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 5

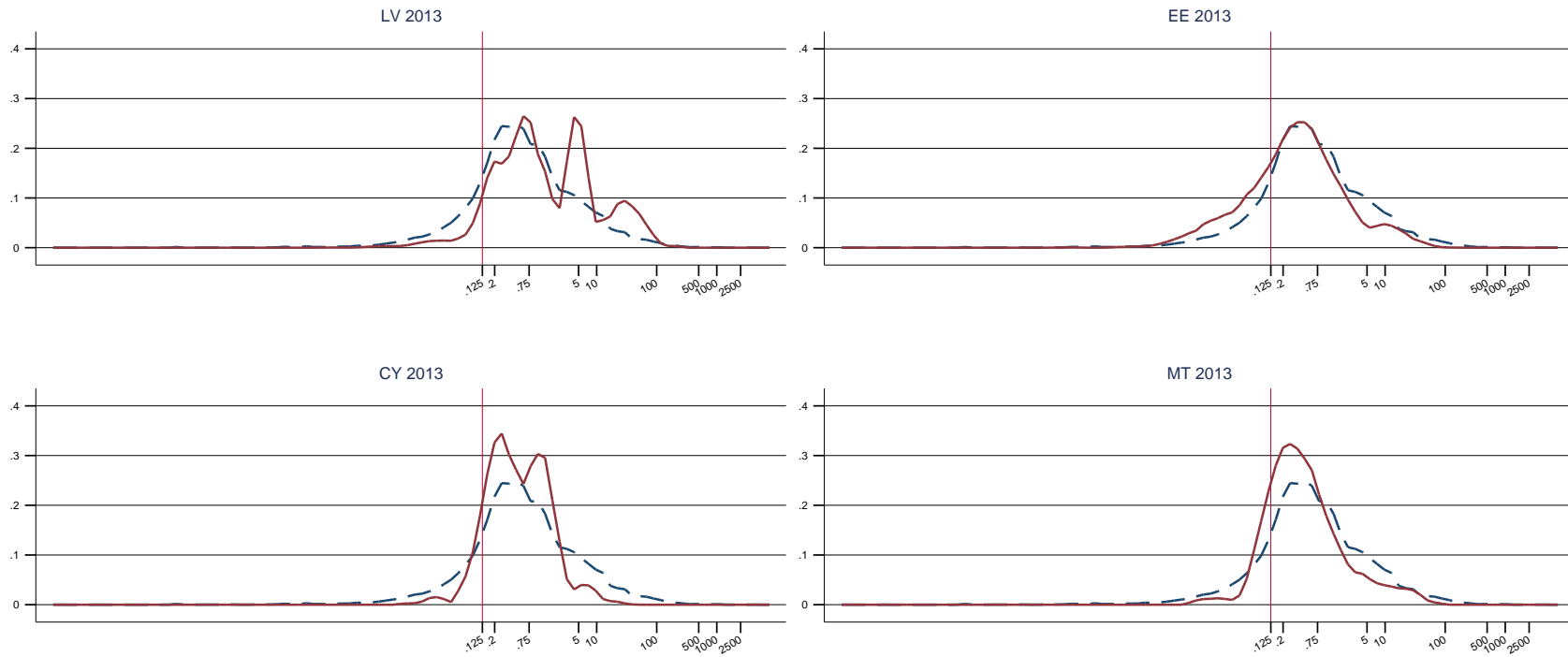
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 6

