

Public Procurement Indicators 2015

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 2015. 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 and defence) amounts to 450.21 billion euros, 6.9 % more than in 2014. Excluding utilities and defence, there is an increase of 9.2 %, from 319.66 in 2014 to 349.18 billion in 2015. The value of procurement published in TED, including utilities and defence, has notably increased in Estonia (27%), Denmark (25%), Slovenia (24%), Malta (23%), Ireland (20%) and the Netherlands (21%). Excluding utilities and defence, significant increases were in Romania (33%), Estonia (31%), Slovenia (24%), UK (23%) and Malta (21%).
2. The estimate of total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services (TGGPPE), excluding utilities, was 2015.3 billion euros in 2015, 4.2 % higher than in 2014, continuing the increased trend of recent years. Almost all EU member states increased their TGGPPE expenditure, except for Cyprus (stable) and Croatia (-5 %). Certain countries like Greece, Spain and Italy seem to break in 2015 with the decreasing trend of previous years and this year no EU country had a continuous decrease of this expenditure in the last 4 years. The estimated TGGPPE, excluding utilities and defence, represented 13.1 % of the EU GDP in 2015, the highest value for the last 4 years.
3. Publication rate in terms of GDP, excluding utilities and defence, has again slightly decreased from 2014 to 2015. Among the member states with the lowest publication rates in 2014, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands have increased their publication rates, while Portugal, Spain, Greece, Austria, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Ireland have maintained or lowered their respective rates. The same conclusion is valid in terms of GDP including utilities and defence, except for Portugal which increased its publication rate.

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4. Portugal and Bulgaria have remarkably increased in 2015 the number of notices of small value from an already high level, with Malta and Latvia having the largest increase. Notable rises were also present in the U.K., Finland, Slovakia, Austria, France, Ireland and Czech Republic, suggesting that voluntary publication of below thresholds procurement may have become more prominent in those countries.
5. As in 2014, the concentration of procurement in large notices remains outstanding in the UK, particularly in the procurement of services, where the UK alone accounts for (70%) of the total value procured at EU level in awards of more than 100 million euros and in works, where UK accounts for (66%). Other member states such as France (works, services), Poland (works), Italy (goods) and the Netherlands (services), also show a high level for this indicator. Among the larger member states only Italy and France 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 (2012 - 2015) 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

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

been included in the total.

TED provides information on notices covered by both the “classical” and “sector” or “utilities” and “defence” Directives². The estimated value of procurement published in TED is computed both including and excluding utilities and defence. This allows for an appropriate comparison with the total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services (see subsection 2.2 below) while offering the most of the information available in the database.

2.2 Total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services

The estimate of total expenditure on works, goods and services for the general government sector can be interpreted as expenditures which could have been publicly procured (excluding utilities). For this reason, we include this aggregate in the report. Its magnitude is computed as described in the footnote³. 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.

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

²Available at http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/rules/current/index_en.htm

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>

CAN in Germany is near 400 000 euros, similar to the EU; it also shows that in Germany and Spain the CANs around 400 000 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 (works, goods or services) published in TED in 2015. For example, table (10) shows that in France in 2015, 6.14 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 2015, there were 652 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 TED⁷. 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 for 2014 - 2015. Therefore, it can be seen as a simple boundary to characterize below threshold publication⁸. 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).

2.5 Technical notes

1. In tables where ratios (%) are computed, e.g. table (2), two types of EU ratios are presented: "EU country average", which is the arithmetic average of the EU member

⁷EU law sets minimum harmonised rules for tenders whose monetary value exceeds a certain amount and which are presumed to be of cross-border interest - the obligation to publish in TED refers only to these tenders; for tenders of lower value however, national rules apply, which nevertheless must respect general principles of EU law and their publication in TED is voluntary.

⁸For the exact current values of the thresholds see https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/rules-implementation/thresholds_en

states ratios for the relevant year, and "EU total", which is the ratio for the entire EU28 (this corresponds to a weighted average of EU countries) .

Historically, until 2013 inclusive, an "EU total" type ratio was computed in these tables and in the 2014 report, an "EU country average" type ratio was computed in the same tables.

This report uses only "EU country average" in the discussion of the results.

2. Due to a technical issue, a negligible number of contract notices and contract award notices from 2013 were not imported in the database when the data was extracted for the 2014 report (e.g. 426 contract award notices, including utilities and defence). The issue was later solved and all missing notices were imported and included in the data used for the 2015 report. Therefore, minor differences could be observed, between the results of the 2014 and 2015 reports, for the year 2013.
3. The data from TED/MAPPs contains many errors in values that could affect the size of the public procurement (PP) indicators. For this reason, every year the contract award notices (they announce the result of a public procurement tender) of more than 100 million euros are manually checked to determine whether the value reported in TED is correct. Usually, checking a contract award notice involves verifying if the values for contract awards are not identical (which usually means that the total final value of the notice was repeated for each award), if there are no obvious typos/decimal point errors, if values are reported including VAT (they should be reported without it), if in general the value is matching the description of the object of the tender, if available, other sources of information such as press articles or tenders published in other systems than TED (including contract notices or prior information notices) are cross checked to confirm the TED values, and for framework contracts we only take into consideration the value corresponding to the first 4 years. Also, the larger the reported value, the more critical is to have a correct checking of the notice involved, thus the higher the time spent.

3 Results

Table (1) shows that the estimated value of total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services continues its increasing trend in 2015 at EU wide level. Almost all EU member states increased their TGGPPE expenditure, except for Cyprus (stable) and Croatia (-5%). Certain countries like Greece, Spain and Italy seem to break in 2015 with the decreasing trend of previous years and this year no EU country had a continuous decrease of this expenditure in the last 4 years. Also, a number of countries (Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Austria, Luxembourg, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Finland) present a continuous upward trend in the last 4 years

The relative weight of total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services over GDP, presented in Table (2), shows (as in 2014) a continued improvement of Greece, which is remarkable in relative terms (its GDP has also decreased in 2015), while Estonia, Spain, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania stop or reverse the decreasing trend of the last 3 years. There are a number of countries which exhibit a continuous decreasing trend (Netherlands and UK), while others have an upward trend in the last 4 years (Bulgaria, Greece, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia).

The estimated value of tenders published in TED, including utilities and defence (Table 3) has increased sharply in 2015 versus 2014. Nevertheless, the aggregate figure hides large disparities in recent evolution across member states. For instance, in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and in the UK, the value of procurement published in TED has increased in 2015 compared to 2014, reaching a maximum for the last four years. On the other hand in Czech Republic, Greece, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, Spain, Croatia, Poland or Slovakia the amount published in 2015 has decreased, 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 Poland where the value of procurement published in TED has increased in 2015 compared to 2014 excluding utilities and defence (Table 5).

As a result the publication rate in terms of total expenditure and excluding utilities and defence (Table 7)⁹ has remarkably increased in Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK. However, it has sharply decreased in Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia and only moderately in Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria, France and Portugal. Ireland is the only country with a continuous increasing trend in the last 4 years, while France is the opposite. 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, but with some exception when utilities and defence procurement are included (Tables (9) and (8)). For example, in Ireland and the UK it has decreased in terms of GDP including utilities and defence, while in Bulgaria and Portugal it has increased slightly. From the member states with the lowest publication rates (excluding utilities and defence) in 2014, Germany, Netherlands and Italy have increased the publication rate, while Austria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal have maintained or lowered their respective rates. From the countries with the lowest publication rates (including utilities and defence) in 2014, only Spain and Portugal have increased their rates in 2015, while others (Spain, Cyprus and Luxembourg) have decreased compared to their 2014 rates.

