

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT INDICATORS 2009

Brussels, 11 November 2010

INTRODUCTION

This document provides estimates of three indicators of performance in public procurement within the EU. They are derived from information published in the Official Journal of the European Union (Tenders Electronic Daily - TED), from data provided by National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat for National Accounts and from annual reports and other sources for the Utilities sector. They are estimates of:

- the total expenditure on works, goods and services,
- the value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal (TED), and
- the number of calls for tender published in the Official Journal (TED).

The estimate of the number of entities publishing has not been calculated for the years after 2007 and is not included in this paper.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, GOODS AND SERVICES

Billion €	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	49,75	46,94	48,67	51,95	55,91
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	4,72	5,67	6,41
Czech Republic	20,39	30,21	32,14	37,54	36,50
Denmark	29,61	32,08	33,79	35,47	39,17
Germany	362,11	375,61	399,05	419,26	461,84
Estonia	2,10	2,27	2,67	2,92	2,60
Ireland	19,79	22,13	26,09	27,80	27,56
Greece	18,72	20,23	22,67	22,84	26,28
Spain	126,88	142,49	160,84	164,50	194,96
France	303,30	315,63	328,90	342,14	367,27
Italy	204,49	212,99	215,12	221,49	241,15
Cyprus	1,53	1,73	1,65	1,80	1,91
Latvia	2,11	2,68	3,38	3,62	3,15
Lithuania	2,81	3,98	5,05	5,62	4,69
Luxembourg	4,16	4,48	5,01	5,41	5,90
Hungary	16,33	19,41	21,98	21,09	20,77
Malta	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,87	0,80
Netherlands	123,65	136,92	146,20	156,09	176,85
Austria	45,35	44,46	49,45	54,81	60,89
Poland	39,03	50,33	56,66	67,65	56,43
Portugal	23,18	24,00	27,10	29,21	32,17
Romania	n/a	n/a	27,18	27,89	27,72
Slovenia	4,08	6,03	5,22	5,80	6,04
Slovakia	8,77	11,36	13,98	15,89	13,96
Finland	25,27	26,75	28,89	31,54	33,32
Sweden	51,32	55,43	59,08	60,74	59,28
United Kingdom	316,75	356,90	365,40	344,89	324,91
Total EU 27	1 802,23	1 945,80	2 091,63	2 164,47	2 288,44

These figures are a very broad estimate of the total expenditure of the government, public sector and utility service providers on public works, goods and services. They 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 and warlike materials, as well as other excluded items such as the purchase of land or existing buildings and all the contracts below the thresholds of the Directives. They include expenditure estimates for 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 (which alone accounts for approximately 4.5% of EU27 GDP) as well as other public transfers not organised through the form of public contracts or which are disbursed by non public entities.¹

The figures for the public sector are derived from ESA 95 data for National Accounts. They are the sum 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, payable) for S.13 (general government sector) of table 2 (“main aggregates of general government”) of the ESA95 transmission programme.

Data for the Utilities are estimated, for the larger sectors, from ESA 95 compliant input-output tables (table 1600: Use table at purchasers’ prices) and from some other sources such as company accounts for sectors not separately detailed in those tables or where tables are not available at national level. The utility sectors make up about one quarter of the total estimate.

It should also be noted that National Accounts figures for 2008 and earlier years may have been revised since this indicator was last issued. As a consequence of these revisions the figures for this indicator for previous years differ slightly from those published previously. This year these revisions have tended to decrease the value of the indicator.

The 2009 Figures show a general decrease in newer Member States, some changes due to non euro currency depreciation and continued overall growth within the Euro zone.

THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF TENDERS PUBLISHED IN TED

This indicator estimates the amount of procurement for which calls for competition have been published in TED (the supplement to the Official Journal of the European Union).

These figures are estimated by the services of the Commission from the information published in TED. For each of the sectors works, supplies and services, the number of calls for competition published is multiplied by an average based, in general, on all the prices provided in the contract award notices published during the relevant year. Contracts above €100 Million are taken at their own value but not included for the calculation of these averages. An estimate is necessary because the value of all the contracts awarded is not always provided in the contract award notices published.

¹ An initial estimate of these various exemptions and exclusions is presented in a separate paper [see ESWG/2010/8].

In the case of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia, Portugal and Romania the averages are based on all available prices, including those for previous years. For Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland the averages are based on all the prices from the seven most recent years. The limits of the data so far available may affect the reliability of the figures for some of these Member States.

As from 2007 prices from contract award notices for services listed in Annex II B of Directive 2004/18/EC or Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/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 or Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/EC for which a contract notice has been published and which have been competitively tendered have been included.

The effect of this modification will still not be fully reflected in the figures for those Member States where the averages are based on prices from years before 2007. The figures for previous years have not been revised.

Billion €	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	6,94	7,65	10,56	12,35	13,53
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	2,45	2,96	4,14
Czech Republic	2,68	5,86	5,21	7,90	7,11
Denmark	4,60	6,49	7,31	6,92	8,83
Germany	36,10	38,39	27,07	29,65	34,14
Estonia	0,79	0,97	1,13	1,32	1,15
Ireland	4,19	5,78	6,37	4,48	3,52
Greece	9,49	11,81	7,98	6,64	8,70
Spain	39,10	41,17	42,97	39,28	35,45
France	51,44	62,23	63,96	71,86	73,11
Italy	38,19	44,86	35,50	36,32	38,67
Cyprus	0,48	0,64	0,81	0,81	1,41
Latvia	1,27	2,22	2,61	2,21	1,59
Lithuania	0,74	1,16	1,20	1,17	1,29
Luxembourg	0,74	0,47	0,45	0,51	0,57
Hungary	6,02	6,14	4,57	5,45	5,86
Malta	0,05	0,09	0,11	0,07	0,40
Netherlands	8,23	12,44	10,19	11,13	11,60
Austria	4,86	4,31	4,55	6,86	6,40
Poland	18,63	14,24	18,13	25,95	25,54
Portugal	3,19	2,97	2,90	4,33	5,75
Romania	n/a	n/a	9,12	10,29	7,56
Slovenia	0,91	1,56	2,26	1,90	2,12
Slovakia	2,43	1,36	1,97	2,41	4,31
Finland	5,17	5,10	6,39	7,30	8,36
Sweden	9,41	9,62	10,24	11,82	12,43
United Kingdom	64,21	89,52	81,19	80,55	96,89
Total EU 27	319,87	377,06	367,20	392,42	420,44

The figures for 2009 continue the trend of relative stable growth in the overall total, masking some distinct variation in trends across Member States.

Table 1) The estimated value of tenders published in TED (2005-2009) in billion €

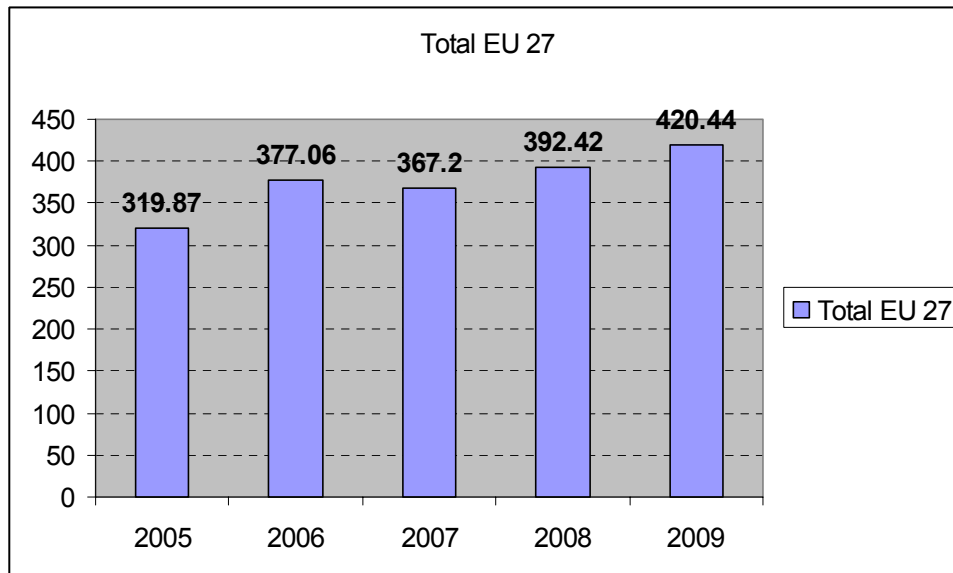
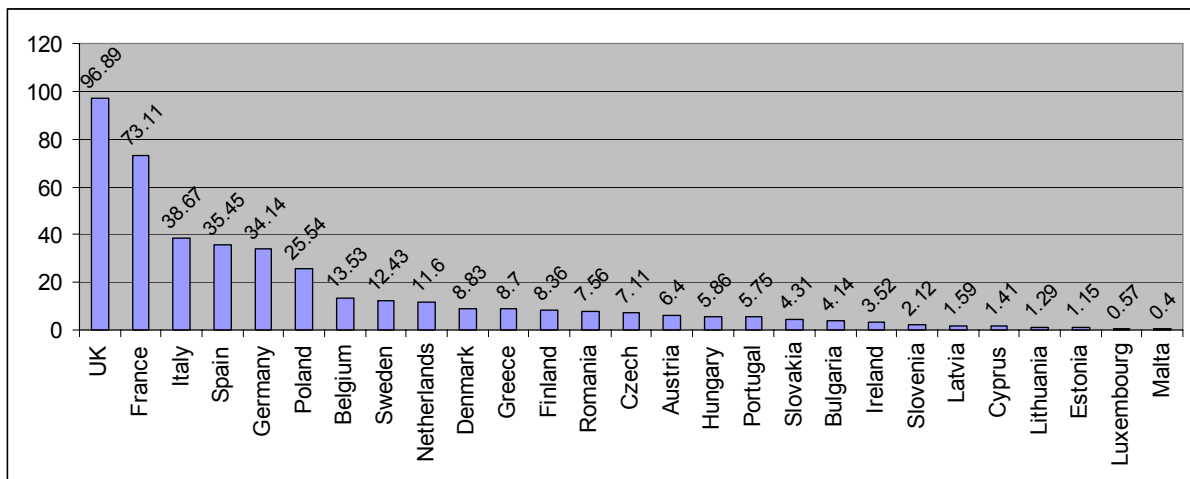


Table 2) The estimated value of tenders published in TED by Member State in 2009 in billion €



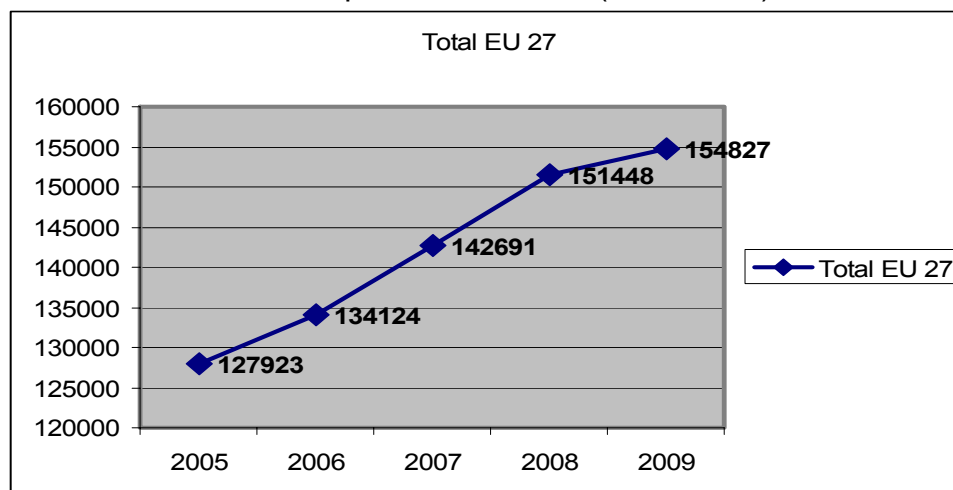
THE NUMBER OF TENDERS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL (TED)

These figures are also estimates by the services of the Commission from the information published in the Official Journal.

	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Belgium	2 563	3 006	3 553	4 450	4 371
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	953	1 777	1 323
Czech Republic	2 396	2 126	2 449	2 419	2 687
Denmark	1 456	1 698	1 707	1 979	1 873
Germany	15 798	16 028	16 196	17 377	20 694
Estonia	248	356	382	514	417
Ireland	1 376	1 592	1 801	1 572	1 292
Greece	3 125	4 390	3 485	2 970	2 662
Spain	7 274	9 193	9 909	10 843	11 469
France	39 999	43 420	41 987	42 548	43 180
Italy	10 434	9 693	9 400	9 716	9 410
Cyprus	342	305	386	446	496
Latvia	776	824	1 068	1 023	694
Lithuania	1 462	1 433	1 675	1 637	1 340
Luxembourg	465	334	336	369	390
Hungary	1 994	2 138	1 904	2 354	2 777
Malta	101	167	187	106	311
Netherlands	2 811	3 406	3 743	3 972	4 340
Austria	2 701	2 587	2 971	3 188	3 089
Poland	12 320	10 418	11 081	13 362	14 161
Portugal	1 368	1 229	1 246	1 445	1 539
Romania	n/a	n/a	5 650	5 480	3 859
Slovenia	572	752	1 161	1 240	1 310
Slovakia	559	514	505	619	813
Finland	1 663	1 839	2 198	2 746	2 963
Sweden	3 455	4 007	3 909	3 936	4 185
United Kingdom	12 665	12 669	12 849	13 360	13 182
Total EU 27	127 923	134 124	142 691	151 448	154 827

There has been continued growth in the number of contracts advertised in fifteen Member States in 2009, and a smaller decrease in the remaining twelve.

Table 3) The number of tenders published in TED (2005-2009)



COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

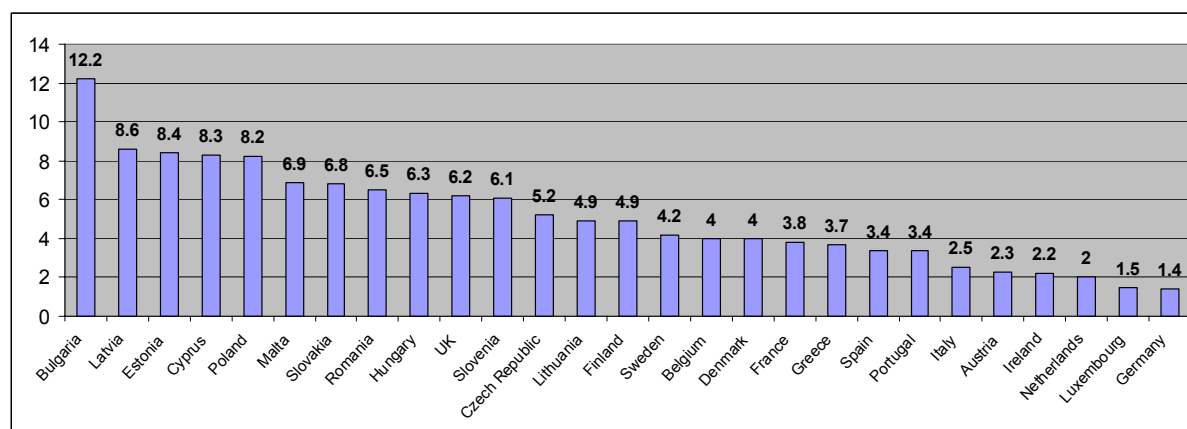
The value of public procurement published in the Official Journal is also expressed as a percentage of the total value of public procurement and as a percentage of GDP, in order to provide easier comparison by Member State and over time.

The value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal as a percentage of total expenditure on public works, goods and services					
in %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	14,0	16,3	21,7	23,8	24,2
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	51,9	52,2	64,6
Czech Republic	13,1	19,4	16,2	21,0	19,5
Denmark	15,5	20,2	21,6	19,5	22,5
Germany	10,0	10,2	6,8	7,1	7,4
Estonia	37,7	42,8	42,4	45,3	44,3
Ireland	21,2	26,1	24,4	16,1	12,8
Greece	50,7	58,4	35,2	29,1	33,1
Spain	30,8	28,9	26,7	23,9	18,2
France	17,0	19,7	19,4	21,0	19,9
Italy	18,7	21,1	16,5	16,4	16,0
Cyprus	31,3	36,9	49,2	45,0	73,9
Latvia	60,1	83,0	77,2	61,1	50,5
Lithuania	26,3	29,1	23,8	20,8	27,5
Luxembourg	17,8	10,5	9,0	9,4	9,6
Hungary	36,9	31,6	20,8	25,8	28,2
Malta	6,6	11,9	14,4	8,1	49,3
Netherlands	6,7	9,1	7,0	7,1	6,6
Austria	10,7	9,7	9,2	12,5	10,5
Poland	47,7	28,3	32,0	38,4	45,3
Portugal	13,8	12,4	10,7	14,8	17,9
Romania	n/a	n/a	33,6	36,9	27,3
Slovenia	22,3	25,9	43,3	32,8	35,0
Slovakia	27,7	12,0	14,1	15,2	30,9
Finland	20,5	19,1	22,1	23,1	25,1
Sweden	18,3	17,4	17,3	19,5	21,0
United Kingdom	20,3	25,1	22,2	23,4	29,8
Total EU 27	17,7	19,4	17,6	18,1	18,3

In 2009 there continued to be a great deal of variation in the proportion of total public procurement which is advertised in the Official Journal of the European Union in different Member States.

The value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal as a percentage of GDP					
<i>in%</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	2,3	2,4	3,2	3,6	4,0
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	8,5	8,7	12,2
Czech Republic	2,7	5,2	4,1	5,3	5,2
Denmark	2,2	3,0	3,2	3,0	4,0
Germany	1,6	1,7	1,1	1,2	1,4
Estonia	7,1	7,3	7,2	8,2	8,4
Ireland	2,6	3,3	3,4	2,5	2,2
Greece	4,9	5,6	3,5	2,8	3,7
Spain	4,3	4,2	4,1	3,6	3,4
France	3,0	3,4	3,4	3,7	3,8
Italy	2,7	3,0	2,3	2,3	2,5
Cyprus	3,5	4,4	5,1	4,7	8,3
Latvia	9,8	13,8	12,4	9,6	8,6
Lithuania	3,5	4,8	4,2	3,6	4,9
Luxembourg	2,4	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,5
Hungary	6,8	6,8	4,5	5,2	6,3
Malta	1,0	1,8	2,0	1,2	6,9
Netherlands	1,6	2,3	1,8	1,9	2,0
Austria	2,0	1,7	1,7	2,4	2,3
Poland	7,6	5,2	5,8	7,2	8,2
Portugal	2,1	1,9	1,7	2,5	3,4
Romania	n/a	n/a	7,3	7,4	6,5
Slovenia	3,2	5,0	6,5	5,1	6,1
Slovakia	6,3	3,1	3,6	3,7	6,8
Finland	3,3	3,1	3,6	4,0	4,9
Sweden	3,2	3,0	3,0	3,5	4,2
United Kingdom	3,5	4,6	4,0	4,4	6,2
Total EU 27	2,9	3,2	3,0	3,1	3,6

Table 4) The value of calls for tender published in TED as a percentage of GDP in 2009



The Indicator for total expenditure on works, goods and services can also be restated as a percentage of GDP.

Total expenditure on works, goods and services as a percentage of GDP					
in %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	16,4	14,8	14,5	15,1	16,5
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	16,3	16,6	18,9
Czech Republic	20,3	26,6	25,2	25,4	26,6
Denmark	14,3	14,7	14,9	15,2	17,6
Germany	16,1	16,1	16,4	16,9	19,3
Estonia	18,8	17,1	17,1	18,1	19,0
Ireland	12,2	12,5	13,8	15,3	16,9
Greece	9,6	9,6	10,0	9,5	11,1
Spain	14,0	14,5	15,3	15,1	18,5
France	17,6	17,5	17,4	17,6	19,3
Italy	14,3	14,3	13,9	14,1	15,9
Cyprus	11,2	11,8	10,3	10,4	11,3
Latvia	16,2	16,7	16,0	15,7	17,0
Lithuania	13,5	16,6	17,7	17,5	17,6
Luxembourg	13,7	13,1	13,4	13,7	15,7
Hungary	18,4	21,6	21,7	20,0	22,3
Malta	15,9	14,8	14,0	15,3	14,1
Netherlands	24,1	25,3	25,6	26,2	30,9
Austria	18,6	17,3	18,2	19,4	22,2
Poland	16,0	18,5	18,2	18,7	18,2
Portugal	15,1	15,0	16,1	17,0	19,2
Romania	n/a	n/a	21,8	20,0	23,9
Slovenia	14,2	19,4	15,1	15,6	17,3
Slovakia	22,8	25,5	25,5	24,5	22,0
Finland	16,1	16,1	16,1	17,1	19,4
Sweden	17,2	17,4	17,5	18,2	20,3
United Kingdom	17,3	18,3	17,8	19,0	20,8
Total EU 27	16,3	16,6	16,9	17,3	19,4

The growth in total expenditure on works, goods and services as a percentage of GDP reflects continued growth in public expenditure at almost the same rate (just under 6%) at which overall GDP declined during 2009.

In 2009 total expenditure on works, goods and services was estimated at around 19.4% of GDP of EU 27.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT INDICATORS 2010

Brussels, 4 November 2011

INTRODUCTION

This document provides estimates of three indicators of performance in public procurement within the EU for the last five years. The indicators are derived from information published in the Official Journal of the European Union through the Tenders Electronic Daily database (TED), from National Accounts data provided by National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat and from annual reports and other sources for some of the utilities sectors. They are estimates of:

- the total expenditure on works, goods and services,
- the value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal, and
- the number of calls for tender published in the Official Journal.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, GOODS AND SERVICES

Billion €	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	48,24	50,33	54,25	57,53	59,16
Bulgaria	n/a	4,96	7,05	6,54	6,62
Czech Republic	28,86	30,60	37,73	36,29	37,53
Denmark	33,62	34,57	36,99	39,26	41,15
Germany	384,21	408,69	430,35	458,32	478,69
Estonia	2,25	2,80	3,03	2,88	2,77
Ireland	23,55	27,00	28,84	25,51	25,01
Greece	23,84	27,49	28,52	29,25	24,86
Spain	153,10	169,51	173,39	179,97	171,01
France	318,66	327,88	340,63	356,71	364,73
Italy	213,18	227,86	235,93	252,25	252,47
Cyprus	1,51	1,43	1,57	1,79	1,83
Latvia	2,30	4,14	3,62	3,77	3,60
Lithuania	4,13	4,69	5,26	4,45	4,95
Luxembourg	4,87	5,00	5,52	5,88	6,40
Hungary	20,29	20,53	21,46	21,15	22,54
Malta	0,76	0,77	0,79	0,80	0,84
Netherlands	142,81	151,49	162,33	173,71	180,30
Austria	50,88	53,55	59,26	62,40	65,76
Poland	49,80	56,32	66,68	62,06	72,63
Portugal	26,61	30,46	30,73	33,96	36,23
Romania	n/a	28,07	32,52	30,20	32,58
Slovenia	4,83	5,26	5,95	6,14	6,17
Slovakia	11,71	12,96	14,09	15,12	15,61
Finland	27,51	29,46	32,40	34,04	34,94
Sweden	56,42	59,43	61,30	59,27	68,77
United Kingdom	386,26	403,63	375,59	373,32	389,84
Total EU 27	2 035,56	2 178,87	2 255,81	2 332,57	2 406,98

This indicator provides a very broad estimate of the total expenditure of the government, public sector and utility service providers on public works, goods and services. The 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 and warlike materials, 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 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.¹

The figures for the government sector are derived from ESA 95 data for National Accounts. They are the sum 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, payable) for S.13 (general government sector) of table 2 (“main aggregates of general government”) of the ESA95 transmission programme.

Data for the energy, water, coal, oil and gas utility sectors are extrapolated from the latest available intermediate consumption data² reported in ESA 95 compliant input-output tables and from some other sources such as company accounts for sectors, such as rail, urban transport, ports and airports, which are not separately detailed in those tables. The utility sectors make up more than one quarter of the total estimate.

It should also be noted that National Accounts figures for 2009 and earlier years may have been revised since this indicator was last issued. Some of the data in the input-output tables have also been revised substantially for some Member States since last year.

As a consequence of these revisions the figures for this indicator for previous years differ slightly from those published previously. This year the sum result of all these revisions has to increase the value of this indicator by 4.6% for 2006, by 4.2% for 2007 and 2008, and 1.9% in 2009, compared with the estimates made last year.

THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF TENDERS PUBLISHED IN TED

This indicator estimates the value of procurement for which calls for competition have been published in TED.

These figures are calculated by the services of the Commission from the information published in the Official Journal and the TED database. The methodology has remained broadly the same as in 2010. For each of the sectors works, supplies and services, the number of calls for competition published is multiplied by an average based, in general, on all the prices provided in the contract award notices published during the relevant year.

Contracts above €100 Million have been taken at their own value but not included for the calculation of these averages. An estimate is necessary because the value of the contracts awarded is not always provided in the published contract award notices. It should also be

¹ 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.

² Latest data for most MS is for 2007, Greece, Hungary and the UK 2008, Cyprus 2009 and Malta 2010.

noted that the indicator measures what is competitively advertised, rather than contracts actually awarded: a small proportion of all procedures advertised are either abandoned or for various reasons do not lead to a contract award.

In the case of the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia the averages are based on all available prices from 2004-2010. For Bulgaria and Romania the averages are based on all the prices from 2007-2010. The limitations of the data available may affect the reliability of the figures for some of these Member States.

As from 2007 prices from contract award notices for services listed in Annex II B of Directive 2004/18/EC or Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/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 or Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/EC for which a contract notice has been published and which have effectively been competitively tendered have been included in the total.

Billion €	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	7,65	10,56	12,35	13,53	10,96
Bulgaria	n/a	2,45	2,96	4,14	2,30
Czech Republic	5,86	5,21	7,90	7,11	8,07
Denmark	6,49	7,31	6,92	8,83	10,28
Germany	38,39	27,07	29,65	34,14	32,85
Estonia	0,97	1,13	1,32	1,15	1,51
Ireland	5,78	6,37	4,48	3,52	3,65
Greece	11,81	7,98	6,64	8,70	5,47
Spain	41,17	42,97	39,28	35,45	34,06
France	62,23	63,96	71,86	73,11	66,71
Italy	44,86	35,50	36,32	38,67	53,12
Cyprus	0,64	0,81	0,81	1,41	0,90
Latvia	2,22	2,61	2,21	1,59	2,06
Lithuania	1,16	1,20	1,17	1,29	1,33
Luxembourg	0,47	0,45	0,51	0,57	0,61
Hungary	6,14	4,57	5,45	5,86	5,52
Malta	0,09	0,11	0,07	0,40	0,26
Netherlands	12,44	10,19	11,13	11,60	10,92
Austria	4,31	4,55	6,86	6,40	6,59
Poland	14,24	18,13	25,95	25,54	30,90
Portugal	2,97	2,90	4,33	5,75	7,08
Romania	n/a	9,12	10,29	7,56	7,60
Slovenia	1,56	2,26	1,90	2,12	1,63
Slovakia	1,36	1,97	2,41	4,31	7,62
Finland	5,10	6,39	7,30	8,36	8,25
Sweden	9,62	10,24	11,82	12,43	16,88
United Kingdom	89,52	81,19	80,55	96,89	109,88
Total EU 27	377,06	367,20	392,42	420,44	447,03

The effect of this modification will still not be fully reflected in the figures for those Member States where the averages are based on prices from years 2004-2010. The figures for previous years have not been revised.

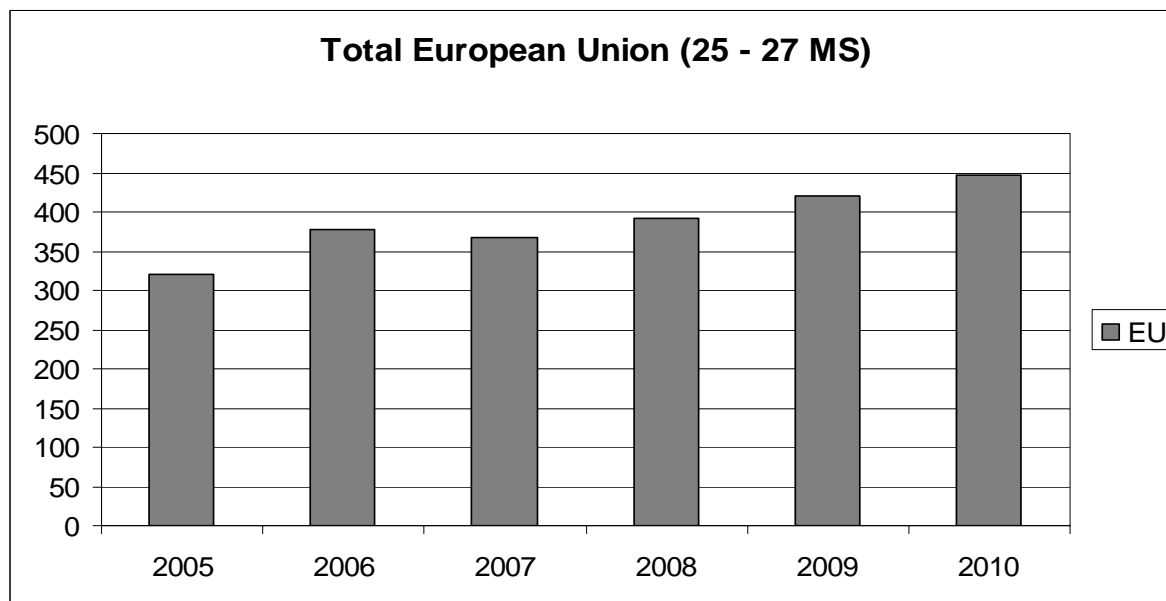


Figure 1 The estimated value of tenders published in TED (2006-2010) in €billion

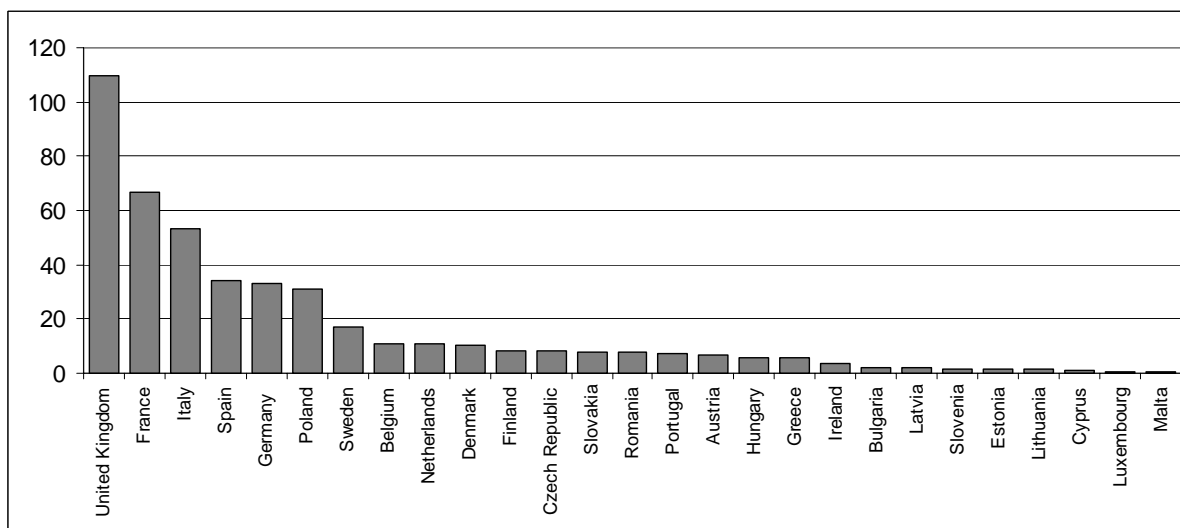


Figure 2 The estimated value of tenders published in TED by Member State in 2010 in €billion

THE NUMBER OF TENDERS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

These figures are estimates by the services of the Commission from the information published in the TED database. They include periodic information and qualification system notices which constitute a call for competition as well as contract notices.