Distribution of CANs above 0 euros

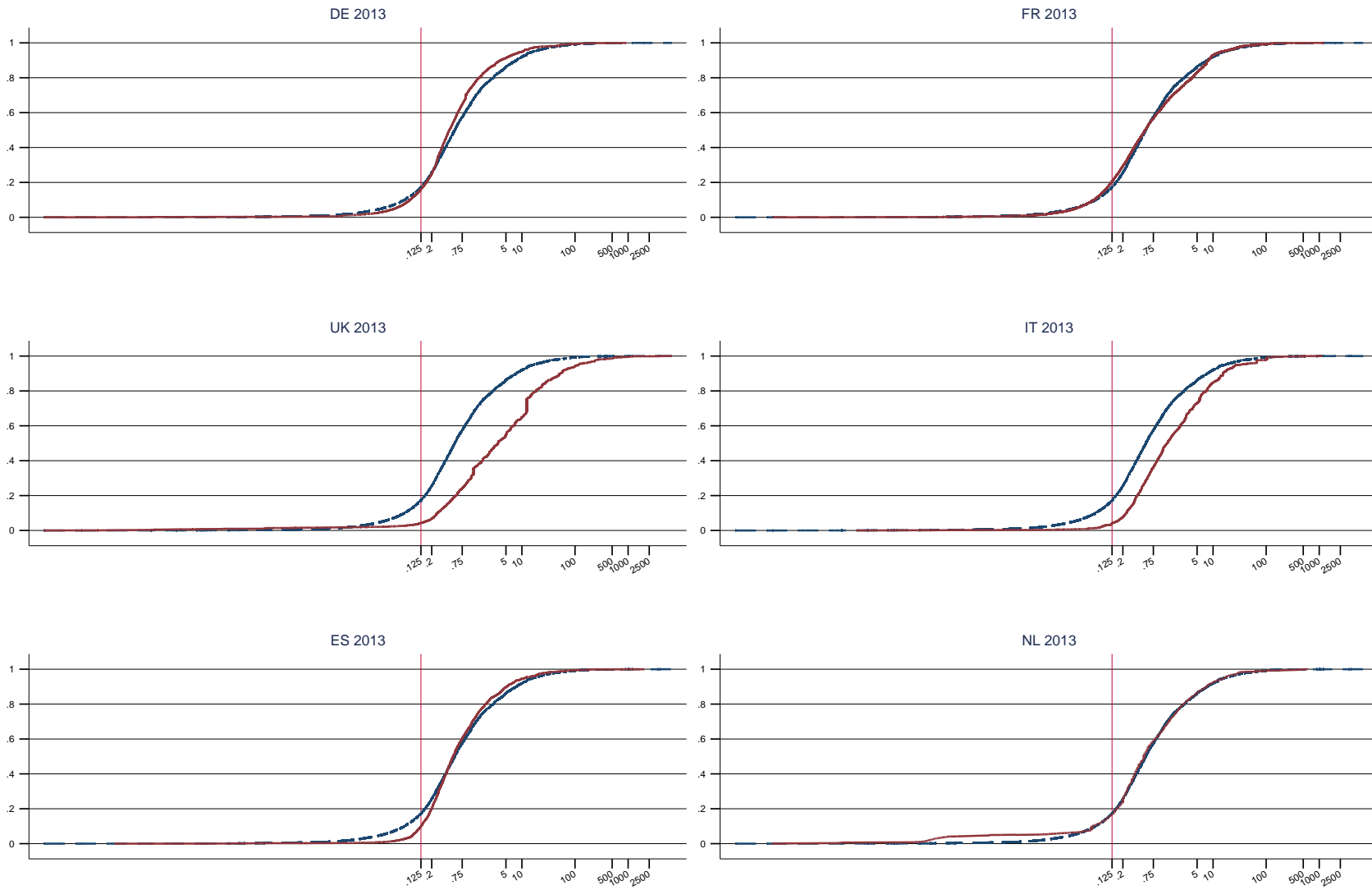


(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Cumulative density functions

Figure 7

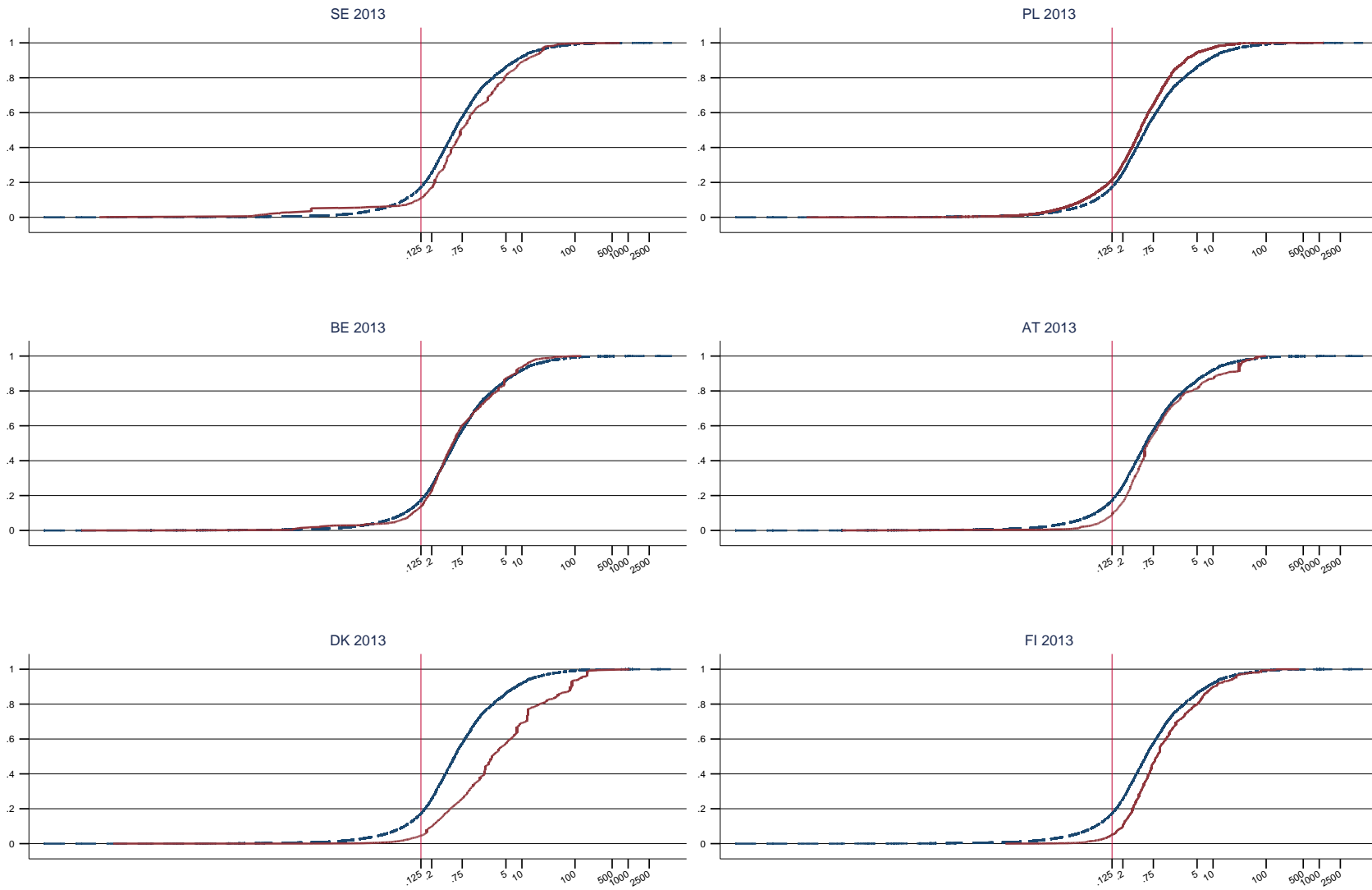
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 8

