

# Public Procurement Indicators 2014

DG GROW G4 - Innovative and e-Procurement \*

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## 1 Summary of main facts

This document provides various indicators describing the public procurement market in the European Union and its member states in 2014. The results are presented along with the indicators for the previous two or 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 and defence) amounts to 421.31 billion euros, 0.16 % more than in 2013. Excluding utilities and defence, there is a decrease of 4.46 %, from 334.56 in 2013 to 319.64 billion in 2014. The value of procurement published in TED, including utilities and defence, has notably increased in Croatia (142% linked with its EU accession), Ireland (46%), Malta (35%), Austria (28%), Slovakia (28%) and Estonia (27%). Excluding utilities and defence, significant increases were in Croatia (86%), Ireland (53%), Estonia (36%), Malta (36%), Austria (36%), Latvia (25%) and Lithuania (25%).
2. The estimate of total general government public procurement expenditure (TGGPPE), excluding utilities and defence, was 1931.5 billion euros in 2014, 2.7 % higher than in 2013, continuing the increased trend of recent years. Certain countries like Spain, Italy or Cyprus seem to follow the opposite direction with their TGGPPE the minimum in the last four years. On the other hand, Poland, Ireland and Portugal seem to break in 2014 with the decreasing trend of previous years, while Greece is slowing down its TGGPPE decrease. The estimated TGGPPE, excluding utilities and defence, represented a 13.0 % of the EU GDP in 2014, same as the average for the last 4 years.
3. Publication rate in terms of GDP, excluding utilities and defence, has slightly decreased from 2013 to 2014. Among the member states with the lowest publication rates in 2013, Austria, Luxembourg and Ireland have increased their publication rates, while Portugal, Spain, Greece and Germany have maintained or lowered their respective rates.
4. Portugal and Greece have remarkably increased in 2014 the number of notices of small value, suggesting that voluntary publication of below thresholds procurement may have become more prominent in those countries.

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5. The concentration of procurement in large notices is outstanding in the UK, particularly in the procurement of services, where the UK alone accounts for 84% of the total value procured at EU level in awards of more than 100 million euros. Other member states like Czech Republic (goods), Finland (goods), Austria (goods and services), Hungary (goods), Denmark (works), Slovakia (works) or Ireland (works), also show a high level for this indicator. Among the larger member states only Italy displays a clear pattern of concentration, although to a lower extent than the UK.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 The value of procurement published in TED

The information on monetary values published in TED notices often suffers from missing values and reporting mistakes (particularly in the form of nonsensically large values). These problems prohibit 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 values of procurement notices published in TED and correct for outliers is needed.

The method to compute the estimated value of procurement published in TED remains essentially unchanged in respect to previous editions of the report<sup>1</sup>: for each category of works, supplies and services, the number of CNs with a value below 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 (2011-2014) 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.

Values 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.

TED provides information on notices covered by both the “classical” and “sector” or “utilities” Directives<sup>2</sup>. The estimated value of procurement published in TED is computed both including and excluding utilities. This allows for an appropriate comparison with the total public procurement expenditure (see subsection 2.2 below) while offering the most of the information available in the database.

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<sup>1</sup>See for instance the 2011 report at:[http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/publicprocurement/docs/modernising\\_rules/public-procurement-indicators-2011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/docs/modernising_rules/public-procurement-indicators-2011_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup>Available at [http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/rules/current/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/rules/current/index_en.htm)

## 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 and defence. For this reason, this aggregate has been renamed to “total public procurement expenditure”. Nevertheless, this renaming does not imply any change in the way this magnitude is computed<sup>3</sup>. These figures include expenditure on items which are clearly exempt under the public procurement Directive 2004/18/EC, such as contracts below the thresholds of the Directives. 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<sup>4</sup>.

The recent change in the European System of Accounts (ESA) from ESA95<sup>5</sup> to ESA2010<sup>6</sup> has not affected the definitions of the magnitudes used in this report. However, the historical values of those series have been updated, inducing a jump between the figures reported in tables (1), (2) and (7) and those presented in previous reports.

In this report, unlike in older editions, the total public procurement expenditure by utilities is no longer included due to the questionable reliability of the available figures. Therefore, this methodological change will induce a decrease between the value of total public procurement expenditure published in this report and those reported before 2012.

## 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 1 to 5) of contract award notices. Member states are ordered by GDP size.

All of these figures are computed using only the information from CANs (procurement standard forms 3, 6 and 18, i.e., including utilities and defence) which have their monetary value reported in TED. CANs with missing value or with reported value equal zero are excluded. The density function at aggregated EU level is displayed to facilitate comparisons.

The density functions plot the value of CANs (in the x-axis) and their respective frequency in the data. For example, figure 1 shows that the most frequent value of a CAN in France is near 200 000 euros, similar to the EU; it also shows that in Germany and Spain the CANs around 200 000 euros are relatively more frequent than in the EU.

Tables (10) to (15) show, for each size category of CANs, the total amount awarded in TED and the number of contract award notices per member state and type of procurement

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<sup>3</sup>It is the sum, for the Eurostat series “gov\_10a\_main”, of the aggregates P2 (intermediate consumption), P51G (Gross fixed capital formation) and D632PAY (social transfers in kind purchased market production, payable) for the “general government” sector (S13) of “main aggregates of general government”.

<sup>4</sup>A 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 \(Part 1\)](#).

<sup>5</sup><http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:31996R2223>

<sup>6</sup><http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5925693/KS-02-13-269-EN.PDF>

(works, goods or services) published in TED in 2014. For example, table (10) shows that in France in 2014, 6.66 billion euros were awarded to CANs whose reported value as published in TED is between 5.186 and 25 million euros, excluding utilities and defence (third column). These have been produced using only information from CANs with non-zero and non-missing values. Therefore, the sum of country and EU totals for works, goods and services does not add up to the estimated value of procurement as reported in table (5), and computed as described in subsection 2.1, because the missing values in CANs have not been given an imputed value. The objective is that these tables reflect only the *actual* information provided in TED, as opposed to the *estimated* value of procurement published in TED. As an example regarding the number of contract award notices, table (11) shows that in France in 2014, there were 723 CANs whose reported value as published in TED was between 5.186 and 25 million euros, excluding utilities and defence (third column).

## 2.4 Below threshold publication in TED

Tables (16) to (19) are intended to provide a basic insight into the importance of below-the-threshold publication in TED. They show the total number of contract award notices published in TED with non-zero or non-missing values and the percentage of those which have values under 134 000 euros. This is the lowest threshold contemplated by the Directive. Therefore, it can be seen as a simple boundary to characterize below threshold publication<sup>7</sup>. Differences with real below threshold publication can arise for two reasons: i) Notices of more than 134 000 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 134 000 euros, will be treated as below threshold by this measure. Nevertheless, the cut-off point of 134 000 should provide a rough indication of the importance of below threshold publication in terms of number of notices. In contrast with tables (16) to (19), the number of notices reported in tables (4) and (6) is computed using information from contract notices (standard forms 2, 4 when used as a call for competition, 5, 7, 17).

## 3 Results

Table 1 shows that the estimated value of total public procurement continues its increasing trend in 2014 at EU wide level. However, a number of countries seem to follow the opposite direction, like Spain, Greece, Italy and Cyprus, where total public procurement expenditure has consistently and remarkably decreased in the last four years. Others like Poland, Ireland and Portugal seem to break in 2014 with the decreasing trend of previous years, while Greece is slowing down its TGGPPE decrease. Also, a number of countries (Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Austria, Luxembourg) present a continuous upward trend in the last 4 years

The relative weight of public procurement total expenditure over GDP presented in Table 2 shows that the improvement of Greece is remarkable in relative terms (its GDP has also decreased in 2014), while Portugal, Poland and Ireland break again the decreasing trend of the last 3 years. There are a number of countries which exhibit a continuous

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<sup>7</sup>For the exact current values of the thresholds see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1398241682308&uri=CELEX:32013R1336>

decreasing trend (Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania), while others have an upward trend in the last 4 years (Germany, Croatia, Hungary, Finland).