	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Belgium	3 006	3 553	4 450	4 371	4 557
Bulgaria	n/a	953	1 777	1 323	1 397
Czech Republic	2 126	2 449	2 419	2 687	2 961
Denmark	1 698	1 707	1 979	1 873	2 169
Germany	16 028	16 196	17 377	20 694	21 836
Estonia	356	382	514	417	636
Ireland	1 592	1 801	1 572	1 292	1 296
Greece	4 390	3 485	2 970	2 662	3 494
Spain	9 193	9 909	10 843	11 469	10 539
France	43 420	41 987	42 548	43 180	45 315
Italy	9 693	9 400	9 716	9 410	9 699
Cyprus	305	386	446	496	473
Latvia	824	1 068	1 023	694	790
Lithuania	1 433	1 675	1 637	1 340	1 809
Luxembourg	334	336	369	390	399
Hungary	2 138	1 904	2 354	2 777	2 741
Malta	167	187	106	311	166
Netherlands	3 406	3 743	3 972	4 340	4 032
Austria	2 587	2 971	3 188	3 089	2 941
Poland	10 418	11 081	13 362	14 161	18 507
Portugal	1 229	1 246	1 445	1 539	1 798
Romania	n/a	5 650	5 480	3 859	3 676
Slovenia	752	1 161	1 240	1 310	1 280
Slovakia	514	505	619	813	781
Finland	1 839	2 198	2 746	2 963	3 193
Sweden	4 007	3 909	3 936	4 185	4 948
United Kingdom	12 669	12 849	13 360	13 182	11 625
Total EU 27	134 124	142 691	151 448	154 827	163 058

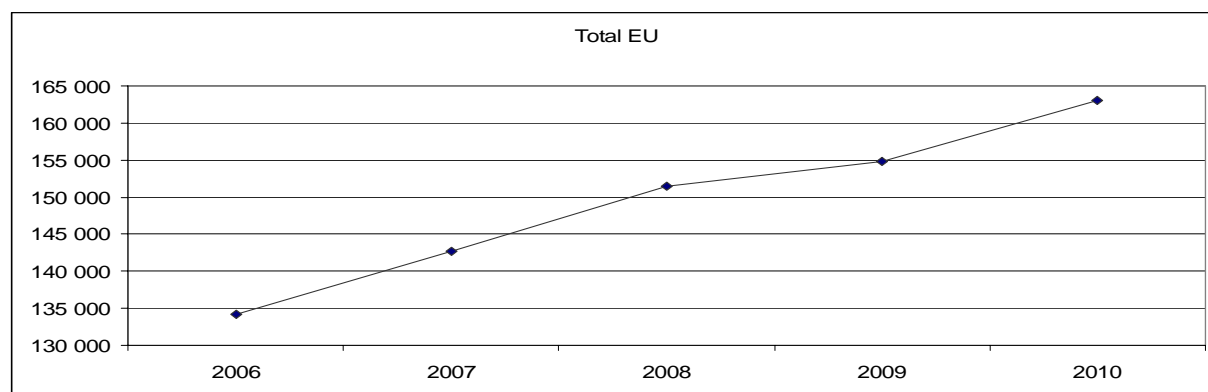


Figure 3 The number of tenders published in TED (2006-2010)

COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The value of public procurement published in the Official Journal is also expressed as a percentage of the total value of public procurement and as a percentage of GDP, in order to provide easier comparison by Member State and over time.

The value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal as a percentage of total expenditure on public works, goods and services					
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Belgium	15,9	21,0	22,8	23,5	18,5
Bulgaria	n/a	49,4	42,0	63,3	34,8
Czech Republic	20,3	17,0	20,9	19,6	21,5
Denmark	19,3	21,1	18,7	22,5	25,0
Germany	10,0	6,6	6,9	7,4	6,9
Estonia	43,1	40,4	43,5	39,9	54,6
Ireland	24,5	23,6	15,5	13,8	14,6
Greece	49,5	29,0	23,3	29,7	22,0
Spain	26,9	25,3	22,7	19,7	19,9
France	19,5	19,5	21,1	20,5	18,3
Italy	21,0	15,6	15,4	15,3	21,0
Cyprus	42,4	56,6	51,7	78,6	49,1
Latvia	96,7	63,0	61,1	42,1	57,3
Lithuania	28,1	25,6	22,2	29,0	26,9
Luxembourg	9,6	9,0	9,2	9,7	9,5
Hungary	30,3	22,3	25,4	27,7	24,5
Malta	11,9	14,3	8,8	50,2	31,4
Netherlands	8,7	6,7	6,9	6,7	6,1
Austria	8,5	8,5	11,6	10,3	10,0
Poland	28,6	32,2	38,9	41,2	42,6
Portugal	11,2	9,5	14,1	16,9	19,5
Romania	n/a	32,5	31,6	25,0	23,3
Slovenia	32,3	42,9	31,9	34,5	26,3
Slovakia	11,6	15,2	17,1	28,5	48,8
Finland	18,5	21,7	22,5	24,6	23,6
Sweden	17,1	17,2	19,3	21,0	24,5
United Kingdom	23,2	20,1	21,4	26,0	28,2
Total EU 27	18,5	16,9	17,4	18,0	18,6

The value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal as a percentage of GDP					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	2,4	3,2	3,6	4,0	3,1
Bulgaria	n/a	8,0	8,4	11,9	6,4
Czech Republic	5,2	4,1	5,3	5,2	5,6
Denmark	3,0	3,2	3,0	4,0	4,4
Germany	1,7	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,3
Estonia	7,2	7,0	8,1	8,3	10,6
Ireland	3,2	3,4	2,5	2,2	2,3
Greece	5,6	3,5	2,8	3,7	2,4
Spain	4,2	4,1	3,6	3,4	3,2
France	3,5	3,4	3,7	3,9	3,5
Italy	3,0	2,3	2,3	2,5	3,4
Cyprus	4,4	5,1	4,7	8,3	5,2
Latvia	13,9	12,4	9,7	8,6	11,5
Lithuania	4,8	4,2	3,6	4,9	4,9
Luxembourg	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,5
Hungary	6,8	4,5	5,1	6,3	5,6
Malta	1,8	2,0	1,2	6,9	4,2
Netherlands	2,3	1,8	1,9	2,0	1,9
Austria	1,7	1,7	2,4	2,3	2,3
Poland	5,2	5,8	7,1	8,2	8,7
Portugal	1,9	1,7	2,5	3,4	4,1
Romania	n/a	7,3	7,4	6,4	6,2
Slovenia	5,0	6,5	5,1	6,0	4,6
Slovakia	3,1	3,6	3,7	6,8	11,6
Finland	3,1	3,6	3,9	4,8	4,6
Sweden	3,0	3,0	3,5	4,3	4,9
United Kingdom	4,6	4,0	4,4	6,2	6,5
Total EU 27	3,2	3,0	3,1	3,6	3,7

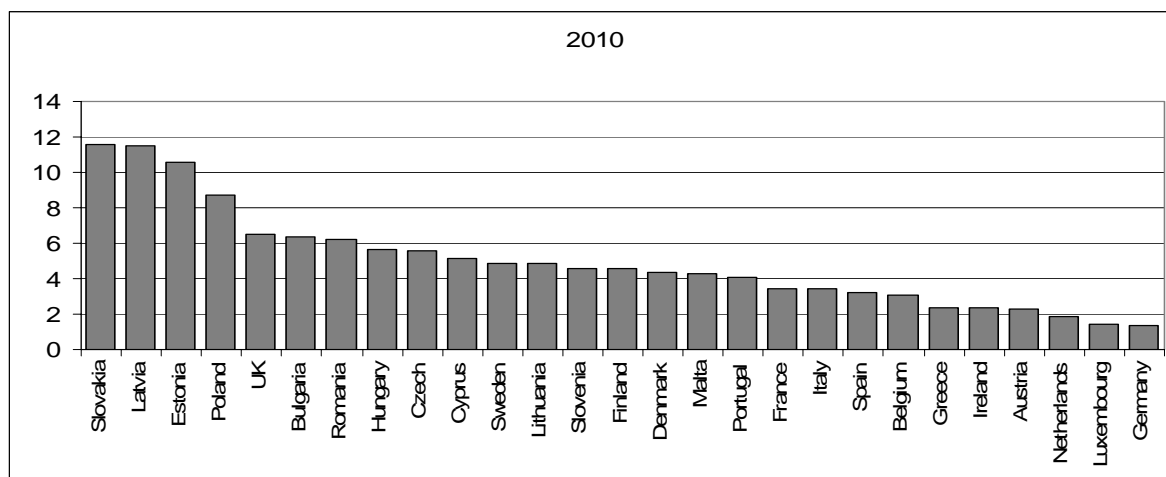


Figure 4 The value of calls for tender published in TED as a percentage of GDP in 2010

The Indicator for total expenditure by the government and the utility sectors on works, goods and services can also be restated as a percentage of GDP.

Total expenditure on works, goods and services as a percentage of GDP					
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Belgium	15,2	15,0	15,7	17,0	16,8
Bulgaria	n/a	16,1	19,9	18,7	18,4
Czech Republic	25,4	24,0	25,5	26,5	25,9
Denmark	15,4	15,2	15,8	17,7	17,6
Germany	16,6	16,8	17,4	19,3	19,3
Estonia	16,8	17,4	18,6	20,8	19,4
Ireland	13,2	14,2	16,0	15,9	16,0
Greece	11,3	12,1	12,0	12,4	10,8
Spain	15,6	16,1	15,9	17,1	16,1
France	17,7	17,4	17,6	18,9	18,9
Italy	14,4	14,7	15,0	16,6	16,3
Cyprus	10,3	9,0	9,1	10,6	10,5
Latvia	14,4	19,7	15,8	20,4	20,0
Lithuania	17,2	16,4	16,3	16,8	18,1
Luxembourg	14,4	13,3	13,9	15,4	15,4
Hungary	22,6	20,4	20,2	22,8	22,9
Malta	14,9	14,1	13,6	13,7	13,6
Netherlands	26,4	26,5	27,3	30,4	30,6
Austria	19,6	19,5	21,0	22,7	23,0
Poland	18,3	18,1	18,4	20,0	20,5
Portugal	16,6	18,0	17,9	20,1	21,0
Romania	n/a	22,5	23,3	25,7	26,7
Slovenia	15,5	15,2	16,0	17,4	17,4
Slovakia	26,3	23,6	21,8	24,0	23,7
Finland	16,6	16,4	17,5	19,6	19,4
Sweden	17,7	17,6	18,4	20,3	19,8
United Kingdom	19,8	19,7	20,7	23,8	23,0
Total EU 27	17,4	17,6	18,1	19,9	19,7

The last three years have seen a steady growth in total expenditure on works, goods and services of just over 3% despite a dip in overall GDP of almost 6% during 2009.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT INDICATORS 2011, Brussels, 5 December 2012

1. INTRODUCTION

This document provides estimates of three indicators of performance in public procurement within the EU. The indicators are derived from information published in the Official Journal of the European Union through the Tenders Electronic Daily database (TED), from National Accounts data provided by National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat and from annual reports and other sources for some of the utilities sectors. They are estimates of:

- the total expenditure on works, goods and services by the general government and utilities sectors for 2007-11,
- the value of calls for tender published in the Official Journal for 2007-11, and
- the number of calls for tender published in the Official Journal in 2007-11.

The value of the utility component of the total expenditure on works goods and services has not yet been estimated for 2011 for technical reasons. Further work will be needed to determine whether it can continue to be usefully estimated, whether a revised definition or methodology can be substituted or whether a new series is required. In this document the 2010 utility figures have been carried forward.

2. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, GOODS AND SERVICES

Table 1 provides, for 2007 to 2011, a very broad estimate of the total expenditure of the government, public sector and utility service providers on public works, goods and services. The figures for the government sector are derived from ESA 95 data for National Accounts.¹ There have been structural changes in some of the source data from which the estimate of procurement expenditure for the utility sector is derived which make it impossible to calculate a comparable set of numbers for 2011. Further work is underway with Eurostat to assess whether an alternative set of reliable data can be used.

The 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 and warlike materials,² 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 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.³

¹ They are the sum 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, payable) for S.13 (general government sector) of table 2 (“main aggregates of general government”) of the ESA95 transmission programme.

² The procurement of warlike materials is now subject to Directive 2009/81/EC (the defence procurement directive), which Member States were required to transpose by 21 August 2011.

³ 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.

Data for the energy, water, coal, oil and gas utility sectors are extrapolated from the latest available intermediate consumption data⁴ reported in ESA 95 compliant national account data and from some other sources such as company accounts for sectors, such as rail, urban transport, ports and airports, which are not separately detailed in national accounts. As it has not been possible to update the estimated total expenditure on goods, works and services by the utilities sector, the figures for the last year (2010) have been taken: the 2011 utility component for each Member State is precisely the same value as for 2010.

This indicator may be further revised, pending the result of further work on the utility data. It could also be considered whether, for example, this indicator should be restricted to the general government sector in future.

Table 1. Estimate of total expenditure by general government and utilities on works, goods and services. [2010 utilities estimate re-used for 2011]					
Billion €	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	49,60	53,50	56,74	58,06	60,68
Bulgaria	4,96	7,03	6,49	6,49	6,47
Czech Republic	30,17	37,42	36,38	37,21	36,70
Denmark	34,57	36,98	39,29	41,08	41,08
Germany	410,10	435,73	465,36	485,36	496,20
Estonia	2,80	3,05	2,88	2,81	3,00
Ireland	27,71	29,57	26,35	25,21	23,23
Greece	26,96	28,35	29,27	23,88	18,41
Spain	169,62	174,38	182,02	177,20	164,78
France	327,88	340,63	357,28	367,43	369,79
Italy	227,13	234,96	250,81	251,81	251,56
Cyprus	1,49	1,64	1,88	1,92	1,86
Latvia	4,21	3,69	3,75	3,70	4,06
Lithuania	4,69	5,27	4,45	4,91	4,94
Luxembourg	4,94	5,43	5,79	6,25	6,41
Hungary	20,57	21,42	21,13	22,42	22,04
Malta	0,77	0,79	0,81	0,84	0,91
Netherlands	151,49	162,38	173,72	177,61	177,62
Austria	53,56	59,26	62,45	65,48	65,99
Poland	56,32	66,76	62,31	73,13	73,54
Portugal	30,46	30,87	34,19	36,76	33,75
Romania	29,61	33,75	30,98	32,32	33,56
Slovenia	5,26	5,95	6,15	6,30	6,11
Slovakia	12,96	14,09	15,12	15,53	15,21
Finland	29,46	32,40	34,08	35,06	36,31
Sweden	59,43	61,30	59,34	68,17	73,73
United Kingdom	401,86	377,02	376,99	389,61	377,94
Total EU 27	2 178,55	2 263,62	2 346,00	2 416,52	2 405,89

⁴ Latest data for most MS was for 2007, Greece, Hungary and the UK 2008, Cyprus 2009 and Malta 2010.

A breakdown of the 2011 indicator into its constituent parts may give a better idea of how the composition of this total expenditure figure varies across Member States. Figure 1 shows total expenditure broken down into four constituents: general government intermediate consumption, general government Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), general government social transfers in kind and utilities expenditure. For the United Kingdom and Greece, social transfers in kind are not provided separately in Eurostat's government finance statistics and are subsumed within intermediate consumption. In order to present the breakdown in more easily comparable form this is shown as a percentage of GDP by Member State.

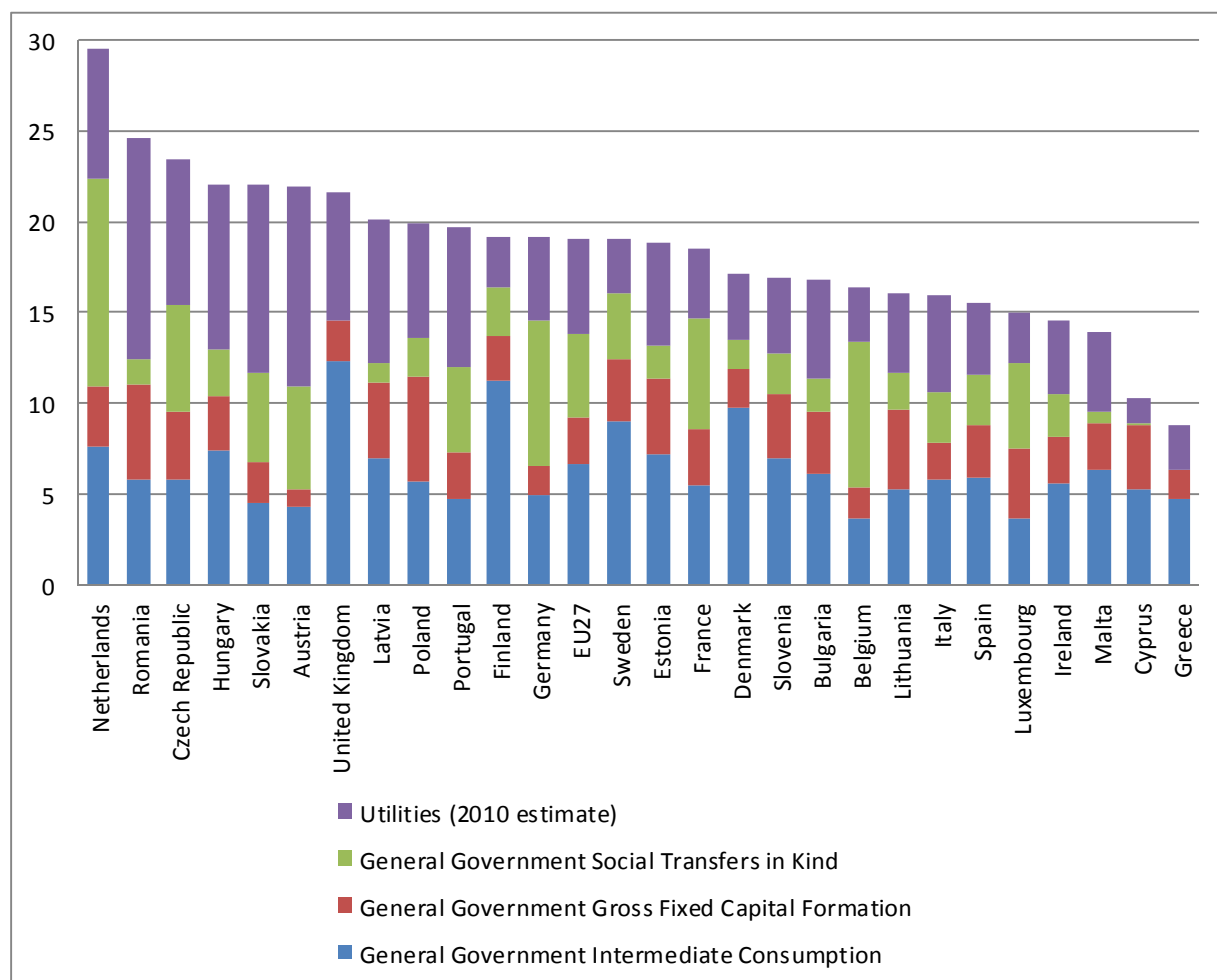


Figure 1: breakdown of total expenditure on goods, works and services

3. THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF TENDERS PUBLISHED IN TED

This indicator estimates the value of procurement for which tenders have been published in TED. The calculation of the number of tenders or calls for competition is explained in section 4 and the values used are those presented in table 3.

These figures are calculated by the services of the Commission from the information published in the Official Journal and the TED database. For each of the sectors works, supplies and services, the number of calls for competition published is multiplied by an average based, in general, on all the prices provided in the contract award notices published

during the relevant year. Contracts above €100 Million have been taken at their own value but not included for the calculation of these averages.

Further work is underway, as discussed earlier in the year, to improve the accuracy and reliability of these estimates, particularly with respect to missing data and their convergence with Member States' statistical reports.

Table 2. Estimated value of tenders published in TED					
Billion €	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	10,56	12,35	13,53	10,96	10,93
Bulgaria	2,45	2,96	4,14	2,3	2,83
Czech Republic	5,21	7,9	7,11	8,07	9,52
Denmark	7,31	6,92	8,83	10,28	11,75
Germany	27,07	29,65	34,14	32,85	33,79
Estonia	1,13	1,32	1,15	1,51	2,62
Ireland	6,37	4,48	3,52	3,65	3,49
Greece	7,98	6,64	8,7	5,47	4,68
Spain	42,97	39,28	35,45	34,06	25,08
France	63,96	71,86	73,11	66,71	80,66
Italy	35,5	36,32	38,67	53,12	45,91
Cyprus	0,81	0,81	1,41	0,9	0,91
Latvia	2,61	2,21	1,59	2,06	3,55
Lithuania	1,2	1,17	1,29	1,33	1,71
Luxembourg	0,45	0,51	0,57	0,61	0,56
Hungary	4,57	5,45	5,86	5,52	5,13
Malta	0,11	0,07	0,4	0,26	0,29
Netherlands	10,19	11,13	11,6	10,92	9,74
Austria	4,55	6,86	6,4	6,59	5,53
Poland	18,13	25,95	25,54	30,9	28,57
Portugal	2,9	4,33	5,75	7,08	3,67
Romania	9,12	10,29	7,56	7,6	10,37
Slovenia	2,26	1,9	2,12	1,63	1,94
Slovakia	1,97	2,41	4,31	7,62	3,98
Finland	6,39	7,3	8,36	8,25	8,14
Sweden	10,24	11,82	12,43	16,88	15,41
United Kingdom	81,19	80,55	96,89	109,88	94,69
Total EU 27	367,2	392,42	420,44	447,03	425,44

In the case of the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia the averages are based on all available prices from 2005-2011. For Bulgaria and Romania the averages are based on all the prices from 2007-2011. The limitations of the data available may affect the reliability of the figures for some of these Member States.

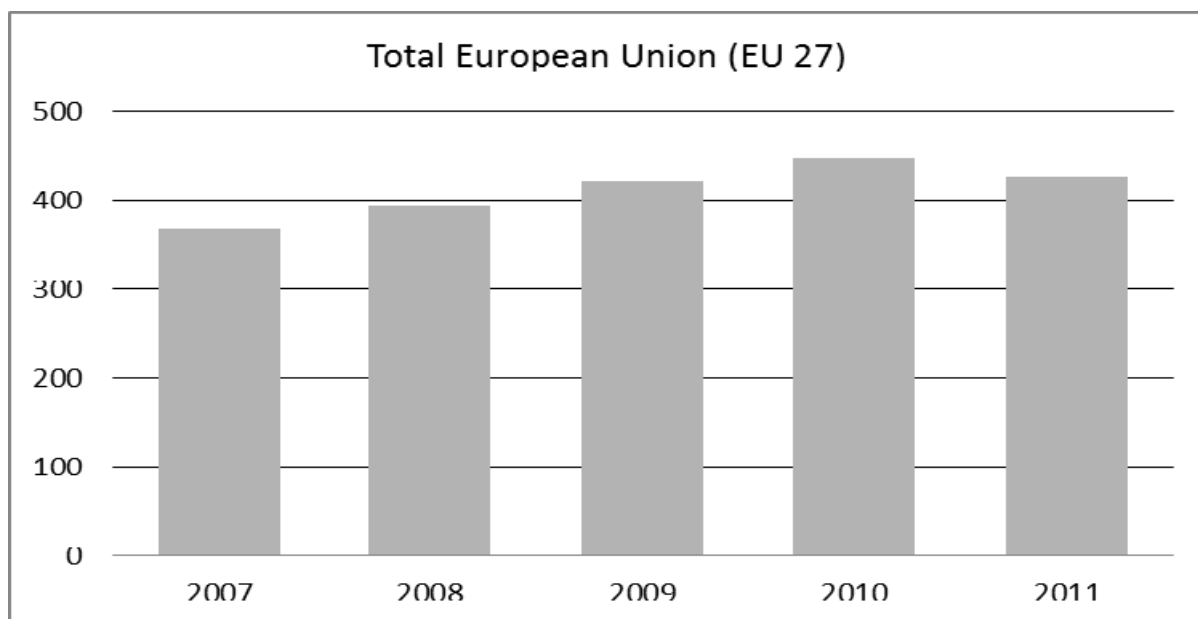


Figure 2. The estimated value of tenders published in TED (2007 - 2011) in €billion

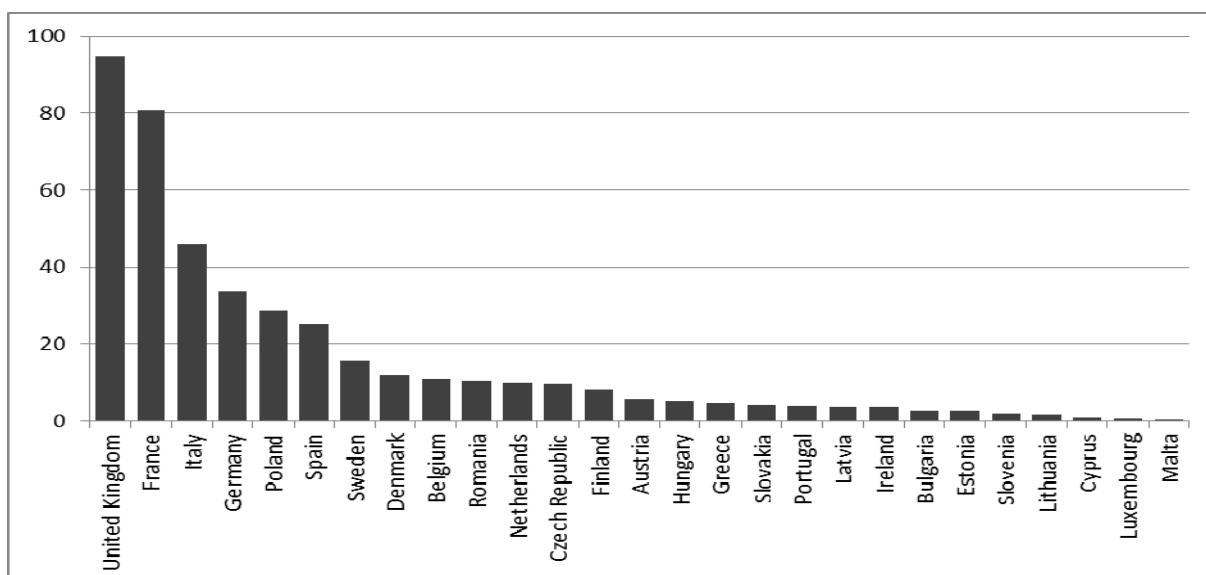


Figure 3 The estimated value of tenders published in TED by Member State in 2011 in €billion

As from 2007 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 Annexe 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 Annexe 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. The effect of this modification will still not be fully reflected in the figures for those Member States where the averages are based on prices from years 2005-2011.

The estimated value of tenders published has fallen in the majority of Member States: Belgium, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

4. THE NUMBER OF TENDERS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

These figures are estimates by the services of the Commission from the information published in the TED database. They include periodic information and qualification system notices which constitute a call for competition as well as contract notices. For 2011 the figures include defence notices published under Directive 2009/81/EC. They do not include voluntary ex ante transparency notices.

Table 3. The number of tenders published in TED					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	3 553	4 450	4 371	4 557	5 477
Bulgaria	953	1 777	1 323	1 397	1 821
Czech Republic	2 449	2 419	2 687	2 961	3 769
Denmark	1 707	1 979	1 873	2 169	2 619
Germany	16 196	17 377	20 694	21 836	22 370
Estonia	382	514	417	636	816
Ireland	1 801	1 572	1 292	1 296	1 356
Greece	3 485	2 970	2 662	3 494	2 354
Spain	9 909	10 843	11 469	10 539	8 811
France	41 987	42 548	43 180	45 315	45 916
Italy	9 400	9 716	9 410	9 699	9 544
Cyprus	386	446	496	473	458
Latvia	1 068	1 023	694	790	986
Lithuania	1 675	1 637	1 340	1 809	2 413
Luxembourg	336	369	390	399	367
Hungary	1 904	2 354	2 777	2 741	2 640
Malta	187	106	311	166	230
Netherlands	3 743	3 972	4 340	4 032	3 949
Austria	2 971	3 188	3 089	2 941	3 042
Poland	11 081	13 362	14 161	18 507	21 209
Portugal	1 246	1 445	1 539	1 798	1 623
Romania	5 650	5 480	3 859	3 676	4 001
Slovenia	1 161	1 240	1 310	1 280	1 485
Slovakia	505	619	813	781	1 164
Finland	2 198	2 746	2 963	3 193	3 252
Sweden	3 909	3 936	4 185	4 948	5 479
United Kingdom	12 849	13 360	13 182	11 625	11 009
Total EU 27	142 691	151 448	154 827	163 058	168 160

The total number of calls for competition advertised in TED has continued to increase, but the number has fallen for nine Member States: Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

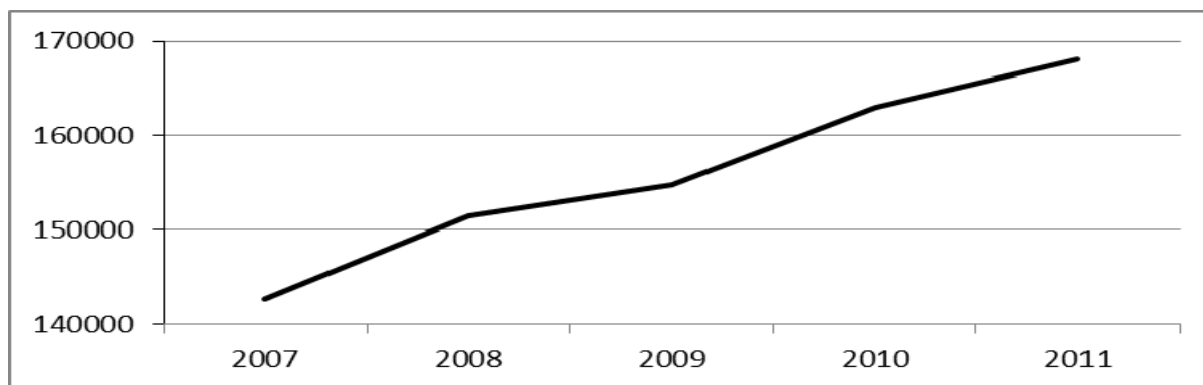


Figure 4 The number of tenders published in TED (2007-2011)

5. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The value of public procurement published in TED can also be expressed as a percentage of the total value of public procurement and as a percentage of GDP, in order to provide easier comparison by Member State and over time.