The number of contract notices published in TED, table (4) and table (6), has increased to a maximum for the last 4 years, both including and excluding utilities and defence. It is worth highlighting the increasing trend for Germany and continuous decreasing trend for Greece in the last 4 years, both including and excluding utilities and defence.

The distribution of contract award notices, excluding utilities and defence, in the area of works (Table (10)) shows that at EU level more than 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 Poland and France. On the opposite side Germany and 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 concentrated in large awards in the UK and Italy, while Spain, France and Poland have larger concentrations in the smaller size awards.

⁹This table is obtained by dividing the values in table 5, which represent the value of tenders published in TED (excluding utilities), by the values in table 1, which represent the estimated total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services (excluding utilities and defence), for each year and country.

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 34.08 billion euros accounts for 70% of the total value procured in awards of more than a 100 million euros (even for contracts between 5 million euros and 100 million euros, the UK share is significant with 36%). Only the Netherlands show the highest concentration in contract award notices above 100 million euros. On the opposite side other large countries like France, Poland, Germany, Italy 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 (including utilities and defence) published in TED at EU level has again increased in 2015 (Table (16)), with almost the same rate as in 2014. It is remarkable the increase on the number of contract awards in Estonia, Ireland, Croatia, Malta, Portugal and Romania. On the contrary, France has reached in 2015 the lowest level in the last four years after a continuous decreasing trend, same conclusion stands for Cyprus, Poland and Sweden. The percentage of contract award notices below 134 000 euros stopped its increasing trend at EU level (Table (17)). The performance of Bulgaria, Portugal, Lithuania and Greece in 2015 is again remarkable with roughly half or more of the published contract awards below that level, with Czech Republic, France and Poland having also a high level. 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 threshold¹⁰. 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, Finland and Denmark 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.

¹⁰In other words, it does not seem that the driver of below-threshold publication is uncertainty concerning the obligation to publish.

4 Tables

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	56.8	57.1	58.7	59.5	58.0
Bulgaria	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.2	5.3
Czech Republic	22.2	21.4	21.5	24.2	22.3
Denmark	37.6	37.3	38.3	38.7	38.0
Germany	408.7	425.5	442.0	461.7	434.5
Estonia	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7
Ireland	17.0	16.5	18.0	18.3	17.5
Greece	20.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.2
Spain	113.0	105.9	104.9	111.4	108.8
France	313.5	318.6	317.0	317.2	316.6
Croatia	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9
Italy	171.7	171.6	169.2	170.3	170.7
Cyprus	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Latvia	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
Lithuania	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7
Luxembourg	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.9
Hungary	13.1	14.3	16.2	17.3	15.2
Malta	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Netherlands	134.8	133.9	134.9	135.6	134.8
Austria	41.1	42.5	43.4	45.2	43.0
Poland	48.4	47.4	51.5	52.1	49.8
Portugal	17.2	16.6	17.0	17.7	17.1
Romania	15.6	16.2	16.4	18.7	16.7
Slovenia	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.0
Slovakia	9.9	10.1	10.9	13.4	11.1
Finland	35.8	37.4	37.7	38.0	37.2
Sweden	69.3	71.8	70.8	72.1	71.0
United Kingdom	290.3	285.4	312.6	349.7	309.5
EU total	1867.5	1880.5	1933.2	2015.3	1924.1

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6
Bulgaria	10.6	11.7	12.9	13.7	12.2
Czech Republic	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.5	13.9
Denmark	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.7
Germany	14.8	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1
Estonia	14.6	13.9	13.6	14.1	14.1
Ireland	9.7	9.2	9.3	7.2	8.8
Greece	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.6
Spain	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.4
France	15.0	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.9
Croatia	13.0	13.8	13.9	13.1	13.5
Italy	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.5
Cyprus	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.0
Latvia	12.1	11.8	11.6	12.0	11.9
Lithuania	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.4
Luxembourg	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.3	12.3
Hungary	13.3	14.1	15.4	15.8	14.7
Malta	10.4	9.5	10.7	11.9	10.6
Netherlands	20.9	20.5	20.3	20.0	20.4
Austria	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.2
Poland	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.3
Portugal	10.2	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9
Romania	11.7	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.3
Slovenia	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.5
Slovakia	13.6	13.6	14.4	17.0	14.7
Finland	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.2
Sweden	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.1	16.3
United Kingdom	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.9
EU country average	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.0
EU total	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.8

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	11.11	12.63	11.65	13.82	12.30
Bulgaria	2.44	3.40	2.73	2.90	2.87
Czech Republic	10.60	8.59	10.52	6.40	9.03
Denmark	15.63	14.95	14.15	17.75	15.62
Germany	29.54	31.35	31.04	35.11	31.76
Estonia	1.40	1.10	1.39	1.77	1.41
Ireland	2.48	2.96	4.32	5.19	3.73
Greece	5.18	6.89	3.91	3.15	4.78
Spain	18.97	16.63	18.24	17.64	17.87
France	66.61	65.99	64.91	65.47	65.74
Croatia	0.00	1.45	3.51	3.00	1.99
Italy	32.75	38.27	35.22	40.77	36.75
Cyprus	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.35
Latvia	1.96	1.88	2.32	2.38	2.14
Lithuania	2.19	2.37	2.15	1.67	2.09
Luxembourg	0.68	0.71	0.79	0.77	0.74
Hungary	7.23	8.66	6.05	4.81	6.69
Malta	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.43	0.32
Netherlands	12.96	12.73	13.35	16.10	13.78
Austria	4.73	5.97	7.61	7.44	6.44
Poland	27.06	32.24	28.78	27.58	28.92
Portugal	3.06	3.26	2.26	2.47	2.76
Romania	9.22	7.28	8.07	9.09	8.42
Slovenia	1.38	2.42	1.35	1.67	1.71
Slovakia	4.07	5.54	7.07	4.44	5.28
Finland	7.88	8.04	8.65	8.84	8.35
Sweden	20.09	19.29	18.24	21.73	19.84
United Kingdom	101.80	106.87	112.38	127.56	112.15
EU total	401.72	422.10	421.33	450.21	423.84

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

	year				Average
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	5105	4988	5032	5002	5032
Bulgaria	2346	3434	3172	2905	2964
Czech Republic	5654	4593	5378	4717	5086
Denmark	2819	2744	2710	2913	2797
Germany	22 641	24 116	25 144	28 544	25 111
Estonia	1013	881	1048	1067	1002
Ireland	1272	1317	1285	1377	1313
Greece	2922	2760	2426	1995	2526
Spain	7169	8012	8726	8837	8186
France	44 480	43 600	40 588	41 301	42 492
Croatia	6	641	1581	1619	962
Italy	8470	8760	8767	9032	8757
Cyprus	393	318	301	320	333
Latvia	1100	956	1123	1106	1071
Lithuania	2495	2471	2326	2041	2333
Luxembourg	404	441	488	475	452
Hungary	1666	2407	1941	2145	2040
Malta	258	215	315	361	287
Netherlands	3823	3736	3898	4091	3887
Austria	3117	3100	3018	3125	3090
Poland	21 474	23 070	22 208	21 116	21 967
Portugal	1352	1561	1607	1633	1538
Romania	3987	3503	3755	4482	3932
Slovenia	1354	1397	1260	1348	1340
Slovakia	1492	1585	1576	1415	1517
Finland	3366	3397	3364	3296	3356
Sweden	6053	6301	6396	6841	6398
United Kingdom	9985	9934	10 254	9784	9989
EU total	166 216	170 238	169 687	172 888	169 757