The estimated value of tenders published in TED, including utilities and defence (Table 3) has remained in 2014 almost at the same level as in 2013. Nevertheless, the aggregate figure hides large disparities in recent evolution across member states. For instance, in Ireland, Austria, Slovakia or the UK the value of procurement published in TED has sharply increased in 2014 compared to 2013, reaching maxima in the last four years. On the other hand, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, France or Slovenia have decreased the amount published in 2014, reaching in some cases the minimum of the last four years. These conclusions, regarding member states, also hold when looking at the procurement covered by the “classical” Directive (excluding utilities and defence), with the exception of the UK, where the weight of utilities in total publication in TED seems to have increased in recent years (Table 5).

As a result the publication rate in terms of total expenditure and excluding utilities and defence (Table 7)<sup>8</sup> has remarkably increased in Slovakia, Austria, Croatia, Ireland or the Baltic countries. It has clearly decreased in most of the larger member states (Germany, UK, France, Italy, Poland) while partially recovering in Spain and, more clearly, in The Netherlands. Overall, this has led to a decrease in the publication rate in terms of total expenditure at the EU level.

These results are essentially mirrored by the publication rate in terms of GDP, both including and excluding utilities and defence procurement (Tables 9 and 8, respectively). However, it is worth noting that the publication rate in terms of GDP, excluding utilities and defence, has decreased while the rate including utilities and defence, has increased in 2014, reaching a maximum in the last four years despite the trend shown by the larger countries. From the member states with the lowest publication rates (excluding utilities and defence) in 2013, only Austria, Luxembourg and Ireland have increased their publication rates, while Portugal, Spain, Greece and Germany have maintained or lowered their respective rates. From the countries with the lowest publication rates (including utilities and defence) in 2013, some (Austria, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Spain and Ireland) have increased their rates in 2014, while others (Germany, Cyprus and Portugal) have maintained or even decreased their 2013 rates.

The number of contract notices published in TED (Table 4) has remained stable at the level of 2013. However, when looking exclusively at “classical” procurement (Table 6) there is a slight decrease in 2014. No remarkable or specific pattern seems to appear for any member state in this regard.

The distribution of contract award notices, excluding utilities and defence, in the area of works (Table 10) shows that at EU level roughly one third of the value awarded is awarded through contract award notices of 100 million euros or more. This relative concentration of procurement, in large awards, is extremely remarkable in the UK and to a lesser extent in Ireland, Italy, Slovakia or The Netherlands. On the opposite side Germany or France concentrate a large fraction of the value procured in the works sector in the smaller size awards.

The distribution of procurement in the purchase of goods (Table 12) is still highly

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<sup>8</sup>This table is obtained by dividing the values in table 5, which represent the value of tenders published in TED (excluding utilities and defence), by the values in table 1, which represent the estimated total public procurement expenditure by general government (excluding utilities and defence), for each year and country.

concentrated in large awards in the UK and Italy as well as in other member states like Czech Republic, Finland and Austria.

The procurement of services is the most concentrated category at EU level (Table 14). However, this result is clearly driven by the UK, which with its 55.97 billion euros accounts for 83% of the total value procured in awards of more than a 100 million euros. No other country shows such a degree of concentration. On the opposite side other large countries like France, Poland, Germany or Spain seem to concentrate most of the value of their procurement of services in awards of middle values, in the range of 134 000 to 100 million euros.

The number of contract award notices published in TED at EU level has remained fairly stable in the last four years (Table 16), with a slight increase in 2014 as compared with 2012 and 2013. It is remarkable the increase on the number of contract awards in Portugal and Greece. On the contrary, Sweden has reached in 2014 the lowest number in the last four years. The percentage of contract award notices below 134 000 euros continues to increase at EU level (Table 17). The performance of Portugal and Greece in 2014 is again remarkable with roughly half or more of the published contract awards below that level, joining the group of front-runners of below-threshold publication according to this indicator. Similar conclusions can be drawn by looking at contract award notices excluding utilities and defence (Tables 19 and 18).

The distribution of contract award notices confirms the above findings and shows that the larger proportion of notices below 134 000 published in Portugal, Greece, Lithuania or Bulgaria does not correspond to a “bunching” right below the threshold<sup>9</sup>. On the contrary, the density functions clearly show that a significant amount of contract awards of a wide range of small values is published in those countries. Altogether, this may be an indication that voluntary publication of below thresholds procurement may have become more prominent in those countries. On the other side, the UK, Italy, Sweden and Denmark (an to lesser extent Slovakia, Finland or Austria) show distributions skewed to the right of the EU distribution, meaning that in these countries larger contract award notices are more frequently published as compared to the EU as a whole.

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<sup>9</sup>In other words, it does not seem that the driver of below-threshold publication is uncertainty concerning the obligation to publish.

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

	year				Mean
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	54.5	57.1	57.4	59.1	57.0
Bulgaria	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.5	4.8
Czech Republic	23.6	22.0	21.2	21.3	22.0
Denmark	35.1	37.6	37.3	38.2	37.0
Germany	395.4	408.7	425.5	442.0	417.9
Estonia	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Ireland	17.6	17.1	16.5	17.7	17.2
Greece	22.3	20.0	19.1	18.9	20.1
Spain	131.5	113.0	105.9	104.9	113.8
France	304.3	313.5	319.4	316.8	313.5
Croatia	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9
Italy	177.1	171.7	171.7	169.8	172.6
Cyprus	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
Latvia	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lithuania	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Luxembourg	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.6
Hungary	13.3	13.1	14.3	16.1	14.2
Malta	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Netherlands	134.7	134.8	133.9	133.8	134.3
Austria	40.3	41.1	42.5	43.5	41.8
Poland	51.2	48.4	47.4	51.3	49.6
Portugal	20.2	17.2	16.6	17.0	17.7
Romania	16.6	15.5	16.0	16.2	16.1
Slovenia	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9
Slovakia	9.8	9.5	9.8	10.6	9.9
Finland	33.9	35.7	37.3	37.9	36.2
Sweden	65.2	69.3	71.8	70.8	69.3
United Kingdom	270.7	290.1	284.5	312.1	289.3
EU total	1848.4	1866.8	1880.0	1931.5	1881.7

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

	year				Mean
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.6
Bulgaria	10.8	10.7	11.7	12.9	11.5
Czech Republic	14.4	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.8
Denmark	14.3	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.7
Germany	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.2	14.9
Estonia	13.2	14.5	13.8	13.4	13.7
Ireland	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.6
Greece	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7
Spain	12.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	10.9
France	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0
Croatia	12.8	13.0	13.7	13.8	13.3
Italy	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.7
Cyprus	8.2	6.8	6.1	5.6	6.7
Latvia	12.7	12.1	11.8	11.6	12.1
Lithuania	11.8	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.7
Luxembourg	12.7	12.9	12.3	12.1	12.5
Hungary	13.2	13.3	14.1	15.5	14.0
Malta	9.6	10.4	9.6	10.9	10.1
Netherlands	21.0	20.9	20.6	20.2	20.7
Austria	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.1
Poland	13.5	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.6
Portugal	11.5	10.2	9.7	9.8	10.3
Romania	12.5	11.6	11.1	10.8	11.5
Slovenia	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.4
Slovakia	13.9	13.1	13.2	14.0	13.5
Finland	17.2	17.9	18.4	18.5	18.0
Sweden	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.3
United Kingdom	14.5	14.1	13.9	13.9	14.1
EU average	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.0