Table 4. The estimated value of tenders published in TED as % total expenditure					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	21,3	23,1	23,8	18,9	18,0
Bulgaria	49,4	42,1	63,7	35,4	43,8
Czech Republic	17,3	21,1	19,5	21,7	26,0
Denmark	21,1	18,7	22,5	25,0	28,6
Germany	6,6	6,8	7,3	6,8	6,8
Estonia	40,4	43,2	39,9	53,8	87,2
Ireland	23,0	15,2	13,4	14,5	15,0
Greece	29,6	23,4	29,7	22,9	25,4
Spain	25,3	22,5	19,5	19,2	15,2
France	19,5	21,1	20,5	18,2	21,8
Italy	15,6	15,5	15,4	21,1	18,3
Cyprus	54,5	49,5	74,9	46,8	48,7
Latvia	62,1	59,8	42,5	55,7	87,2
Lithuania	25,6	22,2	29,0	27,1	34,7
Luxembourg	9,1	9,4	9,8	9,8	8,7
Hungary	22,2	25,4	27,7	24,6	23,3
Malta	14,3	8,8	49,6	31,1	32,0
Netherlands	6,7	6,9	6,7	6,1	5,5
Austria	8,5	11,6	10,2	10,1	8,4
Poland	32,2	38,9	41,0	42,3	38,9
Portugal	9,5	14,0	16,8	19,3	10,9
Romania	30,8	30,5	24,4	23,5	30,9
Slovenia	42,9	31,9	34,5	25,9	31,7
Slovakia	15,2	17,1	28,5	49,1	26,2
Finland	21,7	22,5	24,5	23,5	22,4
Sweden	17,2	19,3	20,9	24,8	20,9
United Kingdom	20,2	21,4	25,7	28,2	25,1
Total EU 27	16,9	17,3	17,9	18,5	17,7

Table 5. The estimated value of tenders published in TED as a percentage of GDP					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	3,1	3,6	4,0	3,1	3,0
Bulgaria	8,0	8,4	11,9	6,4	7,4
Czech Republic	3,9	5,1	5,0	5,4	6,1
Denmark	3,2	2,9	3,9	4,3	4,9
Germany	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,3
Estonia	7,0	8,1	8,4	10,5	16,4
Ireland	3,4	2,5	2,2	2,3	2,2
Greece	3,6	2,8	3,8	2,5	2,2
Spain	4,1	3,6	3,4	3,2	2,4
France	3,4	3,7	3,9	3,4	4,0
Italy	2,3	2,3	2,5	3,4	2,9
Cyprus	5,1	4,7	8,4	5,2	5,1
Latvia	12,4	9,7	8,6	11,4	17,6
Lithuania	4,2	3,6	4,8	4,8	5,6
Luxembourg	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,3
Hungary	4,6	5,2	6,4	5,7	5,1
Malta	2,0	1,2	6,8	4,2	4,5
Netherlands	1,8	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,6
Austria	1,7	2,4	2,3	2,3	1,8
Poland	5,8	7,1	8,2	8,7	7,7
Portugal	1,7	2,5	3,4	4,1	2,1
Romania	7,3	7,4	6,4	6,1	7,6
Slovenia	6,5	5,1	6,0	4,6	5,4
Slovakia	3,6	3,7	6,9	11,6	5,8
Finland	3,6	3,9	4,9	4,6	4,3
Sweden	3,0	3,5	4,2	4,8	4,0
United Kingdom	3,9	4,5	6,2	6,4	5,4
Total EU 27	3,0	3,1	3,6	3,6	3,4

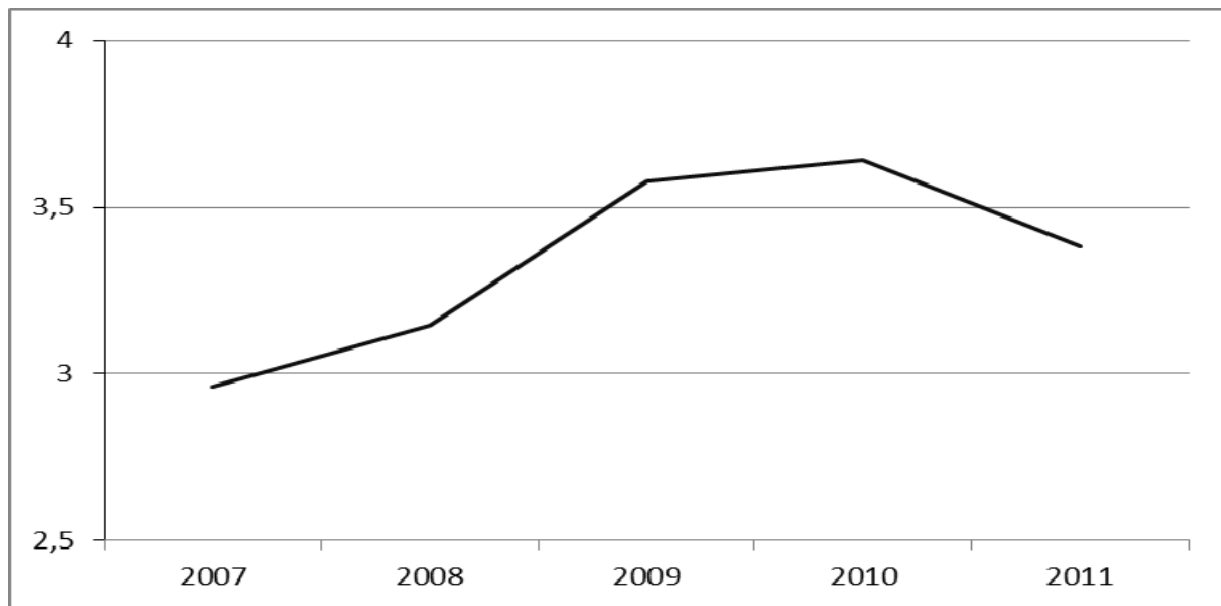


Figure 5. The value of calls for tender published in TED as a percentage of GDP in 2007 - 2011

The variation in the value of what is published in TED as a percentage of GDP shows striking differences across the EU (see Figure 6 below). In four Member States, the value is below 2% in 2011: Austria (1,8%), Germany (1,3%), Luxembourg (1,3%) and The Netherlands (1,6%). For these four countries, the value has been below the EU average every year from 2007 to 2011. Conversely, over the period 2007-2011 the estimated value of tenders published in TED was more than double the EU average in five Member States: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Romania.

What might be an explanation of this variation? EU 27 GDP contracted by 5,7% (or 4,3% in real volume terms adjusted for price inflation) in 2009 but the overall value of procurement continued to increase in both 2009 and 2010. As well as the change in the number of tenders being advertised there is also a difference in the average value of contracts awarded. However, austerity in response to the current crisis, while significant in a number of Member States, does not explain the persistent differences between Member States, over time, which are evident in table 5.

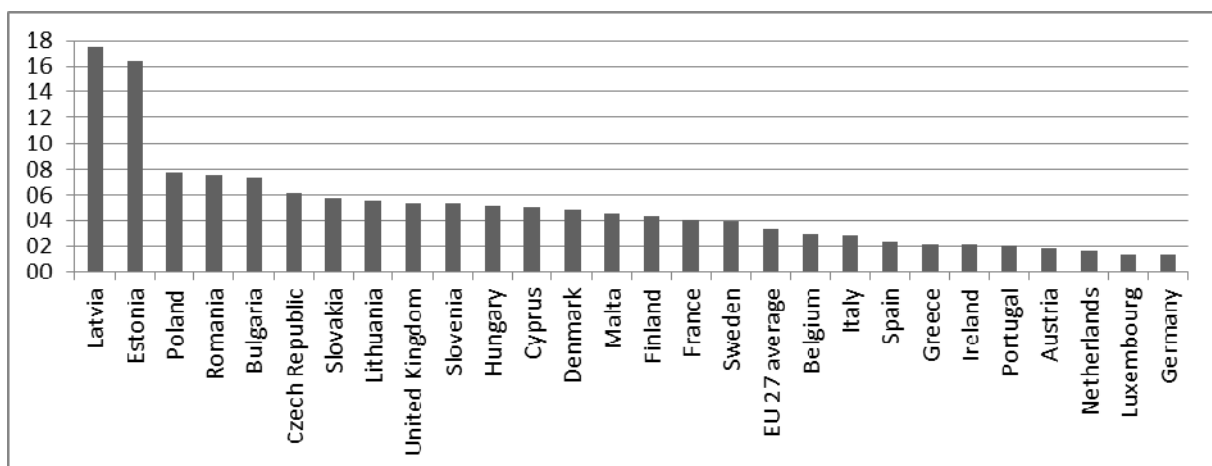


Figure 6. The value of calls for tender published in TED as a percentage of GDP in 2011 by Member State

The four Member States with the lowest relative volumes of procurement advertised in TED also have the lowest value of public procurement published in TED expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure on goods, works and services. This suggests that differences in the overall level of public expenditure alone do not at first sight appear to account for this pattern.

Differences in the distribution of contract sizes, which could for example be linked to different degrees of decentralisation across the Member States, could in principle also influence the relative proportion of procurement advertised in TED. There are indeed significant differences in the average value of contracts advertised in TED across the Member States. However, countries with similar average contract values rank very differently in terms of the estimated relative value of tenders published in TED. This again suggests that differences in the distribution of contract values alone do not at first sight appear to account for this pattern.

The indicator of total expenditure by the government and the utility sectors on works, goods and services as a percentage of GDP is provided in table 6.

Table 6. Total expenditure on works, goods and services as a percentage of GDP					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	14,8	15,4	16,6	16,3	16,4
Bulgaria	16,1	19,8	18,6	18,0	16,8
Czech Republic	22,9	24,3	25,6	24,8	23,5
Denmark	15,2	15,7	17,6	17,4	17,1
Germany	16,9	17,6	19,6	19,4	19,1
Estonia	17,4	18,8	20,9	19,6	18,8
Ireland	14,7	16,5	16,3	16,1	14,6
Greece	12,1	12,2	12,7	10,7	8,8
Spain	16,1	16,0	17,4	16,9	15,5
France	17,4	17,6	18,9	19,0	18,5
Italy	14,6	14,9	16,5	16,2	15,9
Cyprus	9,3	9,5	11,2	11,0	10,3
Latvia	20,0	16,1	20,2	20,5	20,1
Lithuania	16,3	16,2	16,7	17,8	16,0
Luxembourg	13,2	14,5	16,1	15,7	15,0
Hungary	20,7	20,3	23,1	23,2	22,1
Malta	14,1	13,5	13,8	13,4	14,0
Netherlands	26,5	27,3	30,3	30,2	29,5
Austria	19,5	21,0	22,6	22,9	21,9
Poland	18,1	18,4	20,1	20,6	19,9
Portugal	18,0	18,0	20,3	21,3	19,7
Romania	23,7	24,1	26,2	26,1	24,6
Slovenia	15,2	16,0	17,3	17,7	16,9
Slovakia	23,6	21,9	24,1	23,6	22,0
Finland	16,4	17,5	19,8	19,6	19,2
Sweden	17,6	18,4	20,3	19,5	19,0
United Kingdom	19,5	20,8	24,0	22,8	21,6
Total EU 27	17,6	18,1	20,0	19,7	19,0

Some of the variation could also be an artefact of the methodology that the Commission services use to estimate the value of tenders published in TED. There are significant differences between the estimates of procurement expenditure submitted in the Statistical Reports and the Commission's own estimates. However, there does not appear to be any bias towards underestimating expenditure in the Commission's estimates. For example, for the four countries with the lowest relative volumes of tenders advertised in TED, the Commission's estimates are lower than the figures reported in the Statistical Reports only for the Netherlands.

As noted above further work is already being undertaken to improve the reliability of these estimates. With more reliable data it should be possible to look into the reasons for this persistent difference in the relative volumes of procurement advertised, in order to investigate whether they reflect structural differences in the organisation of procurement or in the provision of public services.

Public Procurement Indicators 2012

DG Markt C4 - Economic Analysis and e-Procurement *

12 November 2014

1 Summary of main facts

This document provides various indicators describing the public procurement market in the European Union and its member states in 2012. 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 401.68 billion euros, a 5.5 % less than in 2011.
2. The estimate of total general government public procurement expenditure excluding utilities was 1774.65 billion euros in 2012, 1.07 % higher than in 2011.
3. The estimated value of tenders published in TED (including utilities) in 2012 has decreased to a 3.1 % of GDP from the 3.4 % in 2011.
4. Around 20 % of contract award notices (CANs) published in TED are below 125 000 euros, the lowest 2012 procurement threshold. However, there is large variability at country level.
5. The 90 % smaller CANs consistently account for less than 20 % of the total value of public procurement published in TED. The 1 % larger CANs account for more than 50 % of procurement.
6. From 2009 to 2011 the concentration of value in larger notices has increased. In 2012 it fell down to 2009 levels. Not all countries show that pattern, however.
7. In some countries contract award notices tend to be notably larger compared to the EU distribution. This pattern does not seem to be related to country size in terms of GDP as it is shown by both larger and smaller countries (UK and Denmark being among the most notable cases).

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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 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 Annexe 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.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 contract award notices. Member states are ordered by GDP size. The density functions and CDFs show how frequent different values of notices are. The Lorenz curves inform about how the total monetary volume of TED procurement is distributed across different sizes of CANs. For instance, they permit to assess to what extent the TED procurement of a given country is more or less concentrated in its larger notices.

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.

2.4 Below threshold publication in TED

Tables (7) to (10) are intended to provide a basic insight into the importance of below-threshold publication in TED. They show the number of contract award notices published in TED with non-zero or non-missing value and the percentage of those which have values 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.⁴ 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 (7) to (10), 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).

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 \(Part 1\)](#).

⁴For the exact current values of the thresholds see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1398241682308&uri=CELEX:32013R1336>

3 Results

The estimated total public procurement expenditure excluding utilities slightly increased at the EU level whereas at country level, it was higher for just half of the member states (Table 1). The estimated value of public procurement published under EU rules, including utilities, has decreased compared to 2011 levels (Table 3) as well as the proportion it represents over GDP (Table 6). The number of contract notices has slightly decreased (Table 4) while the number of contract award notices with non-missing values has increased (Tables 8 and 10). Altogether, this results in lower average value per tender and higher number of CANs per contract notice. Excluding utilities the value of tenders published in TED in 2012 amounts to 328.77 billion euros (Table 5).

In 2012, around 20 % of contract award notices published in TED have a value of less than 125 000 euros (Tables 7 and 9). This percentage has consistently increased in the last four years at EU level. This may be the result of either an increase in the number of contracts below the thresholds published in TED or an increase in the usage of lots.

The density functions for CANs in 2012 (Figures 2 to 6) clearly show that the most typical contract award notice has a value of around 200 000 euros for most member states. However, some countries show some tendency to a bimodal distribution. The second peak tends to be in the region of 5-10 million euros.

The cumulative distribution functions in figures (7) to (11) plot the value of the notices in increasing order (x-axis) against the proportion of notices (y-axis) that have a value lower or equal than the corresponding one in the x-axis. For example, in 2012 in Italy the notices with a value of 125 000 euros or less represent approximately a 10 % of the total number (not value) of notices, whereas in France they represent approximately a 20 % of the total number of notices published. Generally speaking, the more the distribution is to the right, the larger the proportion of large notices in the total is. The more the distribution is to the left, the larger the proportion of smaller notices in the total is. The x-axis is presented in logarithmic scale for better readability. Therefore, when presented in the figures, larger values are relatively much closer than smaller ones.⁵

Figure (1) shows the inequality in the distribution of published values. The figure should be read as follows: the x-axis displays the notices ordered in value from the smallest to the largest one. The y-axis displays the total value accumulated by the corresponding percentage of notices in the x-axis. For example, in 2012 (solid-blue line) the 92 % largest notices accounted for approximately the 20 % of the total value published. For the sake of clarity, the figure reports only the results for the interval of the 90 % to 99 % largest notices. In general, the closer to the lower-right corner the higher the inequality and the closer to the upper-left corner, the lower the inequality. Figure 1 also shows that the inequality at EU has been increasing from 2009 to 2011 and in 2012 it went back to 2009 levels. However, at country level there is no clear pattern: some countries show a trend towards higher concentration (Germany, France, Spain or Lithuania) while others the opposite (Italy, Ireland or Romania).

The cumulative value of CANs smaller than 125 000 euros published in TED is very small compared to the total amount published. The total value of public procurement published corresponds to the largest notices. In 2012 the aggregated value of the 90 % smaller notices represented just around 17 % of the total value published. In other words, the 10 % larger notices account for approximately 83 % of the published value. In fact,

⁵This does not have any impact on the results presented above or on their interpretation.

the 1 % largest notices accounted for more than 50 % of the total value published in TED in 2012 and in all years between 2009 and 2012 (Figure 1).

The patterns of publication below 125 000 euros differ widely across countries (Figures 2 to 6). Differences do not seem to be due to the size of the economy (measured by GDP). For instance, in 2012, in countries like UK and Denmark, the published notices tend to be of notably larger size than in any other member state. Other countries like Italy, Sweden, Finland, Latvia also show a tendency towards publication of notices of larger values compared to the overall EU distribution. On the contrary, countries like Poland, Germany, Portugal or Czech Republic seem to be below the EU distribution. Finally, countries like Lithuania or Slovenia seem to have a tendency to publish smaller notices, as compared to the EU overall distribution.

Tables

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

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	46.03	46.94	49.60	51.68
Bulgaria	4.47	4.39	4.26	4.33
Czech Republic	24.55	24.43	23.95	22.53
Denmark	31.12	32.42	32.39	34.49
Germany	354.35	366.21	377.52	385.31
Estonia	2.03	1.89	2.08	2.50
Ireland	20.26	18.85	16.85	15.85
Greece	31.52	25.75	20.53	18.89
Spain	140.23	135.28	123.77	104.78
France	281.11	288.03	290.61	299.59
Italy	172.80	169.15	167.71	161.79
Cyprus	1.64	1.66	1.59	1.32
Latvia	2.17	2.11	2.47	2.60
Lithuania	3.12	3.56	3.59	3.46
Luxembourg	4.65	5.02	5.08	5.30
Hungary	12.66	13.32	13.04	12.88
Malta	0.53	0.55	0.63	0.71
Netherlands	133.04	134.58	133.61	136.41
Austria	32.05	32.28	32.89	34.08
Poland	40.64	49.83	50.25	47.70
Portugal	21.83	23.84	20.34	17.64
Romania	15.89	15.72	17.07	15.78
Slovenia	4.72	4.78	4.57	4.38
Slovakia	8.13	8.40	8.58	8.40
Finland	29.02	29.78	31.44	33.09
Sweden	48.49	56.88	62.22	66.19
United Kingdom	256.97	267.26	253.91	277.92
EU TOTAL	1724.02	1762.89	1750.55	1769.58

[†] This table continues the information provided in Table 1 of the Public Procurement Indicators 2011 report, the only difference being that here the estimated value for utilities is not included. Therefore, the information in this table is not comparable to previously published one.

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

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	13.51	13.19	13.43	13.75
Bulgaria	12.80	12.18	11.06	10.85
Czech Republic	17.27	16.29	15.40	14.73
Denmark	13.92	13.72	13.47	14.06
Germany	14.93	14.68	14.46	14.45
Estonia	14.56	13.03	12.85	14.30
Ireland	12.49	11.92	10.36	9.67
Greece	13.64	11.59	9.85	9.77
Spain	13.39	12.94	11.83	10.18
France	14.91	14.87	14.52	14.74
Italy	11.37	10.90	10.61	10.33
Cyprus	9.76	9.53	8.91	7.42
Latvia	11.70	11.71	12.22	11.68
Lithuania	11.71	12.85	11.58	10.51
Luxembourg	13.07	12.78	12.18	12.34
Hungary	13.85	13.83	13.18	13.28
Malta	8.83	8.53	9.38	10.29
Netherlands	23.21	22.93	22.30	22.76
Austria	11.60	11.32	10.99	11.10
Poland	13.08	14.05	13.55	12.50
Portugal	12.95	13.79	11.89	10.68
Romania	13.44	12.64	12.98	12.00
Slovenia	13.33	13.48	12.64	12.40
Slovakia	12.95	12.74	12.43	11.81
Finland	16.84	16.66	16.66	17.20
Sweden	16.58	16.25	16.14	16.23
United Kingdom	16.15	15.43	14.34	14.46
EU average	14.70	14.38	13.86	13.74

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

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	13.53	10.96	10.93	11.11
Bulgaria	4.14	2.30	2.83	2.44
Czech Republic	7.11	8.07	9.52	10.60
Denmark	8.83	10.28	11.75	15.63
Germany	34.14	32.85	33.79	29.54
Estonia	1.15	1.51	2.62	1.40
Ireland	3.52	3.65	3.49	2.48
Greece	8.70	5.47	4.68	5.16
Spain	35.45	34.06	25.08	18.97
France	73.11	66.71	80.66	66.61
Italy	38.67	53.12	45.91	32.75
Cyprus	1.41	0.90	0.91	0.44
Latvia	1.59	2.06	3.55	1.96
Lithuania	1.29	1.33	1.71	2.19
Luxembourg	0.57	0.61	0.56	0.68
Hungary	5.86	5.52	5.13	7.23
Malta	0.40	0.26	0.29	0.26
Netherlands	11.60	10.92	9.74	12.94
Austria	6.40	6.59	5.53	4.73
Poland	25.54	30.90	28.57	27.06
Portugal	5.75	7.08	3.67	3.06
Romania	7.56	7.60	10.37	9.22
Slovenia	2.12	1.63	1.94	1.38
Slovakia	4.31	7.62	3.98	4.07
Finland	8.36	8.25	8.14	7.88
Sweden	12.43	16.88	15.41	20.09
United Kingdom	96.89	109.88	94.69	101.79
EU TOTAL	420.44	447.03	425.44	401.68

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

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	4371	4557	5477	5105
Bulgaria	1323	1397	1821	2346
Czech Republic	2687	2961	3769	5654
Denmark	1873	2169	2619	2819
Germany	20 694	21 836	22 370	22 641
Estonia	417	636	816	1013
Ireland	1292	1296	1356	1272
Greece	2662	3494	2354	2922
Spain	11 469	10 539	8811	7169
France	43 180	45 315	45 916	44 480
Italy	9410	9699	9544	8470
Cyprus	496	473	458	393
Latvia	694	790	986	1100
Lithuania	1340	1809	2413	2495
Luxembourg	390	399	367	404
Hungary	2777	2741	2640	1666
Malta	311	166	230	258
Netherlands	4340	4032	3949	3823
Austria	3089	2941	3042	3117
Poland	14 161	18 507	21 209	21 474
Portugal	1539	1798	1623	1352
Romania	3859	3676	4001	3987
Slovenia	1310	1280	1485	1354
Slovakia	813	781	1164	1492
Finland	2963	3193	3252	3366
Sweden	4185	4948	5479	6053
United Kingdom	13 182	11 625	11 009	9985
EU TOTAL	154 827	163 058	168 160	166 210

Table 5. Number of contract notices, estimated value of tenders in billion euros published in TED and publication rates in terms of GDP and total public procurement expenditure (excluding utilities)

	2012			
	Value	% Tot. Exp.	% GDP	# CNs
Belgium	8.58	16.60	2.28	4440
Bulgaria	2.38	54.93	5.96	2053
Czech Republic	7.18	31.88	4.70	5243
Denmark	13.76	39.89	5.61	2486
Germany	23.01	5.97	0.86	20 615
Estonia	0.98	39.35	5.63	903
Ireland	1.98	12.51	1.21	1060
Greece	3.41	18.03	1.76	2672
Spain	16.75	15.99	1.63	6553
France	56.57	18.88	2.78	41 243
Italy	25.08	15.50	1.60	7537
Cyprus	0.39	29.77	2.21	346
Latvia	1.50	57.72	6.74	972
Lithuania	1.16	33.43	3.51	2177
Luxembourg	0.55	10.44	1.29	366
Hungary	6.19	48.07	6.38	1395
Malta	0.24	33.78	3.48	237
Netherlands	11.06	8.11	1.85	3488
Austria	3.29	9.65	1.07	2623
Poland	16.84	35.31	4.42	18 511
Portugal	2.53	14.32	1.53	1278
Romania	5.41	34.26	4.11	3221
Slovenia	1.14	26.07	3.23	1180
Slovakia	3.04	36.22	4.28	1393
Finland	6.37	19.24	3.31	3046
Sweden	14.83	22.40	3.64	5567
United Kingdom	94.55	34.02	4.92	9310
TOTAL	328.77	18.53	2.55	149 915

Table 6. Publication rate in terms of GDP (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Bulgaria	11.9	6.4	7.3	6.1
Czech Republic	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.9
Denmark	3.9	4.3	4.9	6.4
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Estonia	8.2	10.4	16.2	8.0
Ireland	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.5
Greece	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.7
Spain	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.8
France	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.3
Italy	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.1
Cyprus	8.4	5.2	5.1	2.5
Latvia	8.6	11.4	17.6	8.8
Lithuania	4.8	4.8	5.5	6.7
Luxembourg	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
Hungary	6.4	5.7	5.2	7.5
Malta	6.7	4.0	4.3	3.7
Netherlands	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.2
Austria	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5
Poland	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.1
Portugal	3.4	4.1	2.1	1.9
Romania	6.4	6.1	7.9	7.0
Slovenia	6.0	4.6	5.4	3.9
Slovakia	6.9	11.6	5.8	5.7
Finland	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1
Sweden	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.9
United Kingdom	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.3
EU average	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1

Table 7. Percentage of contract award notices below 125 000 euros with non-missing value (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	11.9	14.4	13.3	12.4
2. Bulgaria	23.7	28.2	33.6	28.5
3. Czech Republic	31.1	34.0	33.5	30.5
4. Denmark	5.0	6.5	4.5	6.0
5. Germany	17.5	17.3	18.6	17.0
6. Estonia	7.6	10.2	22.7	27.4
7. Ireland	8.6	30.7	19.9	13.7
8. Greece	18.2	15.7	10.1	12.5
9. Spain	5.0	6.0	7.4	9.5
10. France	17.7	19.5	21.6	20.5
12. Italy	4.5	4.8	5.0	6.9
13. Cyprus	10.7	7.2	8.9	10.0
14. Latvia	8.2	14.1	8.8	11.2
15. Lithuania	31.7	18.8	50.1	71.3
16. Luxembourg	11.3	10.6	9.6	6.8
17. Hungary	20.6	23.8	14.4	15.9
18. Malta	23.6	20.9	11.8	16.0
19. Netherlands	7.7	10.1	11.8	17.1
20. Austria	12.8	11.4	12.0	11.8
21. Poland	18.2	18.2	21.1	22.9
22. Portugal	12.3	6.5	7.9	8.4
23. Romania	19.9	16.0	13.0	10.1
24. Slovenia	18.7	21.8	24.7	24.6
25. Slovakia	2.9	2.4	4.7	14.6
26. Finland	7.2	5.8	6.1	6.9
27. Sweden	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.6
28. United Kingdom	7.0	5.4	6.0	5.5
EU average	15.5	16.0	18.2	19.9

Table 8. Number of contract award notices published in TED with non-missing value (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	4358	3682	4031	4927
2. Bulgaria	3798	6039	6519	9890
3. Czech Republic	6236	6491	5883	8102
4. Denmark	2560	2774	2836	3071
5. Germany	17 843	18 920	19 303	19 796
6. Estonia	785	1586	1627	2212
7. Ireland	1001	1045	976	905
8. Greece	3185	2852	3293	3831
9. Spain	19 966	23 449	18 945	15 662
10. France	84 559	85 291	86 458	78 972
12. Italy	16 789	16 887	17 986	19 347
13. Cyprus	891	1100	1048	897
14. Latvia	3884	9944	11 292	10 934
15. Lithuania	4022	7004	9790	14 461
16. Luxembourg	318	265	261	207
17. Hungary	6323	6078	6174	4958
18. Malta	55	296	187	150
19. Netherlands	1968	1933	2179	1859
20. Austria	2157	2537	2322	2203
21. Poland	82 115	95 722	113 912	120 529
22. Portugal	1312	1736	1943	1450
23. Romania	11 608	12 913	18 064	21 708
24. Slovenia	6269	5437	5420	7010
25. Slovakia	1743	1735	1917	3365
26. Finland	5764	6442	6540	6017
27. Sweden	3013	2280	1819	1755
28. United Kingdom	17 405	19 660	20 392	21 496
EU total	309 927	344 098	371 117	385 714

Table 9. Percentage of contract award notices below 125 000 euros with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

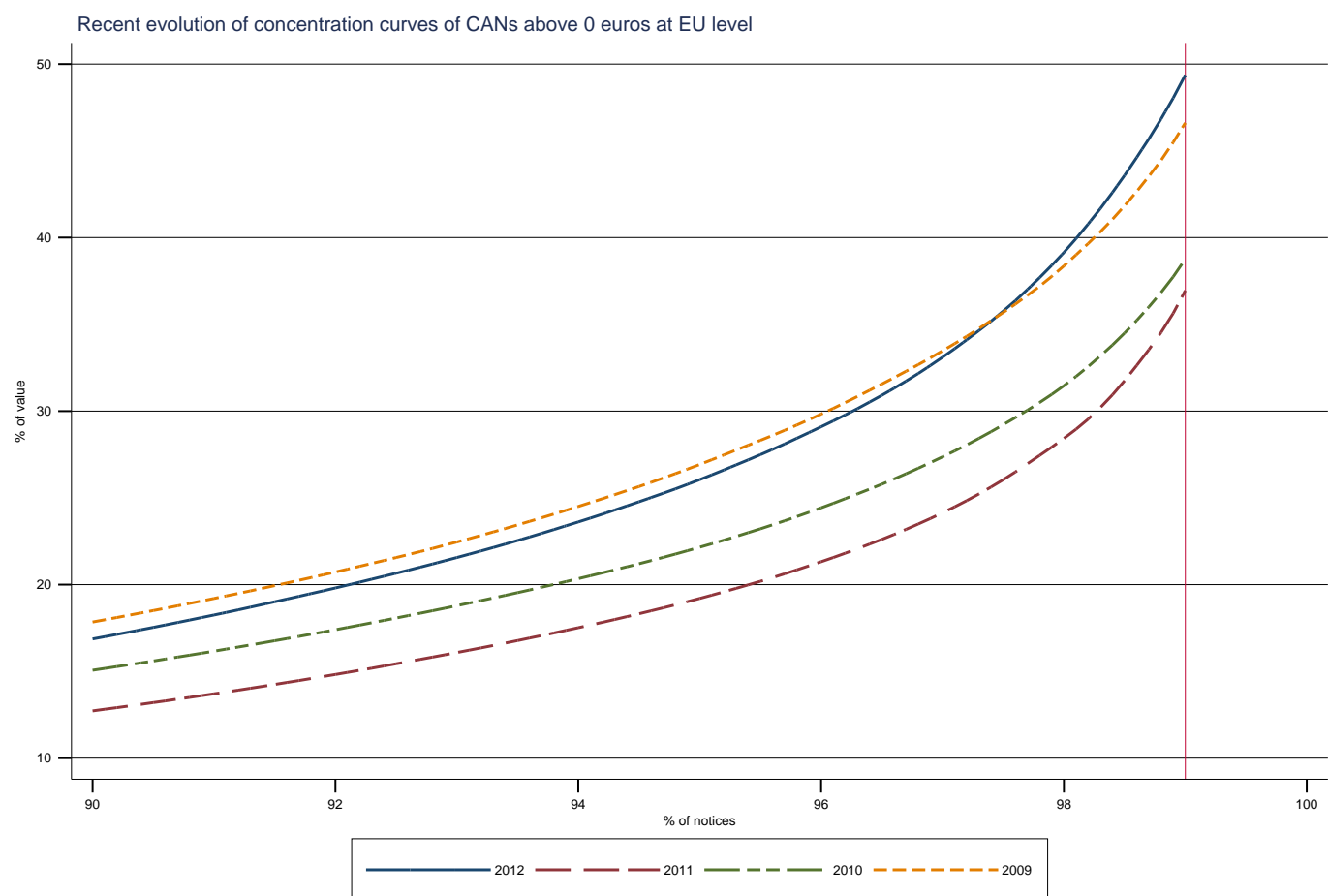
	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	13.7	16.4	14.5	13.4
2. Bulgaria	25.0	28.5	34.1	28.0
3. Czech Republic	31.9	36.7	35.7	32.1
4. Denmark	5.1	6.8	4.5	6.0
5. Germany	18.0	17.8	19.0	17.3
6. Estonia	8.5	10.6	24.2	29.2
7. Ireland	8.7	31.2	20.0	13.9
8. Greece	19.0	15.6	11.1	13.1
9. Spain	5.5	6.2	7.6	10.0
10. France	18.1	19.9	21.8	20.8
12. Italy	4.7	5.1	5.5	7.3
13. Cyprus	11.1	6.6	8.9	10.0
14. Latvia	8.8	14.3	9.3	11.1
15. Lithuania	31.8	18.8	51.5	73.5
16. Luxembourg	11.7	11.2	9.7	6.8
17. Hungary	22.6	23.9	15.4	17.5
18. Malta	28.3	18.7	12.5	16.9
19. Netherlands	7.9	10.5	12.4	18.1
20. Austria	13.7	12.4	12.7	12.2
21. Poland	18.8	18.8	21.9	23.6
22. Portugal	12.8	6.5	8.6	8.5
23. Romania	21.4	16.7	13.4	10.1
24. Slovenia	19.0	22.3	25.1	25.3
25. Slovakia	2.8	2.6	4.3	15.6
26. Finland	7.4	5.9	6.3	7.3
27. Sweden	9.3	7.1	8.7	8.6
28. United Kingdom	7.1	5.5	5.9	5.5
EU average	16.1	16.5	18.8	20.4