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	8.57	9.88	9.28	10.50	9.56
Bulgaria	2.37	3.09	2.09	2.15	2.43
Czech Republic	7.15	6.03	7.49	4.69	6.34
Denmark	13.62	12.47	11.65	12.52	12.56
Germany	22.47	25.08	23.72	27.57	24.71
Estonia	0.98	0.78	1.08	1.41	1.06
Ireland	1.98	2.43	3.72	4.44	3.14
Greece	3.42	3.43	2.08	1.78	2.68
Spain	16.75	13.52	13.88	13.73	14.47
France	56.18	55.37	52.97	50.89	53.86
Croatia	0.00	1.32	2.46	2.11	1.47
Italy	25.23	30.71	27.33	32.34	28.90
Cyprus	0.39	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.32
Latvia	1.50	1.39	1.73	1.90	1.63
Lithuania	1.15	1.28	1.60	1.21	1.31
Luxembourg	0.55	0.57	0.70	0.64	0.62
Hungary	6.14	6.97	3.81	2.92	4.96
Malta	0.24	0.25	0.34	0.41	0.31
Netherlands	11.08	10.36	11.81	14.09	11.84
Austria	3.29	4.16	5.63	5.27	4.59
Poland	16.84	22.21	18.30	19.13	19.12
Portugal	2.53	2.73	1.75	1.42	2.11
Romania	5.41	4.62	5.07	6.74	5.46
Slovenia	1.14	2.13	1.05	1.30	1.40
Slovakia	3.03	4.82	5.82	3.69	4.34
Finland	6.30	6.44	6.75	7.37	6.72
Sweden	14.81	15.61	14.68	17.52	15.65
United Kingdom	93.55	87.54	82.57	101.19	91.21
EU total	326.69	335.51	319.66	349.18	332.76

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

	year				Average
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	4435	4430	4432	4354	4413
Bulgaria	2041	3090	2716	2357	2551
Czech Republic	5212	4134	4734	4166	4562
Denmark	2455	2370	2314	2454	2398
Germany	20 444	21 906	22 723	25 895	22 742
Estonia	902	796	929	958	896
Ireland	1060	1156	1075	1124	1104
Greece	2672	2453	2112	1717	2239
Spain	6553	7325	7870	7917	7416
France	40 883	40 092	37 375	37 717	39 017
Croatia	5	532	1272	1335	786
Italy	7516	7738	7625	8051	7733
Cyprus	346	301	283	291	305
Latvia	970	808	947	985	928
Lithuania	2169	2150	2050	1742	2028
Luxembourg	366	395	436	411	402
Hungary	1389	2022	1524	1660	1649
Malta	237	200	311	356	276
Netherlands	3488	3389	3589	3724	3548
Austria	2622	2520	2473	2529	2536
Poland	18 511	19 768	18 759	18 279	18 829
Portugal	1278	1492	1512	1564	1462
Romania	3221	2839	3135	3767	3241
Slovenia	1180	1196	1034	1114	1131
Slovakia	1389	1501	1460	1295	1411
Finland	3002	3001	2993	2937	2983
Sweden	5553	5758	5870	6330	5878
United Kingdom	9246	9301	9505	9100	9288
EU total	149 145	152 663	151 058	154 129	151 749

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	15.1	17.3	15.8	17.7	16.5
Bulgaria	53.1	62.8	37.8	34.8	47.1
Czech Republic	32.2	28.2	34.8	19.3	28.6
Denmark	36.2	33.4	30.4	32.3	33.1
Germany	5.5	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.7
Estonia	37.5	29.7	40.3	49.6	39.3
Ireland	11.6	14.7	20.7	24.2	17.8
Greece	17.1	18.0	11.0	9.4	13.9
Spain	14.8	12.8	13.2	12.3	13.3
France	17.9	17.4	16.7	16.0	17.0
Croatia	0.0	21.9	41.2	36.7	25.0
Italy	14.7	17.9	16.2	19.0	17.0
Cyprus	29.4	28.9	30.3	26.7	28.8
Latvia	56.5	51.6	63.2	65.0	59.1
Lithuania	32.5	36.2	43.8	30.5	35.8
Luxembourg	9.9	9.9	11.9	10.2	10.5
Hungary	46.8	48.7	23.6	16.8	34.0
Malta	32.1	34.2	39.0	39.5	36.2
Netherlands	8.2	7.7	8.8	10.4	8.8
Austria	8.0	9.8	13.0	11.7	10.6
Poland	34.8	46.9	35.5	36.7	38.5
Portugal	14.7	16.5	10.3	8.0	12.4
Romania	34.6	28.6	30.9	36.1	32.5
Slovenia	24.2	44.4	20.4	24.8	28.5
Slovakia	30.8	47.9	53.4	27.5	39.9
Finland	17.6	17.2	17.9	19.4	18.0
Sweden	21.4	21.7	20.7	24.3	22.0
United Kingdom	32.2	30.7	26.4	28.9	29.6
EU country average	24.6	27.2	26.2	24.8	25.7
EU total	17.5	17.8	16.5	17.3	17.3

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	2.20	2.50	2.30	2.60	2.40
Bulgaria	5.70	7.30	4.90	4.80	5.68
Czech Republic	4.40	3.80	4.80	2.80	3.95
Denmark	5.40	4.90	4.50	4.70	4.88
Germany	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.85
Estonia	5.50	4.10	5.50	7.00	5.52
Ireland	1.10	1.40	1.90	1.70	1.53
Greece	1.80	1.90	1.20	1.00	1.47
Spain	1.60	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.37
France	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.52
Croatia	0.00	3.00	5.70	4.80	3.38
Italy	1.60	1.90	1.70	2.00	1.80
Cyprus	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.50	1.75
Latvia	6.80	6.10	7.30	7.80	7.00
Lithuania	3.50	3.70	4.40	3.20	3.70
Luxembourg	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.30
Hungary	6.20	6.90	3.60	2.70	4.85
Malta	3.30	3.30	4.20	4.70	3.87
Netherlands	1.70	1.60	1.80	2.10	1.80
Austria	1.00	1.30	1.70	1.50	1.38
Poland	4.30	5.60	4.50	4.50	4.73
Portugal	1.50	1.60	1.00	0.80	1.23
Romania	4.00	3.20	3.40	4.20	3.70
Slovenia	3.20	5.90	2.80	3.40	3.83
Slovakia	4.20	6.50	7.70	4.70	5.77
Finland	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.50	3.30
Sweden	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.90	3.60
United Kingdom	4.50	4.30	3.70	3.90	4.10
EU country average	3.11	3.41	3.32	3.20	3.26
EU total	2.40	2.50	2.30	2.40	2.40