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

	year				Average
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	10.93	11.11	12.65	11.65	11.59
Bulgaria	2.83	2.44	3.38	2.73	2.85
Czech Republic	9.52	10.60	8.56	10.52	9.80
Denmark	11.75	15.63	14.95	14.15	14.12
Germany	33.79	29.54	31.22	31.04	31.40
Estonia	2.62	1.40	1.08	1.37	1.62
Ireland	3.49	2.48	2.96	4.32	3.31
Greece	4.68	5.18	6.87	3.91	5.16
Spain	25.08	18.97	16.46	18.24	19.69
France	80.66	66.61	65.80	64.91	69.49
Croatia		0.00	1.45	3.51	1.65
Italy	45.91	32.75	38.09	35.22	37.99
Cyprus	0.91	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.51
Latvia	3.55	1.96	1.88	2.31	2.43
Lithuania	1.71	2.19	2.36	2.15	2.10
Luxembourg	0.56	0.68	0.71	0.79	0.68
Hungary	5.13	7.23	8.36	6.05	6.69
Malta	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.29
Netherlands	9.74	12.96	12.68	13.35	12.18
Austria	5.53	4.73	5.94	7.61	5.95
Poland	28.57	27.06	31.97	28.78	29.10
Portugal	3.67	3.06	3.25	2.26	3.06
Romania	10.37	9.22	7.27	8.08	8.74
Slovenia	1.94	1.38	2.42	1.36	1.77
Slovakia	3.98	4.07	5.54	7.07	5.16
Finland	8.14	7.88	8.03	8.65	8.18
Sweden	15.41	20.09	19.27	18.24	18.25
United Kingdom	94.69	101.79	106.85	112.38	103.93
EU Total	425.44	401.72	420.62	421.31	417.27

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

	year				Average
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	5477	5105	4976	5032	5148
Bulgaria	1821	2346	3410	3172	2687
Czech Republic	3769	5654	4577	5378	4845
Denmark	2619	2819	2744	2710	2723
Germany	22 370	22 641	23 970	25 144	23 531
Estonia	816	1013	881	1048	940
Ireland	1356	1272	1317	1285	1308
Greece	2354	2922	2750	2426	2613
Spain	8811	7169	7993	8726	8175
France	45 915	44 480	43 429	40 588	43 603
Croatia		6	641	1581	743
Italy	9544	8470	8704	8767	8871
Cyprus	458	393	318	301	368
Latvia	986	1100	954	1123	1041
Lithuania	2413	2495	2458	2326	2423
Luxembourg	367	404	441	488	425
Hungary	2640	1666	2394	1941	2160
Malta	230	258	215	315	255
Netherlands	3949	3823	3720	3898	3848
Austria	3042	3117	3076	3018	3063
Poland	21 209	21 474	22 976	22 208	21 967
Portugal	1623	1352	1556	1607	1535
Romania	4001	3987	3494	3755	3809
Slovenia	1485	1354	1395	1260	1374
Slovakia	1164	1492	1583	1576	1454
Finland	3252	3366	3393	3364	3344
Sweden	5479	6053	6294	6396	6056
United Kingdom	11 009	9985	9913	10 254	10 290
EU Total	168 160	166 216	169 572	169 687	168 409

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

	year			Average
	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	8.57	9.88	9.28	9.25
Bulgaria	2.37	3.07	2.09	2.51
Czech Republic	7.15	6.02	7.49	6.88
Denmark	13.62	12.47	11.65	12.58
Germany	22.47	24.98	23.72	23.72
Estonia	0.98	0.77	1.05	0.93
Ireland	1.98	2.43	3.72	2.71
Greece	3.42	3.41	2.08	2.97
Spain	16.75	13.35	13.88	14.66
France	56.18	55.19	52.97	54.78
Croatia	0.00	1.32	2.46	1.26
Italy	25.23	30.55	27.33	27.70
Cyprus	0.39	0.32	0.29	0.33
Latvia	1.50	1.38	1.73	1.54
Lithuania	1.15	1.28	1.60	1.35
Luxembourg	0.55	0.57	0.70	0.61
Hungary	6.14	6.95	3.81	5.63
Malta	0.24	0.25	0.34	0.28
Netherlands	11.08	10.34	11.81	11.08
Austria	3.29	4.15	5.63	4.36
Poland	16.84	22.05	18.30	19.07
Portugal	2.53	2.72	1.75	2.33
Romania	5.41	4.61	5.07	5.03
Slovenia	1.14	2.13	1.05	1.44
Slovakia	3.03	4.82	5.82	4.56
Finland	6.30	6.43	6.75	6.49
Sweden	14.81	15.59	14.68	15.03
United Kingdom	93.55	87.53	82.57	87.88
EU Total	326.69	334.56	319.64	326.96

Table 6. Number of contract notices published in TED (excluding utilities and defence)

	year			Average
	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	4435	4420	4432	4429
Bulgaria	2041	3067	2716	2608
Czech Republic	5212	4123	4734	4690
Denmark	2455	2370	2314	2380
Germany	20 444	21 775	22 723	21 647
Estonia	902	796	929	876
Ireland	1060	1156	1075	1097
Greece	2672	2443	2112	2409
Spain	6553	7308	7870	7244
France	40 883	39 934	37 375	39 397
Croatia	5	532	1272	603
Italy	7516	7691	7625	7611
Cyprus	346	301	283	310
Latvia	970	806	947	908
Lithuania	2169	2138	2050	2119
Luxembourg	366	395	436	399
Hungary	1389	2011	1524	1641
Malta	237	200	311	249
Netherlands	3488	3379	3589	3485
Austria	2622	2500	2473	2532
Poland	18 511	19 685	18 759	18 985
Portugal	1278	1487	1512	1426
Romania	3221	2831	3135	3062
Slovenia	1180	1194	1034	1136
Slovakia	1389	1499	1460	1449
Finland	3002	2997	2993	2997
Sweden	5553	5752	5870	5725
United Kingdom	9246	9282	9505	9344
EU Total	149 145	152 072	151 058	150 758

Table 7. Publication rate in terms of % of total expenditure on works, goods and services (excluding utilities and defence)

	year			Mean
	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	15.0	17.2	15.7	16.0
Bulgaria	53.2	62.5	37.8	51.2
Czech Republic	32.5	28.4	35.2	32.0
Denmark	36.2	33.5	30.5	33.4
Germany	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.6
Estonia	37.5	29.2	39.4	35.4
Ireland	11.6	14.8	21.1	15.8
Greece	17.1	17.9	11.0	15.3
Spain	14.8	12.6	13.2	13.5
France	17.9	17.3	16.7	17.3
Croatia	0.0	22.0	41.3	21.1
Italy	14.7	17.8	16.1	16.2
Cyprus	29.4	28.9	30.3	29.5
Latvia	56.5	51.4	63.2	57.0
Lithuania	32.5	36.0	43.8	37.4
Luxembourg	9.9	9.9	11.9	10.6
Hungary	46.8	48.5	23.6	39.6
Malta	32.1	34.6	38.8	35.2
Netherlands	8.2	7.7	8.8	8.2
Austria	8.0	9.8	13.0	10.3
Poland	34.8	46.6	35.7	39.0
Portugal	14.7	16.4	10.3	13.8
Romania	35.0	28.8	31.2	31.7
Slovenia	24.2	44.4	20.4	29.7
Slovakia	32.0	49.3	55.0	45.4
Finland	17.7	17.2	17.8	17.6
Sweden	21.4	21.7	20.7	21.3
United Kingdom	32.2	30.8	26.5	29.8
EU average	24.7	27.2	26.2	26.0

