

Public Procurement Indicators 2022

DG GROW.G - Ecosystems II: Tourism, Textiles, Digital Transformation
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G4 - Data and Knowledge for policy, business and people*

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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 2022. 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 (all directives) amounts to 815.32 billion euros, (+22 %) more than in 2021, and (+35 %) more than in 2020. There could be several reasons for the large increase in 2022 versus 2021/2020, the main assumption is that this is related to the end of the emergency phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe. The situation is similar excluding utilities, concession and defence (only the general directive), but with a much larger increase of (+49 %), from 373.16 in 2020 to 555.41 billion euros in 2022. The value of procurement published in TED, all directives, has significantly increased in Romania (+76%), Poland (+67%), Luxembourg (+54%), Italy (+50%) and Bulgaria (+50%). Significant decreases were in Hungary (-26%), Croatia (-25%), Portugal (-16%), Slovenia (-12%) and Austria (-7%). Excluding utilities, concessions and defence, significant increases were in Bulgaria (+69%), Romania (+69%), Luxembourg (+66%), Poland (+61%), Cyprus (+45%), Czechia (+43%), Italy (+41%) and France (+37%). Significant decreases could be observed in Hungary (-36%), Austria (-21%) and Portugal (-17%).
2. The estimate of total general government expenditure on works, goods, and services (TGGPPE), excluding utilities (depending on the type of concession, they might be included or not), was 2.329 billion euros in 2022, (+7 %) higher than in 2021, continuing the trend upwards of recent years. Almost all EU member states increased their TGGPPE expenditure, except for Latvia (-4%). The estimated TGGPPE, excluding utilities, represented (13.1 %) of the EU GDP in 2022, compared to (13.5 %) a year before.

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3. Publication rate in terms of GDP¹, for the general directive, has again increased in 2022, from (4.04 %) to (4.22 %). All the member states with the lowest publication rates in 2021 have increased their publication rates but several countries have large decreases such as Hungary, Austria, Portugal, Malta, Greece and Belgium. In terms of GDP, all directives considered, publication rate has increased (at EU level) from (5.75 %) in 2021 to (5.84 %) in 2022) in most of the EU member states, except for Denmark, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland.
4. The number of notices (all directives) of small value was relatively stable but with significant decreases in Slovenia, Sweden, Portugal, Malta, France and Greece. The voluntary publication (all directives) of below thresholds procurement was prominent in Bulgaria (69 %), Netherlands (52.9 %), Lithuania (52.2 %), Romania (52.1 %), Germany (50.1 %) and Latvia (47 %).
5. The concentration of procurement in large notices was at high levels for all contract types in Ireland and Italy. The procurement of services was concentrated in large value notices Luxembourg, Netherlands and Austria. For goods, concentration in large value notices could be observed in Denmark, France and Hungary, while for works in Bulgaria, Denmark and Romania. France and Germany display a concentration towards lower values for works.

2 Methodology

2.1 The value of procurement published in TED

The information published in TED notices is dependent on the accuracy of the inputted data by member states' contracting authorities. Often there are unrealistic low values and reporting mistakes (notably in the form of nonsensically large values)². Issues with monetary values 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, and it has been put in place. Nonetheless, it is to be expected that there will still be some monetary values of individual notices that will not be accurately reflected, and thus further analysis and investigation can be necessary before coming to outright conclusions.

The method to compute the estimated value of procurement published in TED remains essentially unchanged in respect to previous editions of the report³: 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 euros and 100 million euros (ignoring cancellations⁴) published

¹The value of notices published in TED (<https://ted.europa.eu/TED/browse/browseByMap.do>) relative to GDP.

²The methodology used in this report deals with the quality of data, but as stressed in the report, all indicators based on monetary values are "best can do" estimates.

³See for instance the 2011 report at: <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/15454/attachments/1/translations>.

⁴The value of a contract award notice is obtained by summing the values of the related contract

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 (e.g. 2017 - 2020, for the average of 2020) in order to have more reliable estimations. The member states concerned by this rule are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. CANs of more than 100 million euros are excluded from the computation of 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.

TED provides information on notices covered by both the “classical” (general), “sector” or “utilities”, “concessions” and “defence” directives⁵. The estimated value of procurement published in TED is computed both for all directives or only for the general directive. 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 and some concessions, depending on the type of the concession awarded). For this reason, we include this aggregate in the report. Its magnitude is computed as described in the footnote⁶. These figures include expenditure on items, which are clearly exempt under the public procurement Directive 2014/24/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 procurement⁷.

