Public Procurement Indicators 2013

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 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 (TGGPPE) 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

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

[2] It 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 German[4] 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

[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 (Part 1).

[4] Considering 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).

[5] From 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.

[6] For 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				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean
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				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
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)

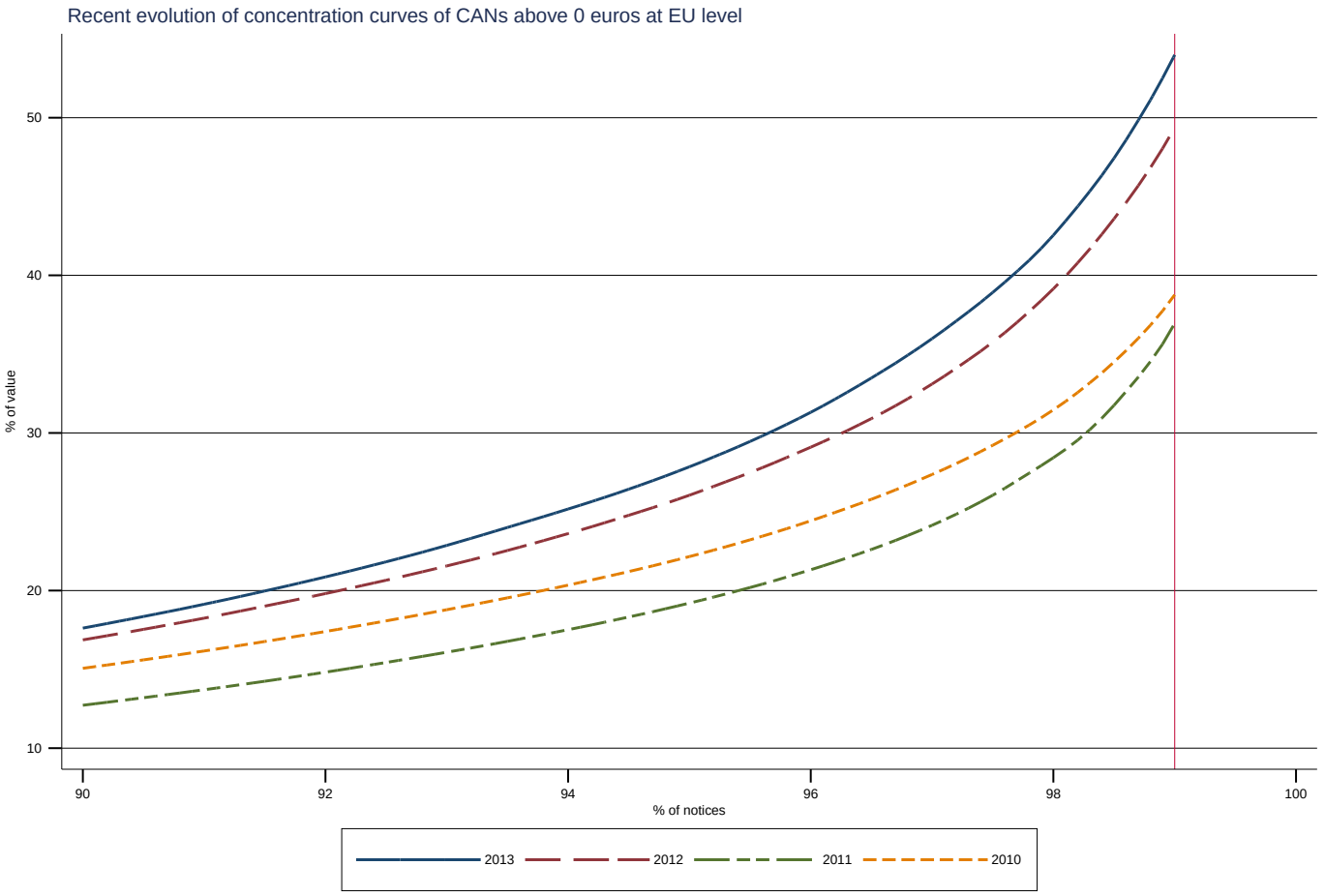
	year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean
Belgium	16.4	14.5	13.4	15.0	14.8
Bulgaria	28.5	34.1	28.0	38.6	32.3
Czech Republic	36.7	35.7	32.1	40.2	36.2
Denmark	6.8	4.5	6.0	4.5	5.5
Germany	17.8	19.0	17.3	16.9	17.7
Estonia	10.6	24.2	29.2	29.4	23.4
Ireland	31.2	20.0	13.9	8.8	18.5
Greece	15.6	11.1	13.1	17.1	14.2
Spain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