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	2.90	3.20	2.90	3.40	3.10
Bulgaria	5.80	8.10	6.40	6.40	6.68
Czech Republic	6.60	5.40	6.70	3.80	5.62
Denmark	6.20	5.90	5.40	6.70	6.05
Germany	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.13
Estonia	7.80	5.80	7.00	8.70	7.33
Ireland	1.40	1.60	2.20	2.00	1.80
Greece	2.70	3.80	2.20	1.80	2.63
Spain	1.80	1.60	1.80	1.60	1.70
France	3.20	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.07
Croatia	0.00	3.30	8.20	6.80	4.57
Italy	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.50	2.28
Cyprus	2.30	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.92
Latvia	8.90	8.30	9.80	9.80	9.20
Lithuania	6.60	6.80	5.90	4.50	5.95
Luxembourg	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.53
Hungary	7.30	8.50	5.80	4.40	6.50
Malta	3.60	3.40	4.30	4.80	4.03
Netherlands	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.40	2.10
Austria	1.50	1.90	2.30	2.20	1.97
Poland	7.00	8.20	7.00	6.40	7.15
Portugal	1.80	1.90	1.30	1.40	1.60
Romania	6.90	5.00	5.40	5.70	5.75
Slovenia	3.80	6.70	3.60	4.30	4.60
Slovakia	5.60	7.50	9.30	5.60	7.00
Finland	3.90	4.00	4.20	4.20	4.07
Sweden	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.90	4.55
United Kingdom	4.90	5.20	5.00	4.90	5.00
EU country average	4.06	4.38	4.38	4.16	4.25
EU total	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.05

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

2015 Works	CAN size				Total
	(0, 5.186 m)	[5.186 m, 25 m)	[25 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	0.19	0.68	0.22	0.00	1.09
Bulgaria	0.15	0.16	0.04	0.33	0.68
Czech Republic	0.34	0.46	0.34	0.00	1.14
Denmark	0.14	0.82	0.73	0.13	1.81
Germany	3.43	1.90	1.07	0.45	6.84
Estonia	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.18
Ireland	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.66	1.02
Greece	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.25
Spain	0.33	1.09	0.61	0.45	2.47
France	3.37	6.14	2.64	3.33	15.48
Croatia	0.03	0.49	0.07	0.00	0.59
Italy	0.40	1.29	0.63	1.05	3.37
Cyprus	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.11
Latvia	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.20
Lithuania	0.02	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.46
Luxembourg	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.27
Hungary	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.12	0.68
Malta	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07
Netherlands	0.20	0.63	0.90	1.00	2.73
Austria	0.45	0.49	0.20	0.00	1.14
Poland	0.72	1.13	2.13	3.51	7.48
Portugal	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.26
Romania	0.40	0.69	0.52	0.32	1.93
Slovenia	0.04	0.03	0.15	0.11	0.33
Slovakia	0.03	0.47	0.20	0.12	0.82
Finland	0.26	0.97	0.57	0.25	2.04
Sweden	0.09	0.59	0.37	0.37	1.42
United Kingdom	0.22	2.38	4.11	23.93	30.64
EU total	11.29	21.64	16.29	36.29	85.51

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

2015 Works	CAN size				Total
	(0, 5.186 m)	[5.186 m, 25 m)	[25 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	98	80	6	0	184
Bulgaria	197	19	1	2	219
Czech Republic	721	50	7	0	778
Denmark	89	72	17	1	179
Germany	6487	192	26	3	6708
Estonia	36	7	1	0	44
Ireland	17	17	3	2	39
Greece	33	14	3	0	50
Spain	139	106	14	2	261
France	3459	652	57	11	4179
Croatia	29	42	2	0	73
Italy	182	125	15	4	326
Cyprus	5	4	1	0	10
Latvia	6	17	0	0	23
Lithuania	17	18	2	1	38
Luxembourg	137	7	1	0	145
Hungary	80	27	4	1	112
Malta	56	2	0	0	58
Netherlands	91	58	18	5	172
Austria	579	52	5	0	636
Poland	830	113	37	17	997
Portugal	65	11	1	0	77
Romania	156	81	9	2	248
Slovenia	34	3	3	1	41
Slovakia	13	39	5	1	58
Finland	136	98	11	1	246
Sweden	43	51	7	2	103
United Kingdom	125	200	88	49	462
EU total	13 860	2157	344	105	16 466

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

2015 Goods	CAN size				Total
	(0, 0.134 <i>m</i>)	[0.134 <i>m</i> , 5 <i>m</i>)	[5 <i>m</i> , 100 <i>m</i>)	[100 <i>m</i> , <i>max</i>)	
Belgium	0.01	0.43	0.39	0.00	0.83
Bulgaria	0.04	0.57	0.47	0.00	1.08
Czech Republic	0.07	1.18	0.50	1.46	3.22
Denmark	0.00	0.32	1.20	0.75	2.28
Germany	0.02	1.39	1.33	0.56	3.30
Estonia	0.01	0.26	0.15	0.18	0.59
Ireland	0.00	0.09	0.53	0.42	1.04
Greece	0.02	0.29	0.12	0.00	0.43
Spain	0.03	2.23	1.74	0.66	4.66
France	0.11	2.17	3.17	0.39	5.84
Croatia	0.00	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.02
Italy	0.01	1.62	3.17	8.92	13.71
Cyprus	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.10
Latvia	0.01	0.32	0.81	0.00	1.14
Lithuania	0.03	0.29	0.31	0.00	0.63
Luxembourg	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Hungary	0.01	0.72	0.60	0.16	1.49
Malta	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.10
Netherlands	0.00	0.27	0.25	0.00	0.52
Austria	0.00	0.21	0.61	0.00	0.82
Poland	0.19	3.96	1.79	0.00	5.95
Portugal	0.03	0.30	0.25	0.00	0.58
Romania	0.03	1.61	1.53	0.37	3.54
Slovenia	0.01	0.38	0.23	0.00	0.62
Slovakia	0.01	0.48	1.21	0.16	1.86
Finland	0.00	0.54	0.59	0.18	1.32
Sweden	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.18
United Kingdom	0.01	1.03	5.48	15.76	22.28
EU total	0.67	21.42	27.10	29.98	79.17

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

2015 Goods	CAN number				Total
	(0, 0.134 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	101	666	28	0	795
Bulgaria	1269	824	50	0	2143
Czech Republic	1382	1856	48	4	3290
Denmark	37	296	60	4	397
Germany	245	2187	75	1	2508
Estonia	266	374	16	1	657
Ireland	16	109	24	2	151
Greece	376	497	9	0	882
Spain	434	2991	140	3	3568
France	1984	3137	176	3	5300
Croatia	63	693	37	0	793
Italy	141	1616	183	12	1952
Cyprus	16	167	2	0	185
Latvia	370	526	39	0	935
Lithuania	590	508	14	0	1112
Luxembourg	4	30	0	0	34
Hungary	115	846	45	1	1007
Malta	50	114	2	0	166
Netherlands	39	316	21	0	376
Austria	18	234	34	0	286
Poland	3966	6079	141	0	10 186
Portugal	1322	554	16	0	1892
Romania	442	2277	115	1	2835
Slovenia	98	568	15	0	681
Slovakia	81	678	67	1	827
Finland	42	641	47	1	731
Sweden	5	63	7	0	75
United Kingdom	91	1006	234	42	1373
EU total	13 563	29 853	1645	76	45 137