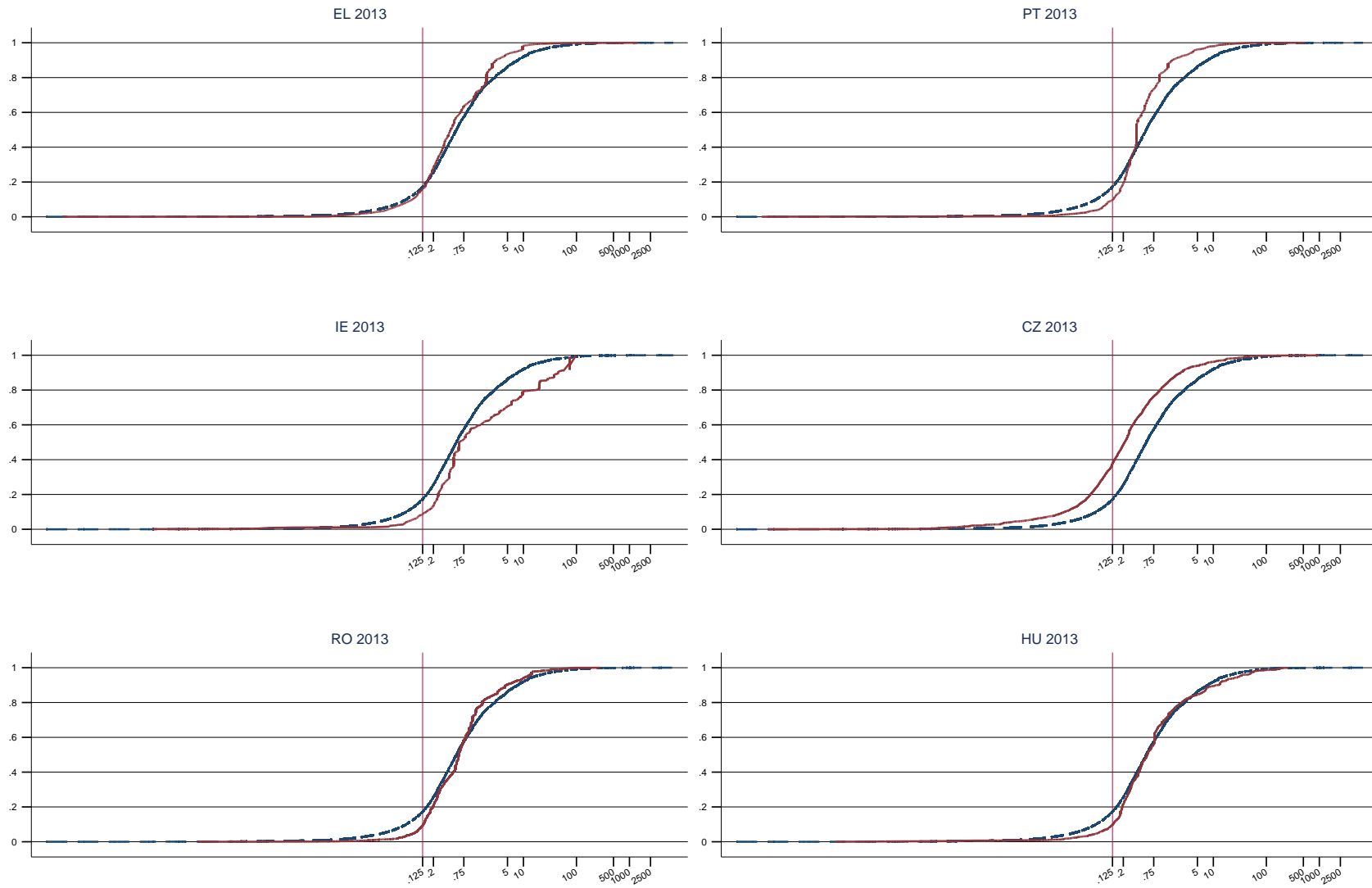
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 9

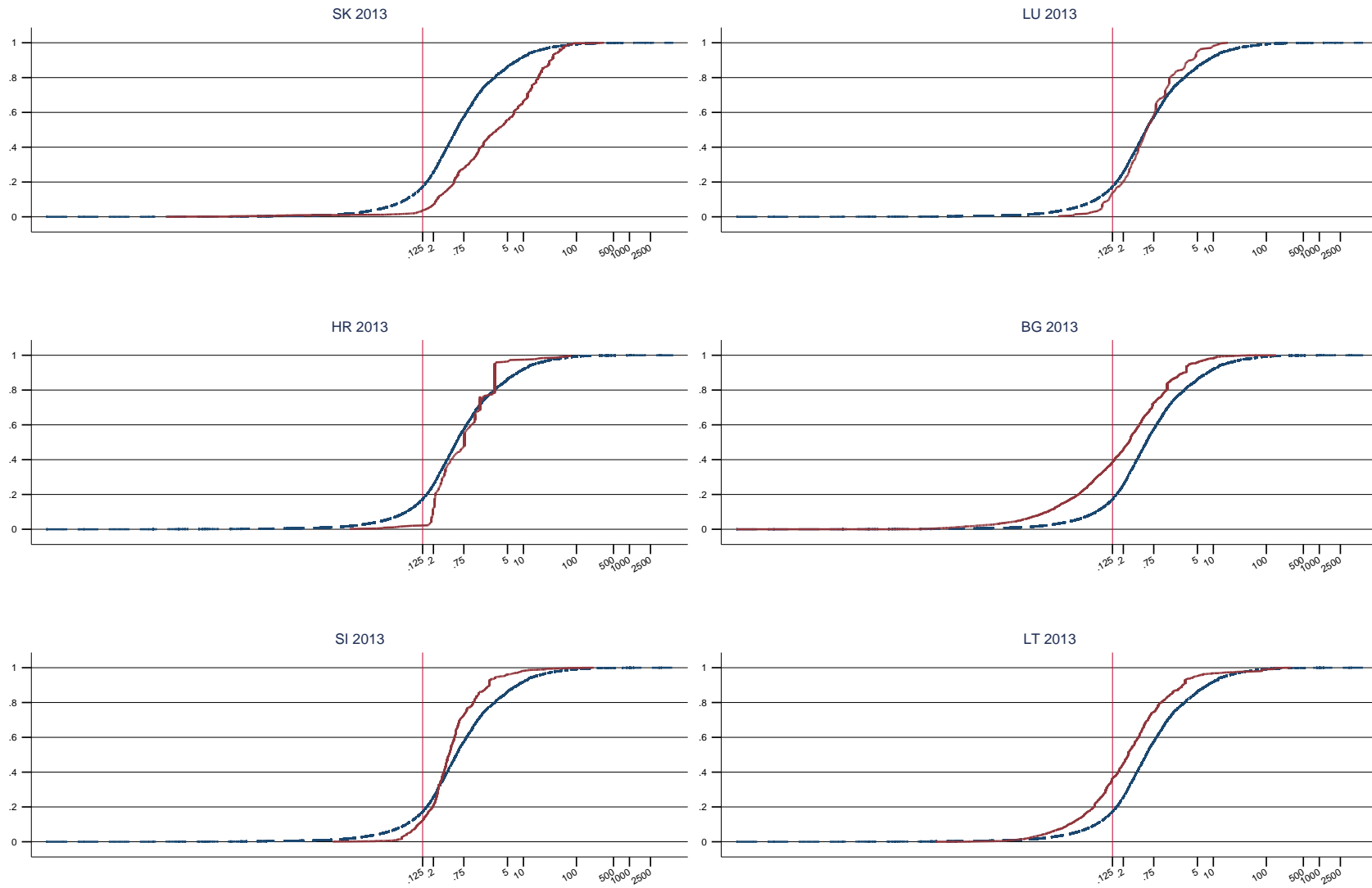
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 10