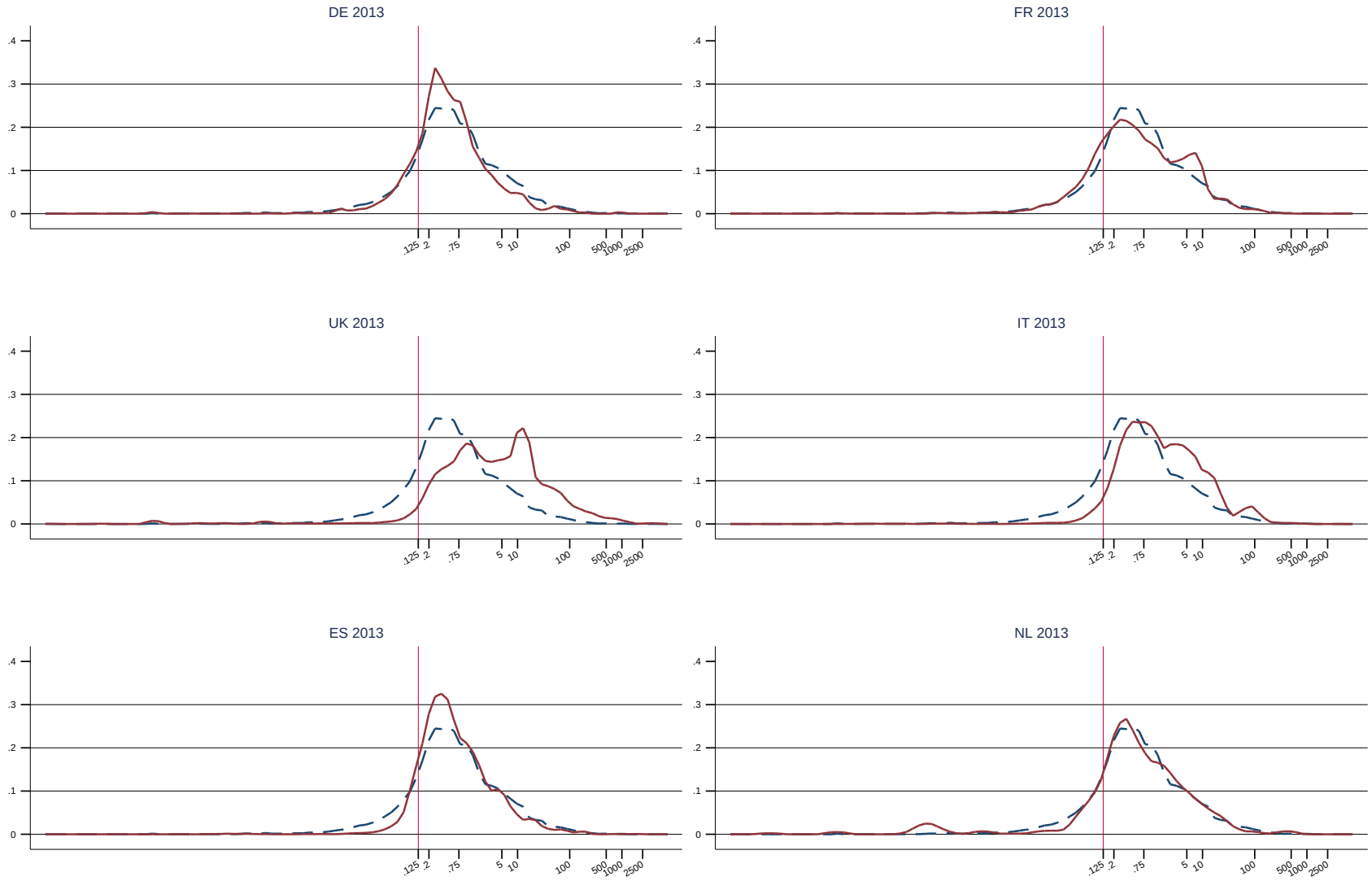
Figure 1



Density functions

Figure 2

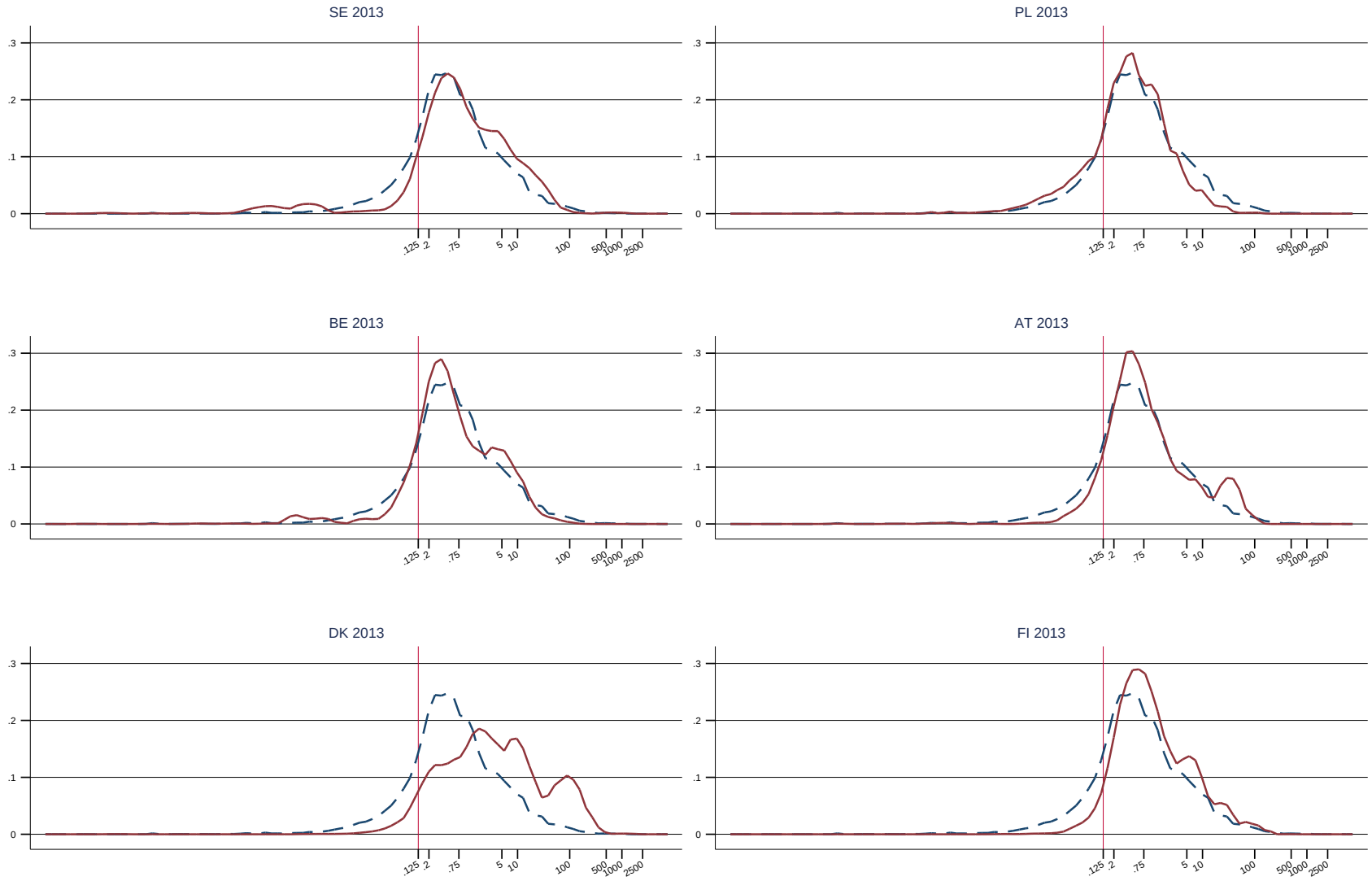
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

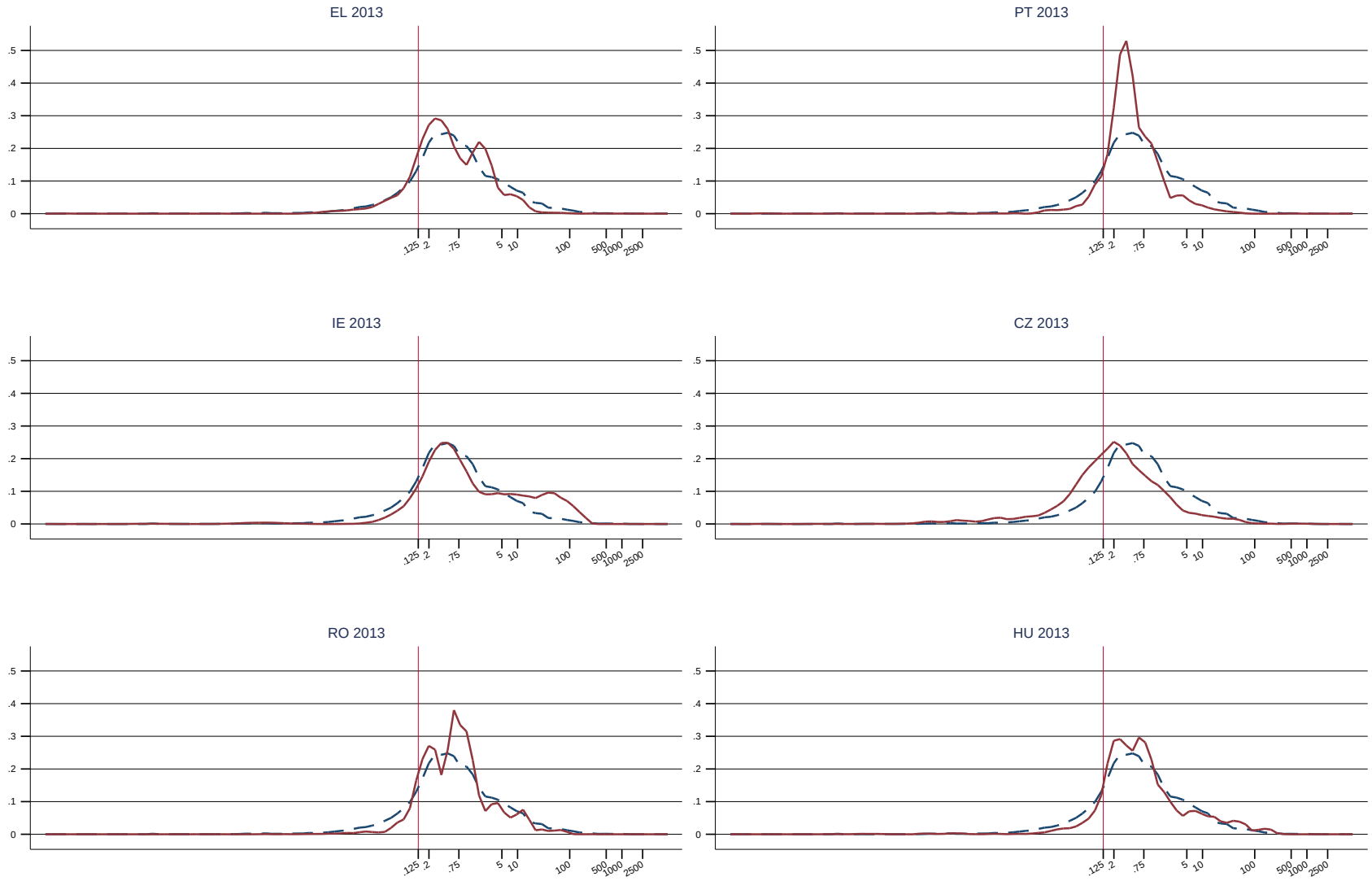
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