Table 8. Publication rate in terms of % of GDP (excluding utilities and defence)

	year			Mean
	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	2.20	2.50	2.30	2.33
Bulgaria	5.70	7.30	4.90	5.97
Czech Republic	4.40	3.80	4.80	4.33
Denmark	5.40	4.90	4.50	4.93
Germany	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.83
Estonia	5.40	4.00	5.30	4.90
Ireland	1.10	1.40	2.00	1.50
Greece	1.80	1.90	1.20	1.63
Spain	1.60	1.30	1.30	1.40
France	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.60
Croatia	0.00	3.00	5.70	2.90
Italy	1.60	1.90	1.70	1.73
Cyprus	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.83
Latvia	6.80	6.00	7.30	6.70
Lithuania	3.50	3.70	4.40	3.87
Luxembourg	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.30
Hungary	6.20	6.90	3.70	5.60
Malta	3.30	3.30	4.20	3.60
Netherlands	1.70	1.60	1.80	1.70
Austria	1.00	1.30	1.70	1.33
Poland	4.30	5.60	4.50	4.80
Portugal	1.50	1.60	1.00	1.37
Romania	4.00	3.20	3.40	3.53
Slovenia	3.20	5.90	2.80	3.97
Slovakia	4.20	6.50	7.70	6.13
Finland	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.23
Sweden	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.50
United Kingdom	4.60	4.30	3.70	4.20
EU average	3.11	3.40	3.32	3.28

Table 9. Publication rate in terms of % of GDP (including utilities and defence)

	year				Mean
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	2.96	2.90	3.20	2.90	2.99
Bulgaria	7.35	5.90	8.10	6.40	6.94
Czech Republic	6.12	6.60	5.50	6.80	6.25
Denmark	4.89	6.20	5.90	5.50	5.62
Germany	1.29	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15
Estonia	16.18	7.80	5.70	6.90	9.15
Ireland	2.15	1.40	1.60	2.30	1.86
Greece	2.24	2.70	3.80	2.20	2.74
Spain	2.40	1.80	1.60	1.80	1.90
France	4.03	3.20	3.10	3.00	3.33
Croatia		0.00	3.30	8.10	3.80
Italy	2.91	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.38
Cyprus	5.09	2.30	2.00	1.80	2.80
Latvia	17.56	8.90	8.20	9.80	11.11
Lithuania	5.52	6.60	6.80	5.90	6.21
Luxembourg	1.34	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.51
Hungary	5.19	7.30	8.30	5.80	6.65
Malta	4.33	3.60	3.50	4.40	3.96
Netherlands	1.63	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.88
Austria	1.85	1.50	1.80	2.30	1.86
Poland	7.70	7.00	8.10	7.00	7.45
Portugal	2.14	1.80	1.90	1.30	1.78
Romania	7.89	6.90	5.00	5.40	6.30
Slovenia	5.37	3.80	6.70	3.60	4.87
Slovakia	5.77	5.60	7.50	9.40	7.07
Finland	4.31	3.90	4.00	4.20	4.10
Sweden	4.00	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.32
United Kingdom	5.35	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.14
EU average	3.35	4.07	4.36	4.39	4.04

Table 10. Distribution of contract award notices by size of notice for works (excluding utilities and defence), billion euro

2014 Works	CAN value				Total
	(0, 5.186 m)	[5.186 m, 25 m)	[25 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	0.24	0.67	0.23	0.00	1.14
Bulgaria	0.27	0.35	0.08	0.00	0.70
Czech Republic	0.56	0.52	0.14	0.00	1.22
Denmark	0.17	0.84	1.14	1.26	3.41
Germany	3.26	1.67	0.84	0.94	6.71
Estonia	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.19
Ireland	0.04	0.18	0.20	1.07	1.49
Greece	0.20	0.29	0.14	0.00	0.62
Spain	0.31	1.13	0.40	0.55	2.39
France	3.95	6.66	3.41	4.24	18.26
Croatia	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.43
Italy	0.33	1.12	0.97	3.00	5.41
Cyprus	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03
Latvia	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.22
Lithuania	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.24	0.40
Luxembourg	0.13	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.24
Hungary	0.14	0.77	0.63	0.11	1.65
Malta	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04
Netherlands	0.17	0.67	0.62	1.59	3.05
Austria	0.45	0.32	0.17	0.13	1.07
Poland	1.00	1.88	2.46	1.13	6.48
Portugal	0.12	0.42	0.20	0.00	0.74
Romania	0.16	1.04	0.38	0.20	1.79
Slovenia	0.06	0.27	0.08	0.00	0.42
Slovakia	0.02	0.32	0.43	1.30	2.08
Finland	0.16	0.78	0.27	0.00	1.20
Sweden	0.09	0.65	0.35	0.61	1.69
United Kingdom	0.30	2.23	3.65	10.65	16.83
Total EU	12.34	23.34	16.95	27.30	79.93

Table 11. Number of contract award notices by size of notice for works (excluding utilities and defence)

2014 Works	CAN number				Total
	(0, 5.186 m)	[5.186 m, 25 m)	[25 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	139	71	7	0	217
Bulgaria	266	37	1	0	304
Czech Republic	750	58	3	0	811
Denmark	89	78	23	6	196
Germany	6316	188	19	3	6526
Estonia	40	8	2	0	50
Ireland	21	16	4	2	43
Greece	78	35	3	0	116
Spain	126	112	11	3	252
France	3891	723	71	16	4701
Croatia	8	14	0	1	23
Italy	131	117	22	6	276
Cyprus	15	4	0	0	19
Latvia	21	17	1	0	39
Lithuania	26	9	1	2	38
Luxembourg	129	10	1	0	140
Hungary	71	71	14	1	157
Malta	15	2	0	0	17
Netherlands	84	67	12	6	169
Austria	640	33	5	1	679
Poland	947	175	45	8	1175
Portugal	71	37	4	0	112
Romania	78	99	9	1	187
Slovenia	45	23	3	0	71
Slovakia	10	30	9	4	53
Finland	125	81	6	0	212
Sweden	55	62	9	2	128
United Kingdom	121	197	76	31	425
Total EU	14 308	2374	361	93	17 136

Table 12. Distribution of contract award notices by size of notice for goods (excluding utilities and defence), billion euro

2014 Goods	CAN value				Total
	(0, 0.134 <i>m</i> )	[0.134 <i>m</i> , 5 <i>m</i> )	[5 <i>m</i> , 100 <i>m</i> )	[100 <i>m</i> , <i>max</i> )	
Belgium	0.01	0.51	0.41	0.52	1.45
Bulgaria	0.04	0.59	0.47	0.00	1.11
Czech Republic	0.07	0.88	0.70	3.21	4.85
Denmark	0.00	0.25	1.06	0.73	2.05
Germany	0.02	1.32	0.99	0.19	2.51
Estonia	0.01	0.22	0.23	0.00	0.45
Ireland	0.00	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.23
Greece	0.01	0.26	0.21	0.00	0.48
Spain	0.03	2.11	2.28	0.32	4.73
France	0.11	2.11	2.94	1.25	6.41
Croatia	0.00	0.45	0.21	0.24	0.90
Italy	0.01	1.63	2.83	2.46	6.93
Cyprus	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.18
Latvia	0.01	0.28	1.35	0.00	1.64
Lithuania	0.03	0.27	0.32	0.16	0.77
Luxembourg	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
Hungary	0.01	0.48	0.65	0.64	1.77
Malta	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06
Netherlands	0.00	0.22	0.37	0.23	0.82
Austria	0.00	0.19	0.14	0.42	0.76
Poland	0.17	3.65	1.77	0.00	5.59
Portugal	0.02	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.31
Romania	0.02	1.20	1.33	0.14	2.70
Slovenia	0.01	0.32	0.14	0.00	0.47
Slovakia	0.00	0.43	0.88	0.19	1.50
Finland	0.00	0.52	0.45	0.69	1.67
Sweden	0.00	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.23
United Kingdom	0.01	1.16	5.06	6.40	12.63
Total EU	0.62	19.61	25.22	17.79	63.24