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

2015 Services	CAN size				Total
	(0, 0.134 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	0.02	0.53	1.07	0.50	2.12
Bulgaria	0.03	0.33	0.16	0.23	0.74
Czech Republic	0.05	0.62	0.47	0.00	1.14
Denmark	0.00	0.45	1.50	1.11	3.06
Germany	0.03	1.83	1.26	0.13	3.25
Estonia	0.00	0.68	0.23	0.44	1.36
Ireland	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.18	1.12
Greece	0.05	0.28	0.22	0.27	0.82
Spain	0.06	2.65	3.28	1.53	7.52
France	0.25	4.13	4.86	3.03	12.26
Croatia	0.00	0.28	0.37	0.00	0.66
Italy	0.02	2.93	5.33	1.92	10.19
Cyprus	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
Latvia	0.01	0.28	0.84	0.12	1.25
Lithuania	0.02	0.21	0.30	1.26	1.78
Luxembourg	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03
Hungary	0.01	0.41	0.57	0.12	1.11
Malta	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
Netherlands	0.01	0.49	1.66	2.62	4.78
Austria	0.00	0.18	0.26	0.31	0.74
Poland	0.12	3.49	1.89	0.00	5.49
Portugal	0.01	0.32	0.19	0.13	0.66
Romania	0.01	0.56	0.27	0.13	0.97
Slovenia	0.01	0.24	0.39	0.00	0.63
Slovakia	0.00	0.41	0.64	0.00	1.05
Finland	0.01	0.93	1.56	0.52	3.02
Sweden	0.00	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.38
United Kingdom	0.03	3.27	16.09	34.08	53.46
EU total	0.73	25.98	44.36	48.63	119.69

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

2015 Services	CAN number				Total
	(0, 0.134 m)	[0.134 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	197	682	67	4	950
Bulgaria	885	445	15	2	1347
Czech Republic	1052	880	26	0	1958
Denmark	46	418	83	3	550
Germany	418	2391	99	1	2909
Estonia	89	875	27	2	993
Ireland	89	273	24	1	387
Greece	811	490	17	2	1320
Spain	681	3327	238	5	4251
France	4355	5832	315	15	10 517
Croatia	47	398	22	0	467
Italy	235	2898	352	9	3494
Cyprus	13	47	1	0	61
Latvia	78	420	31	1	530
Lithuania	414	284	11	2	711
Luxembourg	6	33	1	0	40
Hungary	106	478	34	1	619
Malta	14	29	2	0	45
Netherlands	414	636	71	9	1130
Austria	61	205	24	2	292
Poland	2895	4568	172	0	7635
Portugal	184	444	21	1	650
Romania	173	854	31	1	1059
Slovenia	64	399	21	0	484
Slovakia	44	454	45	0	543
Finland	136	1026	100	4	1266
Sweden	33	195	13	0	241
United Kingdom	396	2895	692	76	4059
EU total	13 936	31 876	2555	141	48 508

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

	year				Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	2280	2238	2291	2119	8928
Bulgaria	3371	4517	4446	4716	17 050
Czech Republic	4807	5369	5937	6722	22 835
Denmark	1338	1329	1194	1317	5178
Germany	13 201	12 795	12 361	12 966	51 323
Estonia	1204	1044	1293	1832	5373
Ireland	268	324	422	606	1620
Greece	1232	1618	4468	2455	9773
Spain	7986	7844	8545	9141	33 516
France	24 201	23 371	21 655	21 168	90 395
Croatia	0	157	1365	1625	3147
Italy	6982	6782	6767	7079	27 610
Cyprus	358	343	328	272	1301
Latvia	1219	1144	1367	1647	5377
Lithuania	2365	2431	2183	2114	9093
Luxembourg	165	223	197	228	813
Hungary	1713	2249	2064	2147	8173
Malta	136	117	205	272	730
Netherlands	1400	1526	1576	1771	6273
Austria	1669	1354	1370	1335	5728
Poland	24 131	23 535	22 548	22 064	92 278
Portugal	861	1018	2010	2716	6605
Romania	3806	3718	3947	4904	16 375
Slovenia	1260	1386	1335	1457	5438
Slovakia	1268	1452	1303	1570	5593
Finland	2433	2594	2529	2456	10 012
Sweden	888	738	577	476	2679
United Kingdom	5715	5467	5656	6381	23 219
EU total	116 257	116 683	119 939	123 556	476 435

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

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	17.1	16.7	16.3	15.2	16.3
Bulgaria	50.0	57.0	57.4	59.4	56.0
Czech Republic	33.1	43.8	42.2	43.1	40.5
Denmark	10.2	10.8	10.6	9.5	10.3
Germany	24.2	23.0	22.8	22.8	23.2
Estonia	36.0	35.7	26.3	20.5	29.6
Ireland	22.8	19.8	15.6	18.0	19.0
Greece	20.7	26.0	56.6	49.1	38.1
Spain	13.1	14.1	12.9	12.8	13.2
France	34.6	34.3	34.4	35.4	34.7
Croatia		5.1	6.5	7.4	6.3
Italy	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.5
Cyprus	16.5	10.2	15.9	11.4	13.5
Latvia	25.8	23.0	19.9	27.6	24.1
Lithuania	55.4	54.6	52.4	51.2	53.4
Luxembourg	8.5	15.2	10.7	11.4	11.4
Hungary	19.8	17.0	13.9	12.6	15.8
Malta	20.6	20.5	22.0	27.6	22.7
Netherlands	20.5	17.4	31.5	26.0	23.8
Austria	16.2	13.2	14.7	16.5	15.2
Poland	35.1	37.8	37.5	36.3	36.7
Portugal	10.5	14.9	50.0	55.8	32.8
Romania	19.1	16.6	15.9	14.4	16.5
Slovenia	22.9	16.2	13.6	13.7	16.6
Slovakia	19.6	7.9	7.0	9.1	10.9
Finland	12.7	10.0	7.6	8.5	9.7
Sweden	10.9	11.1	14.4	9.2	11.4
United Kingdom	9.7	8.4	7.4	8.2	8.4
EU country average	21.9	20.9	22.9	22.8	22.1
EU total	26.6	27.5	28.2	27.5	27.5