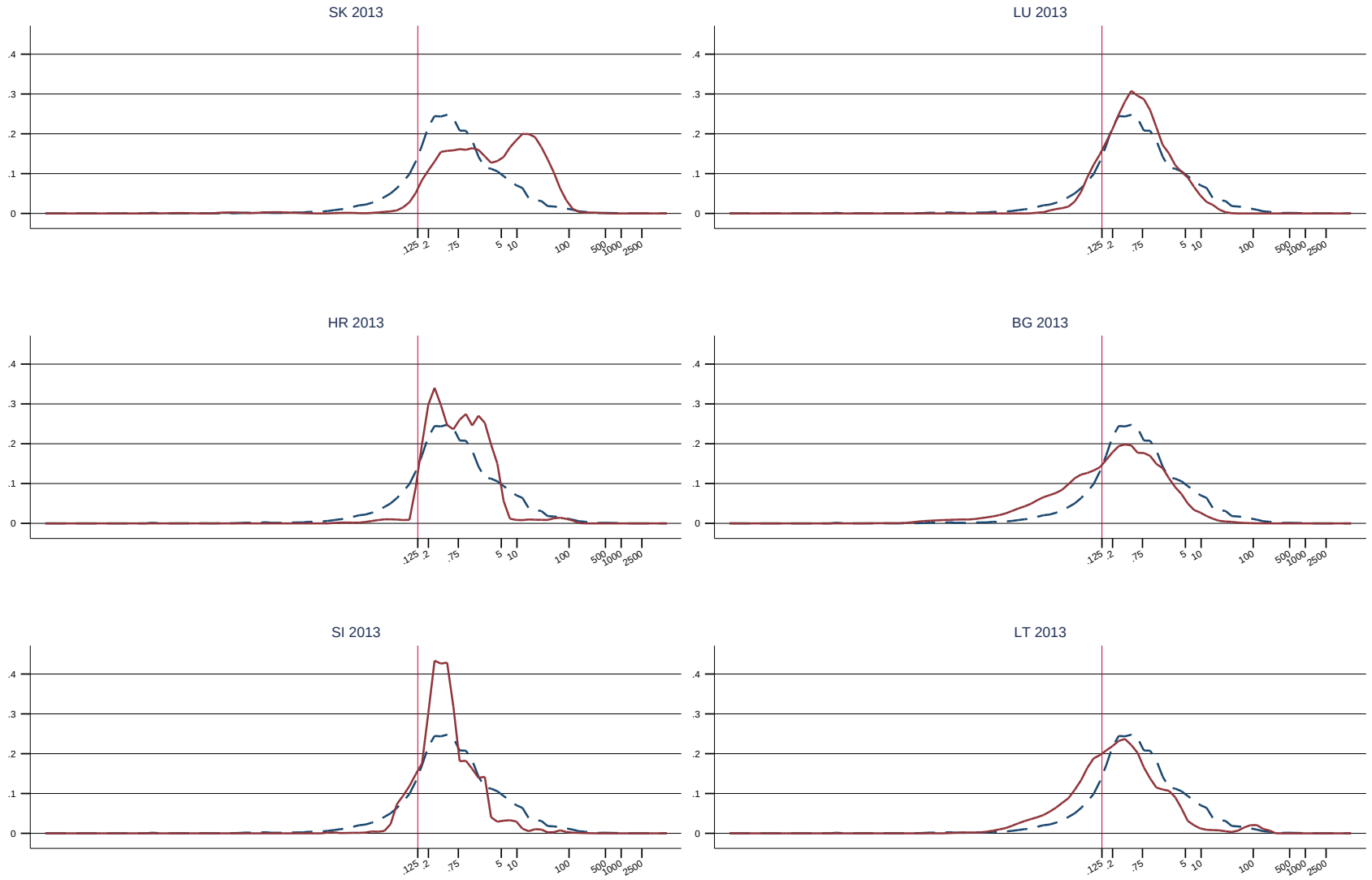
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 5

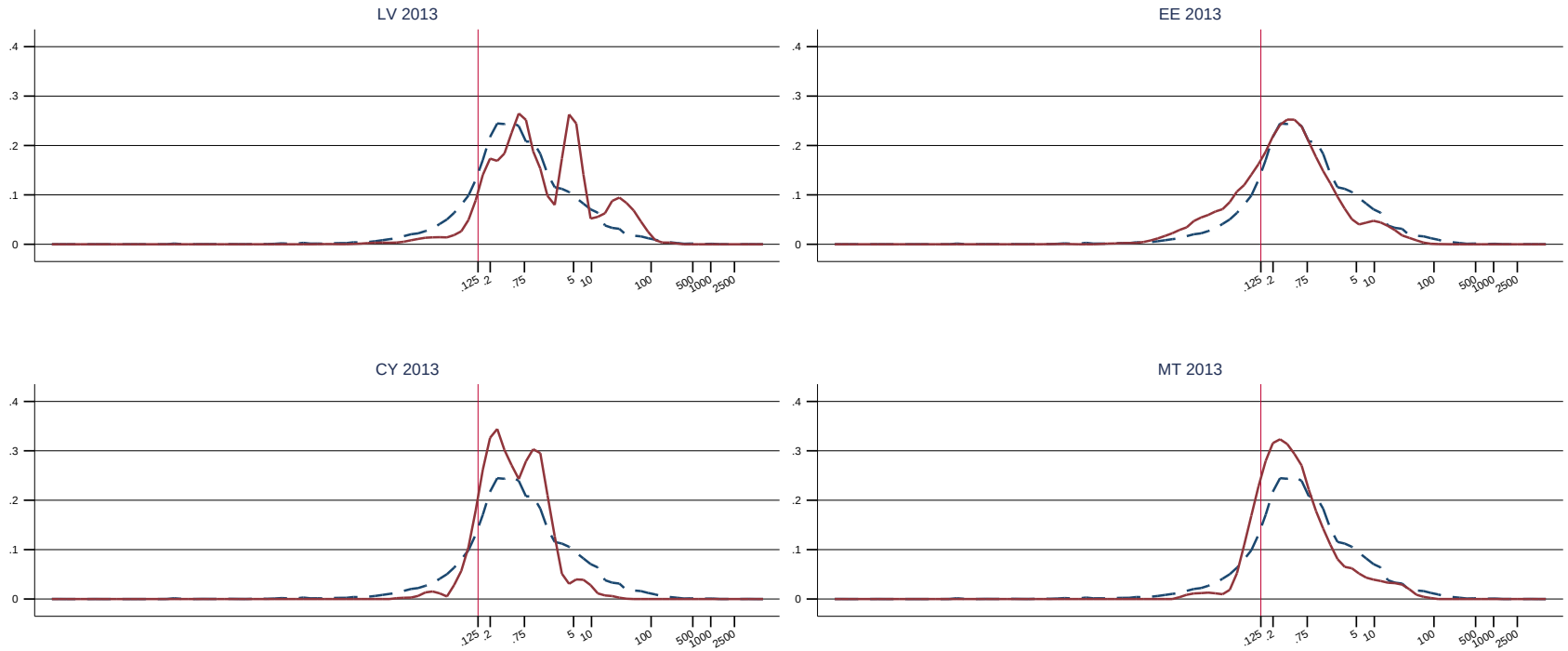
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 6