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 CANs. Member states are ordered by GDP size.

All of these figures are computed using only the information from CANs (procurement standard forms 3, 6, 18, 25, 21, 22, 23 and 25, including utilities, concessions and defence;

awards (CAs). Either the entire notice was cancelled or one/several contract awards were not awarded. In the later case, this/these CAs were not included in the computation of the total value of the CAN.

⁵Available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/rules-implementation_en.

⁶It 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”.

⁷A 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 \(Part 1\)](#).

21, 22, and 23 are included if they are used as CANs), which have their monetary value reported in TED. CANs with missing value or with reported value equal zero are excluded. The density function aggregated at EU level is displayed to facilitate comparisons.

The density functions plot the value of CANs (in the x-axis)⁸ and their respective frequency in the data. For example, figure (3) shows that the most frequent value of a CAN in Ireland is near 430 000 euros, slightly higher compared to the EU for value and frequency; figure (2) shows that in Finland the CANs around 750 000 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 CANs per member state and type of procurement (works, goods or services) published in TED in 2022. For example, table (10) shows that in Germany in 2022, 4.66 billion euros were awarded by CANs whose reported value as published in TED is between 5.350 and 25 million euros, excluding utilities, concessions 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 CANs, table (11) shows that in Germany in 2022, there were 507 CANs whose reported value as published in TED was between 5.350 and 25 million euros, excluding utilities, concessions 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 TED⁹. They show the total number of CANs published in TED with non-zero or non-missing values and the percentage of those which have values under 139 000 euros. This is the lowest threshold contemplated by the directives for 2020 - 2021. Therefore, it can be seen as a simple boundary to characterize below threshold publication¹⁰. Differences with real below threshold publication can arise for two reasons:

- i) Notices of more than 139 000 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 139 000 euros, will be treated as below threshold by this measure.

Nevertheless, the cut-off point of 139 000 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 1, 2, 4 when used as a call for

⁸For reference, ".139" represents 139 000 EUR; ".2" represents 200 000 EUR; ".75" represents 750 000 EUR; 5 represents 5 000 000 EUR etc.

⁹EU 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.

¹⁰For the current values of the thresholds see - https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/rules-implementation/thresholds_en.

competition, 5, 7 when used as a call for competition, 17, 24, 21 when used as a call for competition, 22 when used as a call for competition).

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 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). For this type of tables, this report uses only "EU country average" in the discussion of the results.
2. The data¹¹ used in this report is coming from the tenders published on TED using several standard forms for public procurement notices¹², some of these forms can have multiple purposes, e.g. to inform about a future tender CNs or to present the results of a tender CANs.
3. The data from TED contains many errors in values that could affect the size of the public procurement (PP) indicators. For this reason, every year the CANs of more than 100 million euros are manually checked to determine whether the value reported in TED is correct¹³. 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 (plus concessions) we only take into consideration the value corresponding to the first 4 years. The possible outcomes of the manual corrections of values are: value is not changed because it is correct, value is changed because it is incorrect, or the value is changed to 0/null if the value is not reliable and there is no additional information for a correction.
4. In this report, the thresholds for the years 2020 - 2021 were used (5 350 000 EUR for works and 139 000 EUR for goods/services).
5. The results in this report could be different compared with the previous report for the same years due to later corrections (see point 3), change in thresholds, technical changes in the database used, notices that cancel/correct previous ones, and for this 2022 edition, mainly due to the exclusion of UK.

3 Results

Table (1) shows that the estimated value of total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services has increased in 2022 at EU wide level to the highest level for

¹¹The data is published at - <https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/ted-csv?locale=en>.

¹²For the current standard forms available for publication in TED see - <https://simap.ted.europa.eu/web/simap/standard-forms-for-public-procurement>.

¹³For 2022, 1194 notices were checked and 304 were corrected for value.

the past 4 years. Almost all EU member states increased their TGGPPE expenditure, except for Latvia (-4%). No EU country had a continuous decrease of this expenditure in the last 4 years. Also, a number of countries (Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden) 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 a lower percentage in 2022 compared to 2020/2021 (13.1% vs. 13.6%/13.5%), with most of the EU member states decreasing the TGGPPE expenditure relative to GDP. The highest values were recorded in Netherlands (19.8%), Finland (18.7%), Germany (17.9%), Sweden (16%), France (15.3%), Hungary (15.2%) and Belgium (15.1%). The lowest values were in Ireland (+7.3%), Lithuania (+9.4%), Portugal (+9.9%), Bulgaria (+10.1%), Cyprus (+10.3%) and Romania (+10.7%).