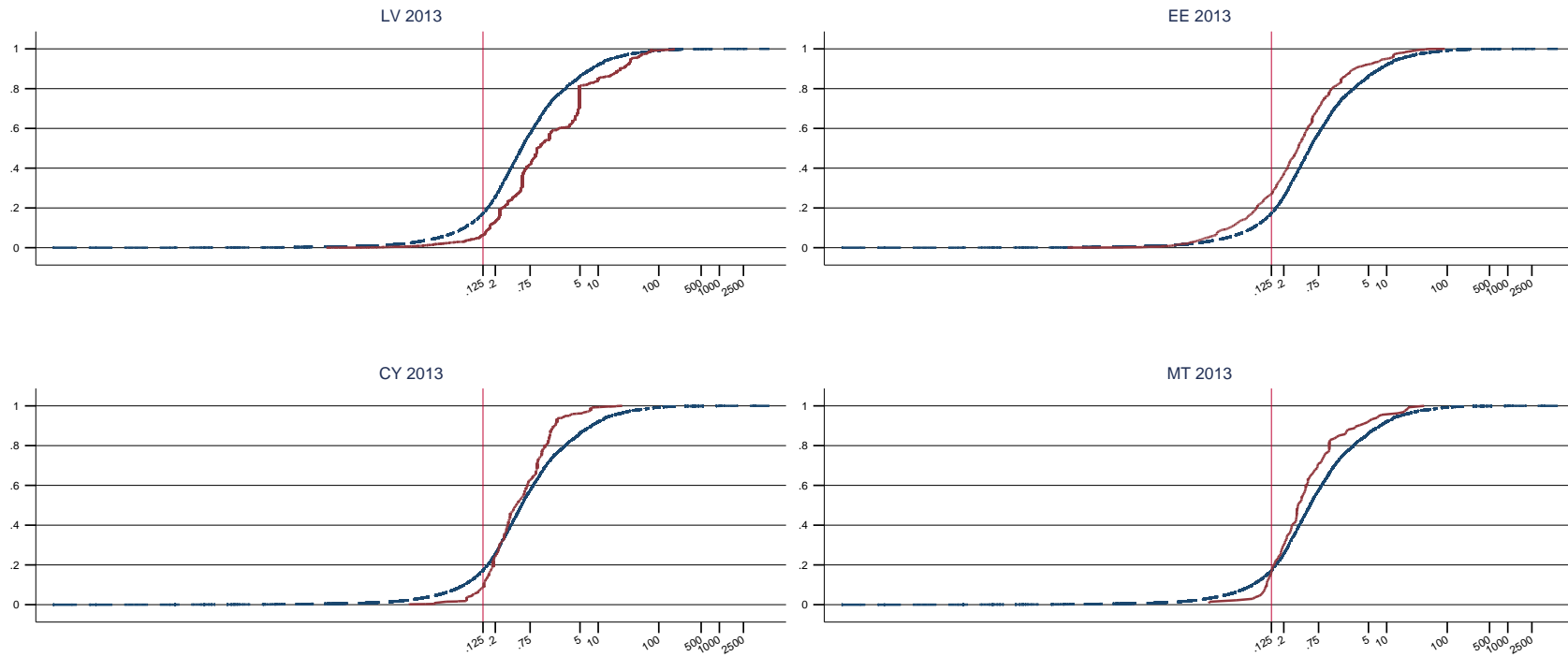
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 11

Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Concentration of public procurement