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

	year				Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	2048	2020	2118	1929	8115
Bulgaria	2846	3863	3790	3709	14 208
Czech Republic	4471	4986	5362	6026	20 845
Denmark	1189	1200	1089	1126	4604
Germany	12 567	12 060	11 644	12 125	48 396
Estonia	1071	952	1164	1694	4881
Ireland	261	312	406	577	1556
Greece	1055	1415	4281	2252	9003
Spain	7034	6916	7602	8080	29 632
France	22 983	22 128	20 423	19 996	85 530
Croatia	0	137	1122	1333	2592
Italy	5835	5572	5578	5772	22 757
Cyprus	343	314	319	256	1232
Latvia	1204	1116	1253	1488	5061
Lithuania	2110	2110	1889	1861	7970
Luxembourg	165	219	193	219	796
Hungary	1439	1928	1736	1738	6841
Malta	125	104	199	269	697
Netherlands	1297	1392	1474	1679	5842
Austria	1519	1221	1241	1214	5195
Poland	21 383	20 441	19 455	18 818	80 097
Portugal	790	937	1935	2619	6281
Romania	3056	2939	3254	4142	13 391
Slovenia	1120	1213	1038	1206	4577
Slovakia	1134	1325	1185	1428	5072
Finland	2187	2359	2290	2243	9079
Sweden	743	612	492	419	2266
United Kingdom	5402	5084	5265	5894	21 645
EU total	105 377	104 875	107 797	110 112	428 161

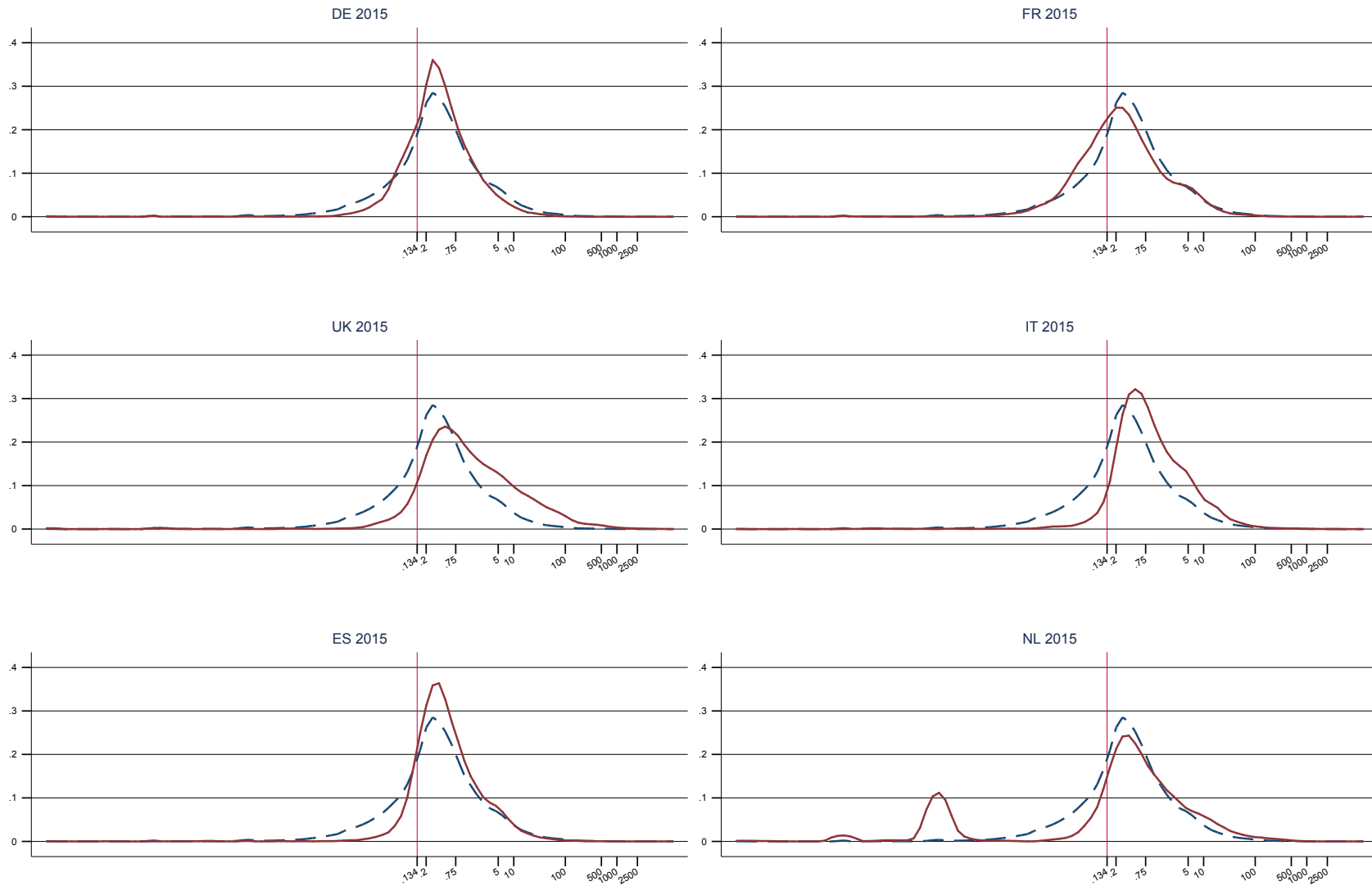
Table 19. Percentage of contract award notices below 134 000 euros with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

	year				Mean
	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium	18.2	17.8	17.6	16.2	17.5
Bulgaria	51.4	58.9	60.1	60.2	57.7
Czech Republic	35.1	46.1	45.1	46.1	43.1
Denmark	10.6	11.0	11.5	9.8	10.7
Germany	24.9	23.9	23.9	23.8	24.1
Estonia	39.3	38.7	28.4	21.3	31.9
Ireland	23.4	20.5	16.0	18.2	19.5
Greece	23.6	28.8	58.7	52.8	41.0
Spain	14.2	14.6	13.9	13.9	14.1
France	35.7	35.3	35.9	36.9	36.0
Croatia		5.8	7.6	8.6	7.3
Italy	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.4
Cyprus	16.6	10.5	16.3	11.7	13.8
Latvia	26.0	23.5	21.4	30.2	25.3
Lithuania	59.0	58.3	55.8	54.2	56.8
Luxembourg	8.5	15.1	10.9	11.4	11.5
Hungary	20.7	17.6	14.7	13.4	16.6
Malta	21.6	20.2	22.6	27.9	23.1
Netherlands	21.7	18.5	33.4	27.3	25.2
Austria	17.5	14.3	16.0	17.6	16.4
Poland	36.6	39.8	39.4	38.0	38.4
Portugal	10.5	15.7	51.8	57.7	33.9
Romania	20.7	18.4	17.1	15.3	17.9
Slovenia	23.1	16.0	13.4	13.7	16.5
Slovakia	20.8	8.0	7.5	8.9	11.3
Finland	13.8	10.7	7.8	9.0	10.3
Sweden	12.8	11.8	14.6	10.0	12.3
United Kingdom	9.9	8.7	7.7	8.4	8.7
EU country average	23.1	22.0	24.1	23.9	23.3
EU total	27.9	28.8	29.9	28.9	28.9