The estimated value of tenders published in TED, all directives (table 3) has increased by (+22%) in 2022 versus 2021. Nevertheless, the aggregate figure hides large disparities in recent evolution across member states. In most of the member states, the value of procurement published in TED has sharply increased in 2022 compared to 2021, while in some countries there was a significant decrease (Hungary, Croatia, Portugal, Slovenia and Austria). These conclusions, also hold when looking at the procurement covered only by the “classical” directive. In Belgium and Malta, the estimated value of tenders published in TED, only under the “classical” directive, has remained stable (table 5).

The publication rate in terms of total expenditure and excluding utilities and defence (table 7)¹⁴ has remarkably increased in Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Romania, Poland, Italy, Cyprus and France. However, it has sharply decreased in Hungary, Austria, Portugal and Greece. There is a continuous increasing trend in Czechia, Ireland and Netherlands, while Greece is the only country with a continuous decreasing trend.

These results are essentially mirrored by the publication rate of the estimated value of tenders published in TED in terms of GDP. All member states with the lowest publication rates (except for Greece) have increased their publication rate in 2022, all directives considered (table (9)), and there is no country in 2022 with a publication rate below (2%). The situation remains the same if only the general directive is included (table (8)), but in this case, there is still one country with a publication rate below (2%), Germany with (1.7%).

The number of contract notices published in TED, tables (4) and (6), has increased to a maximum for the last 4 years, both for all directives and for the general directive. It is worth highlighting the increasing trend for Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Cyprus and Croatia, with all directives considered. But there were also decreases in 2022 versus 2021 in Belgium, Hungary, Netherlands, Slovenia and Sweden.

The distribution of CANs, only the general directive, in the area of works (table (10)) shows that at the EU level most of the value (34%) is awarded through CANs between 5.35 and 25 million euros. The concentration of procurement in large awards (above 100 million euros) is relatively large in Romania, Italy, Denmark and Bulgaria. In contrast,

¹⁴This 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.

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 highly concentrated in large awards in the Czechia, Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy and Hungary.

The procurement of services (table (14)) is mostly concentrated in values between 5 and 100 million euros, the countries with the highest concentration above 100 million euros are Austria, Netherlands, Ireland and Italy.

The percentage of CANs (all directives) below 139 000 euros has dropped at the EU level (table (17)) for the first time in the last four years. The transparency of Bulgaria (69%), Germany (50%), Lithuania (52%), Netherlands (53%), Romania (52%), Czechia (47%) and Latvia (47%) is remarkable. Most of the member states have experienced a decrease, with Slovenia (−53%), France (−21%), Malta (−21%), Portugal (−28%) and Sweden (−20%) showing the most significant ones. Similar conclusions can be drawn by looking at CANs only for the general directive (table (19)).

The distribution of CANs confirms that the larger proportion of notices below 139 000 does not correspond to a “bunching” right below the threshold¹⁵. The density functions show that a significant amount of contract awards of a wide range of small values is published in those countries, where there are signs of possible bunching (e.g. Romania and Bulgaria). 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, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Austria, Belgium, Italy and France show distributions skewed to the right of the EU distribution, meaning that in these countries large value CANs are more frequently published as compared to the EU as a whole.

¹⁵In 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 and some concessions) in billion euros

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	69.2	69.1	76.3	83.7	74.6
Bulgaria	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.7	7.2
Czechia	30.0	31.3	33.6	38.0	33.2
Denmark	40.8	43.3	46.0	46.7	44.2
Germany	567.9	607.9	650.8	694.1	630.2
Estonia	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.3
Ireland	27.5	30.9	33.1	36.9	32.1
Greece	18.4	19.5	22.6	25.1	21.4
Spain	124.4	129.6	141.0	154.3	137.3
France	352.7	351.3	384.6	403.3	373.0
Croatia	8.1	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.6
Italy	188.4	192.3	210.9	219.5	202.8
Cyprus	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3
Latvia	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.3
Lithuania	4.6	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.4
Luxembourg	7.2	8.1	8.3	9.3	8.2
Hungary	24.0	23.0	25.2	25.7	24.5
Malta	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
Netherlands	160.8	165.1	180.1	189.5	173.9
Austria	53.3	54.6	63.2	66.5	59.4
Poland	62.9	64.0	69.3	81.1	69.3
Portugal	19.1	19.8	22.1	23.9	21.2
Romania	22.3	24.6	26.2	30.6	25.9
Slovenia	5.9	5.9	7.1	8.3	6.8
Slovakia	11.6	11.4	12.2	13.6	12.2
Finland	43.2	45.7	47.4	50.2	46.6
Sweden	77.3	79.8	86.6	90.0	83.4
EU total	1936.7	2009.7	2181.8	2329.0	2114.3