Figure 12

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

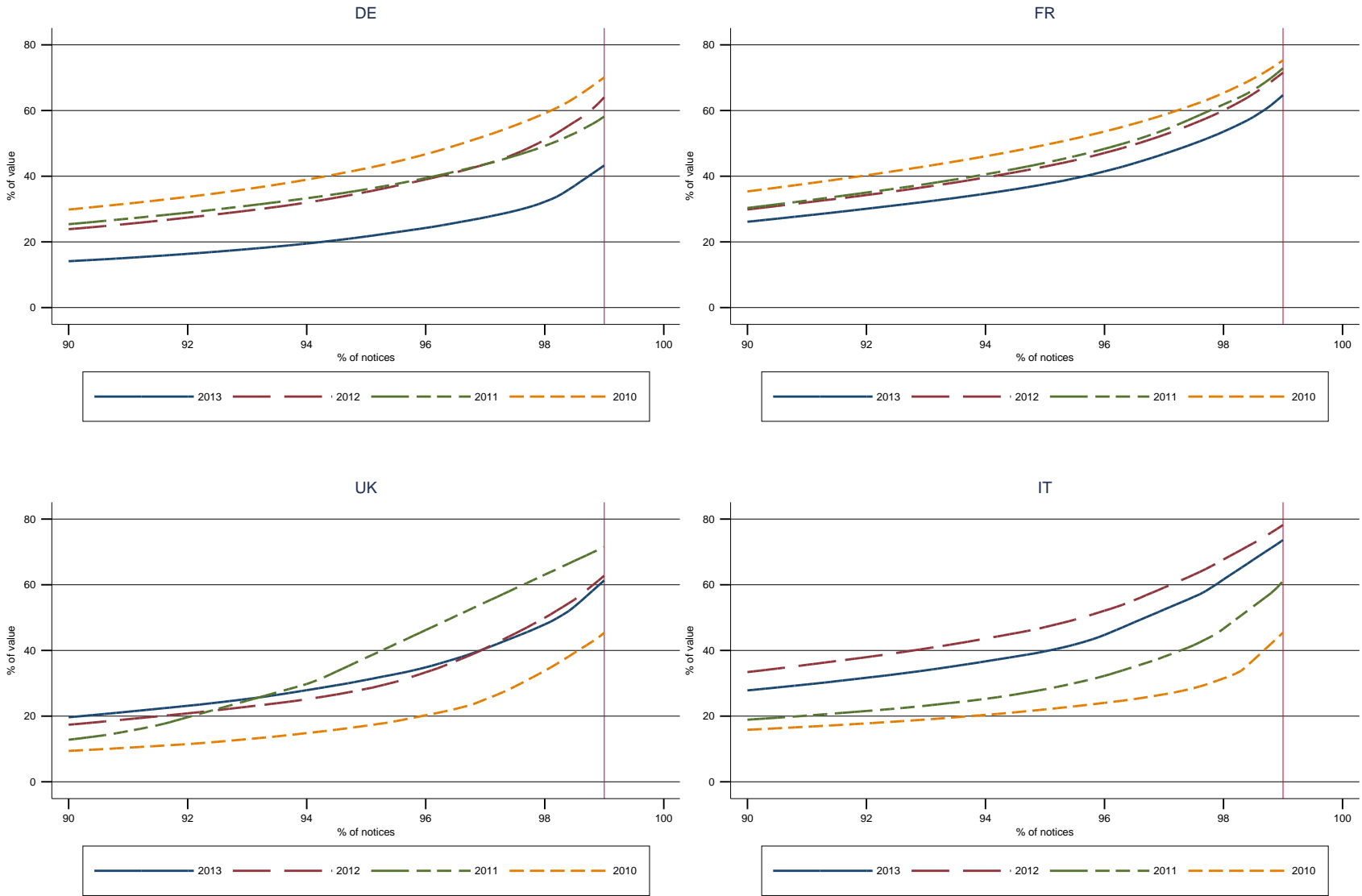


Figure 13

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