Table 10. Number of contract award notices published in TED with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	3742	3193	3574	4098
2. Bulgaria	3443	5708	6091	9232
3. Czech Republic	5825	5913	5476	7646
4. Denmark	2352	2598	2714	2821
5. Germany	17 060	18 141	18 645	18 782
6. Estonia	662	1453	1448	2039
7. Ireland	959	1029	968	890
8. Greece	2619	2480	2968	3607
9. Spain	17 701	21 639	17 461	14 335
10. France	82 264	82 859	84 395	76 979
12. Italy	15 201	15 120	16 380	17 607
13. Cyprus	854	1061	1004	878
14. Latvia	3497	9722	10 599	10 883
15. Lithuania	3690	6580	9338	13 872
16. Luxembourg	307	250	259	207
17. Hungary	4808	5177	5331	4075
18. Malta	46	268	176	136
19. Netherlands	1907	1846	2050	1730
20. Austria	1966	2305	2157	2033
21. Poland	77 251	90 266	107 134	113 578
22. Portugal	1190	1551	1748	1325
23. Romania	10 523	11 732	16 699	20 580
24. Slovenia	6104	5225	5171	6648
25. Slovakia	1479	1553	1781	3063
26. Finland	5525	6211	6302	5659
27. Sweden	2816	2134	1664	1540
28. United Kingdom	16 946	19 036	19 611	20 929
EU total	290 737	325 050	351 144	365 172

Figures

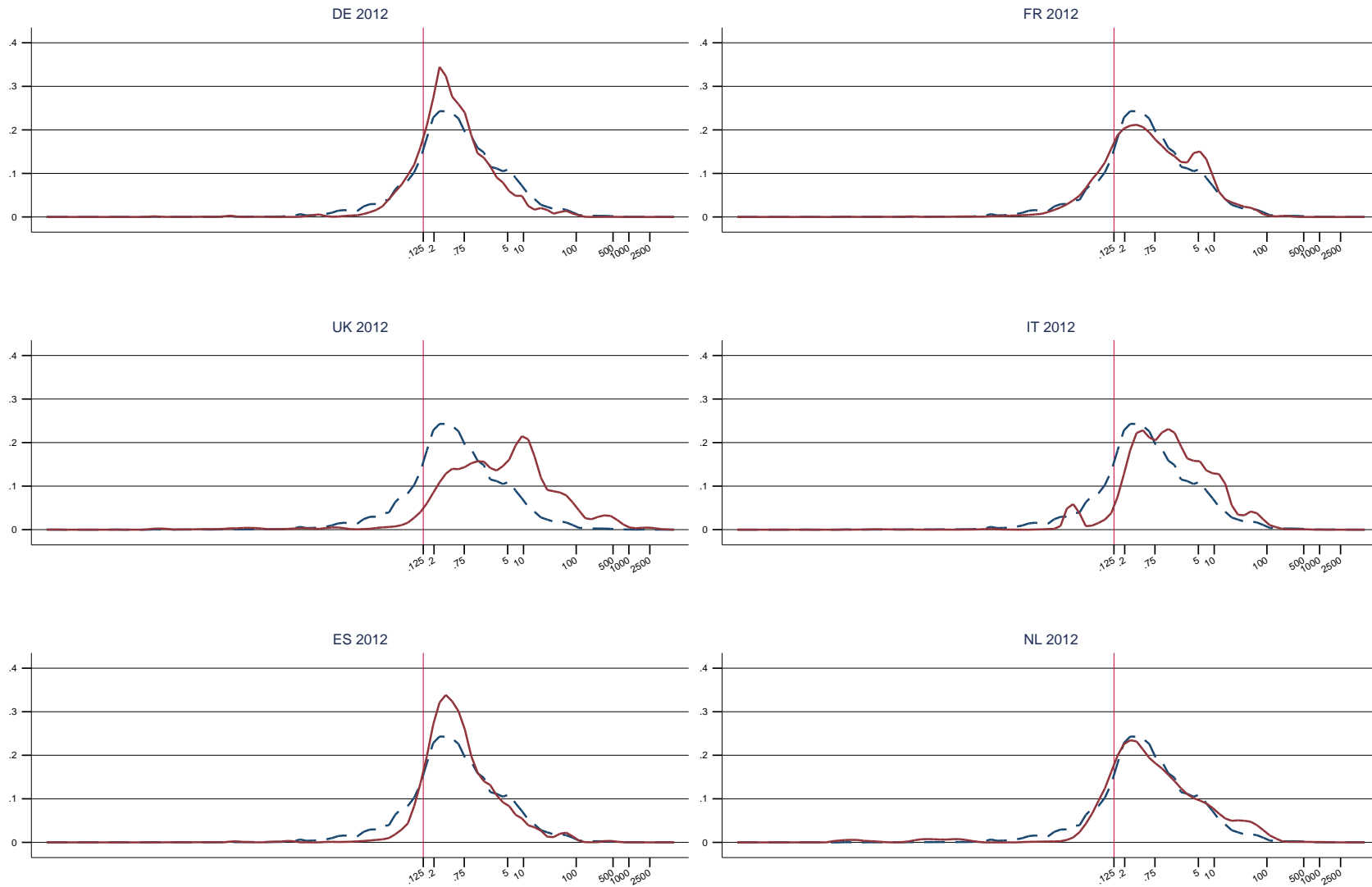
Figure 1



Density functions

Figure 2

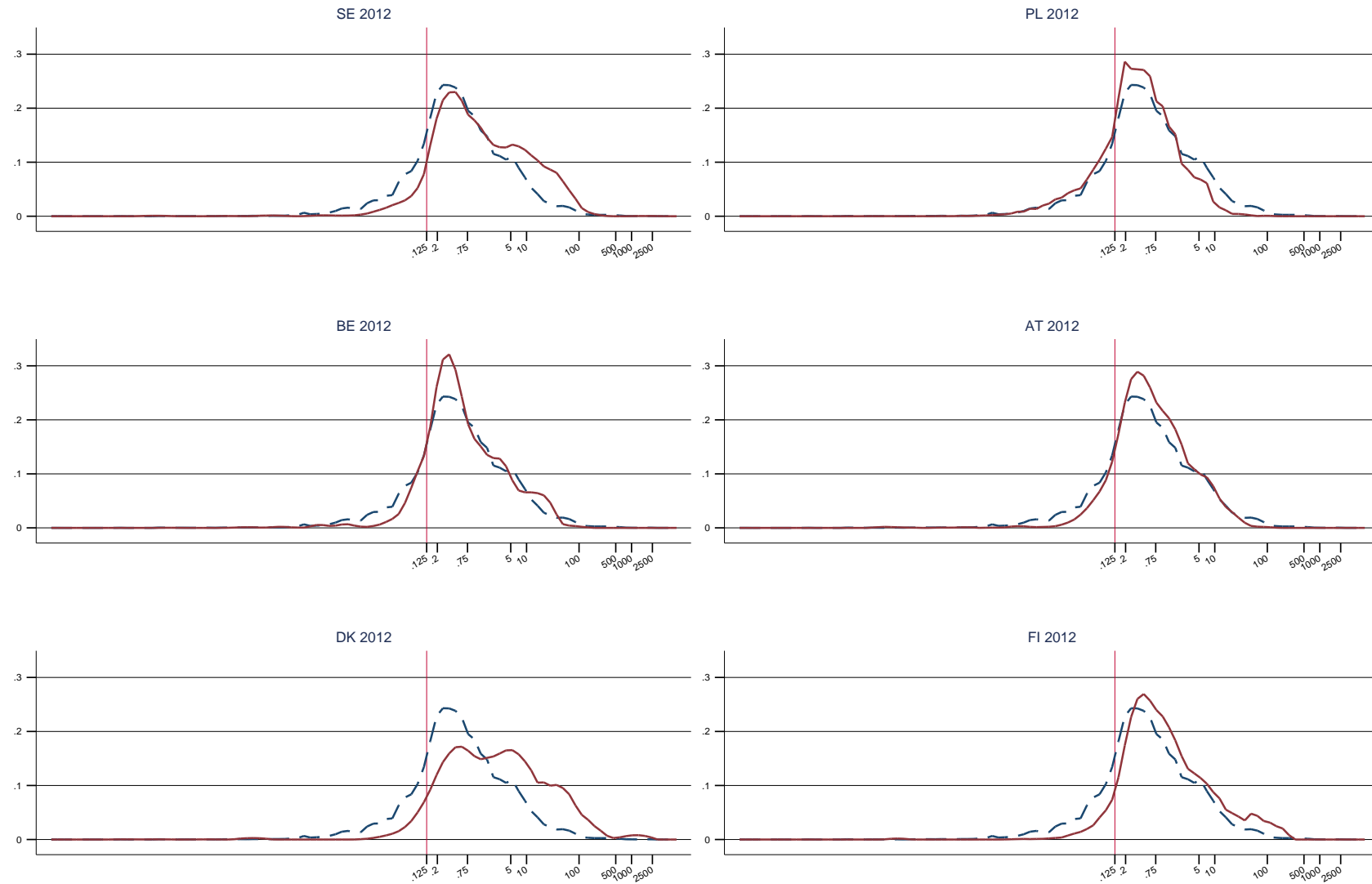
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

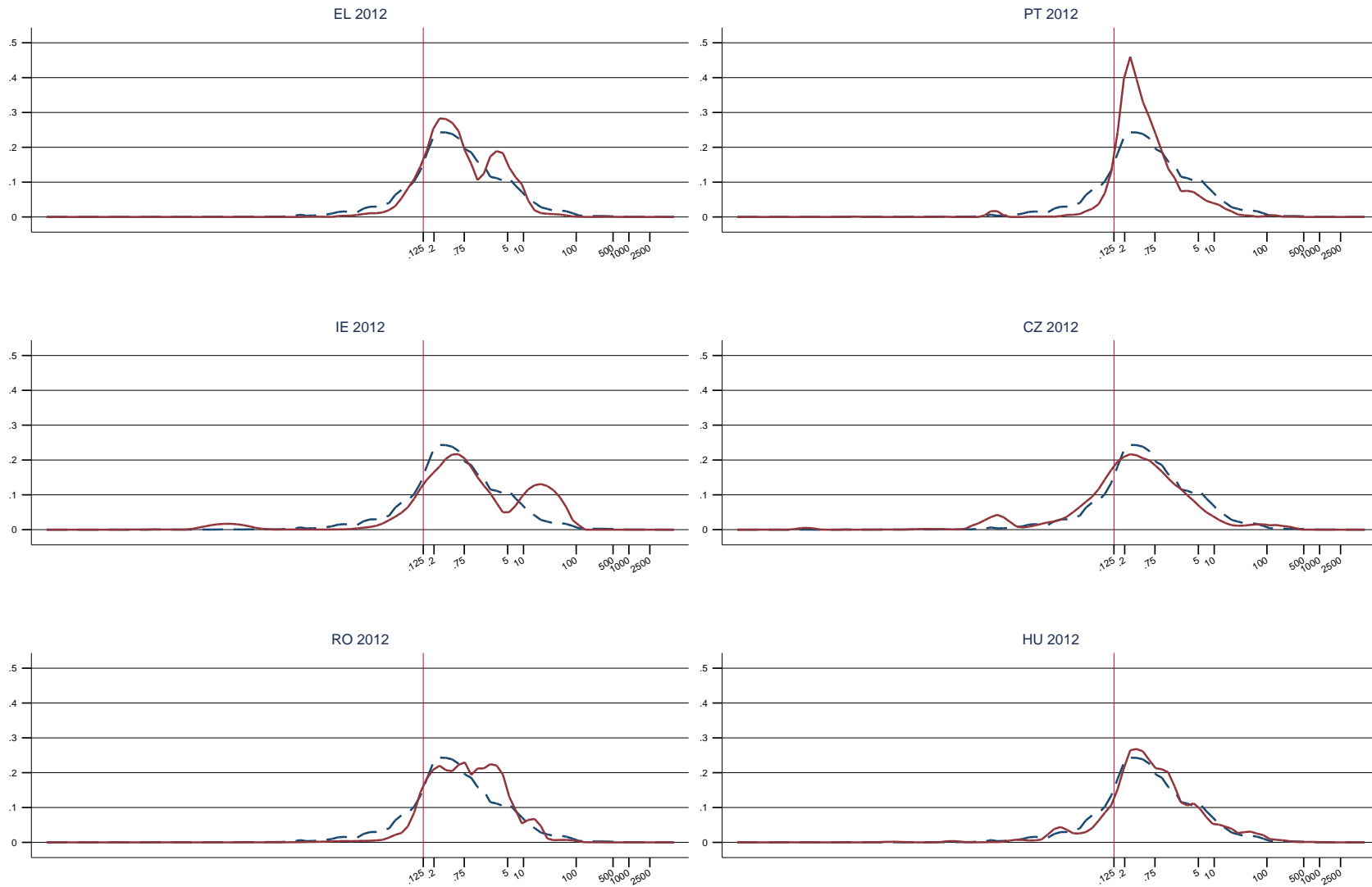
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

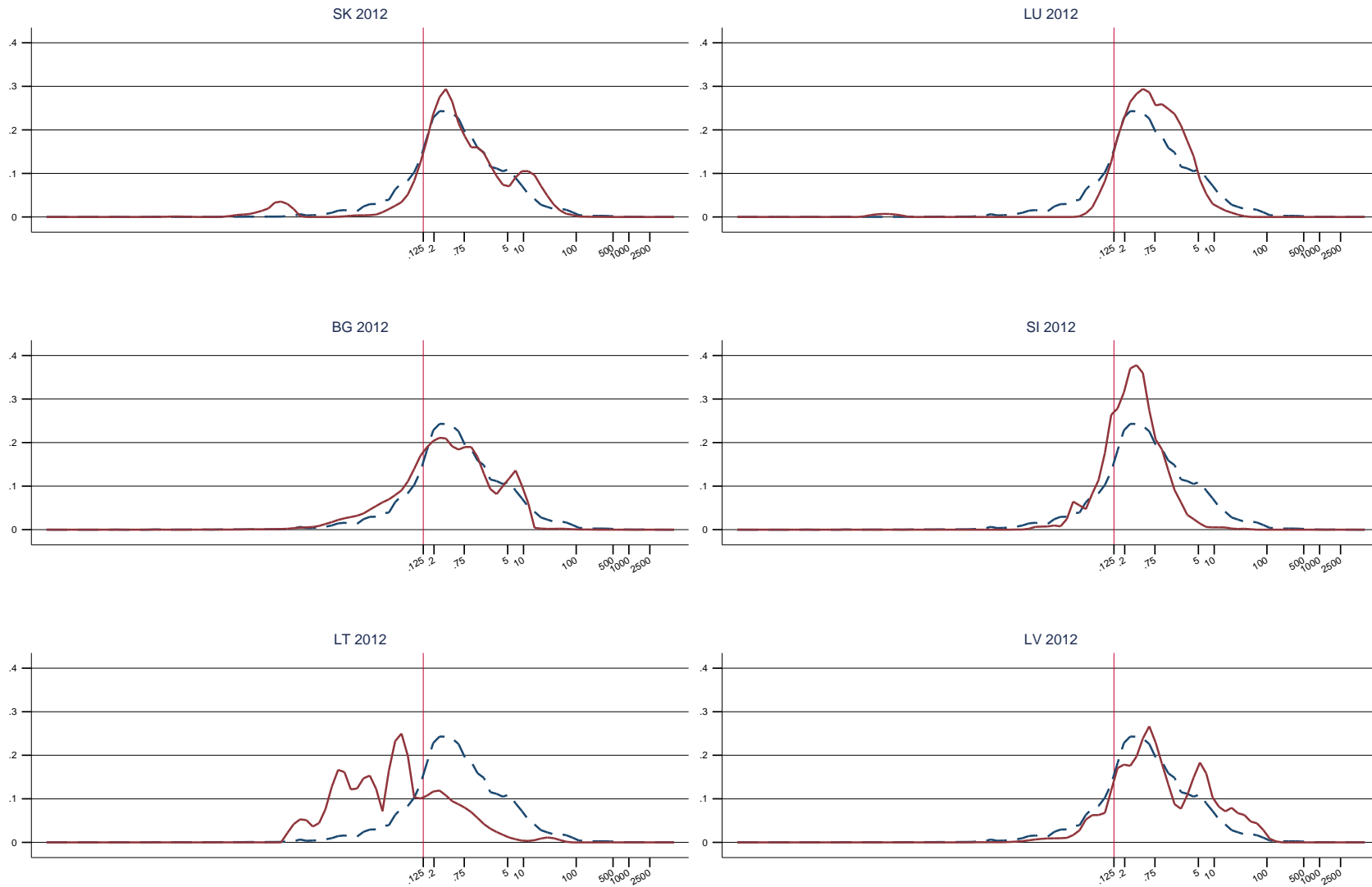
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 5

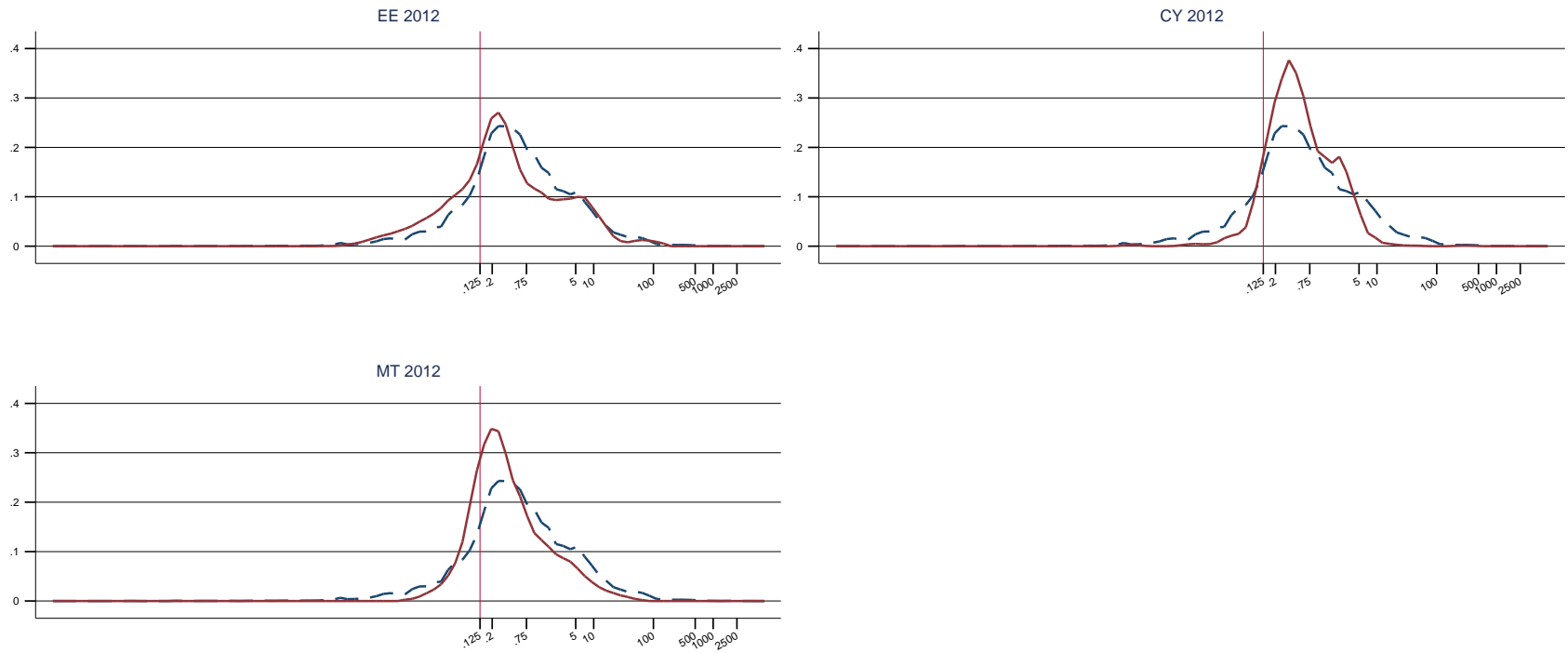
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 6

Distribution of CANs above 0 euros

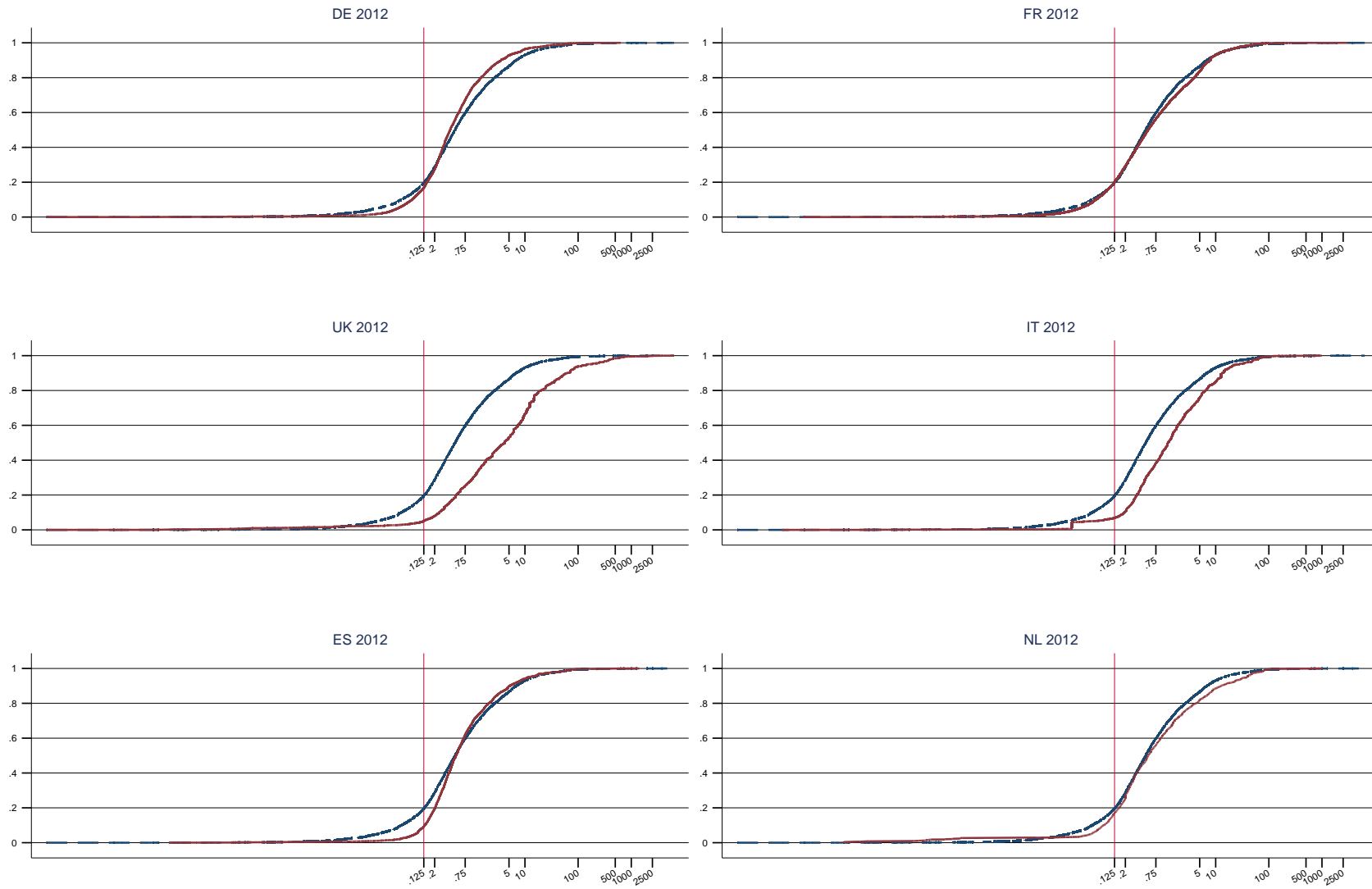


(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Cumulative density functions

Figure 7

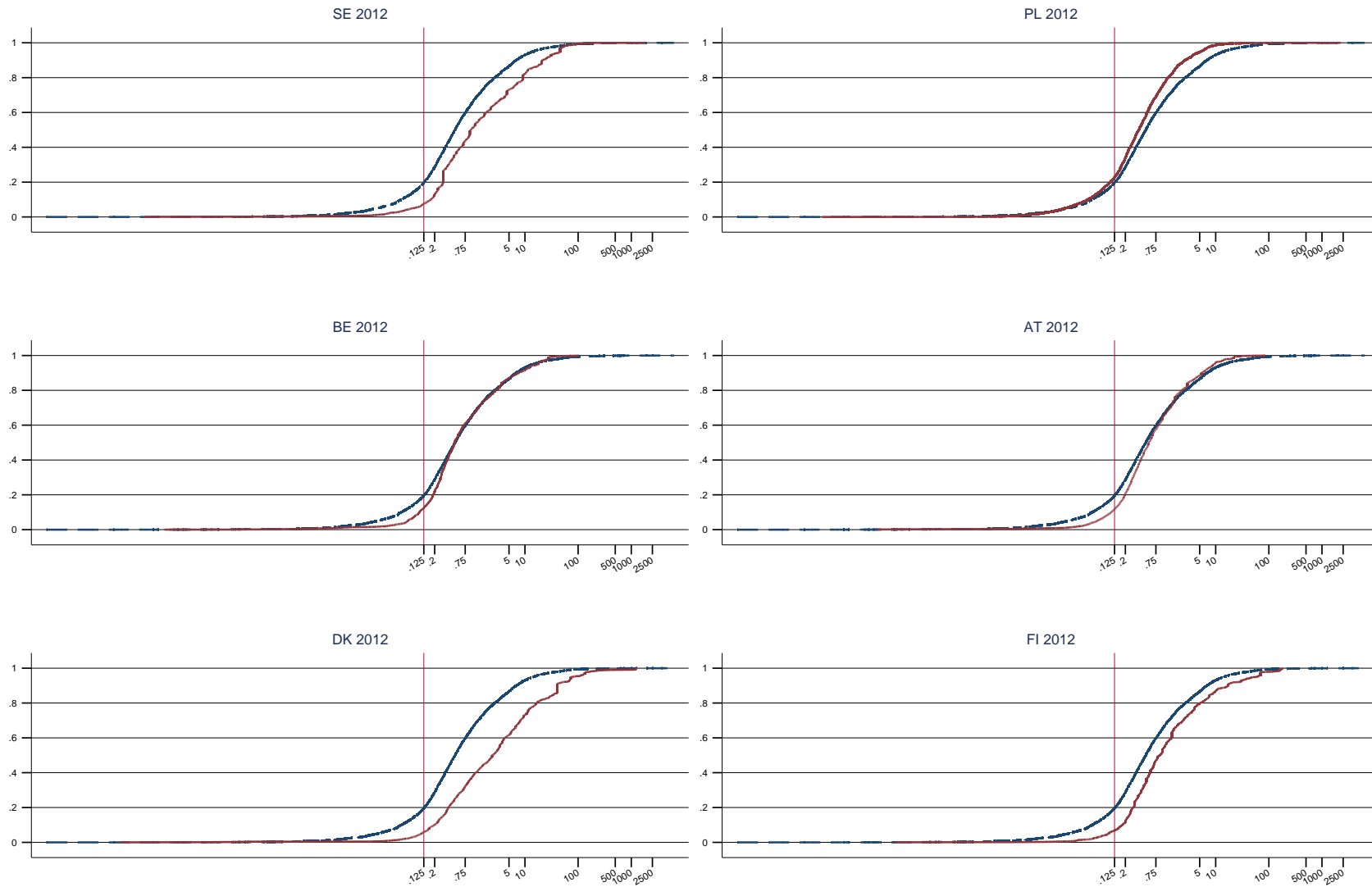
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 8