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

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.9
Bulgaria	10.1	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.4
Czechia	13.3	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.9
Denmark	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.3	13.2
Germany	16.3	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.5
Estonia	13.4	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.0
Ireland	7.7	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.7
Greece	10.0	11.8	12.4	12.1	11.6
Spain	10.0	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2
France	14.5	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.1
Croatia	14.5	16.5	15.1	13.4	14.9
Italy	10.5	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.3
Cyprus	7.5	9.5	10.4	10.3	9.4
Latvia	12.7	13.6	14.0	11.7	13.0
Lithuania	9.4	11.0	9.5	9.4	9.8
Luxembourg	11.6	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.9
Hungary	16.4	16.7	16.4	15.2	16.2
Malta	11.4	14.1	13.4	11.9	12.7
Netherlands	19.8	20.7	20.7	19.8	20.3
Austria	13.4	14.3	15.6	14.9	14.5
Poland	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.4	12.1
Portugal	8.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.7
Romania	10.0	11.2	10.8	10.7	10.7
Slovenia	12.1	12.6	13.6	14.5	13.2
Slovakia	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3
Finland	18.0	19.2	18.9	18.7	18.7
Sweden	16.2	16.6	16.0	16.0	16.2
EU country average	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.1	13.2
EU total	13.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.5

Table 3. Estimated value of tenders published in TED (all directives) in billion euros

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	15.57	15.48	18.76	20.70	17.63
Bulgaria	6.18	9.19	3.32	4.98	5.92
Czechia	9.34	10.55	11.92	15.84	11.91
Denmark	16.81	16.62	25.92	24.82	21.04
Germany	68.62	71.37	69.54	82.39	72.98
Estonia	1.95	2.37	2.70	3.30	2.58
Ireland	9.15	10.89	12.90	16.59	12.38
Greece	5.59	6.94	6.76	6.86	6.54
Spain	36.28	29.99	45.95	58.42	42.66
France	169.73	198.89	187.32	222.24	194.55
Croatia	4.40	5.20	7.14	5.35	5.52
Italy	58.19	53.44	77.79	116.94	76.59
Cyprus	0.49	0.84	0.78	1.05	0.79
Latvia	3.83	2.59	3.13	4.25	3.45
Lithuania	4.55	4.95	3.81	4.18	4.37
Luxembourg	1.56	2.07	2.25	3.46	2.33
Hungary	11.87	12.42	21.30	15.79	15.35
Malta	0.45	0.56	0.77	0.76	0.64
Netherlands	15.74	20.14	26.29	36.88	24.76
Austria	10.76	18.36	23.09	21.58	18.45
Poland	44.63	39.62	31.01	51.83	41.77
Portugal	3.48	4.44	7.02	5.87	5.20
Romania	12.14	17.06	14.13	24.88	17.05
Slovenia	1.95	1.68	3.02	2.66	2.33
Slovakia	4.77	4.99	5.21	6.66	5.41
Finland	15.12	16.35	18.07	18.90	17.11
Sweden	26.98	28.46	36.72	38.12	32.57
EU total	560.11	605.45	666.60	815.32	661.87

Table 4. Number of contract notices published in TED (all directives)

	year				Average
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	5506	5867	6546	6450	6092
Bulgaria	4911	4257	5289	6253	5178
Czechia	6945	6744	7204	8347	7310
Denmark	2824	2704	2845	2987	2840
Germany	46 512	50 762	54 878	57 888	52 510
Estonia	1311	1466	1613	1748	1535
Ireland	1785	1965	2193	2608	2138
Greece	2712	3198	3674	4145	3432
Spain	15 919	15 390	18 991	20 944	17 811
France	45 898	40 686	47 156	49 503	45 811
Croatia	2269	2376	2489	2993	2532
Italy	10 801	10 315	12 152	12 606	11 469
Cyprus	352	331	432	519	409
Latvia	1670	1688	2103	3076	2134
Lithuania	3681	4077	4305	4844	4227
Luxembourg	793	869	1076	1262	1000
Hungary	2904	3024	3728	3378	3259
Malta	603	681	724	804	703
Netherlands	5527	5788	6635	6446	6099
Austria	3369	3590	3790	4332	3770
Poland	25 333	27 991	23 647	31 423	27 099
Portugal	3153	3222	3805	4210	3598
Romania	6641	6543	7691	9360	7559
Slovenia	1897	2068	2574	2494	2258
Slovakia	1491	1534	1857	2424	1827
Finland	4516	5078	5367	5352	5078
Sweden	8713	8734	9796	9576	9205
EU total	218 036	220 948	242 560	265 972	236 879