Table 13. Number of contract award notices by size of notice for goods (excluding utilities and defence)

2014 Goods	CAN number				Total
	(0, 0.134 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	161	777	25	3	966
Bulgaria	1290	828	46	0	2164
Czech Republic	1261	1492	53	3	2809
Denmark	46	241	57	5	349
Germany	283	2134	67	1	2485
Estonia	210	304	19	0	533
Ireland	16	92	6	0	114
Greece	240	447	14	0	701
Spain	390	2645	133	2	3170
France	2064	3189	172	5	5430
Croatia	59	626	19	2	706
Italy	134	1602	189	9	1934
Cyprus	35	191	2	0	228
Latvia	169	438	51	0	658
Lithuania	530	446	16	1	993
Luxembourg	2	27	1	0	30
Hungary	127	678	41	2	848
Malta	28	111	0	0	139
Netherlands	35	268	21	2	326
Austria	24	251	15	2	292
Poland	3551	5706	143	0	9400
Portugal	841	417	8	0	1266
Romania	330	1604	93	1	2028
Slovenia	69	475	14	0	558
Slovakia	40	484	41	1	566
Finland	43	610	46	5	704
Sweden	11	92	5	0	108
United Kingdom	115	1112	246	22	1495
Total EU	12 104	27 287	1543	66	41 000

Table 14. Distribution of contract award notices by size of notice for services (excluding utilities and defence), billion euro

2014 Services	CAN value				Total
	(0, 0.134 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	0.01	0.53	0.65	0.37	1.57
Bulgaria	0.02	0.22	0.09	0.00	0.34
Czech Republic	0.04	0.51	0.41	0.00	0.96
Denmark	0.00	0.42	1.03	0.17	1.62
Germany	0.03	1.68	1.47	0.16	3.34
Estonia	0.01	0.32	0.81	0.57	1.71
Ireland	0.00	0.14	0.28	0.10	0.52
Greece	0.12	0.52	0.38	0.00	1.02
Spain	0.06	2.59	2.97	1.88	7.50
France	0.24	3.96	4.31	2.99	11.50
Croatia	0.00	0.23	0.30	0.12	0.66
Italy	0.01	2.91	4.97	1.32	9.22
Cyprus	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.05
Latvia	0.01	0.33	0.64	0.00	0.98
Lithuania	0.02	0.20	0.33	0.11	0.65
Luxembourg	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.10
Hungary	0.01	0.44	0.58	0.17	1.19
Malta	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Netherlands	0.01	0.35	0.70	0.71	1.78
Austria	0.00	0.19	0.45	0.83	1.47
Poland	0.14	3.36	1.95	0.11	5.55
Portugal	0.01	0.27	0.21	0.00	0.49
Romania	0.01	0.58	0.68	0.00	1.28
Slovenia	0.01	0.22	0.10	0.00	0.33
Slovakia	0.00	0.43	0.72	0.50	1.65
Finland	0.01	1.03	2.00	0.40	3.44
Sweden	0.00	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.51
United Kingdom	0.02	2.65	11.51	55.97	70.16
Total EU	0.80	24.31	37.82	66.69	129.62

Table 15. Number of contract award notices by size of notice for services (excluding utilities and defence)

2014 Services	CAN number				Total
	(0, 0.134 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	203	685	45	2	935
Bulgaria	896	417	9	0	1322
Czech Republic	912	795	35	0	1742
Denmark	64	424	55	1	544
Germany	375	2147	110	1	2633
Estonia	116	418	44	3	581
Ireland	47	183	18	1	249
Greece	2273	1154	37	0	3464
Spain	660	3293	219	8	4180
France	4248	5738	297	9	10 292
Croatia	25	349	18	1	393
Italy	200	2857	306	5	3368
Cyprus	7	64	1	0	72
Latvia	95	434	27	0	556
Lithuania	517	326	14	1	858
Luxembourg	3	18	2	0	23
Hungary	125	566	39	1	731
Malta	13	30	0	0	43
Netherlands	453	481	40	5	979
Austria	38	205	25	2	270
Poland	3864	4861	154	1	8880
Portugal	162	378	17	0	557
Romania	204	795	40	0	1039
Slovenia	64	334	11	0	409
Slovakia	49	469	45	3	566
Finland	115	1139	117	3	1374
Sweden	44	201	10	1	256
United Kingdom	287	2477	517	64	3345
Total EU	16 059	31 238	2252	112	49 661

Table 16. Total number of contract award notices published in TED with non-missing value (including utilities and defence)

	year				Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	2186	2280	2231	2291	8988
Bulgaria	2571	3371	4509	4446	14 897
Czech Republic	3849	4807	5362	5937	19 955
Denmark	1165	1338	1328	1194	5025
Germany	12 833	13 201	12 752	12 361	51 147
Estonia	1039	1204	1033	1293	4569
Ireland	334	268	324	422	1348
Greece	1014	1232	1617	4468	8331
Spain	9211	7986	7824	8545	33 566
France	25 929	24 201	23 294	21 655	95 079
Croatia	1	0	157	1365	1523
Italy	7237	6982	6751	6767	27 737
Cyprus	449	358	342	328	1477
Latvia	1249	1219	1141	1367	4976
Lithuania	2399	2365	2426	2183	9373
Luxembourg	227	165	223	197	812
Hungary	2122	1713	2236	2064	8135
Malta	154	136	117	205	612
Netherlands	1480	1400	1522	1576	5978
Austria	1653	1669	1346	1370	6038
Poland	24 405	24 131	23 419	22 548	94 503
Portugal	1111	861	1016	2010	4998
Romania	4052	3806	3711	3947	15 516
Slovenia	1206	1260	1379	1335	5180
Slovakia	867	1268	1448	1303	4886
Finland	2635	2433	2594	2529	10 191
Sweden	1034	888	738	577	3237
United Kingdom	5863	5715	5454	5656	22 688
EU total	118 275	116 257	116 294	119 939	470 765

Table 17. Percentage of contract award notices below 134 000 euros with non-missing value (including utilities and defence)

	year				Mean
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	18.5	17.1	16.7	16.3	17.2
Bulgaria	52.1	50.0	57.0	57.4	54.1
Czech Republic	36.9	33.1	43.8	42.2	39.0
Denmark	9.2	10.2	10.8	10.6	10.2
Germany	24.5	24.2	23.0	22.8	23.6
Estonia	30.5	36.0	35.8	26.3	32.1
Ireland	19.5	22.8	19.8	15.6	19.4
Greece	19.6	20.7	26.0	56.6	30.7
Spain	11.2	13.1	14.1	12.9	12.8
France	36.4	34.6	34.3	34.4	34.9
Croatia			5.1	6.5	5.8
Italy	7.1	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.9
Cyprus	15.6	16.5	9.9	15.9	14.5
Latvia	22.7	25.8	23.0	19.9	22.8
Lithuania	57.8	55.4	54.6	52.4	55.1
Luxembourg	12.3	8.5	15.2	10.7	11.7
Hungary	25.4	19.8	17.0	13.9	19.0
Malta	16.2	20.6	20.5	22.0	19.8
Netherlands	15.9	20.5	17.5	31.5	21.3
Austria	16.9	16.2	13.3	14.7	15.3
Poland	30.8	35.1	37.8	37.5	35.3
Portugal	10.1	10.5	14.9	50.0	21.4
Romania	18.6	19.1	16.7	15.9	17.6
Slovenia	24.1	22.9	16.2	13.6	19.2
Slovakia	8.1	19.6	7.9	7.0	10.7
Finland	13.3	12.7	10.0	7.6	10.9
Sweden	10.6	10.9	11.1	14.4	11.8
United Kingdom	10.7	9.7	8.4	7.4	9.0
EU average	25.9	26.6	27.5	28.2	27.1