Density functions

Figure 1

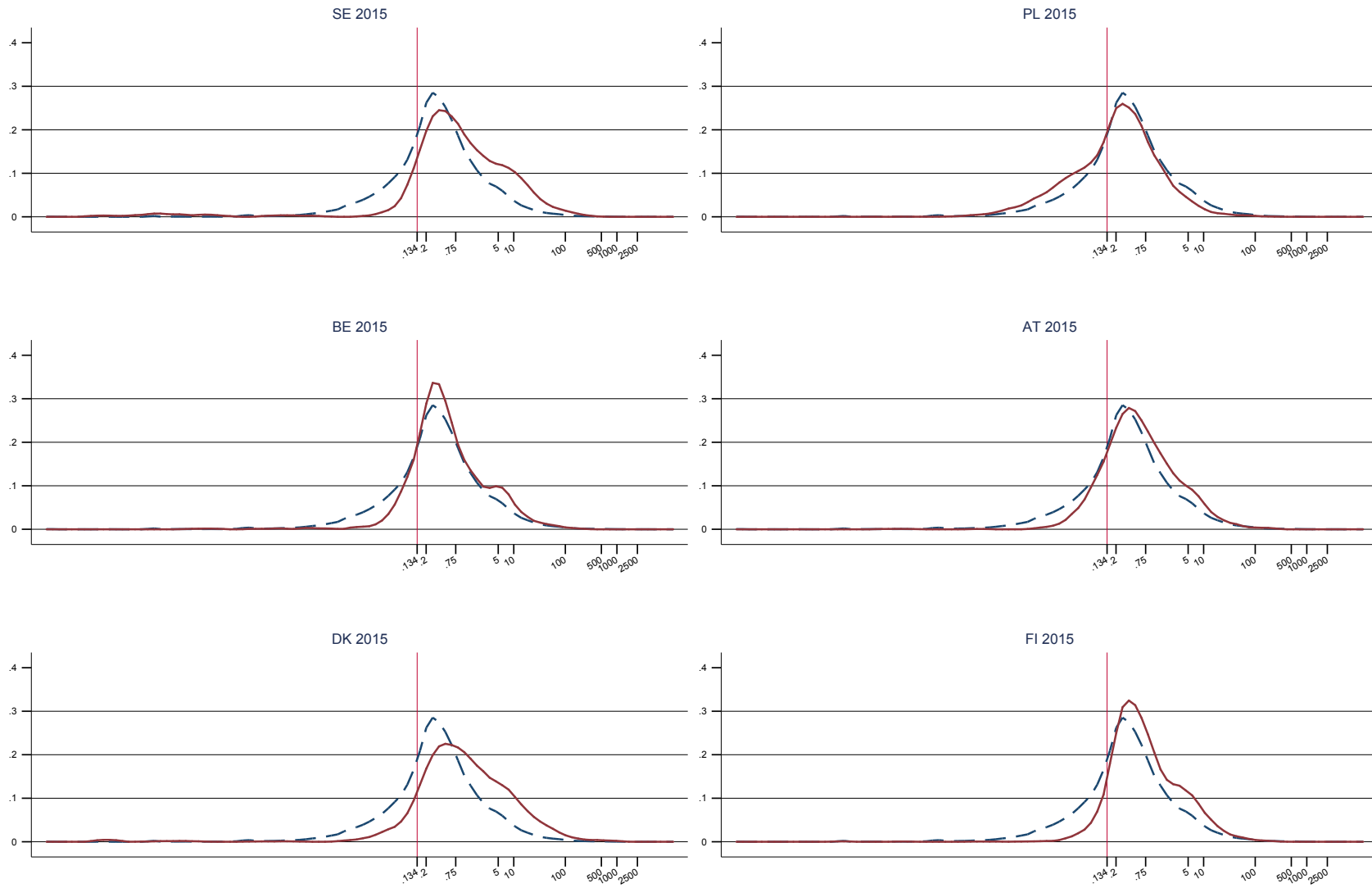
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 2

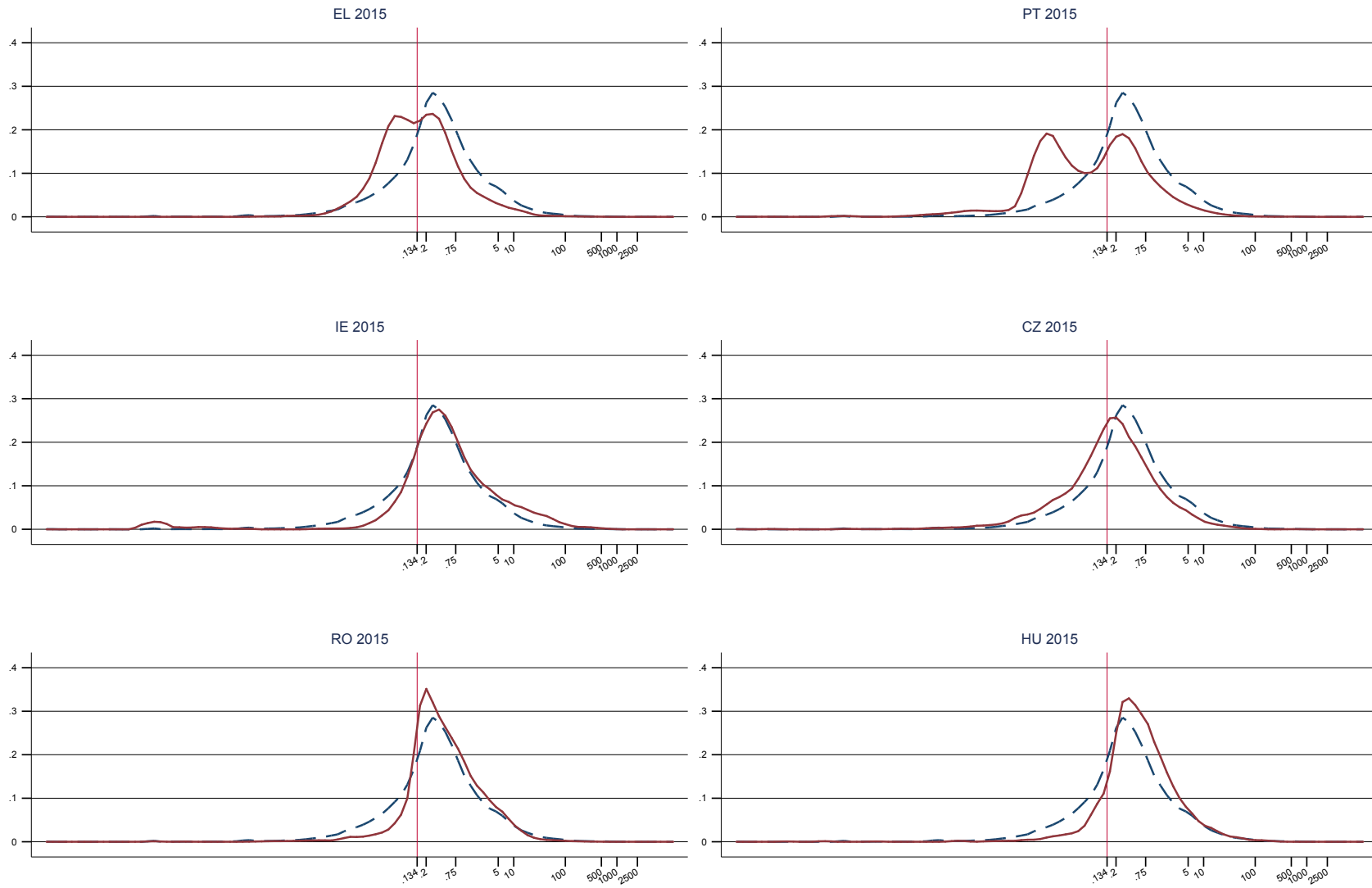
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