Distribution of CANs above 0 euros

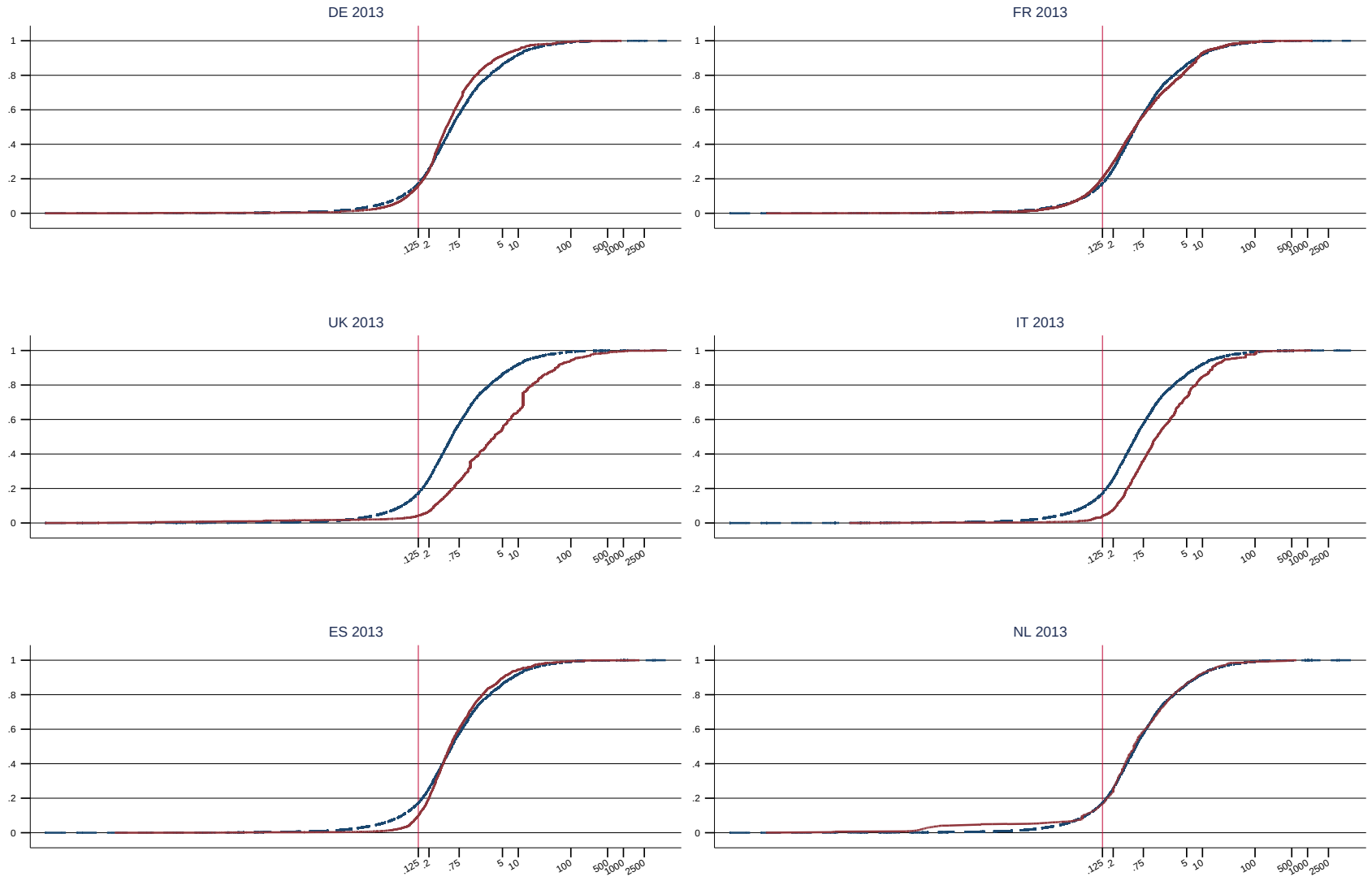


(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Cumulative density functions

Figure 7

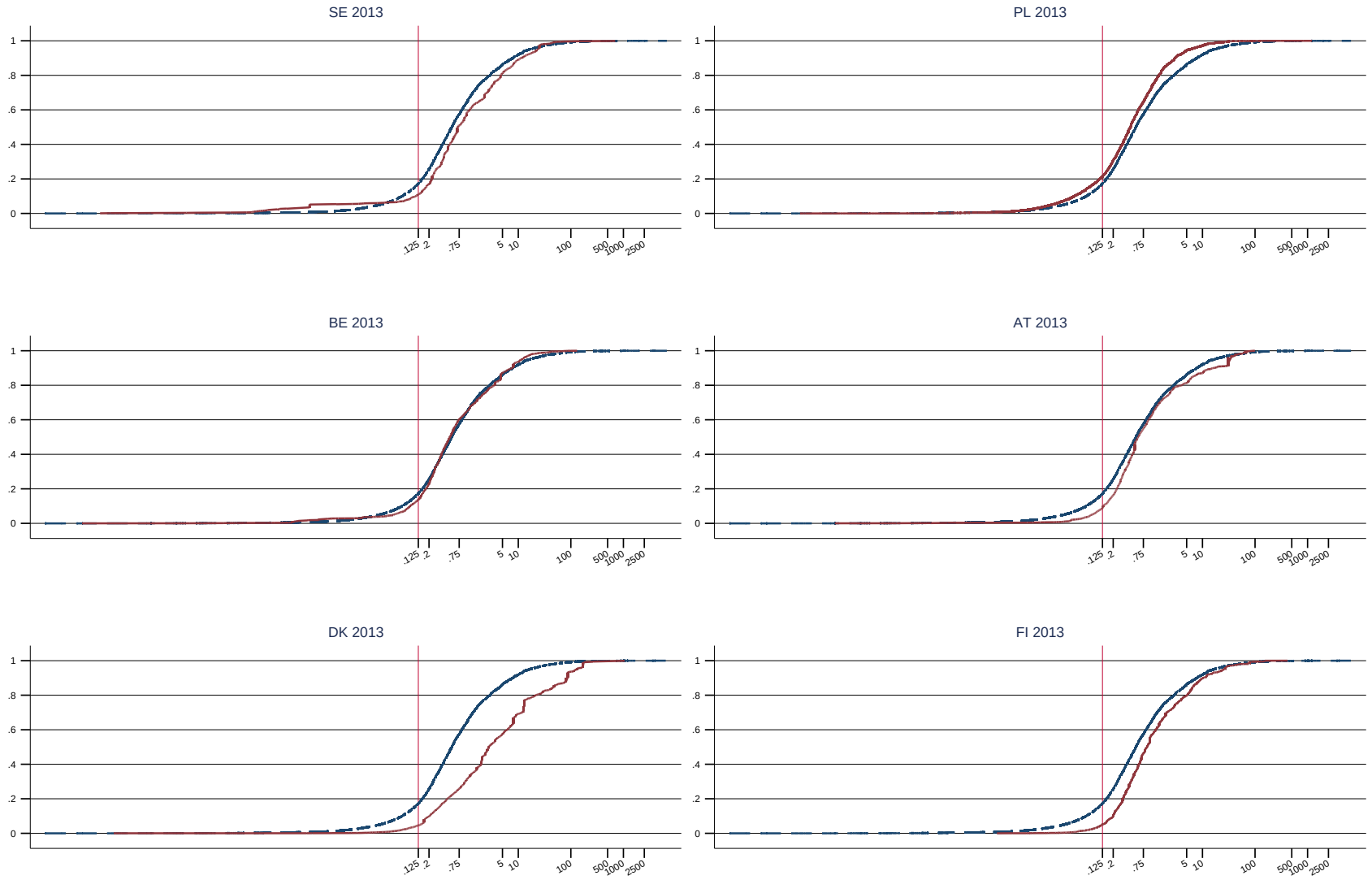
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 8