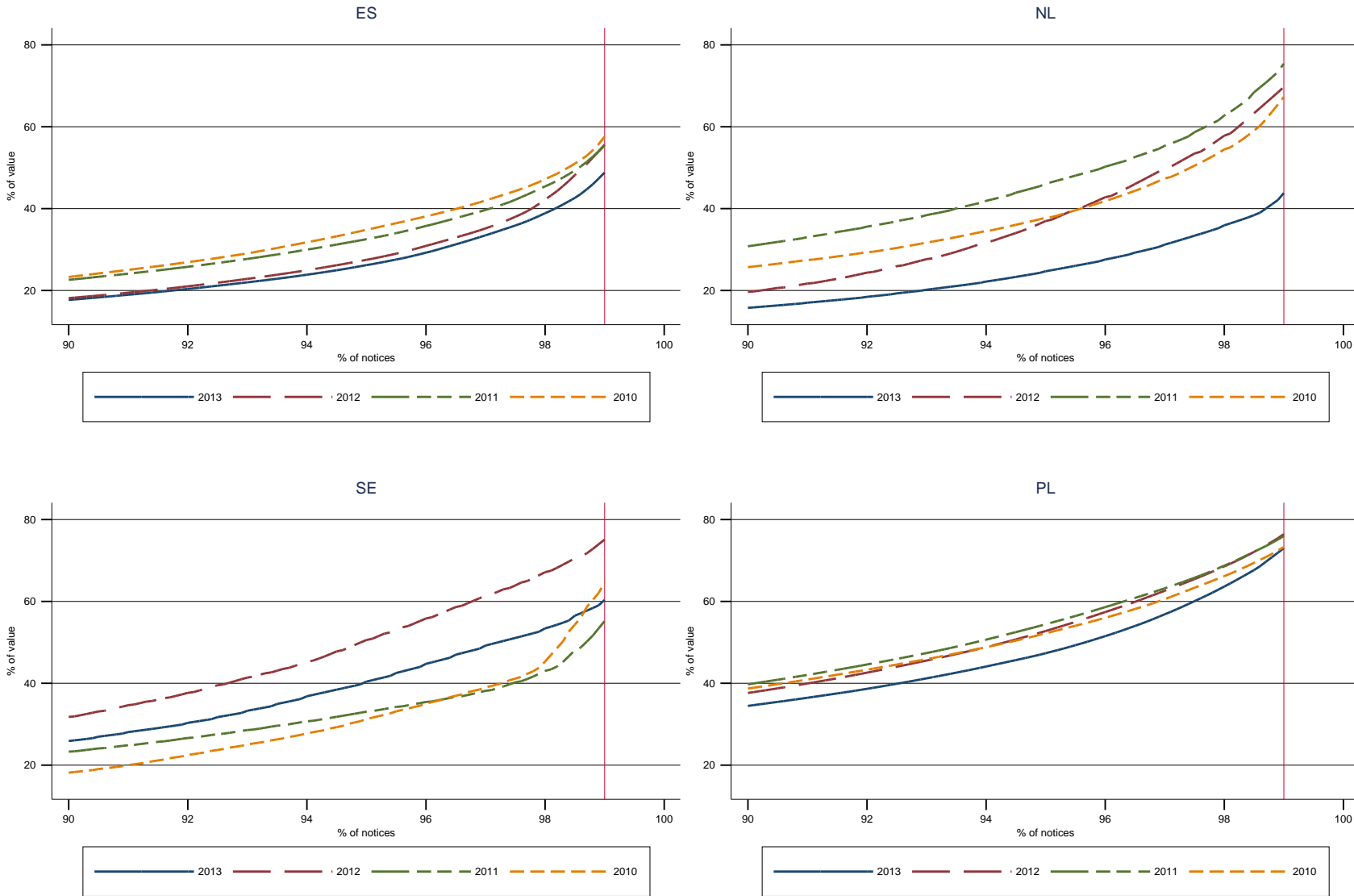


Figure 14

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

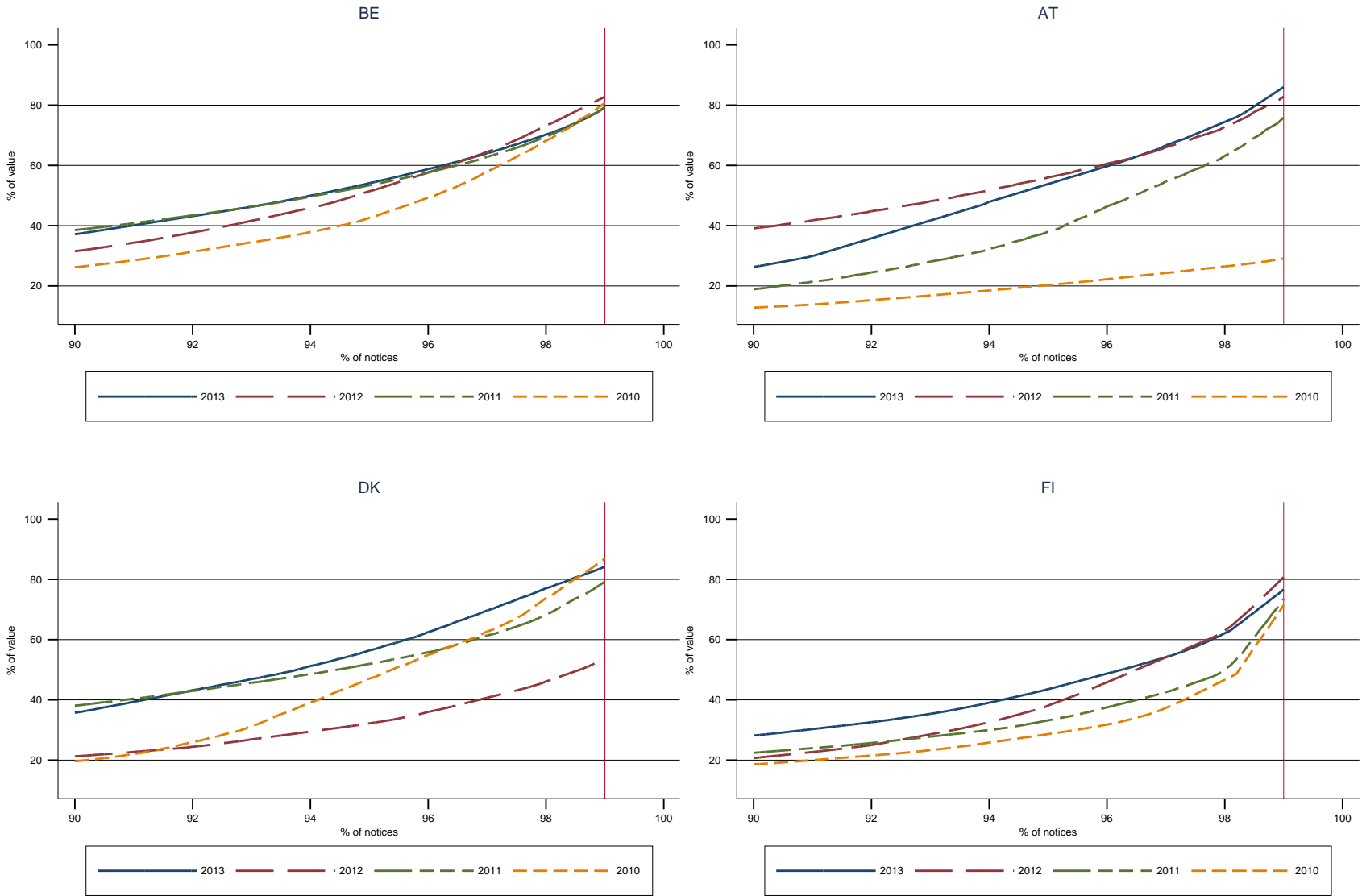


Figure 15