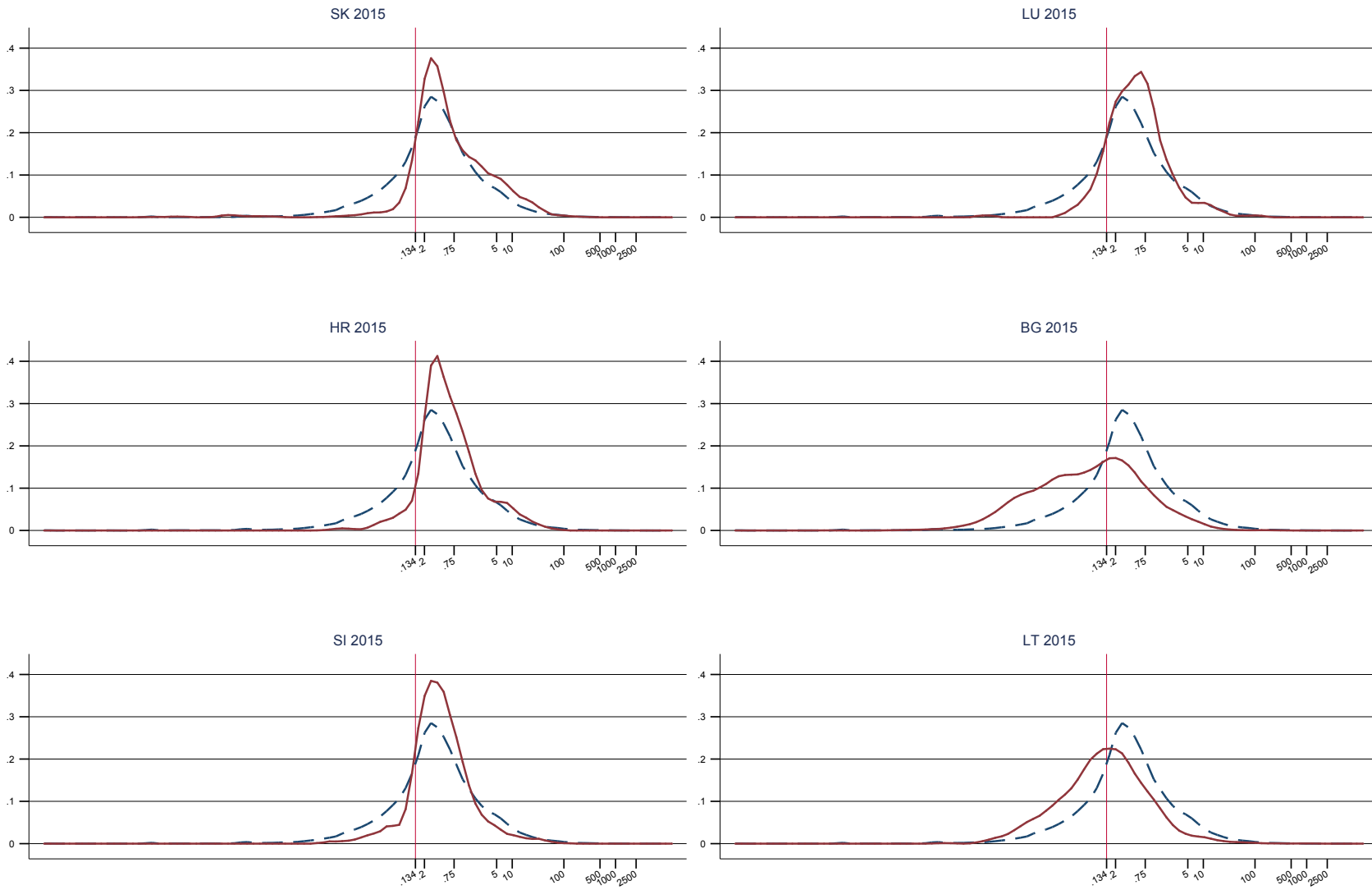
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

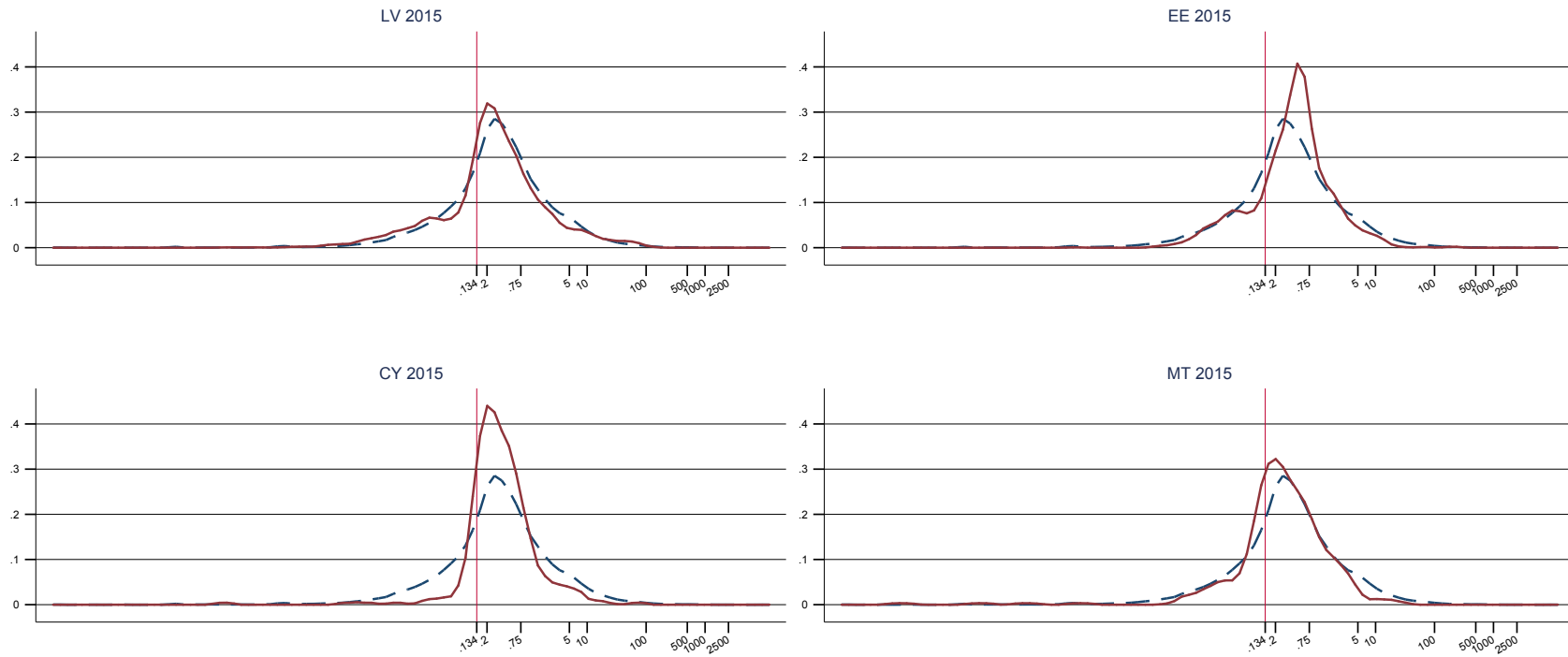
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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)