Table 18. Total number of contract award notices published in TED with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

	year				Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	1972	2048	2013	2118	8151
Bulgaria	2242	2846	3855	3790	12 733
Czech Republic	3536	4471	4979	5362	18 348
Denmark	1064	1189	1199	1089	4541
Germany	12 360	12 567	12 017	11 644	48 588
Estonia	912	1071	942	1164	4089
Ireland	328	261	312	406	1307
Greece	859	1055	1414	4281	7609
Spain	8206	7034	6897	7602	29 739
France	24 725	22 983	22 055	20 423	90 186
Croatia	1	0	137	1122	1260
Italy	6216	5835	5544	5578	23 173
Cyprus	416	343	314	319	1392
Latvia	1112	1204	1113	1253	4682
Lithuania	2156	2110	2105	1889	8260
Luxembourg	226	165	219	193	803
Hungary	1843	1439	1916	1736	6934
Malta	144	125	104	199	572
Netherlands	1376	1297	1388	1474	5535
Austria	1505	1519	1214	1241	5479
Poland	21 885	21 383	20 339	19 455	83 062
Portugal	984	790	935	1935	4644
Romania	3277	3056	2933	3254	12 520
Slovenia	1060	1120	1206	1038	4424
Slovakia	762	1134	1321	1185	4402
Finland	2447	2187	2359	2290	9283
Sweden	930	743	612	492	2777
United Kingdom	5409	5402	5071	5265	21 147
EU total	107 953	105 377	104 513	107 797	425 640

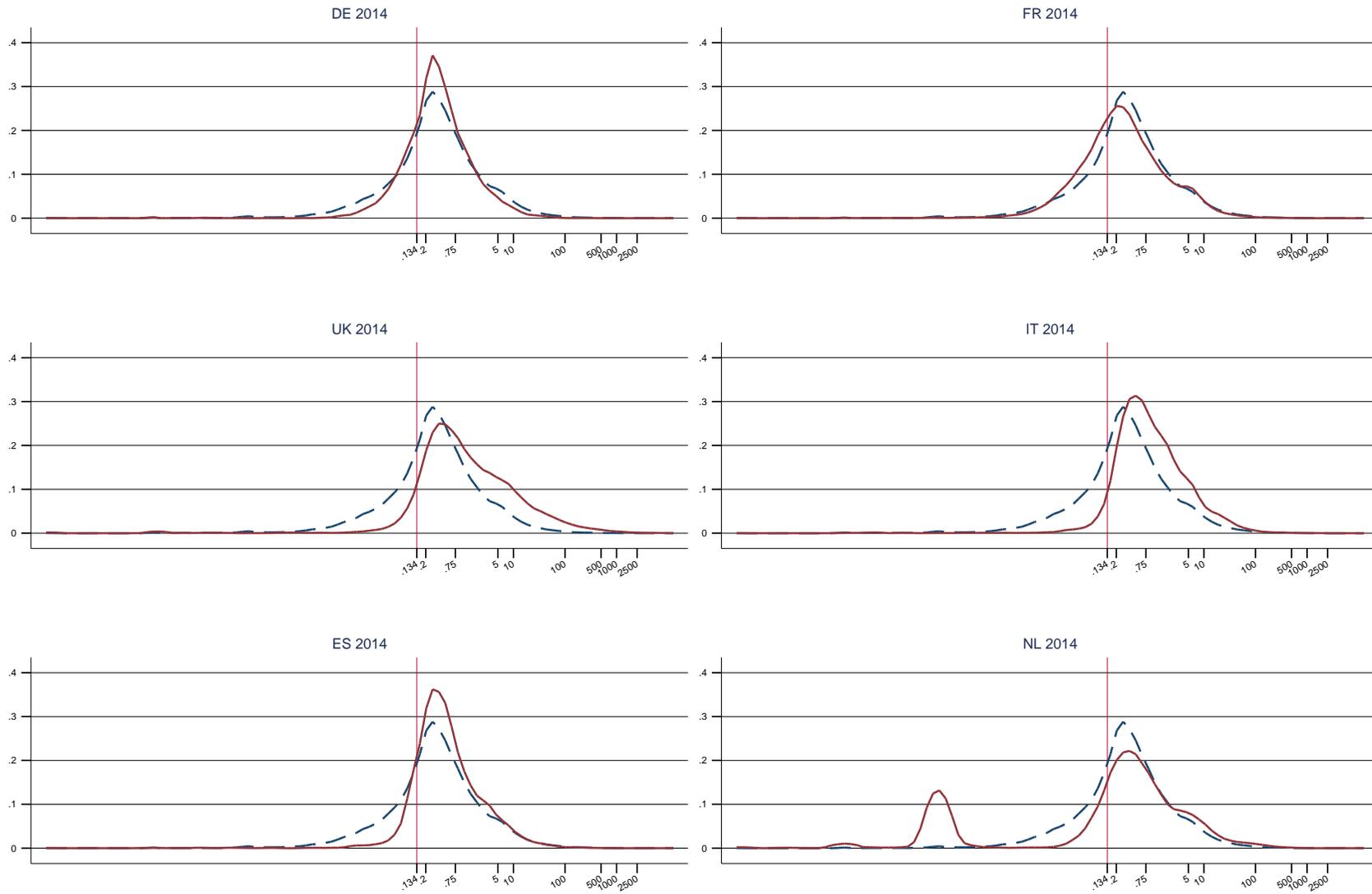
Table 19. Percentage of contract award notices below 134 000 euros with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

	year				Mean
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Belgium	19.9	18.2	17.8	17.6	18.4
Bulgaria	54.6	51.4	59.0	60.1	56.3
Czech Republic	39.6	35.1	46.1	45.1	41.5
Denmark	9.4	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.6
Germany	25.1	24.9	24.0	23.9	24.5
Estonia	32.9	39.3	38.7	28.4	34.8
Ireland	19.8	23.4	20.5	16.0	19.9
Greece	22.6	23.6	28.8	58.7	33.4
Spain	11.7	14.2	14.6	13.9	13.6
France	37.4	35.7	35.3	35.9	36.1
Croatia			5.8	7.6	6.7
Italy	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.8
Cyprus	15.9	16.6	10.5	16.3	14.8
Latvia	25.2	26.0	23.5	21.4	24.0
Lithuania	61.1	59.0	58.2	55.8	58.5
Luxembourg	12.4	8.5	15.1	10.9	11.7
Hungary	26.2	20.7	17.5	14.7	19.8
Malta	16.7	21.6	20.2	22.6	20.3
Netherlands	16.9	21.7	18.5	33.4	22.6
Austria	18.3	17.5	14.4	16.0	16.5
Poland	32.8	36.6	39.8	39.4	37.1
Portugal	11.0	10.5	15.6	51.8	22.2
Romania	21.1	20.7	18.4	17.1	19.3
Slovenia	23.7	23.1	16.0	13.4	19.1
Slovakia	7.6	20.8	8.0	7.5	11.0
Finland	14.2	13.8	10.7	7.8	11.6
Sweden	11.6	12.8	11.8	14.6	12.7
United Kingdom	11.1	9.9	8.7	7.7	9.3
EU average	27.4	27.9	28.8	29.9	28.5