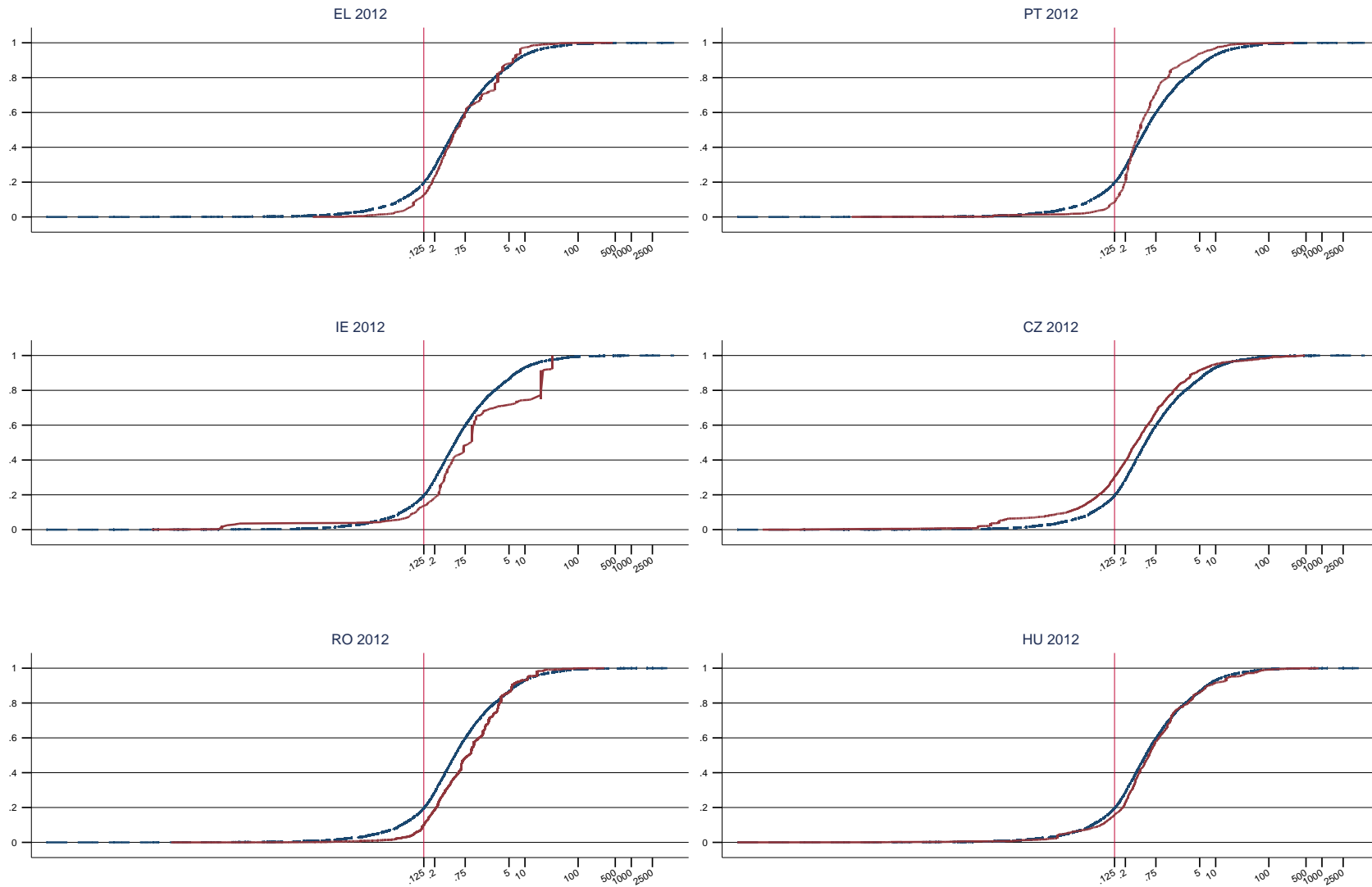
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 9

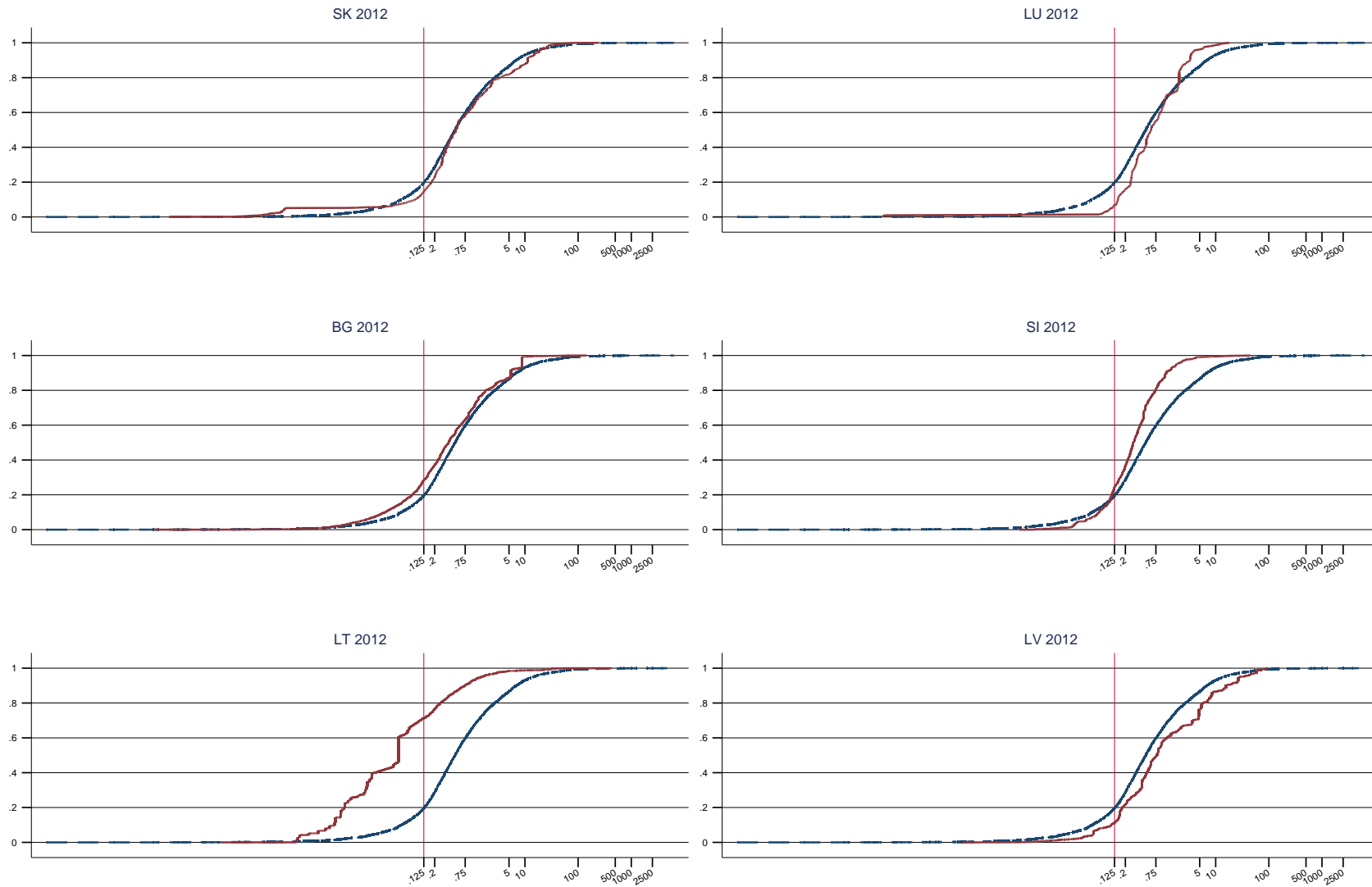
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 10

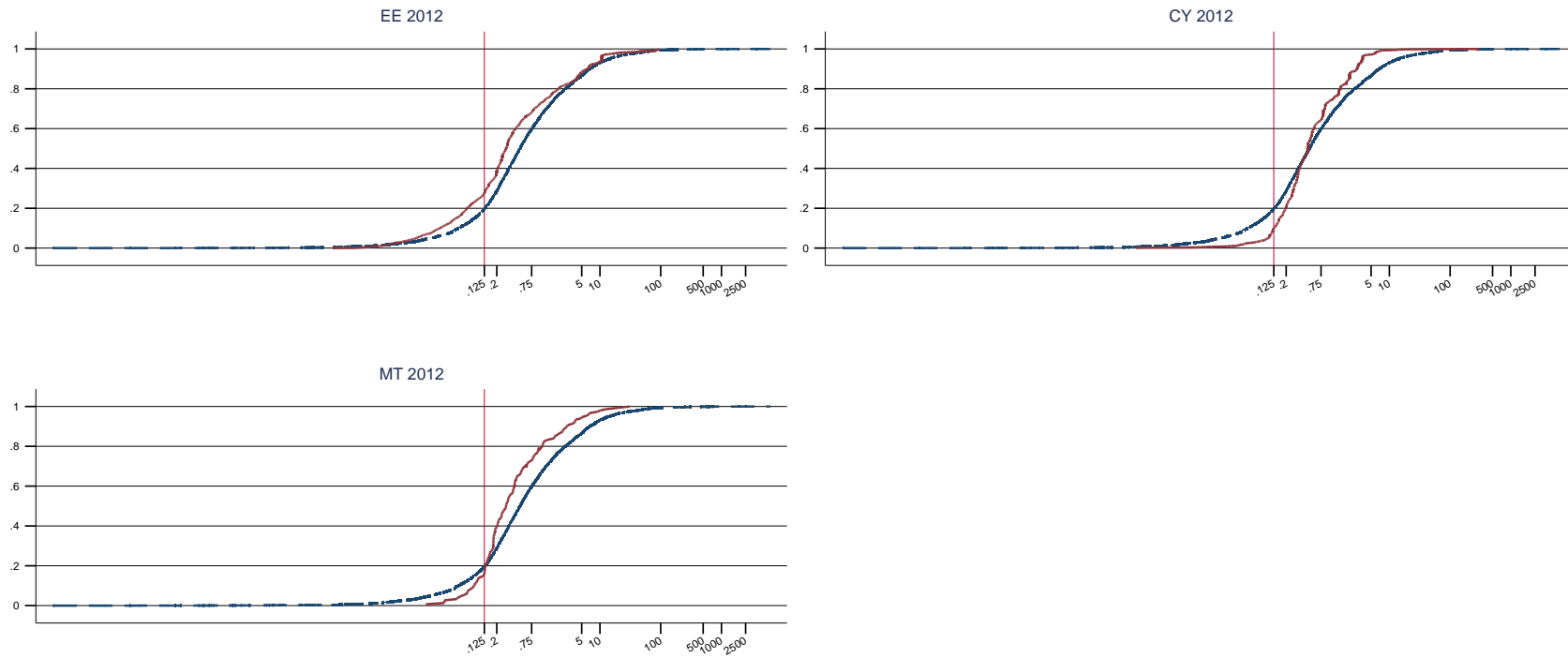
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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