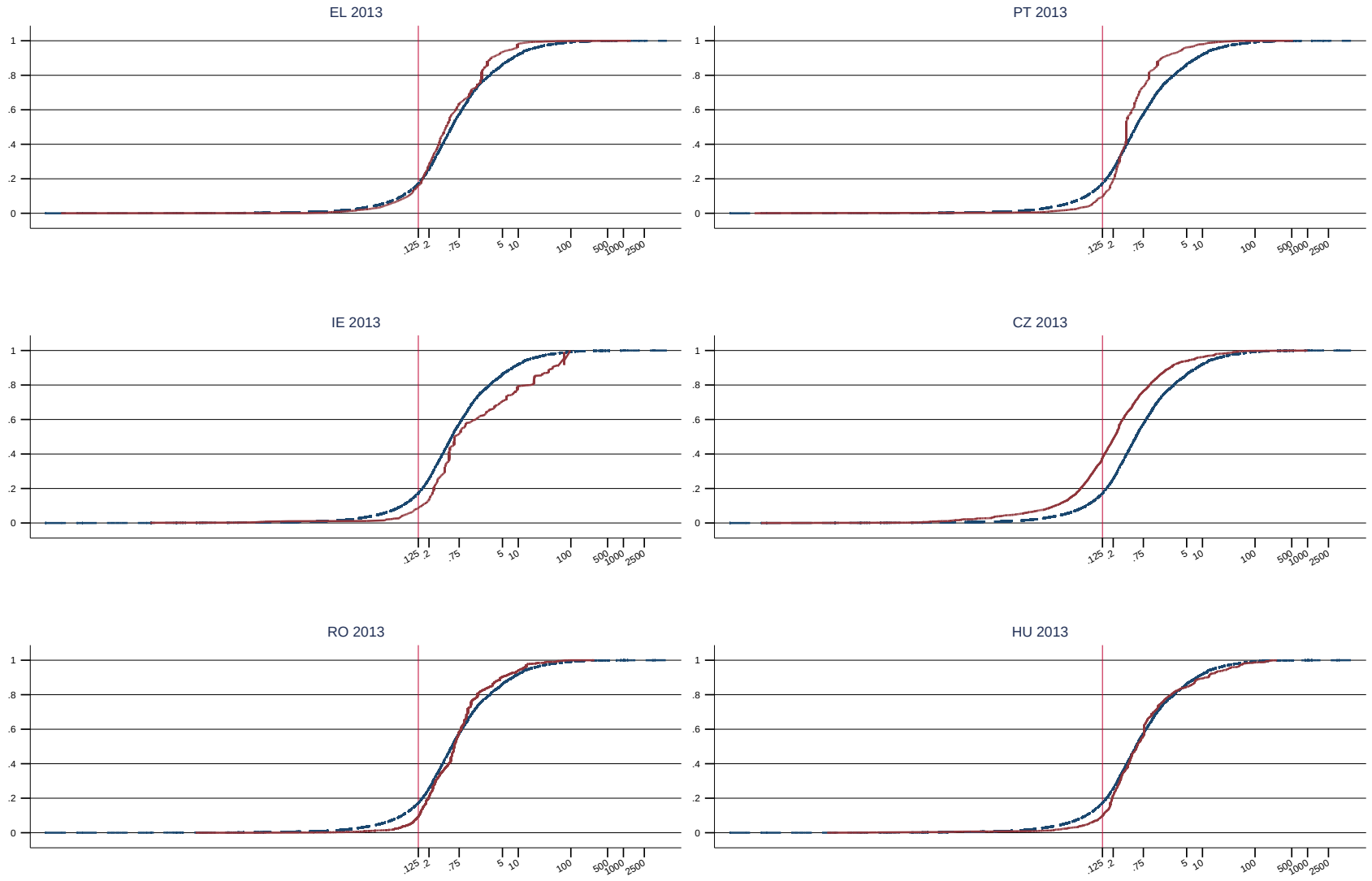
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 9

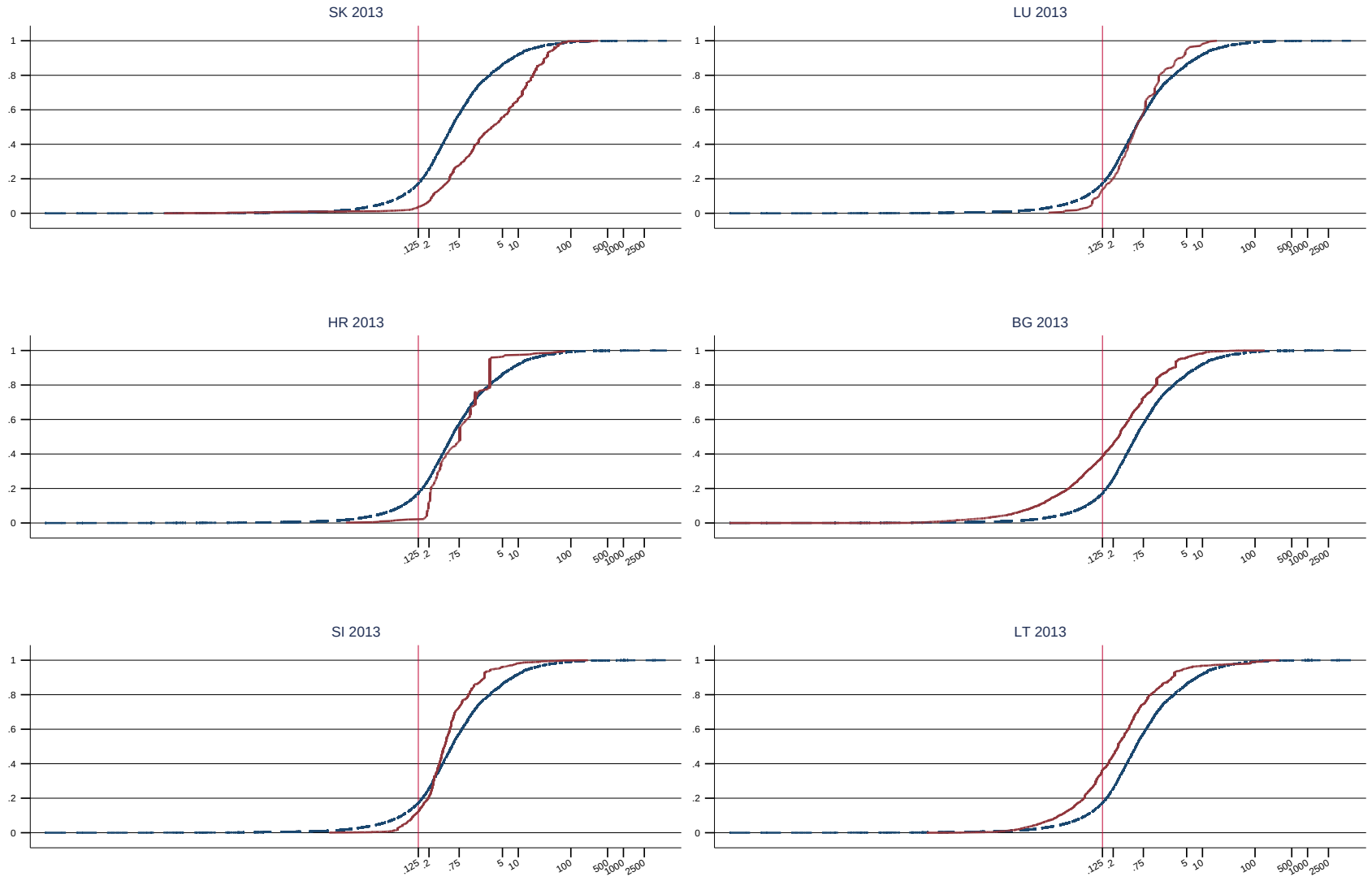
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 10

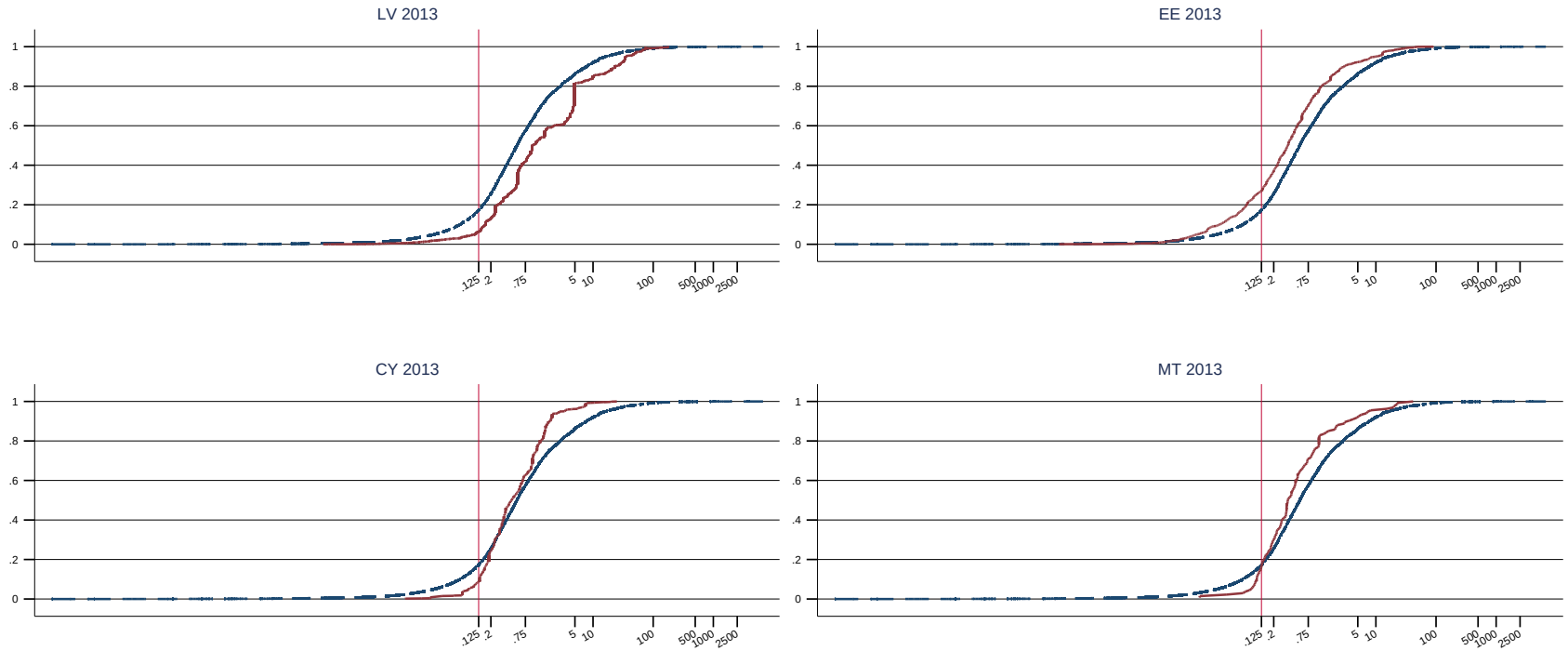
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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