## Density functions

Figure 1

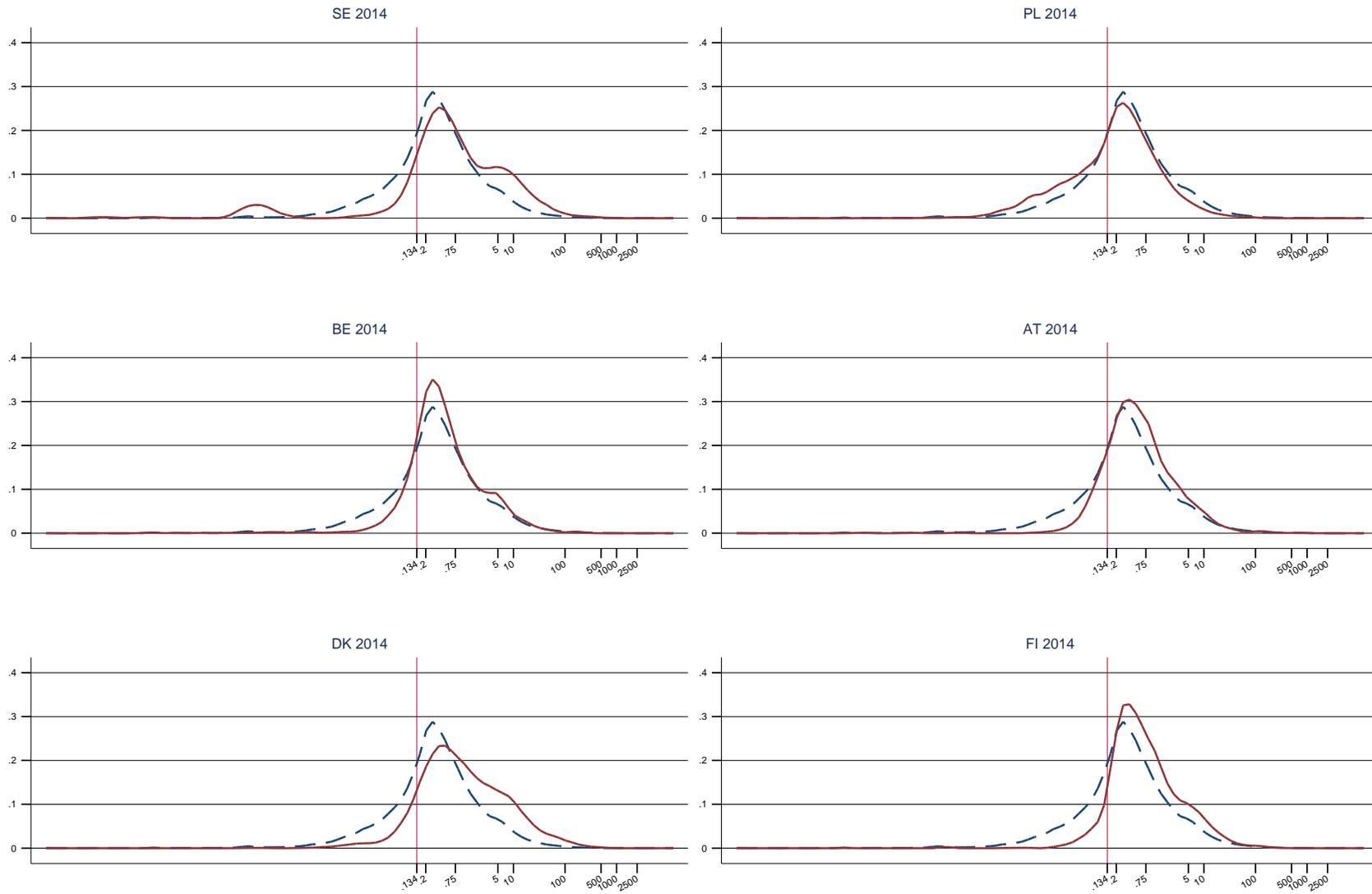
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 2

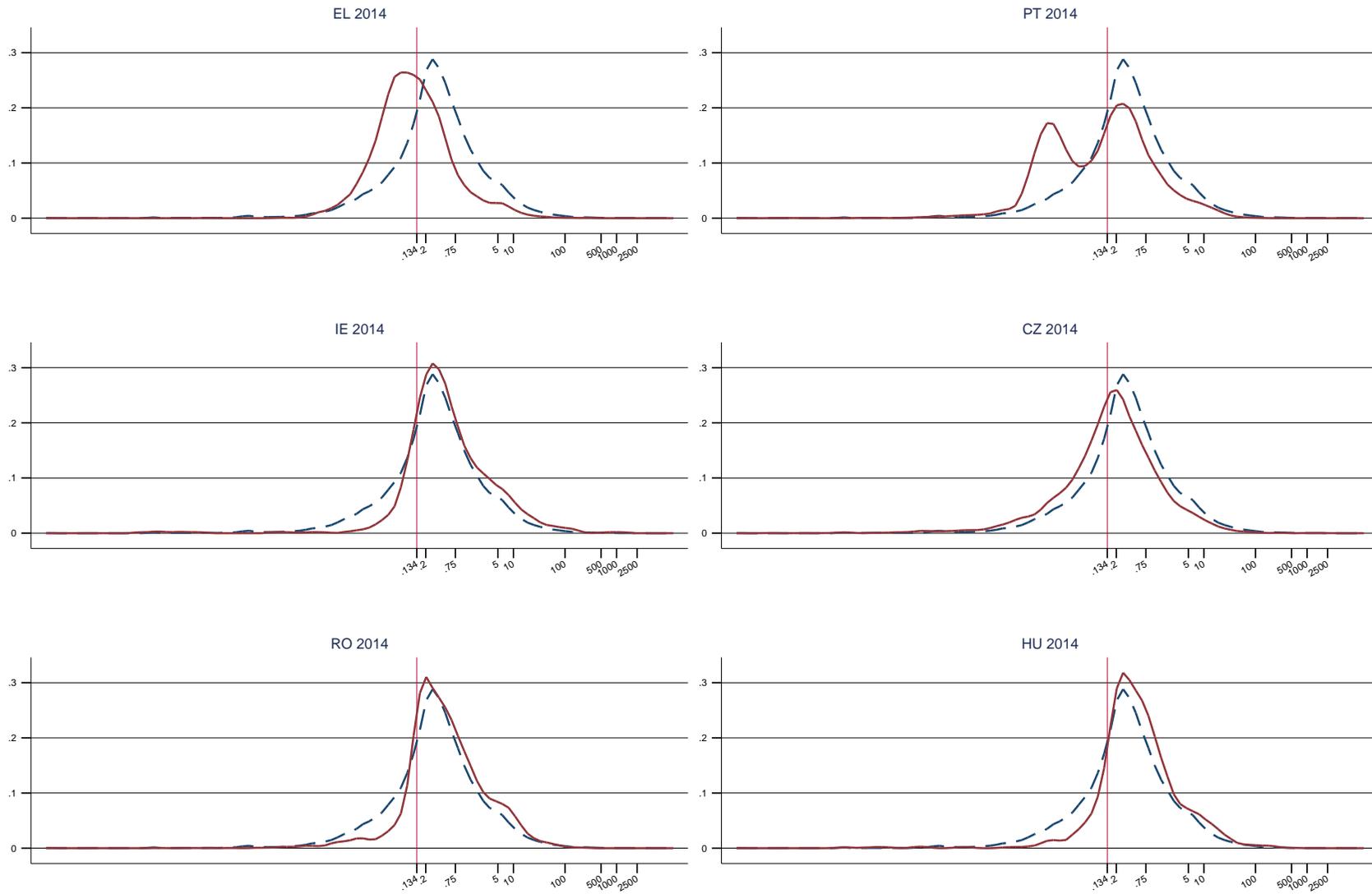
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