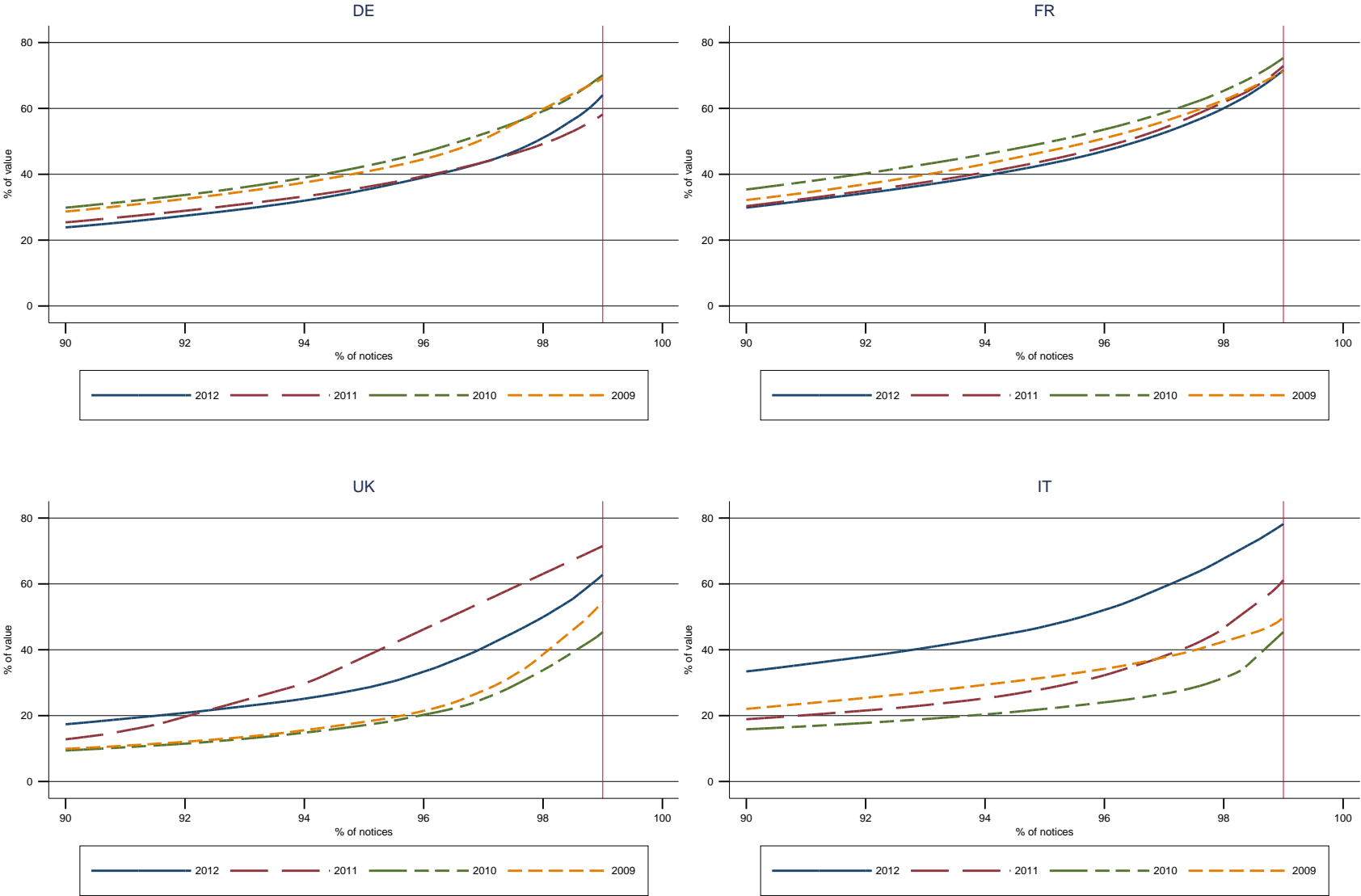


Figure 13

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

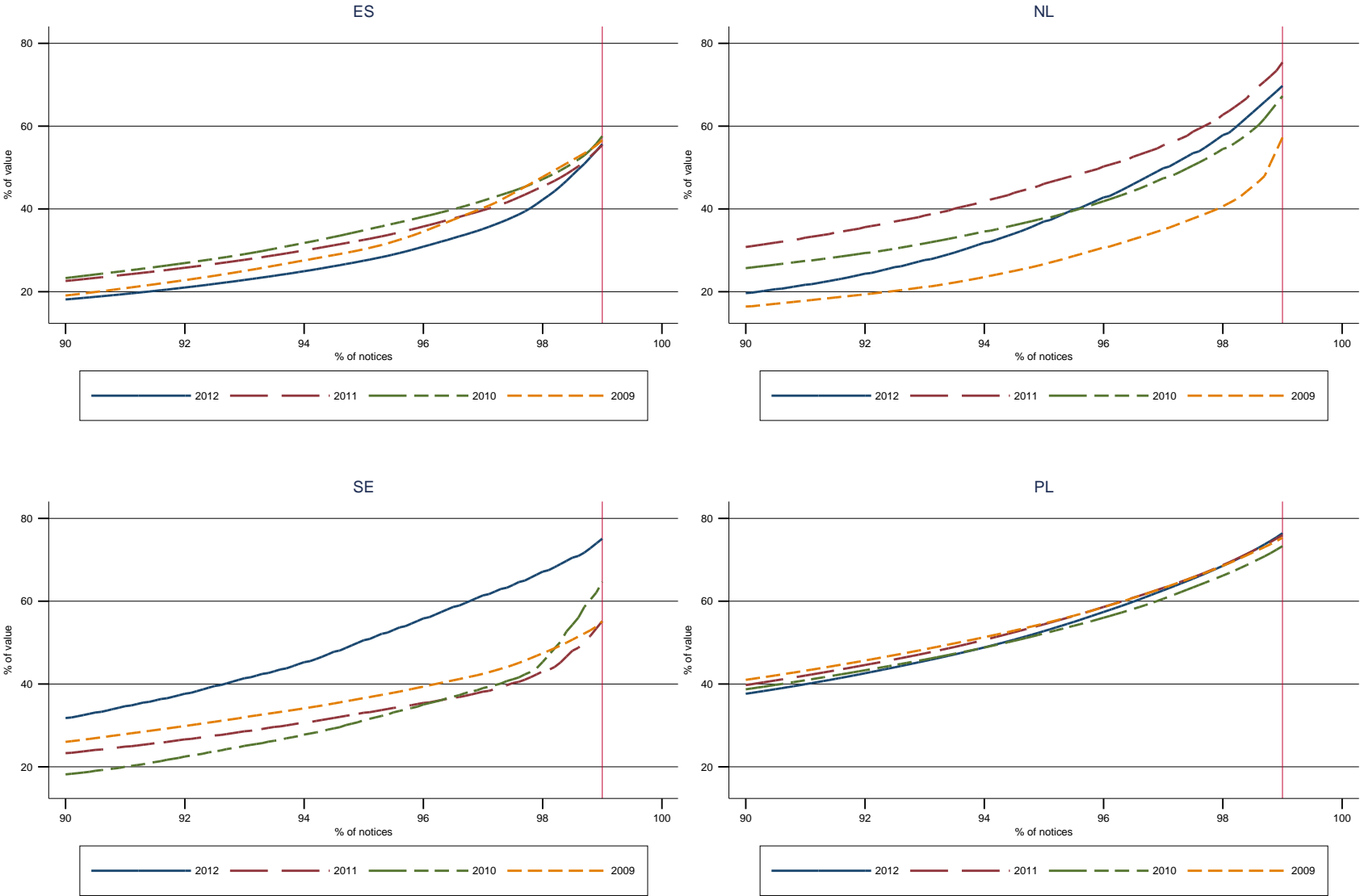


Figure 14

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

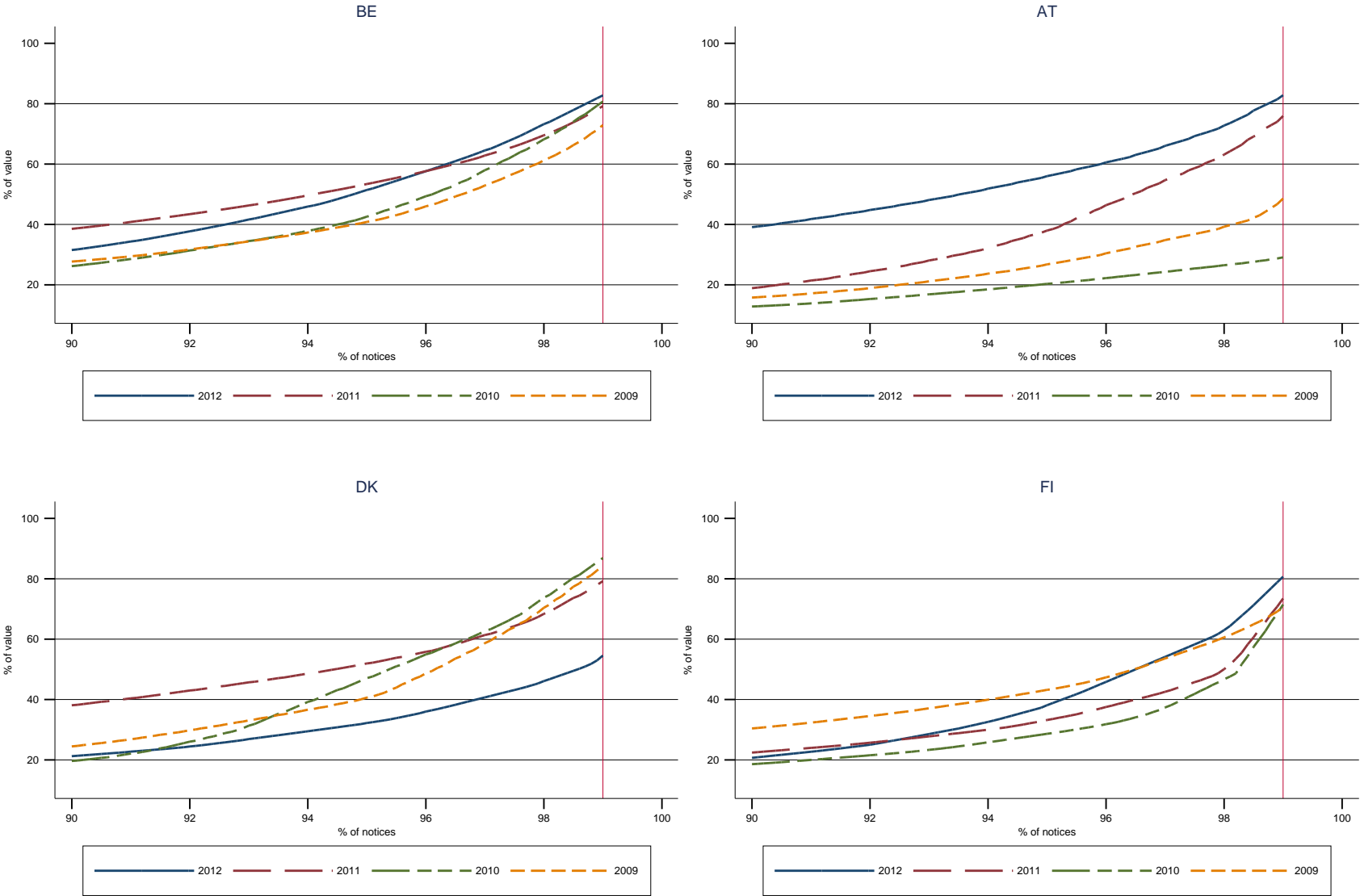


Figure 15

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

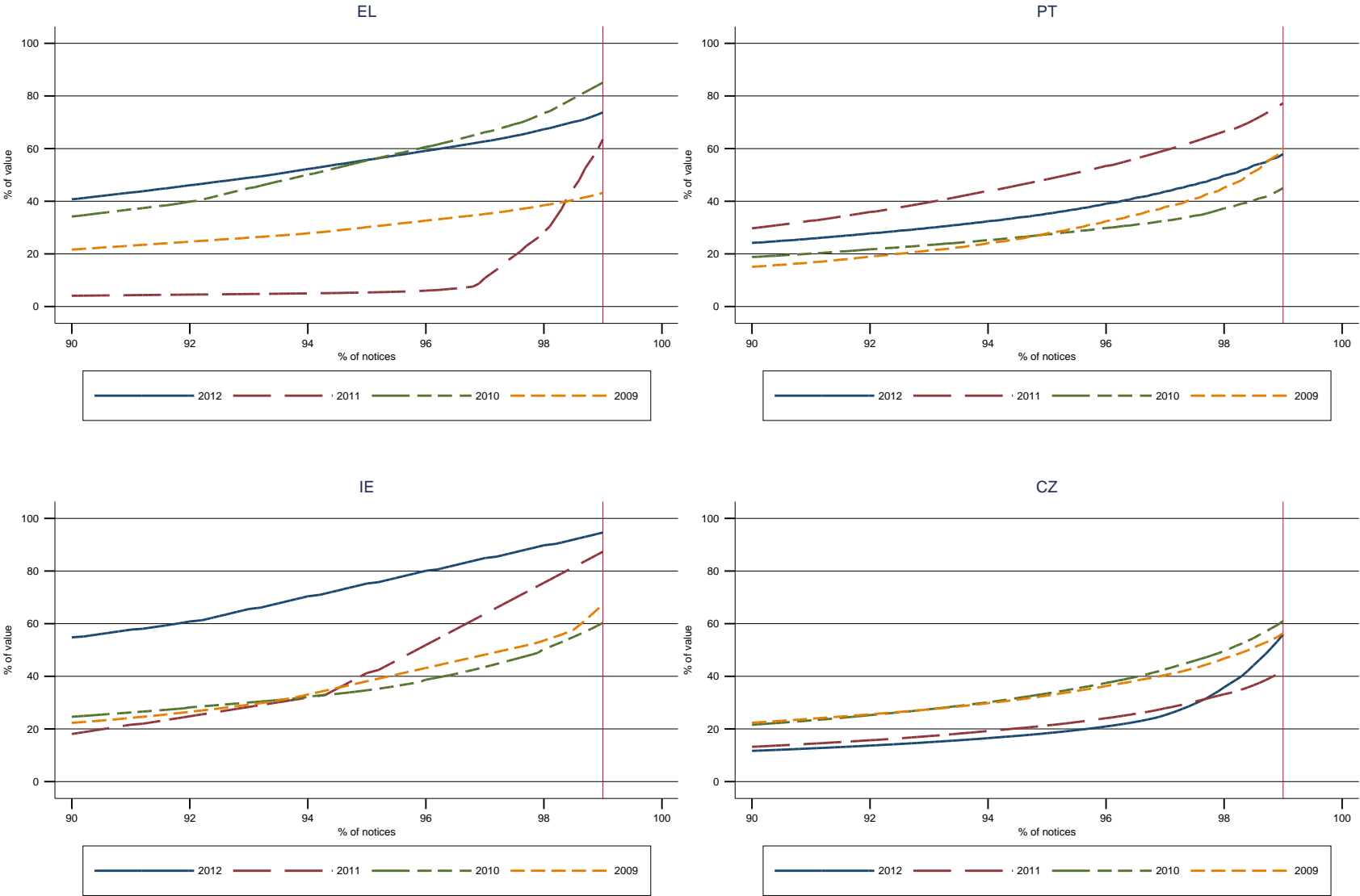


Figure 16

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

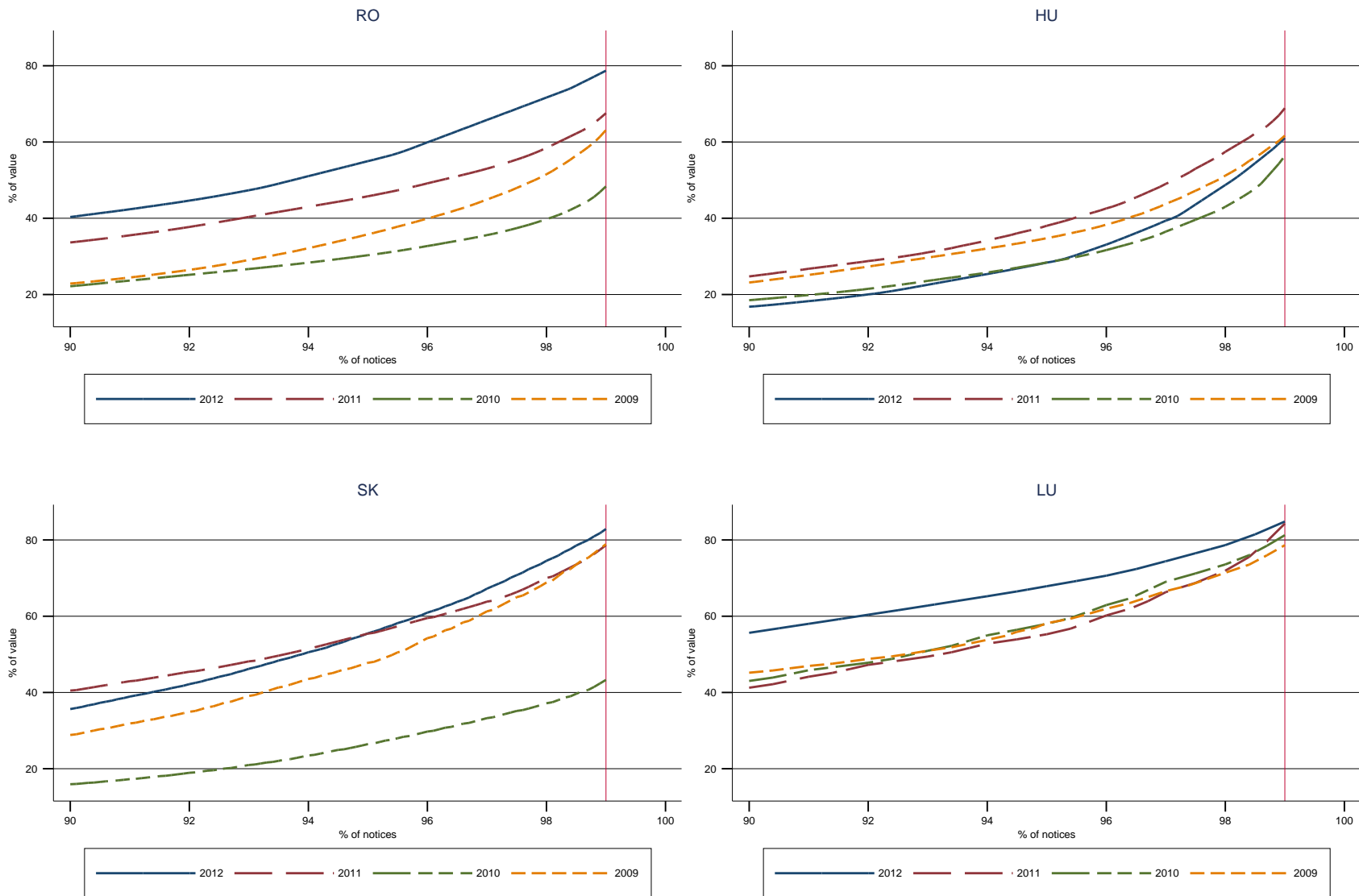


Figure 17

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

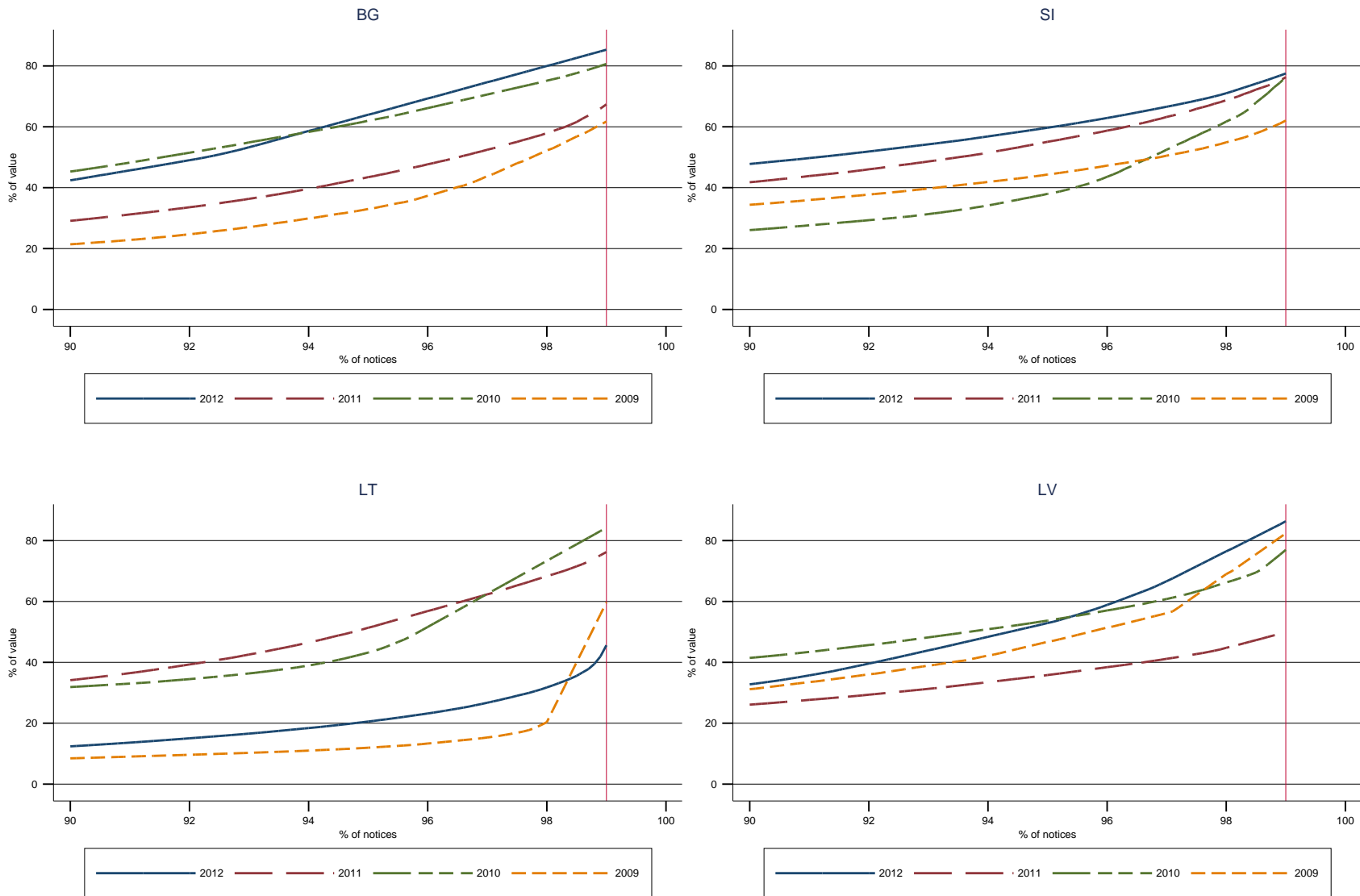
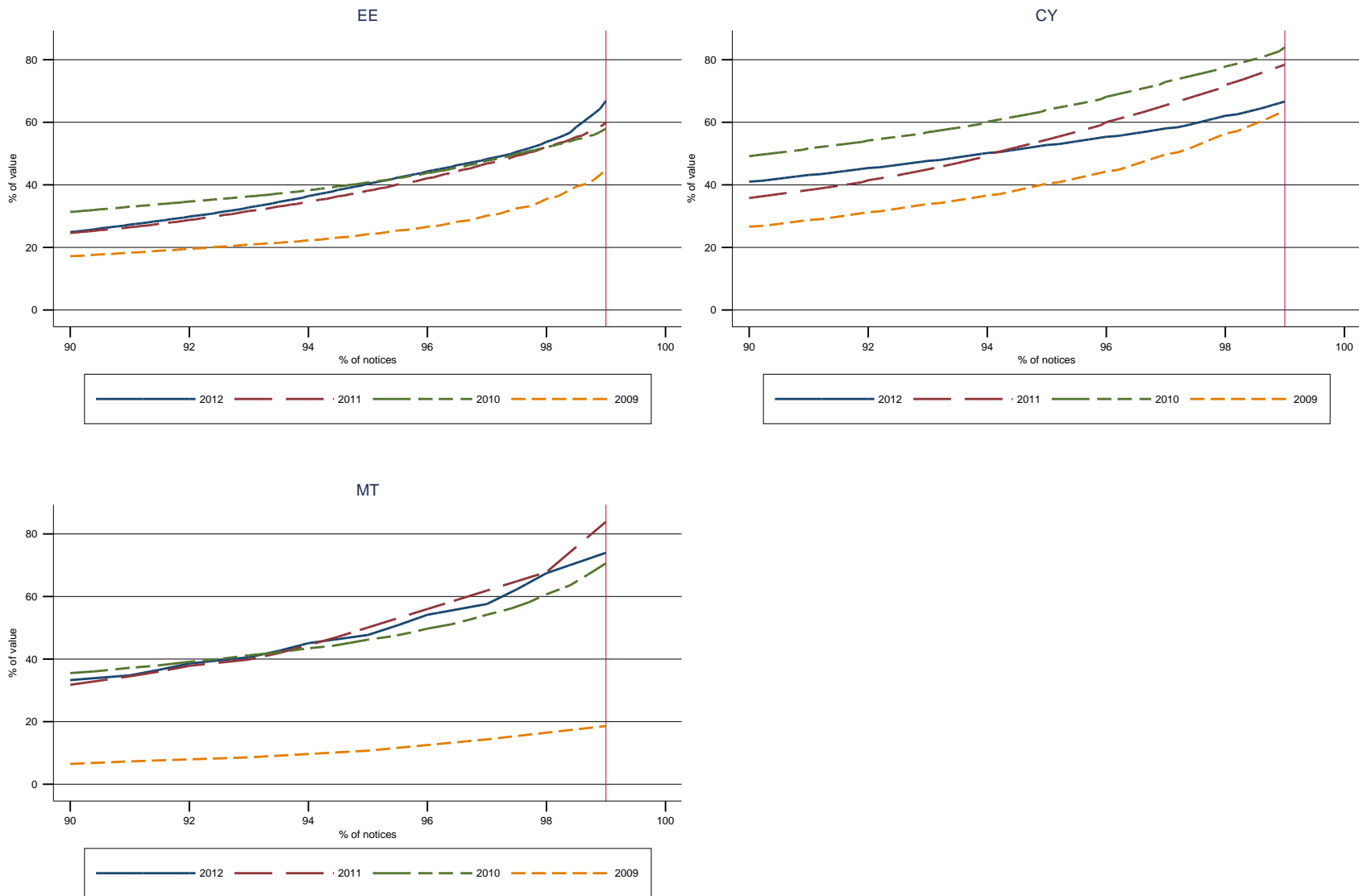


Figure 18

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros



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.

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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 Annexe 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-the-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	7236
Ireland	1045	976	905	852	3778
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	4027
Latvia	9944	11 292	10 934	11 755	43 925
Lithuania	7004	9790	14 461	7515	38 770
Luxembourg	265	261	207	273	1006
Hungary	6078	6174	4958	6919	24 129
Malta	296	187	150	134	767
Netherlands	1933	2179	1859	2126	8097
Austria	2537	2322	2203	2029	9091
Poland	95 722	113 912	120 529	127 321	457 484
Portugal	1736	1943	1450	2126	7255
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	7020
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)

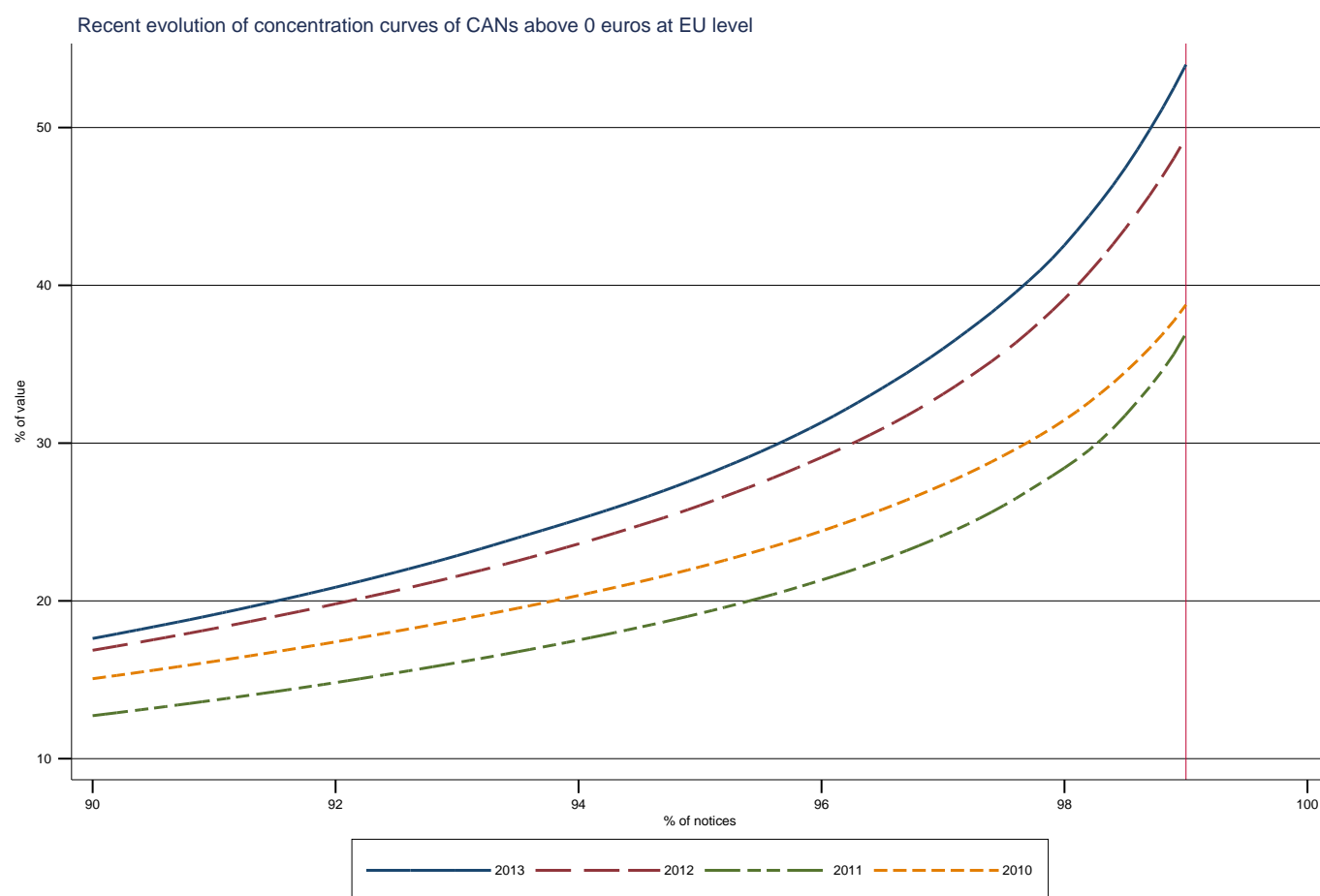
	year				Mean
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Belgium	16.4	14.5	13.4	15.0	14.8
Bulgaria	28.5	34.1	28.0	38.6	32.3
Czech Republic	36.7	35.7	32.1	40.2	36.2
Denmark	6.8	4.5	6.0	4.5	5.5
Germany	17.8	19.0	17.3	16.9	17.7
Estonia	10.6	24.2	29.2	29.4	23.4
Ireland	31.2	20.0	13.9	8.8	18.5
Greece	15.6	11.1	13.1	17.1	14.2
Spain	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

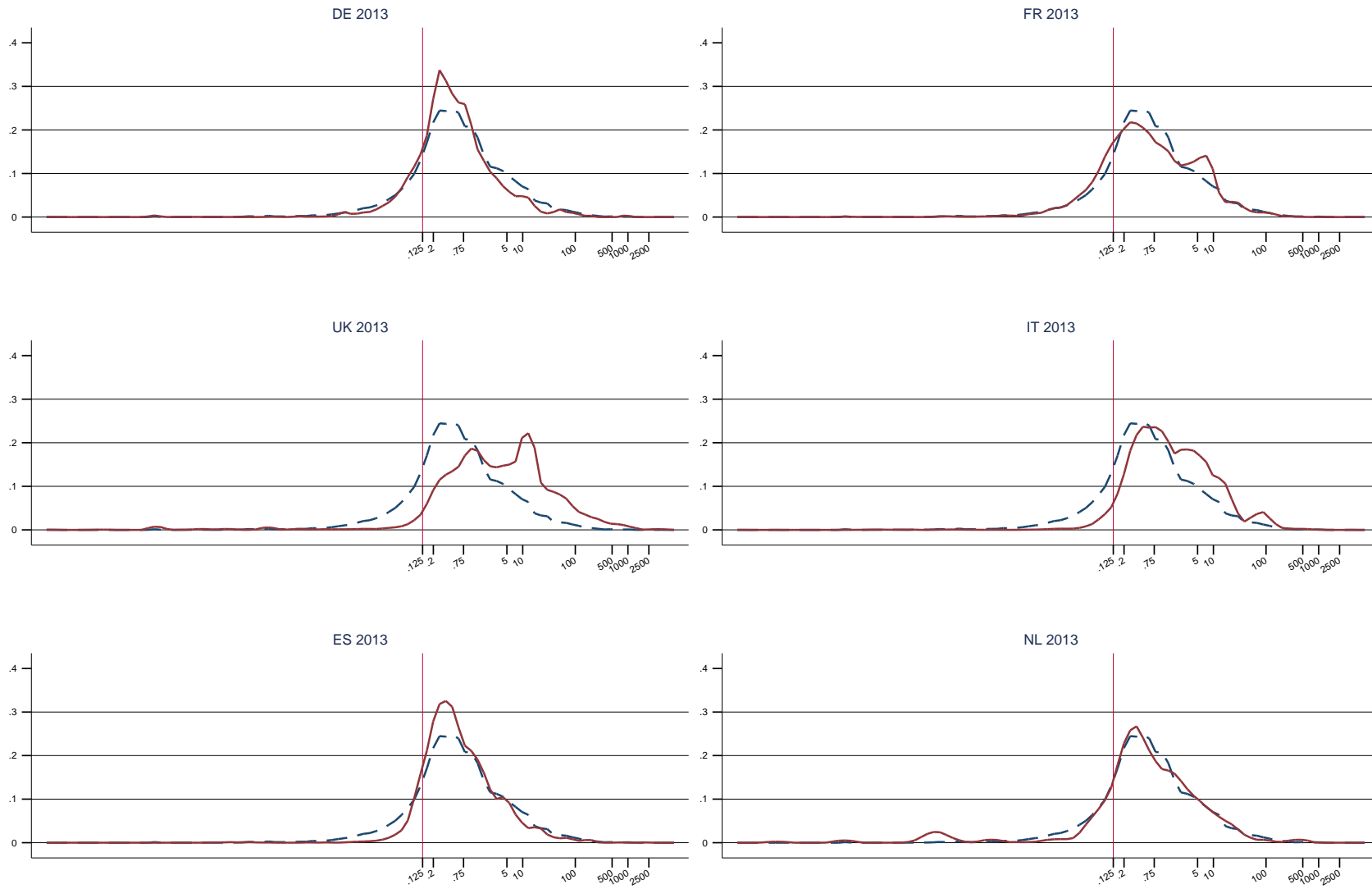
Figure 1



Density functions

Figure 2

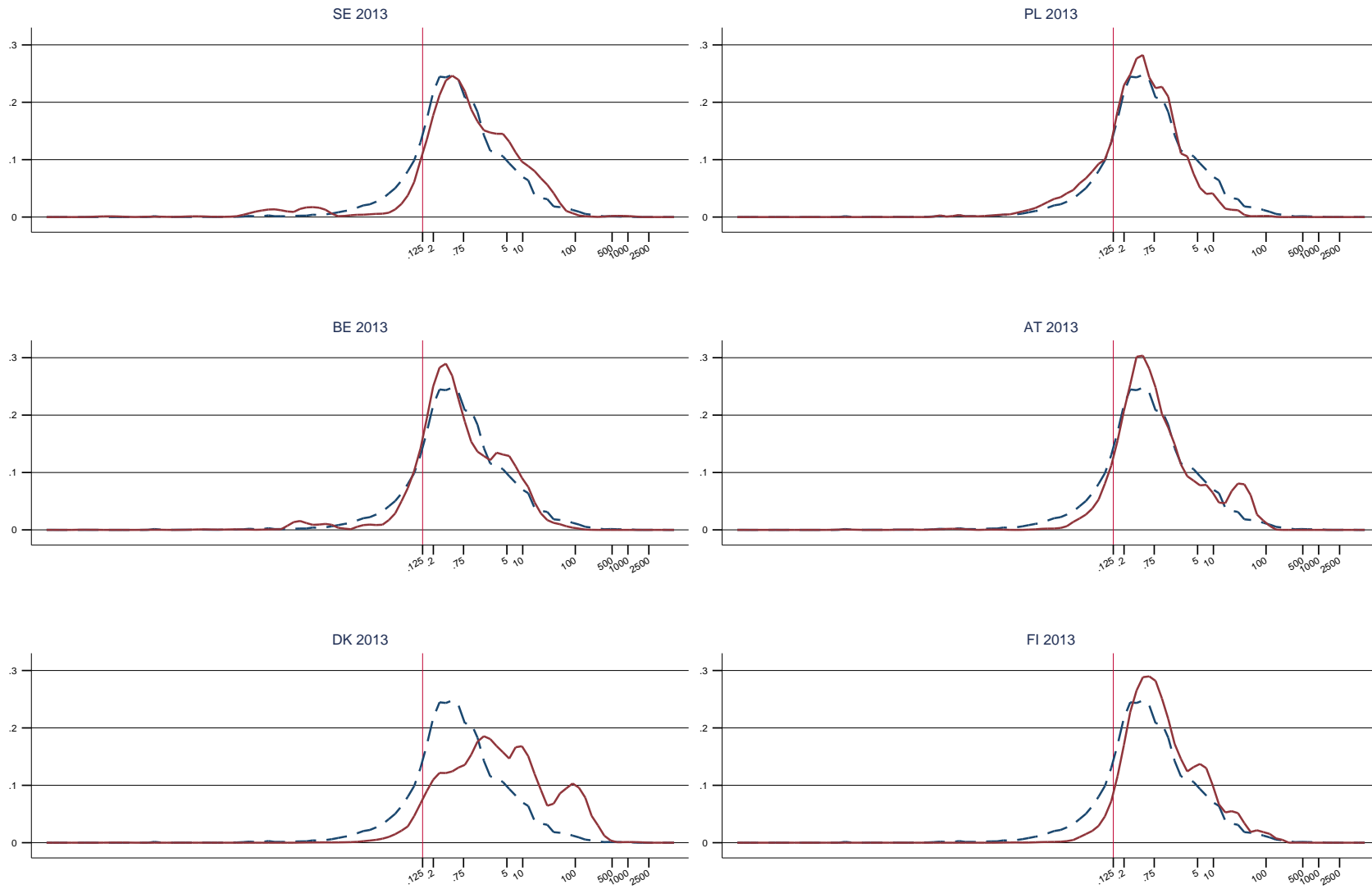
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

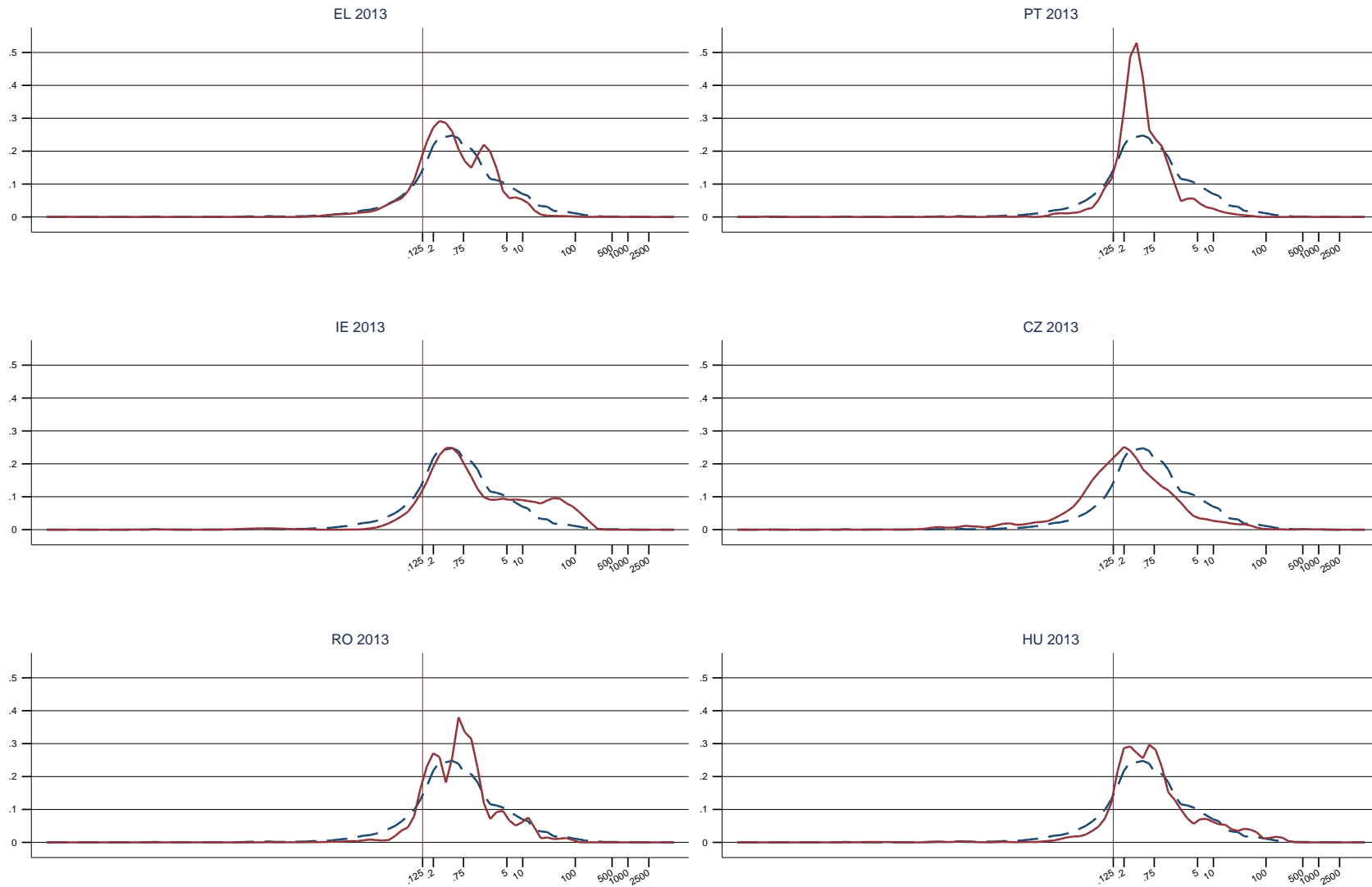
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

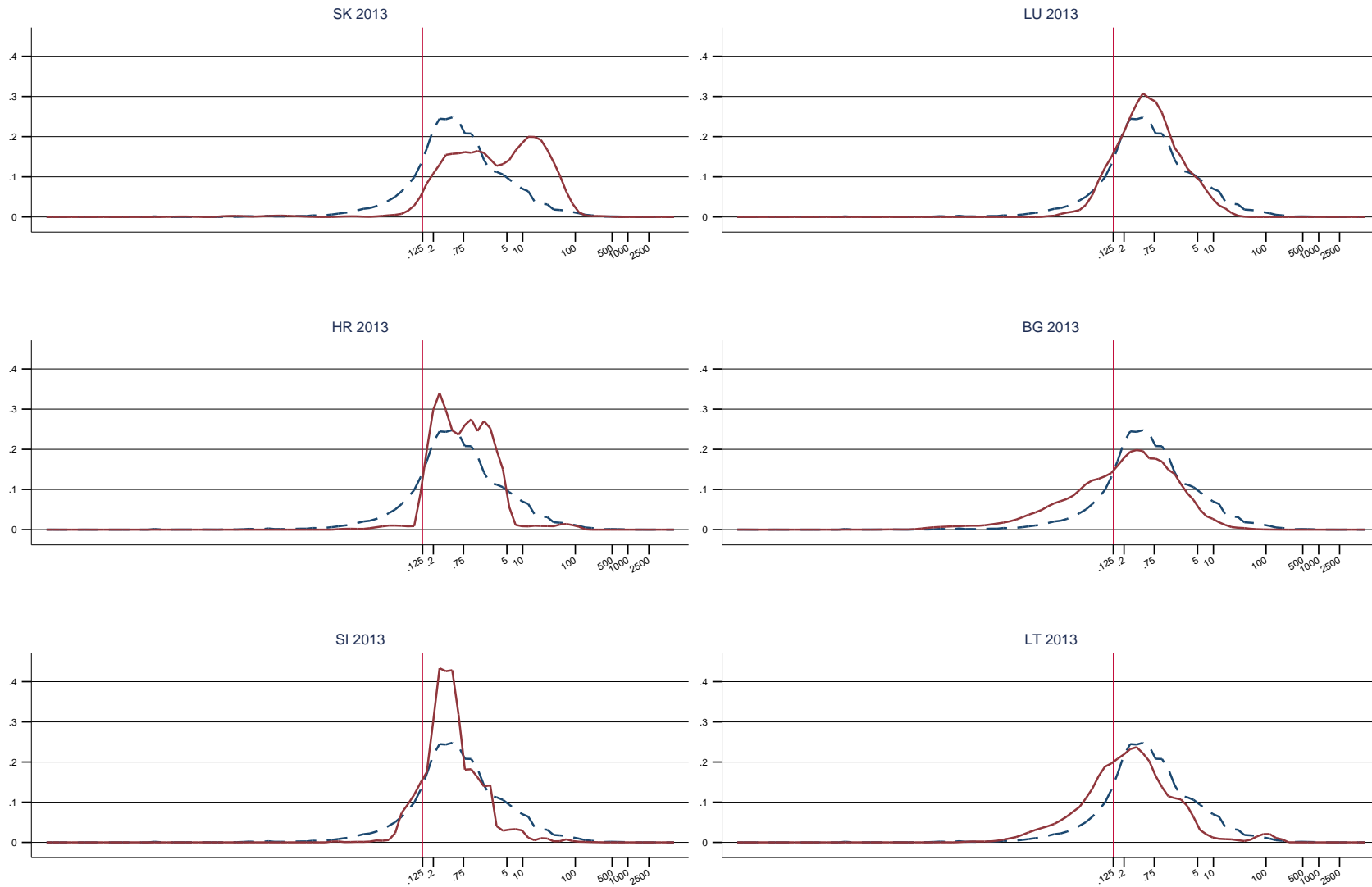
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 5

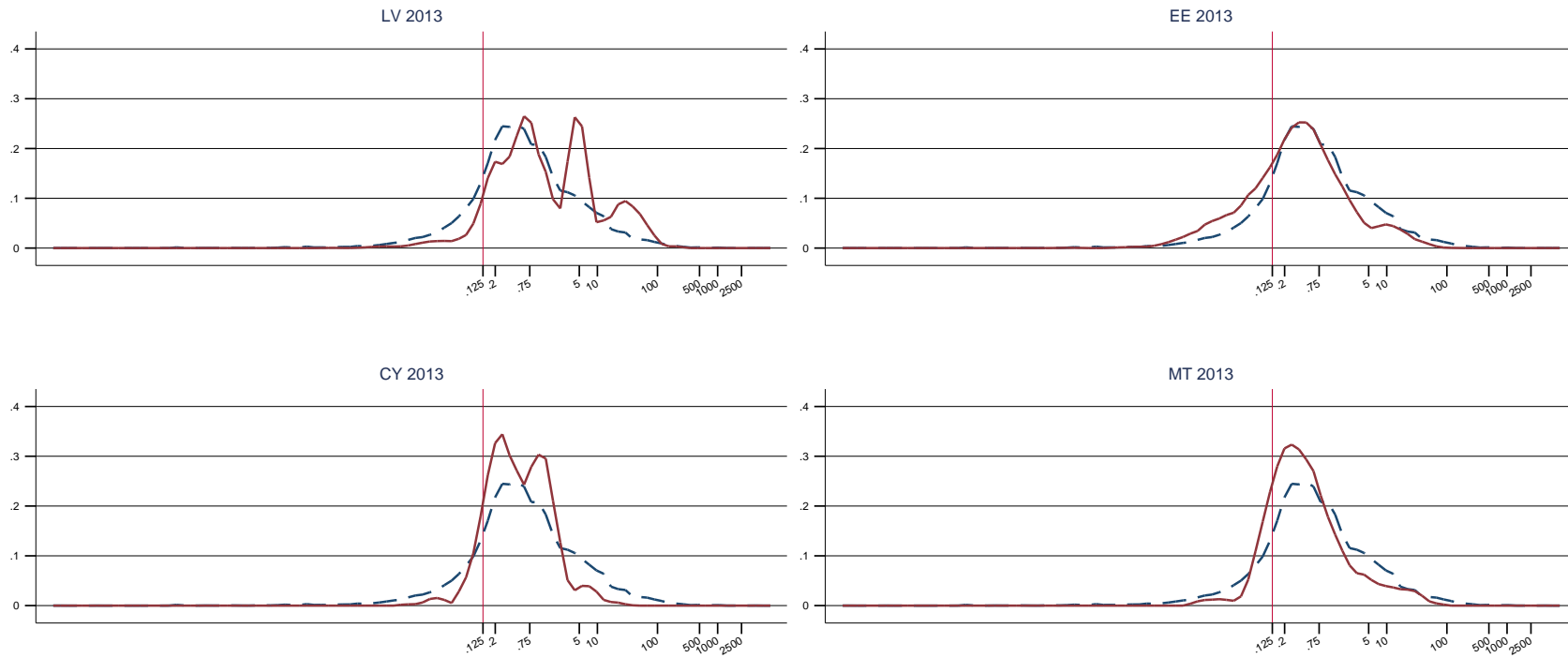
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 6

Distribution of CANs above 0 euros

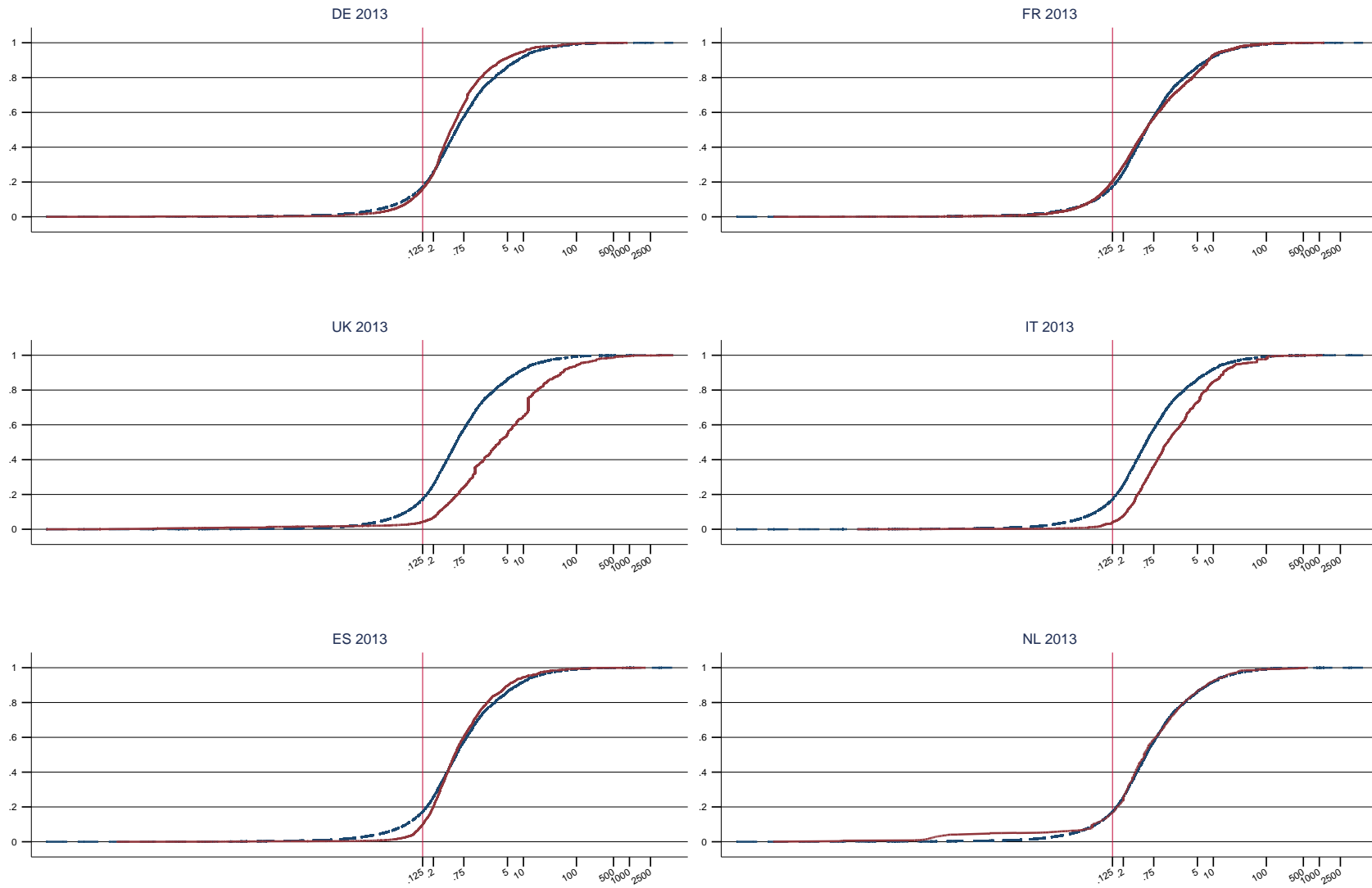


(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Cumulative density functions