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

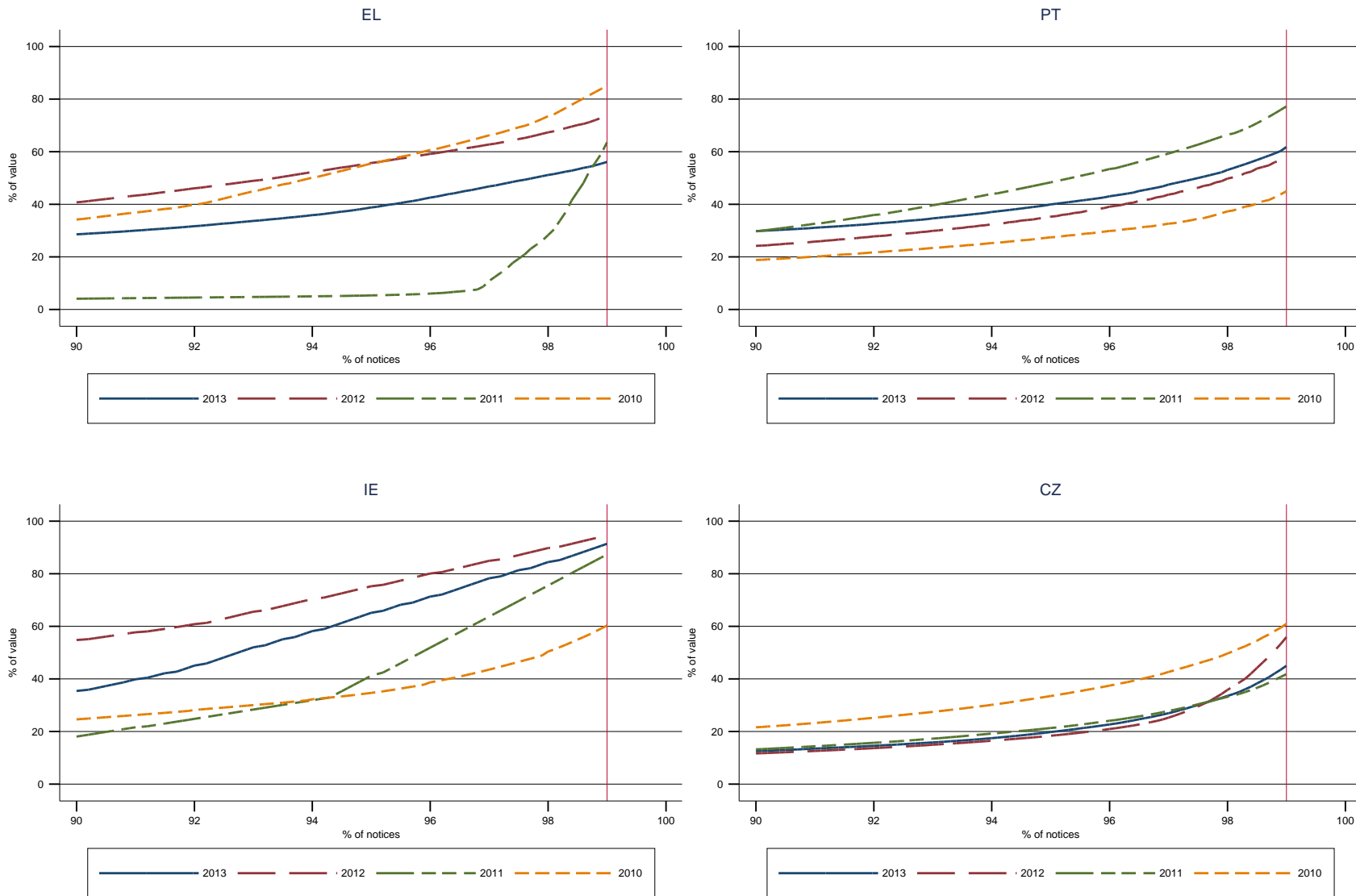


Figure 16

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

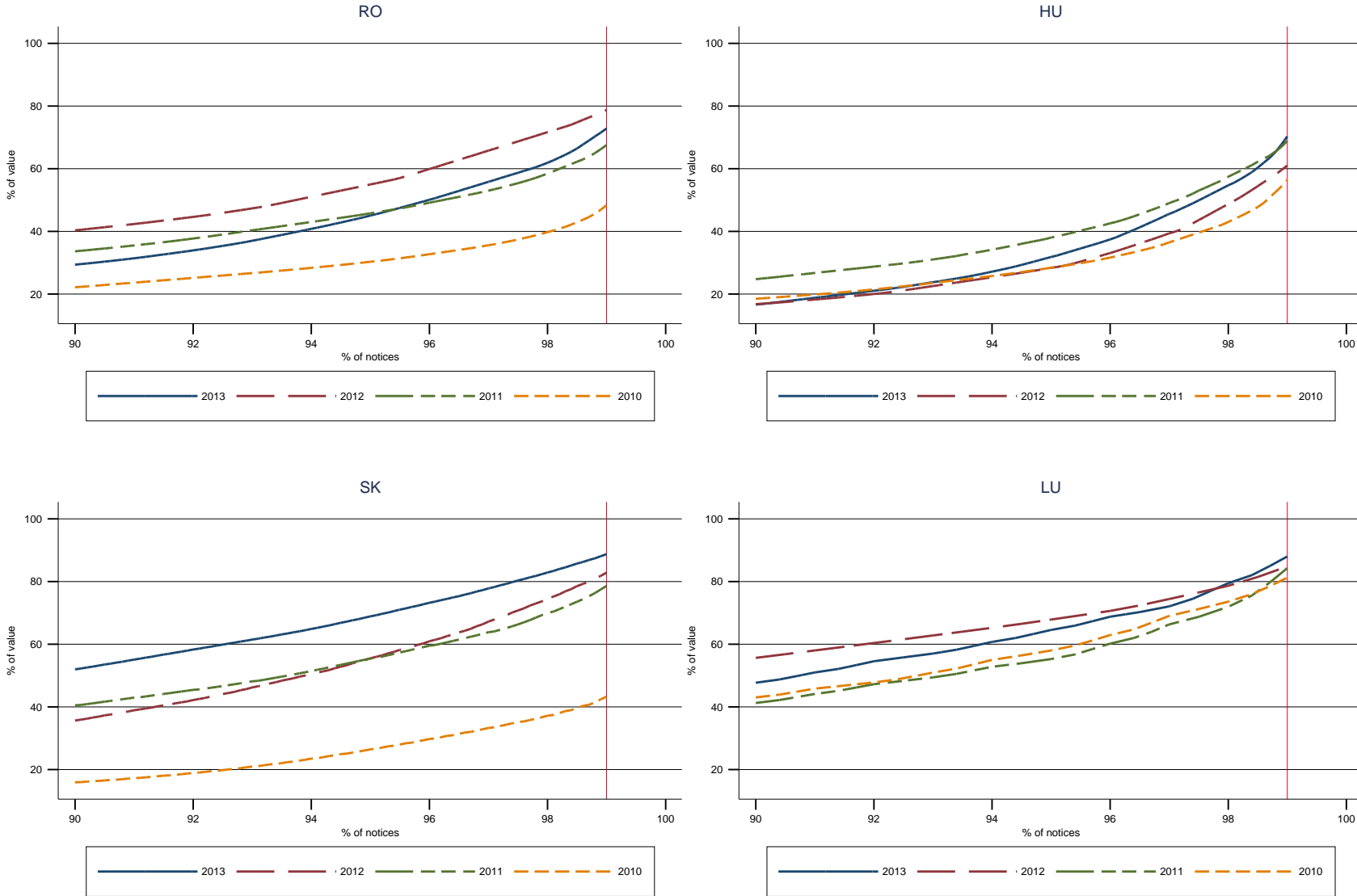