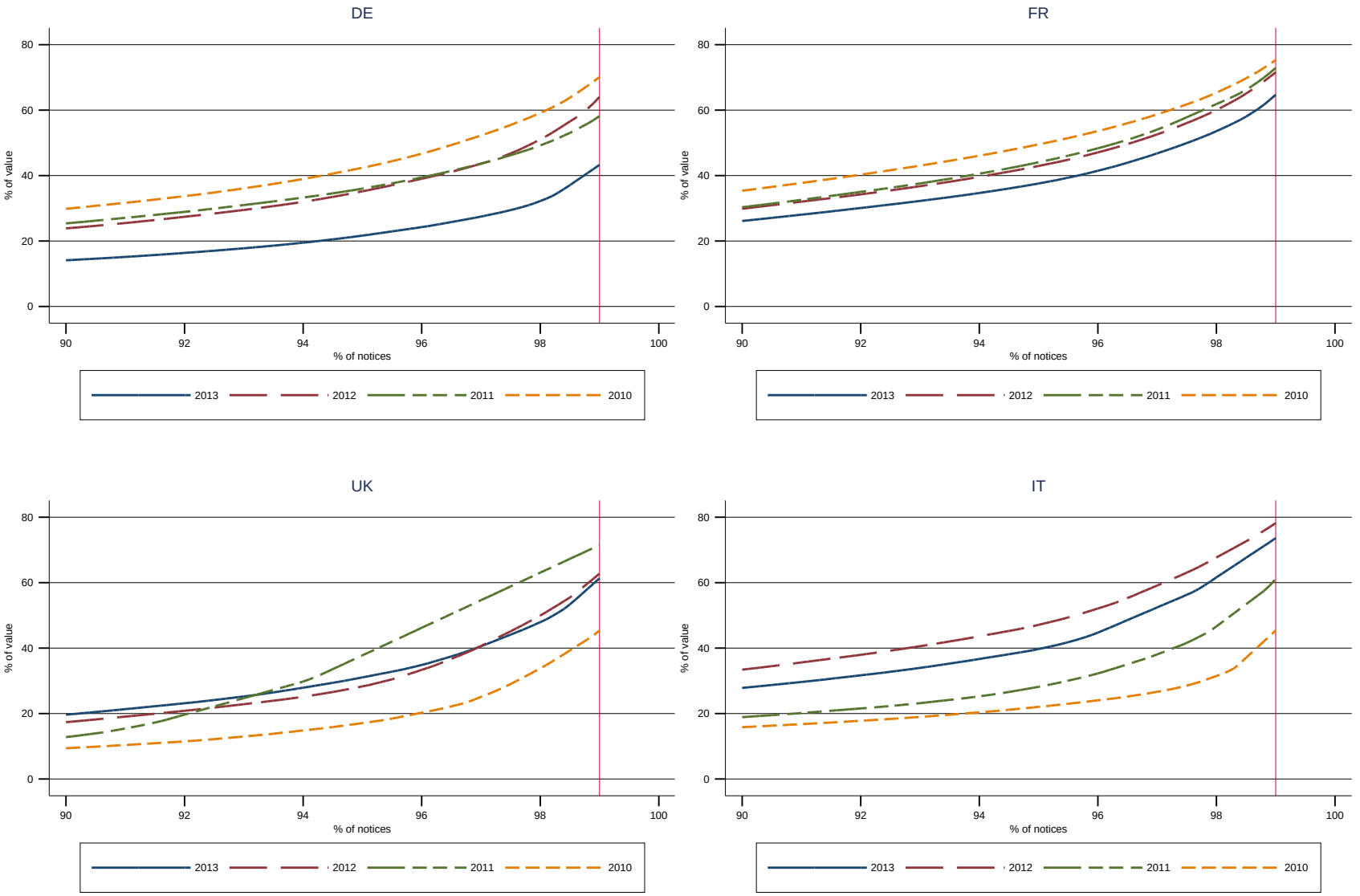


Figure 13

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

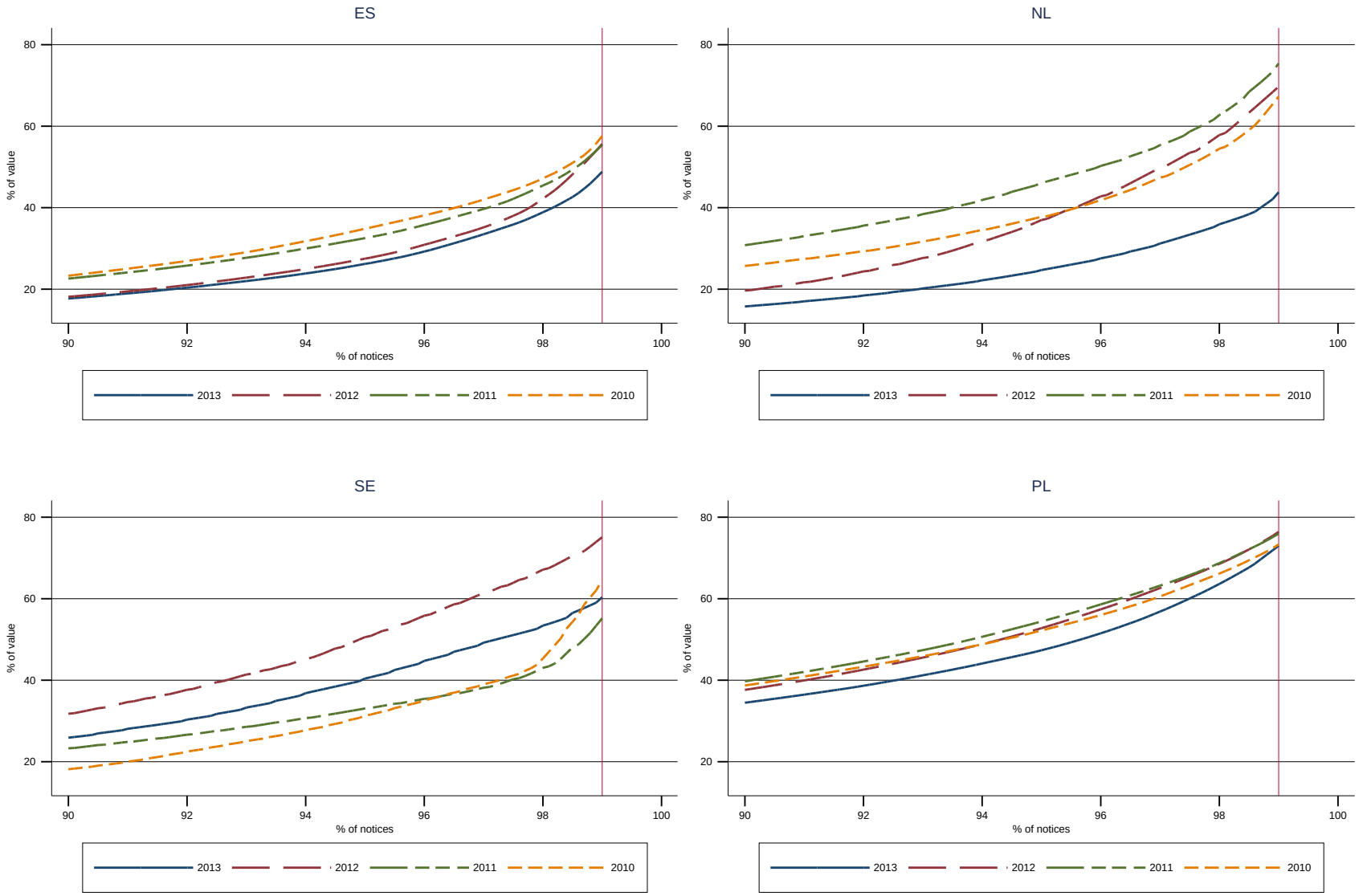


Figure 14

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