Figure 7

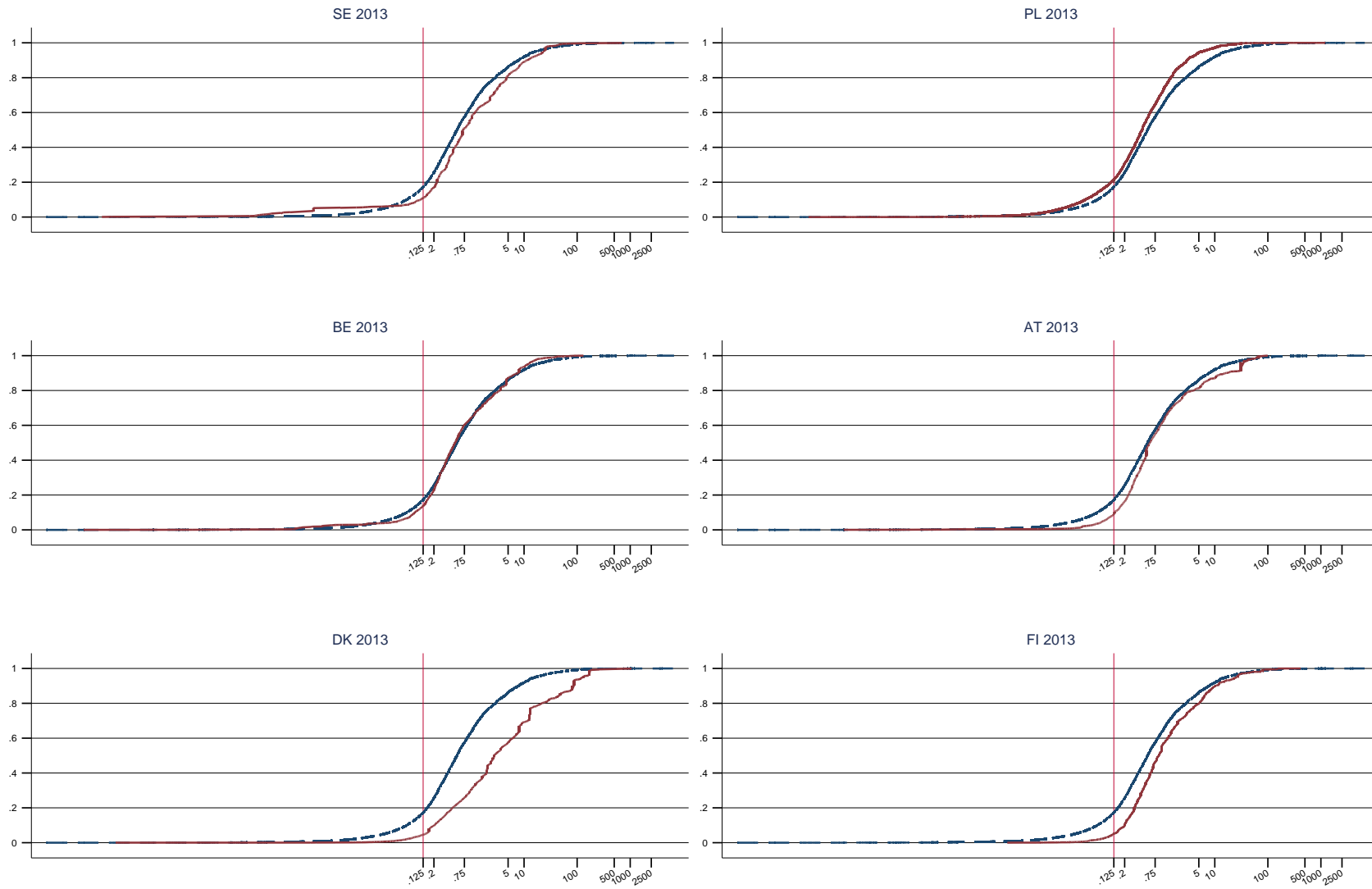
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 8

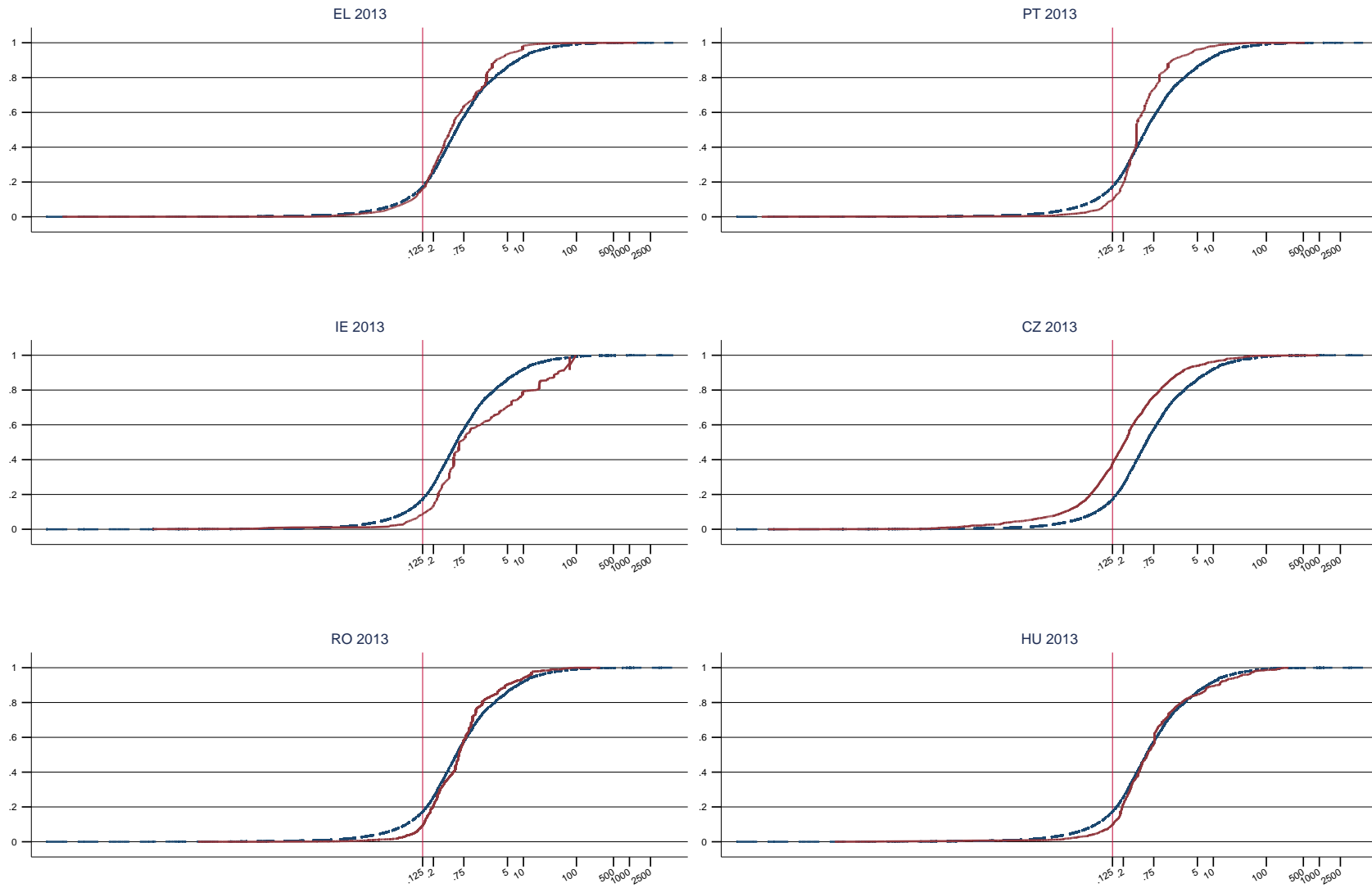
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 9

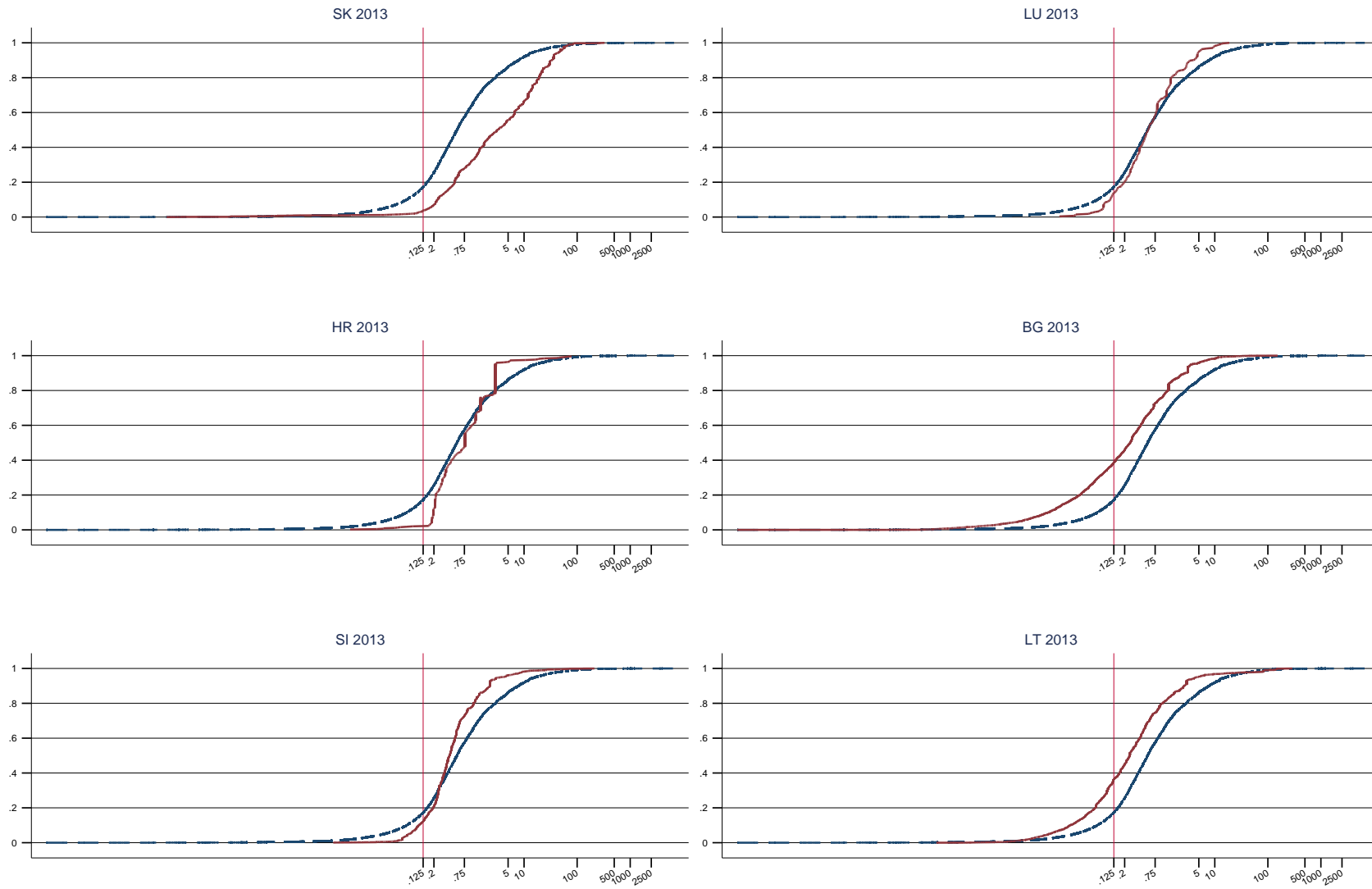
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 10

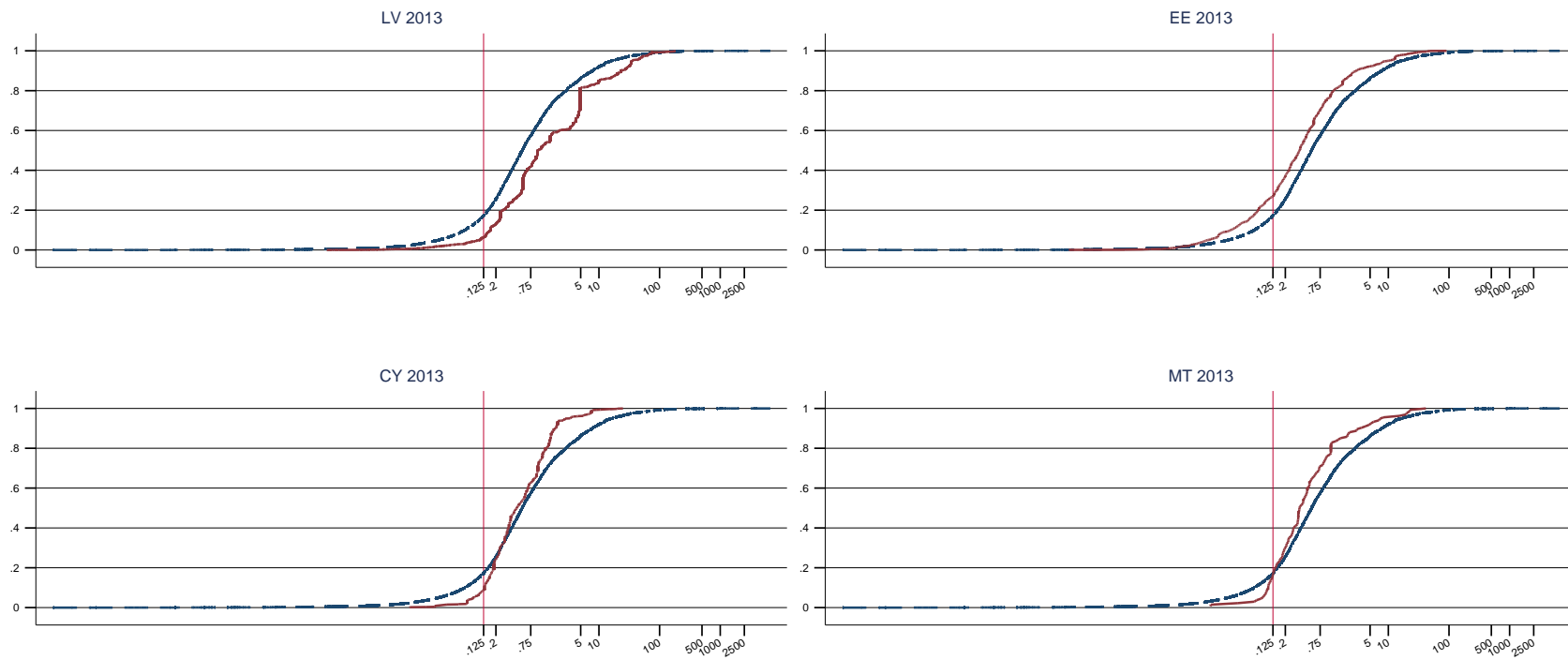
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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