Figure 17

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

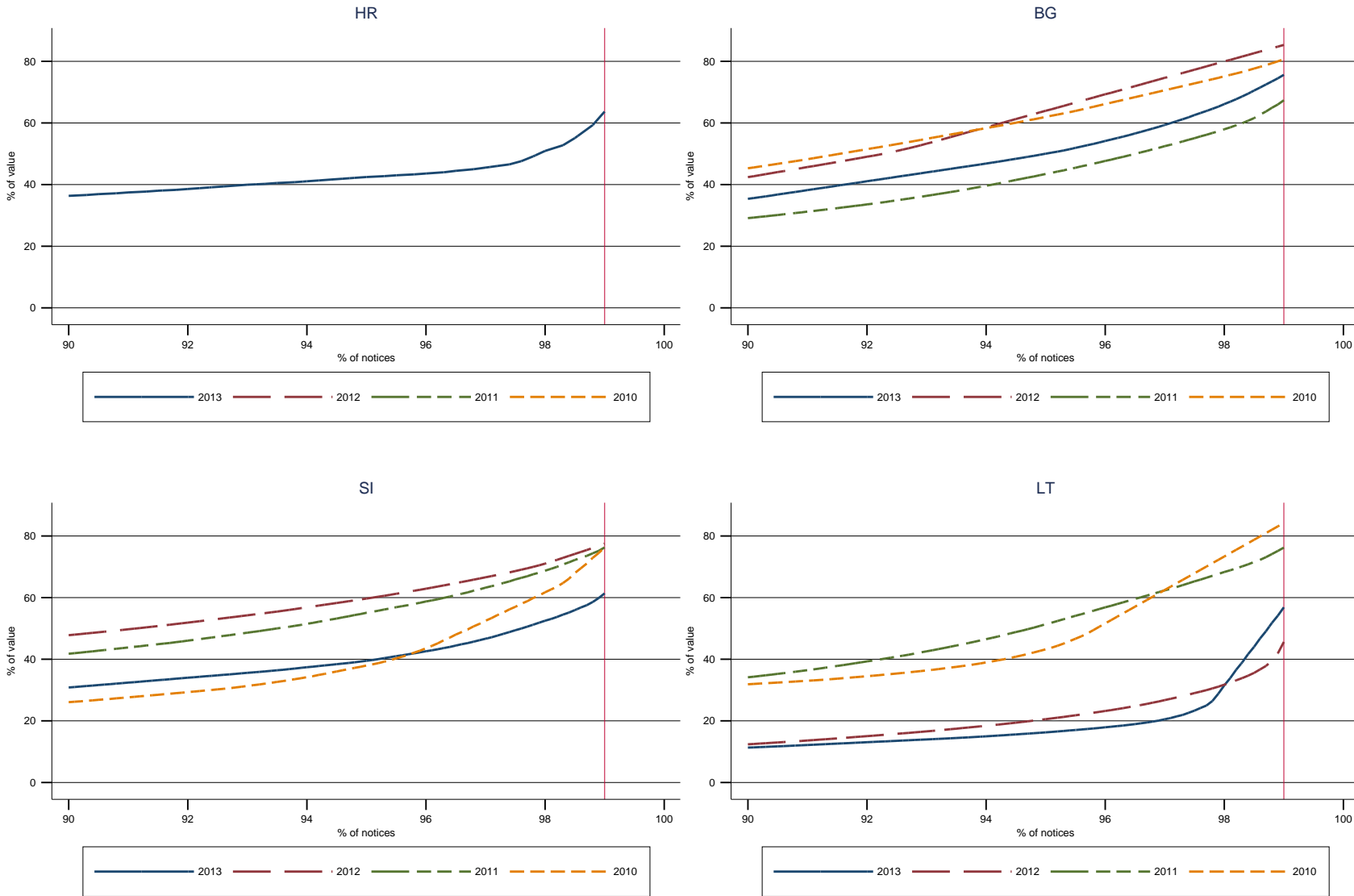


Figure 18

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