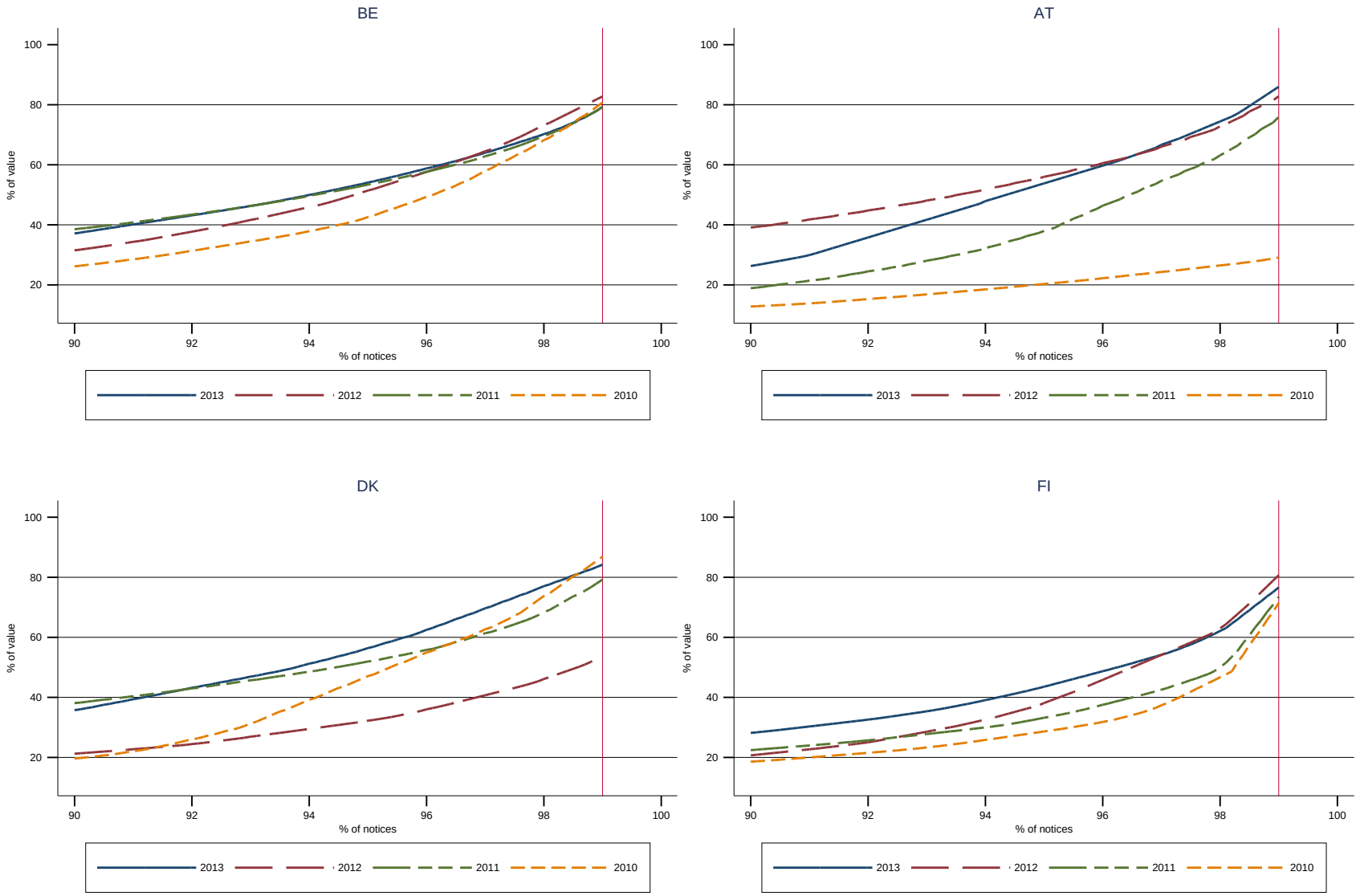


Figure 15

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

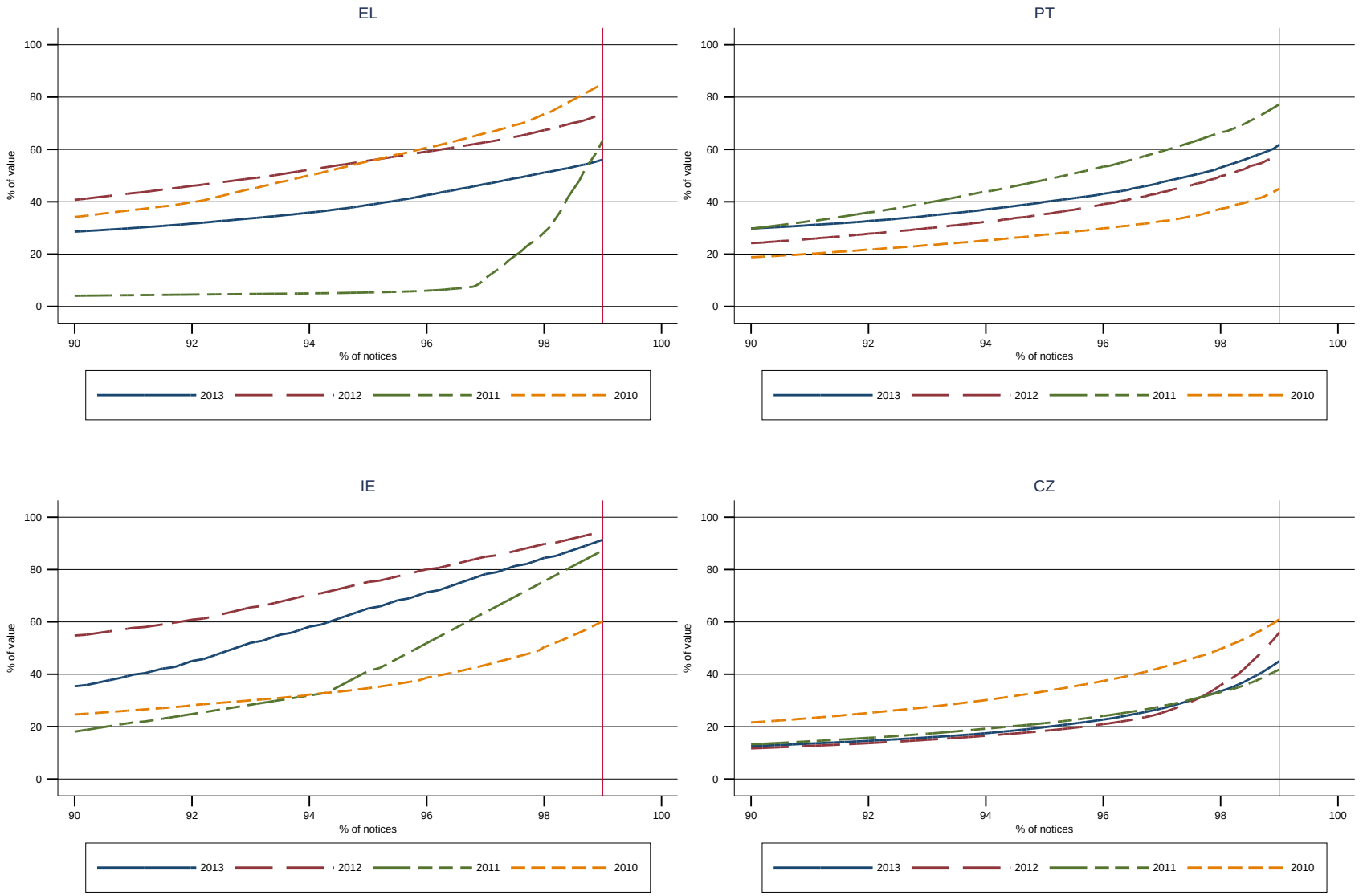


Figure 16

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