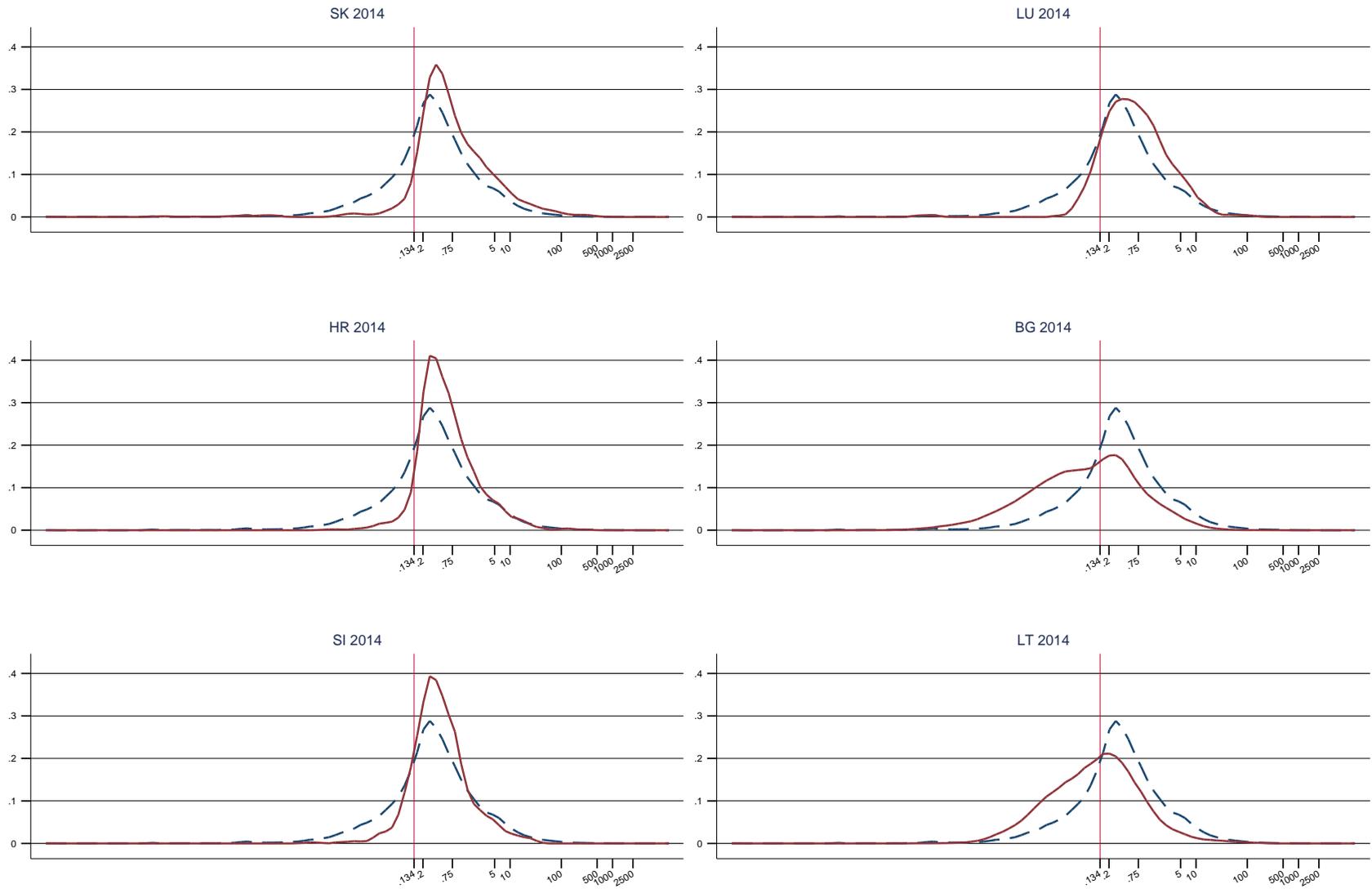
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

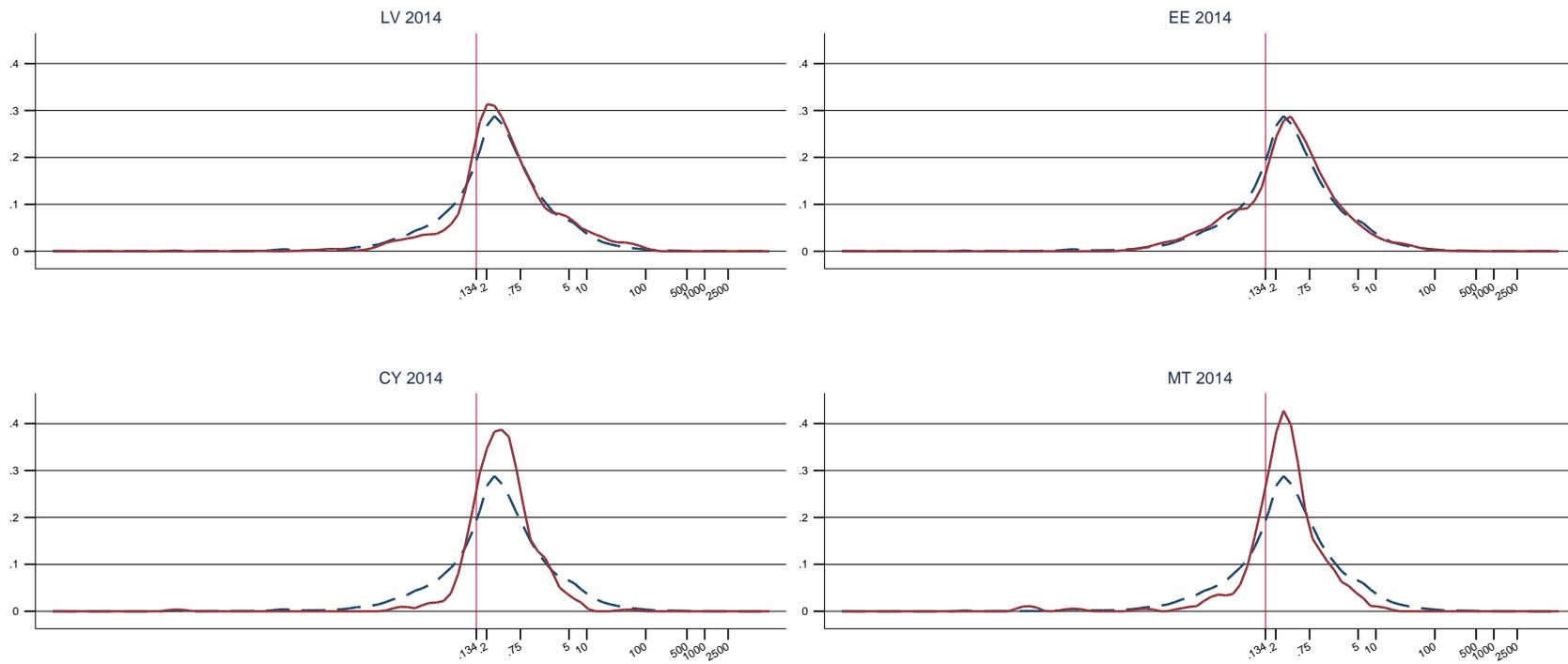
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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)