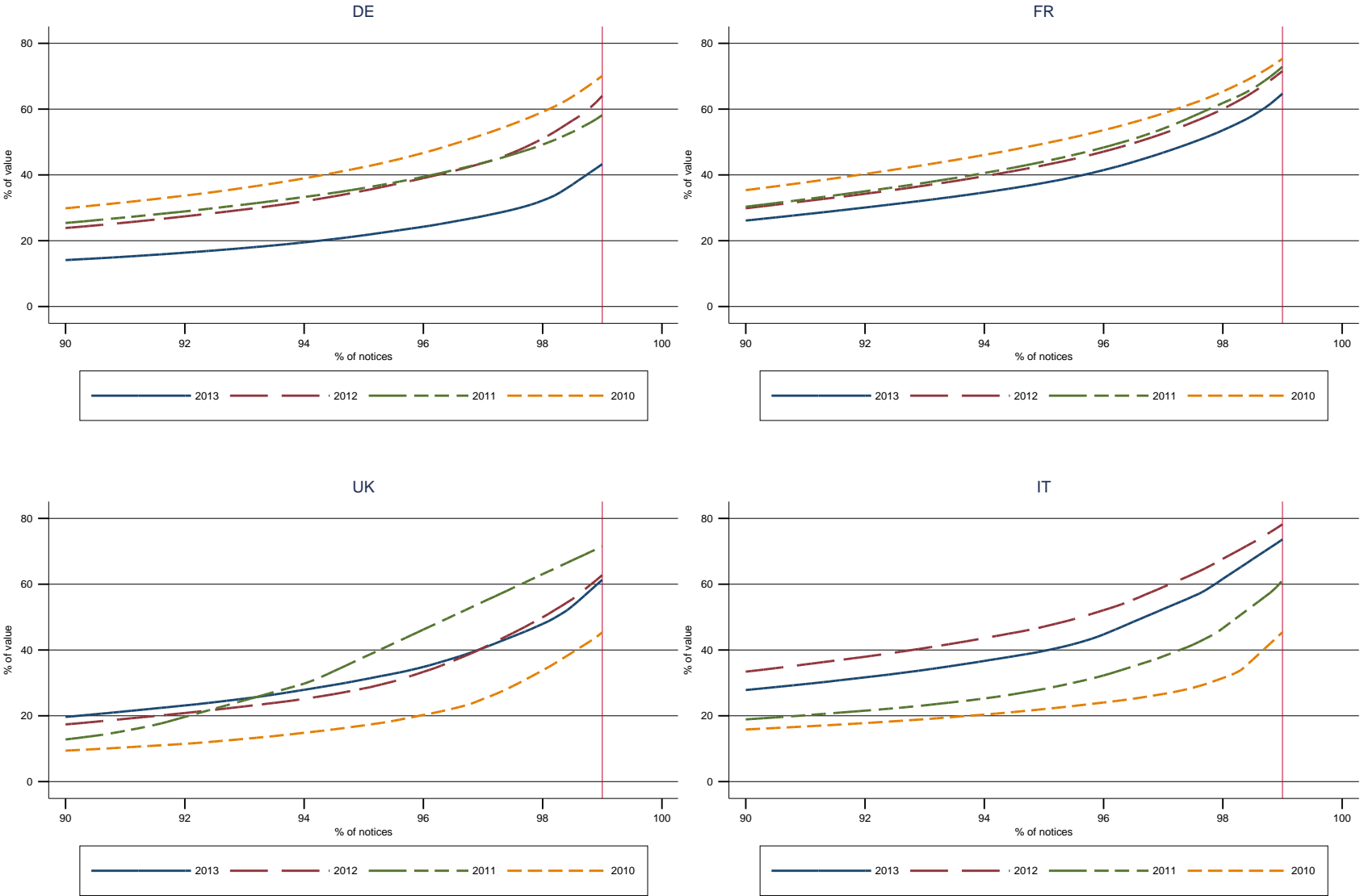


Figure 13

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

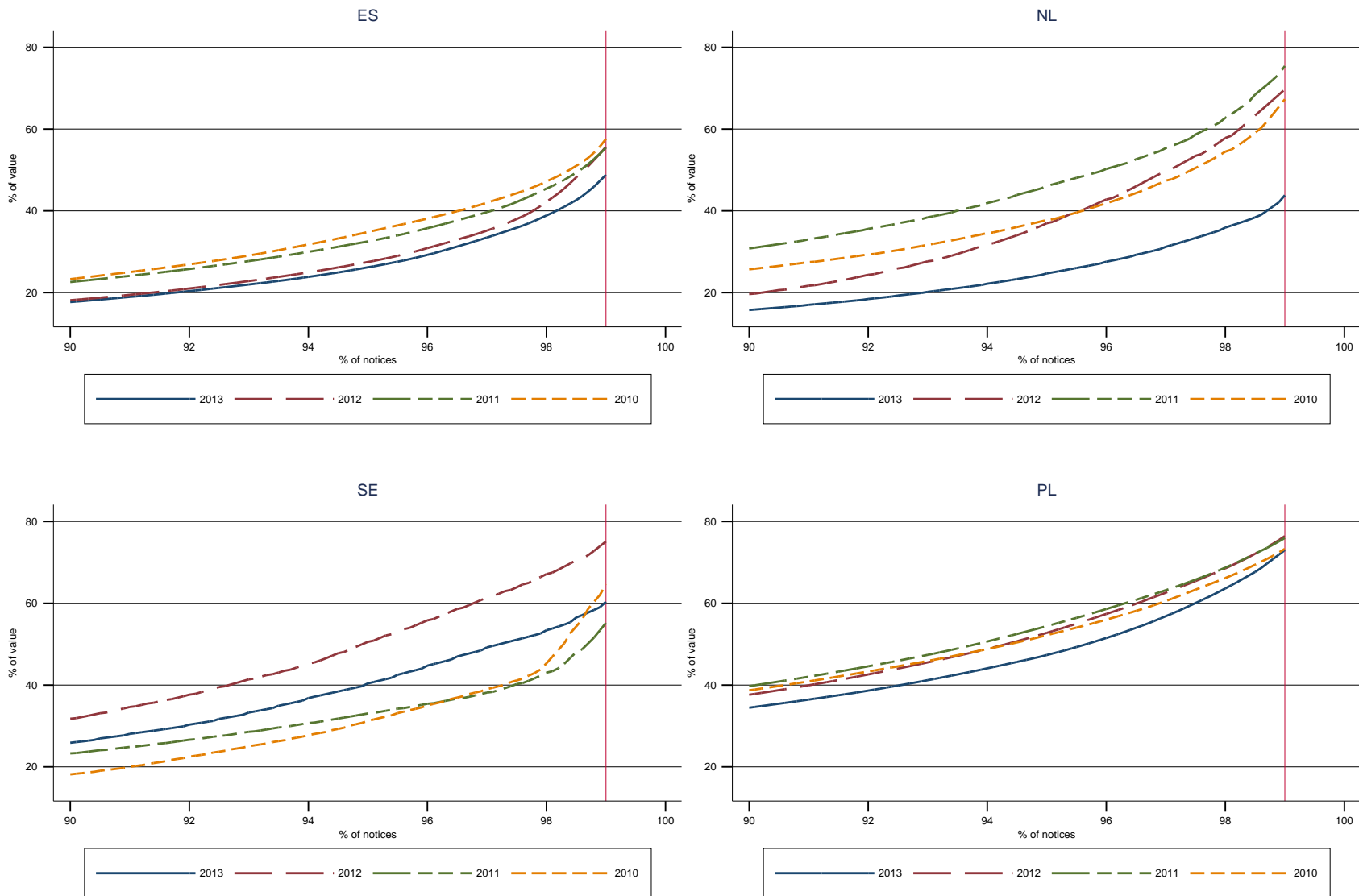


Figure 14

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

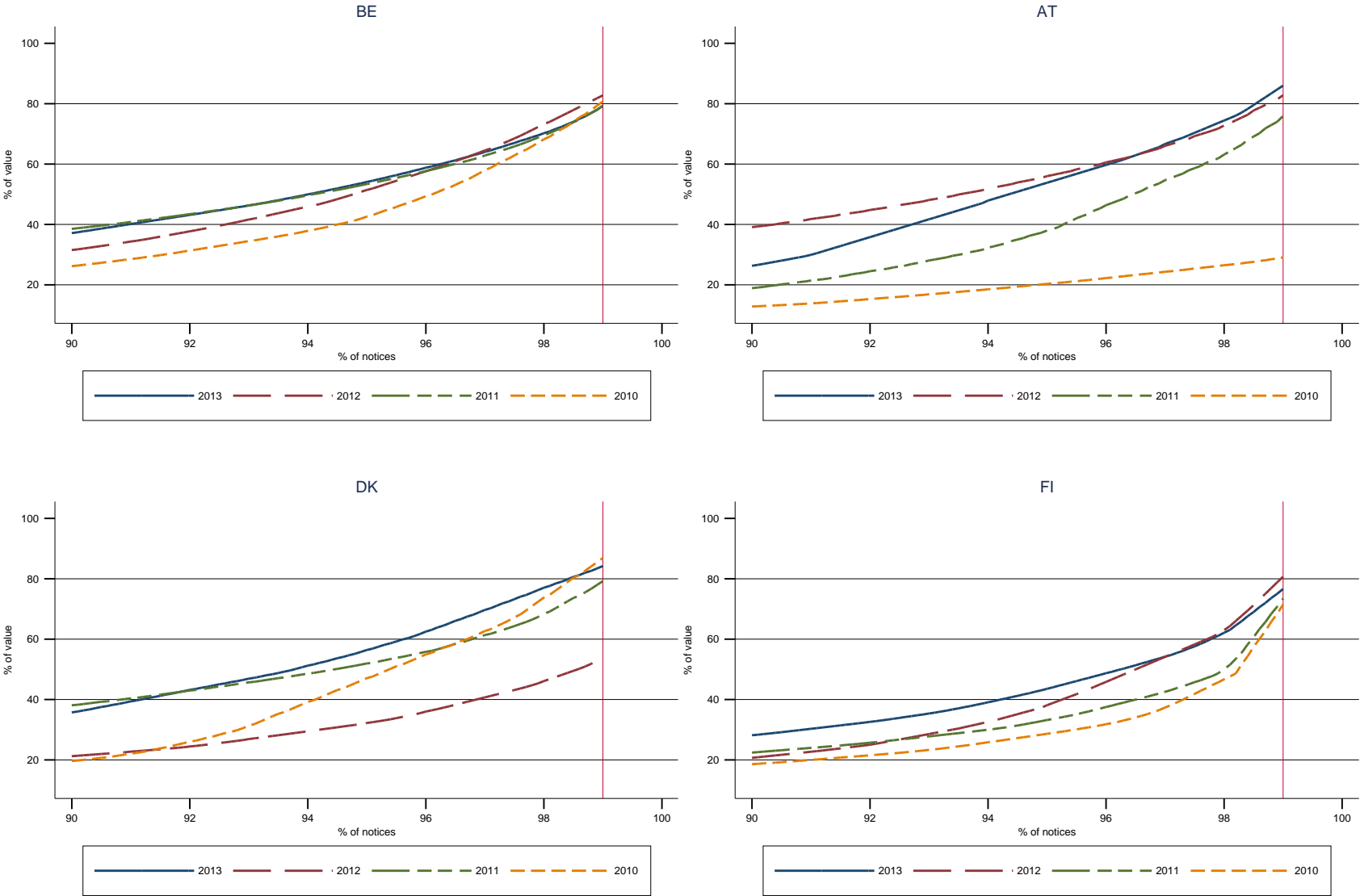


Figure 15

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

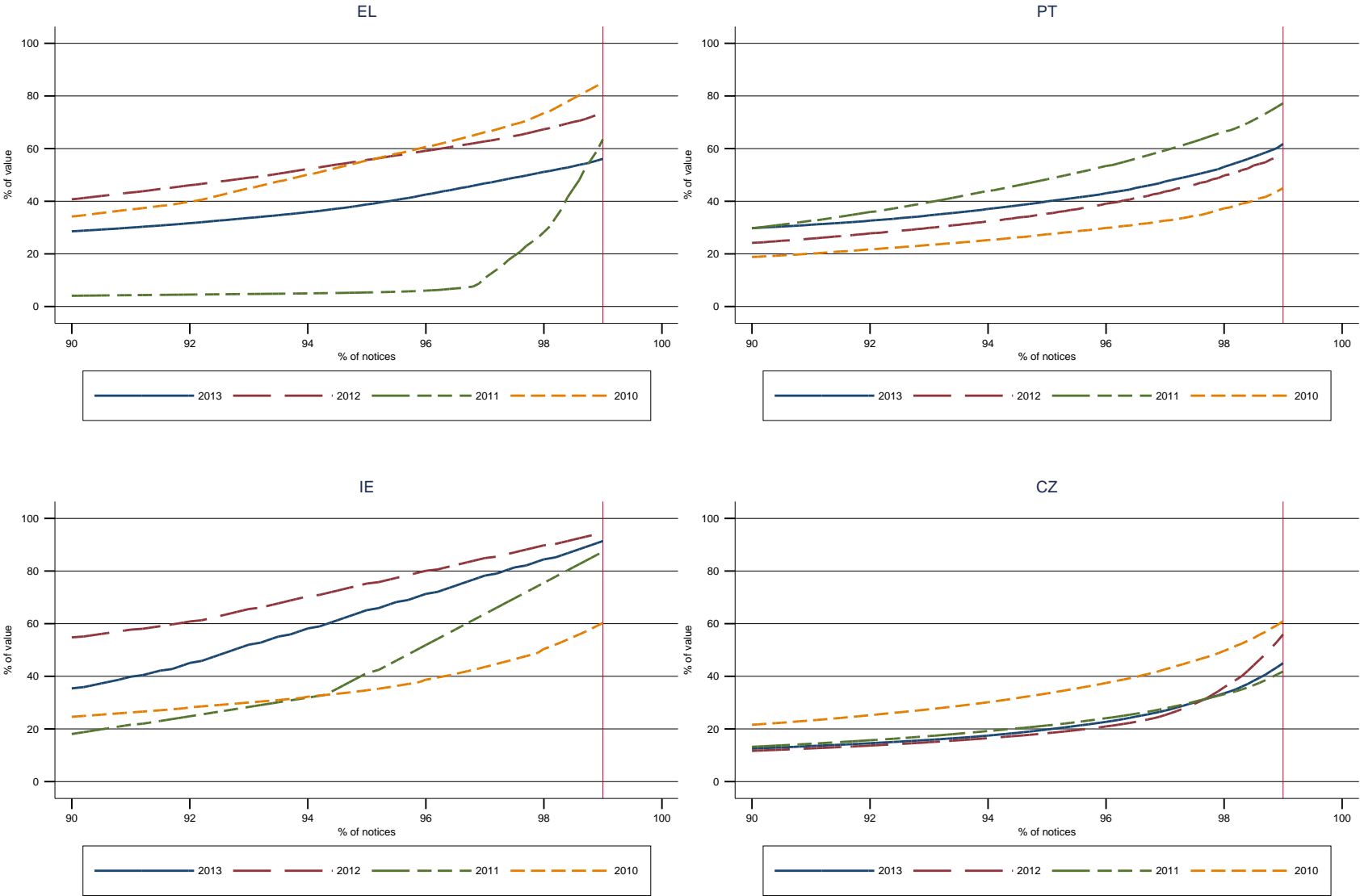


Figure 16
Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

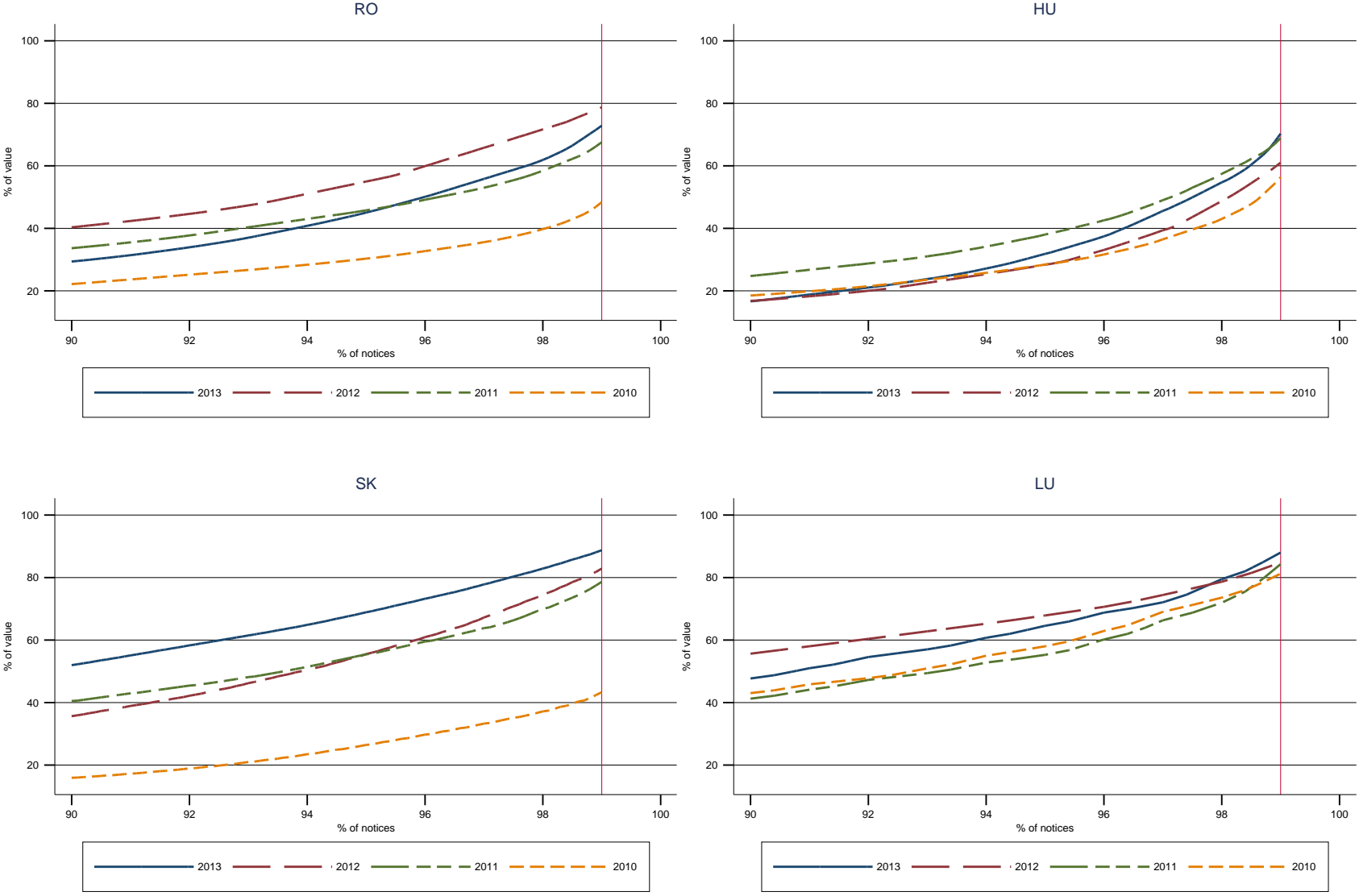


Figure 17

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

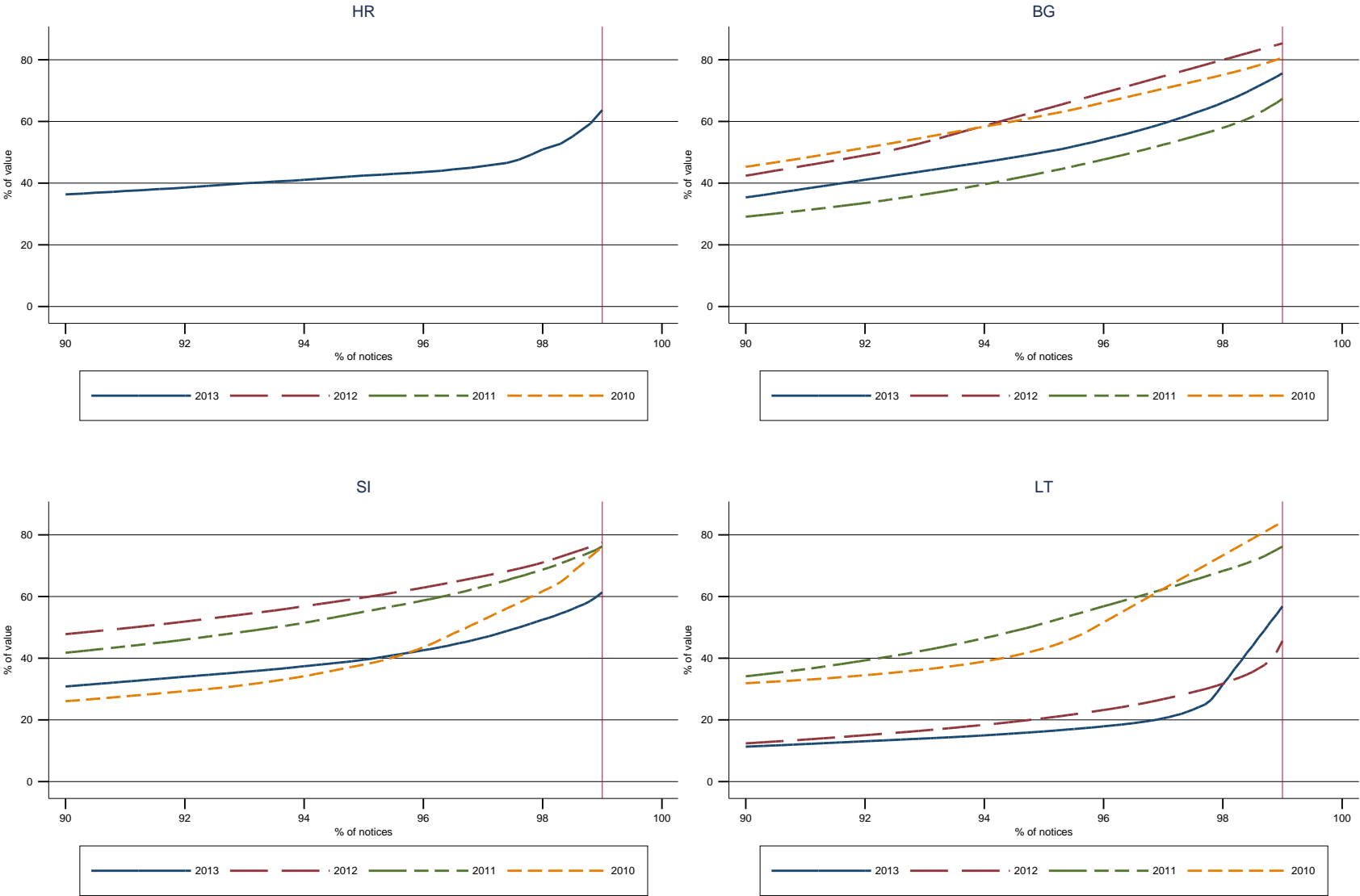
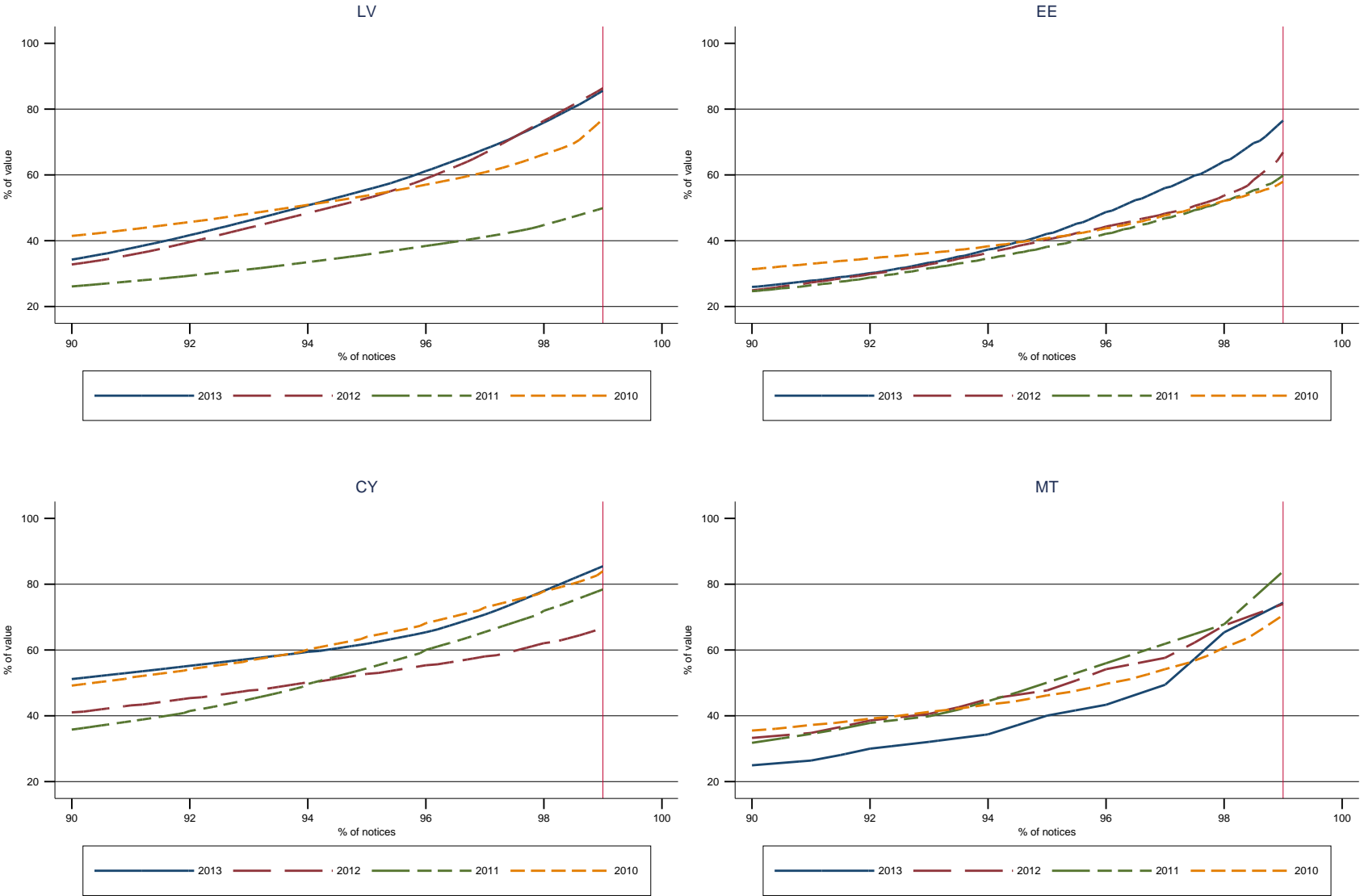


Figure 18

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros



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 (TG-GPPE), 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 report¹: 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” Directives². 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.

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

²Available at 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 computed³. 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 procurement⁴.

The recent change in the European System of Accounts (ESA) from ESA95⁵ to ESA2010⁶ 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

³It 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”.

⁴A 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 \(Part 1\)](#).

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

⁶<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 publication⁷. 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

⁷For 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)⁸ 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

⁸This 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 threshold⁹. 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.

⁹In 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				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	Mean
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			
	2012	2013	2014	Average
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			
	2012	2013	2014	Mean
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			
	2012	2013	2014	Mean
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 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
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

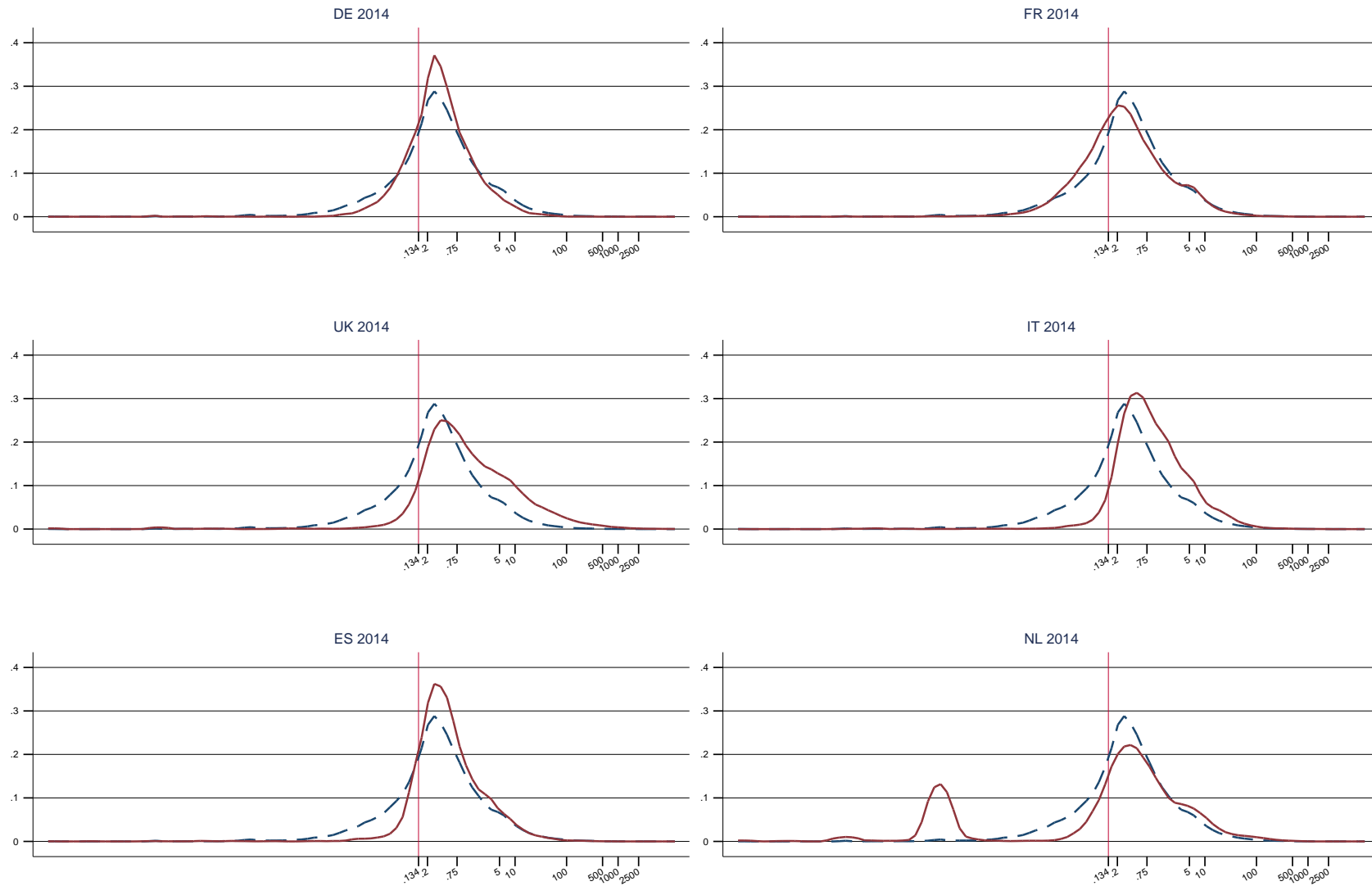
Table 19. Percentage of contract award notices below 134 000 euros with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

	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

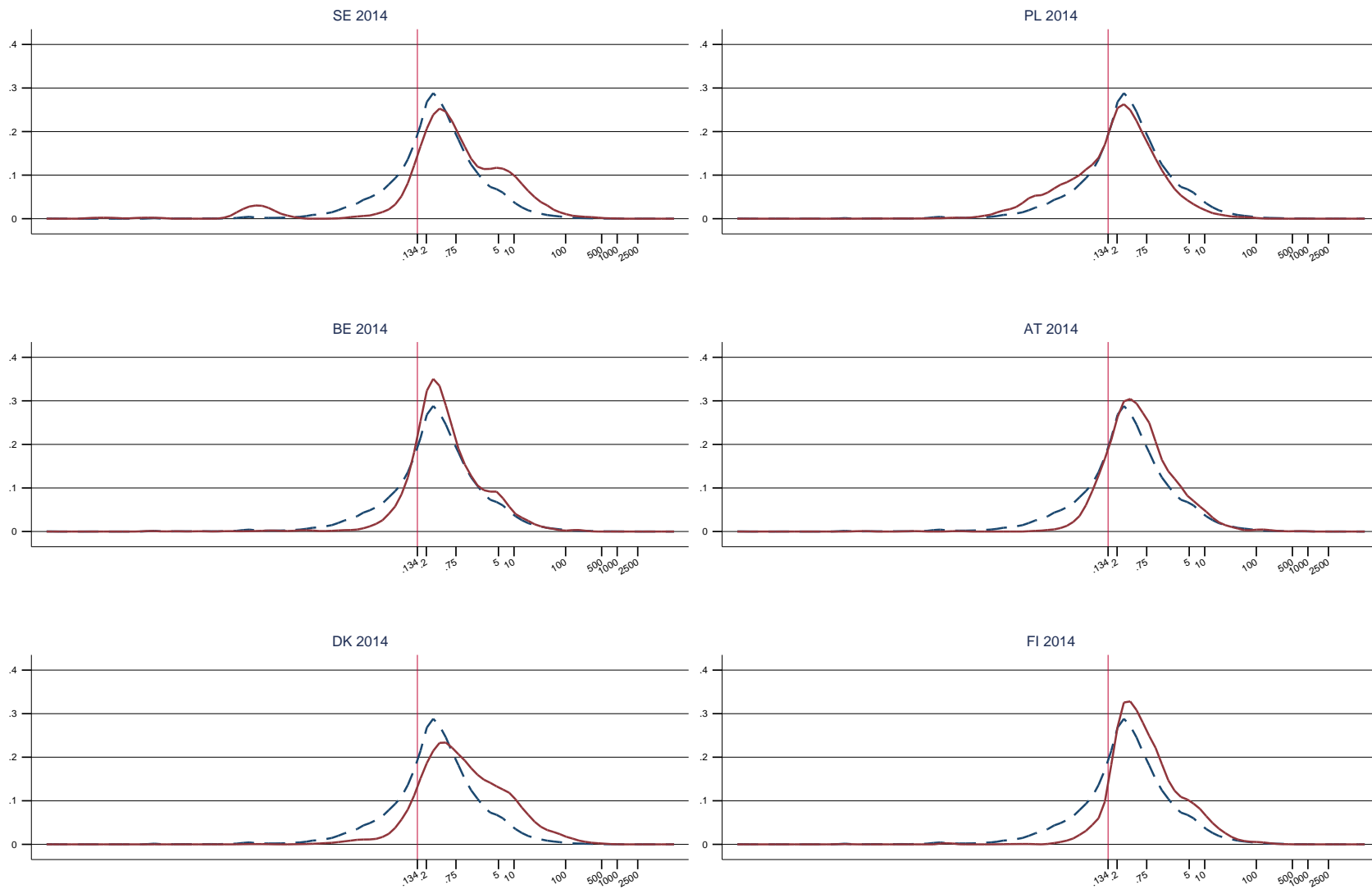
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 2

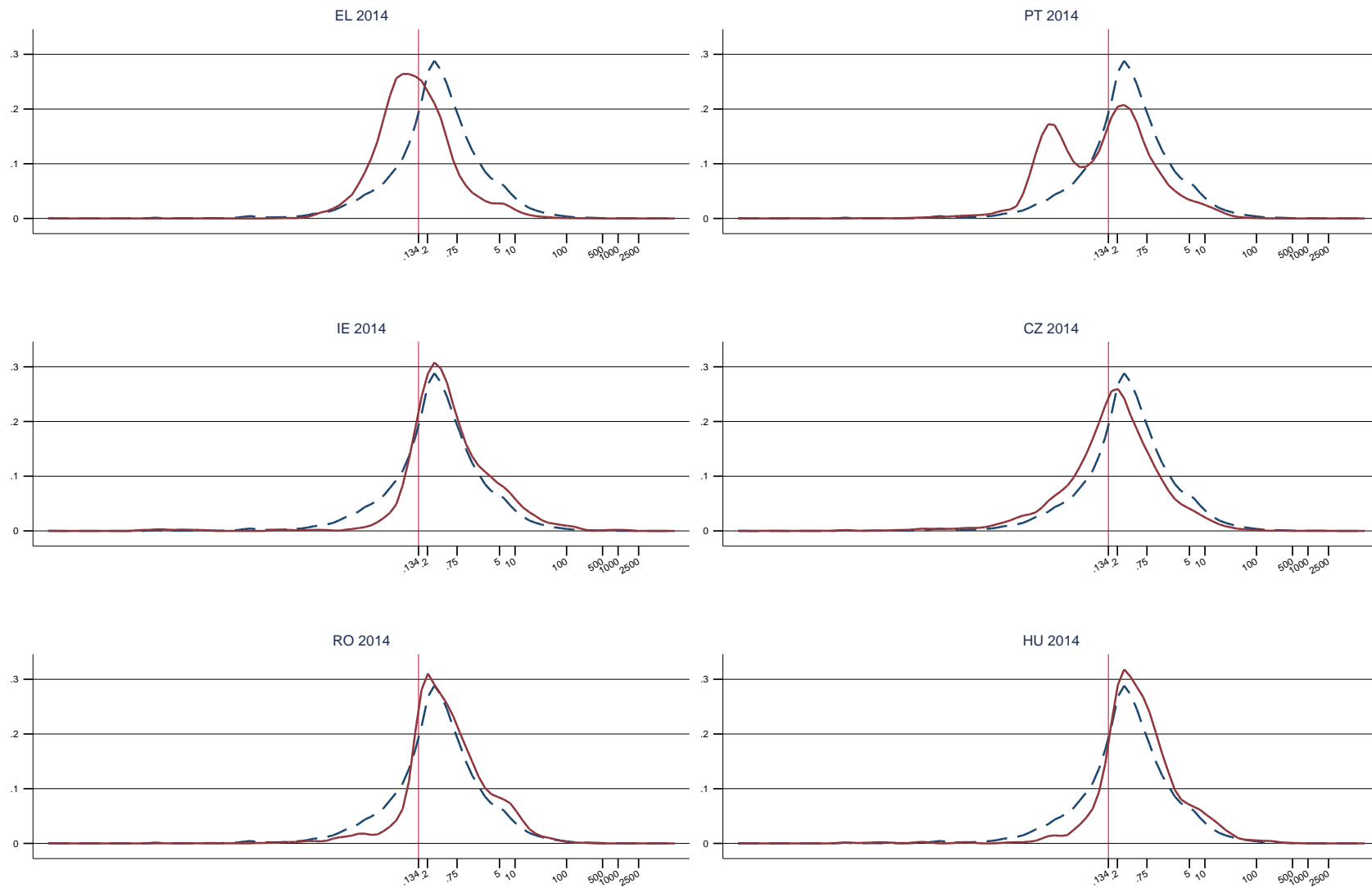
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

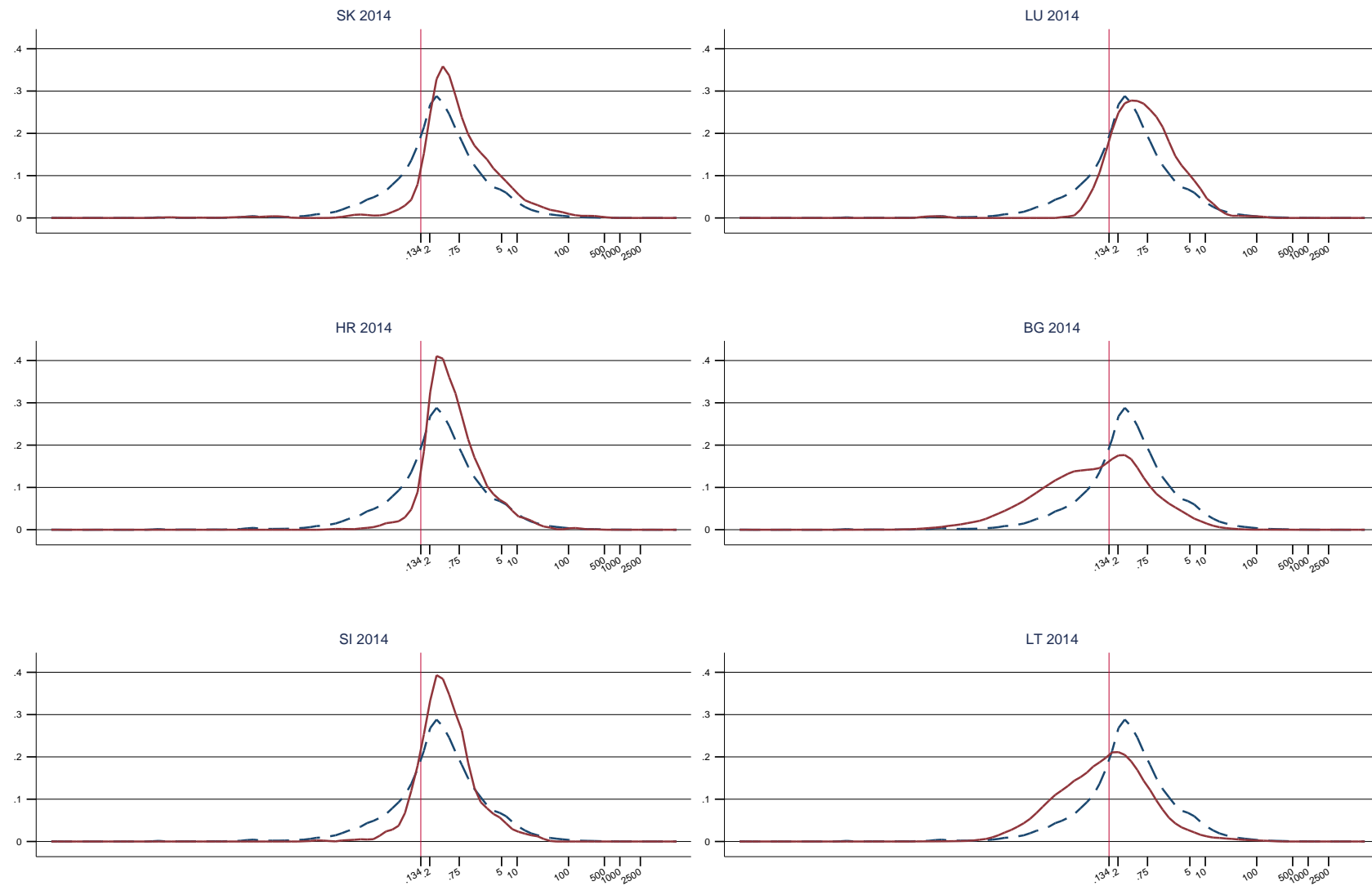
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

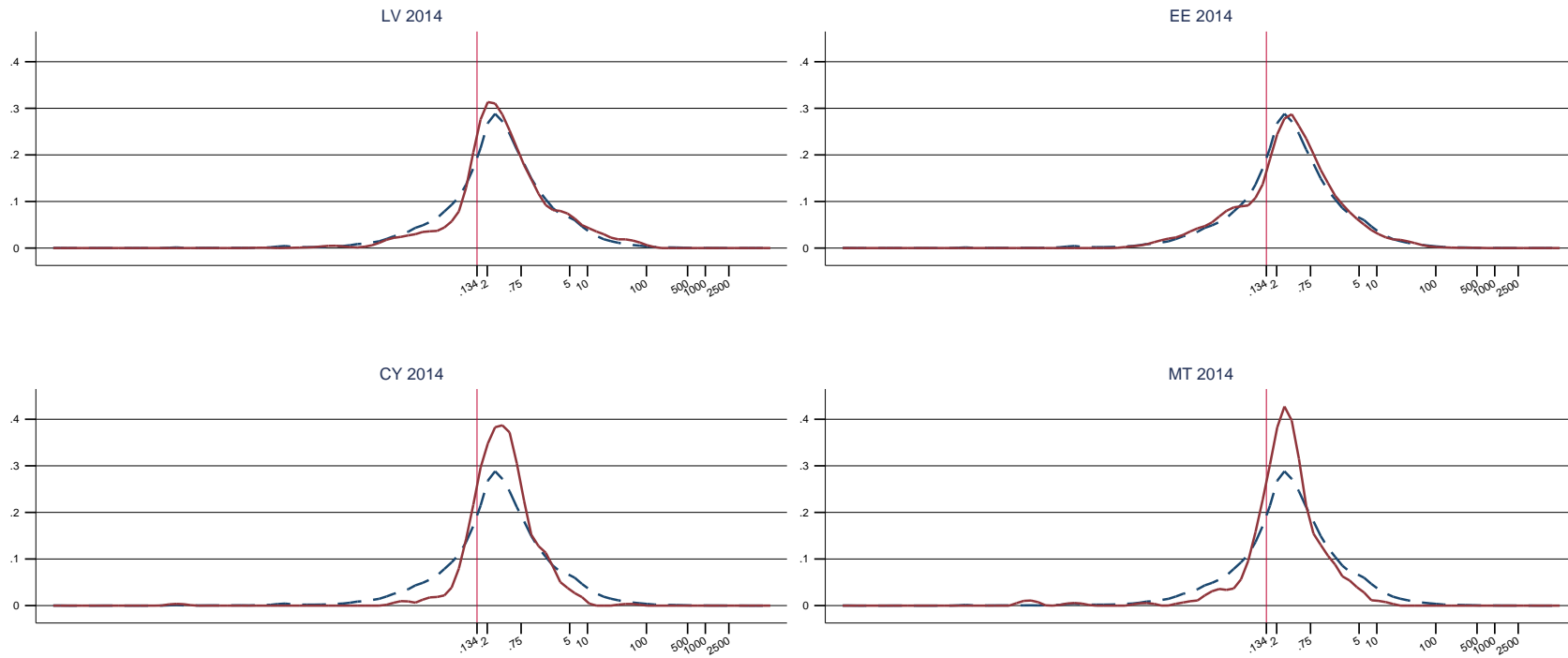
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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)