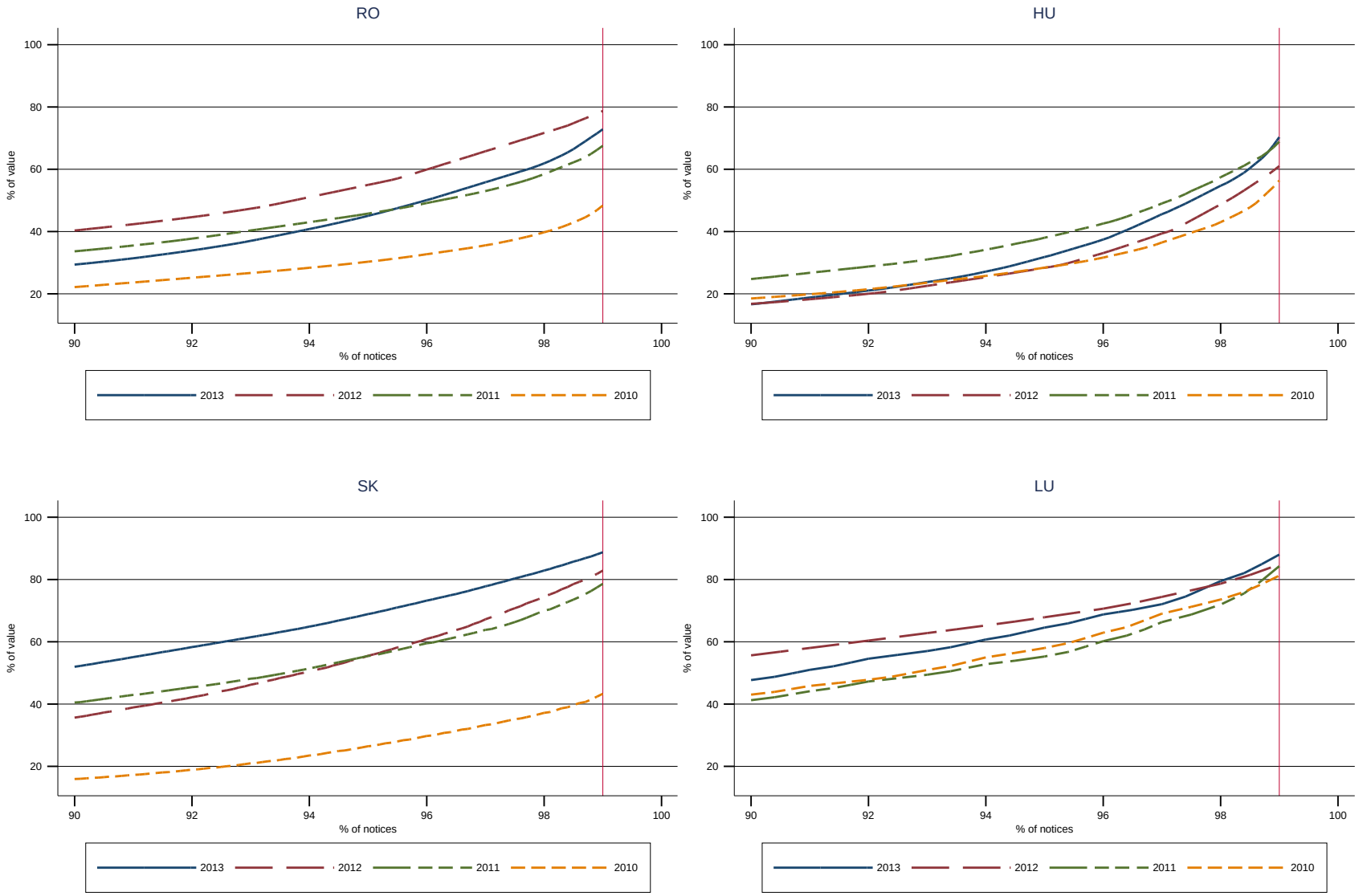


Figure 17

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

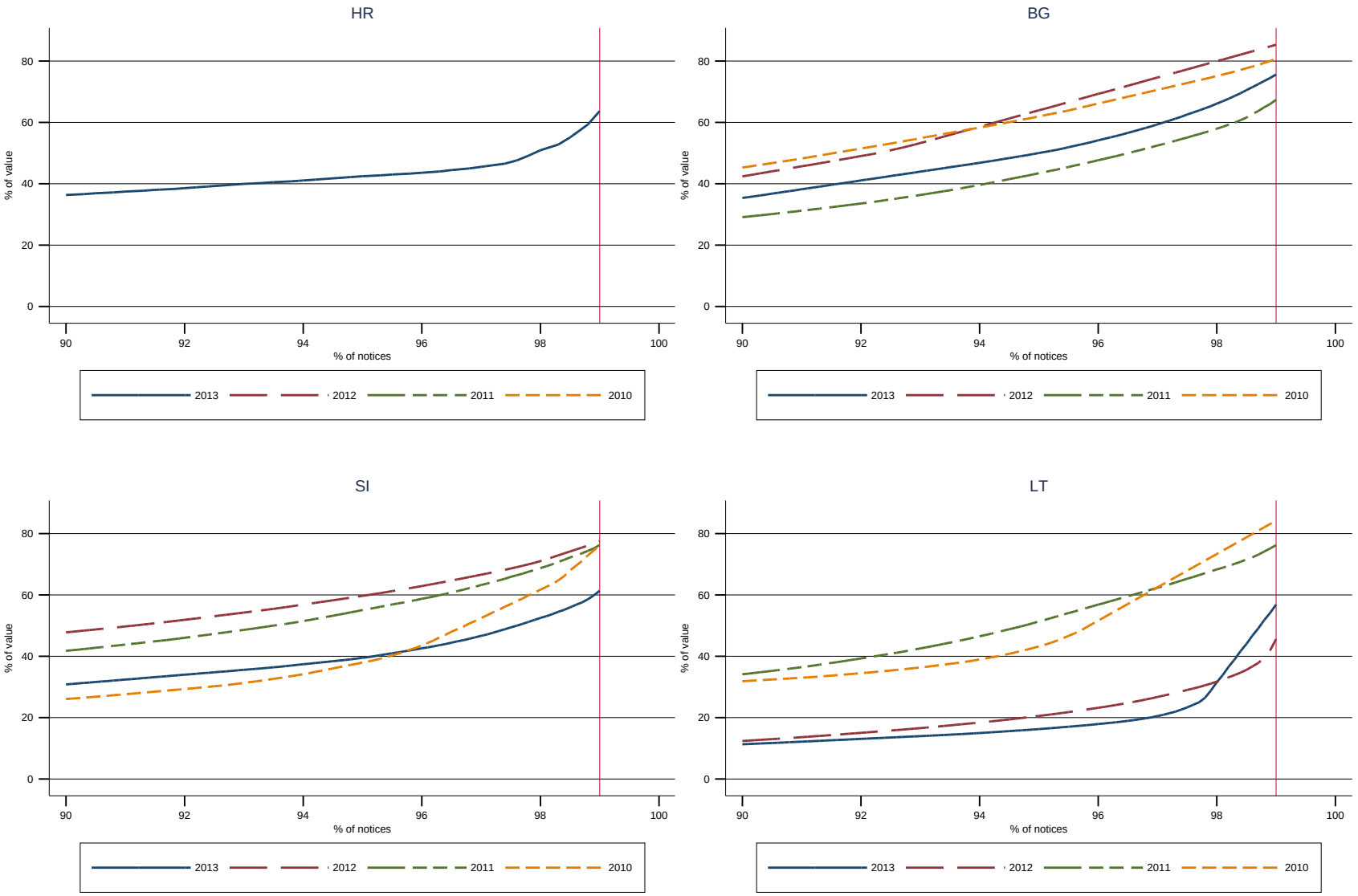


Figure 18

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