Table 5. Estimated value of tenders published in TED (only the general directive) in billion euros

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	10.86	10.88	14.66	14.71	12.78
Bulgaria	3.88	3.88	2.33	3.94	3.51
Czechia	6.00	7.51	8.05	11.48	8.26
Denmark	13.44	11.07	14.67	18.19	14.34
Germany	56.67	57.02	56.32	67.46	59.37
Estonia	1.08	1.42	1.58	1.97	1.51
Ireland	8.12	9.67	11.74	13.22	10.69
Greece	4.64	4.91	4.24	4.05	4.46
Spain	25.79	22.42	35.21	41.49	31.23
France	80.51	75.45	93.75	128.82	94.64
Croatia	3.04	2.78	3.00	3.77	3.15
Italy	41.60	38.28	54.33	76.81	52.76
Cyprus	0.42	0.41	0.65	0.94	0.61
Latvia	2.35	2.14	2.59	3.26	2.59
Lithuania	3.50	3.58	2.54	3.17	3.20
Luxembourg	1.39	1.92	1.95	3.24	2.12
Hungary	6.93	9.77	18.36	11.75	11.70
Malta	0.39	0.50	0.70	0.69	0.57
Netherlands	13.01	15.98	22.44	27.13	19.64
Austria	8.56	14.50	17.14	13.55	13.44
Poland	27.28	25.78	22.40	36.11	27.89
Portugal	2.71	3.39	5.78	4.80	4.17
Romania	8.51	10.55	9.40	15.89	11.09
Slovenia	1.42	1.21	1.85	1.98	1.61
Slovakia	3.79	4.07	3.88	4.68	4.11
Finland	10.45	12.10	12.36	12.95	11.96
Sweden	20.96	21.95	28.30	29.33	25.13
EU total	367.30	373.16	450.23	555.41	436.53

Table 6. Number of contract notices published in TED (only the general directive)

	year				Average
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	4785	5073	5778	5683	5330
Bulgaria	4019	3538	4330	5167	4264
Czechia	6292	5953	6421	7540	6552
Denmark	2277	2175	2280	2351	2271
Germany	41 642	45 679	49 330	52 421	47 268
Estonia	1066	1145	1309	1402	1231
Ireland	1487	1683	1885	2274	1832
Greece	2377	2838	3229	3747	3048
Spain	13 422	13 070	16 227	17 932	15 163
France	40 937	36 438	42 007	43 940	40 831
Croatia	1865	1952	2116	2596	2132
Italy	9265	8825	10 505	10 775	9843
Cyprus	305	280	362	445	348
Latvia	1493	1517	1884	2662	1889
Lithuania	3208	3603	3858	4317	3747
Luxembourg	730	802	1001	1176	927
Hungary	2313	2362	2998	2732	2601
Malta	545	629	658	746	645
Netherlands	5013	5302	5999	5822	5534
Austria	2692	2831	2919	3328	2943
Poland	20 666	23 632	20 296	27 443	23 009
Portugal	3057	3106	3702	4101	3492
Romania	5666	5640	6617	7924	6462
Slovenia	1542	1718	2110	2088	1865
Slovakia	1327	1376	1653	2175	1633
Finland	3450	3889	4028	4087	3864
Sweden	7733	7752	8638	8407	8133
EU total	189 174	192 808	212 140	233 281	206 851

Table 7. Publication rate in terms of % of total general government expenditures on works, goods, and services (only the general directive)

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	15.7	15.8	19.2	17.6	17.1
Bulgaria	62.6	57.4	31.7	45.6	49.3
Czechia	20.0	24.0	24.0	30.2	24.6
Denmark	32.9	25.6	31.9	38.9	32.3
Germany	10.0	9.4	8.7	9.7	9.4
Estonia	28.9	36.0	35.3	39.1	34.8
Ireland	29.5	31.3	35.5	35.9	33.1
Greece	25.3	25.2	18.8	16.2	21.4
Spain	20.7	17.3	25.0	26.9	22.5
France	22.8	21.5	24.4	31.9	25.1
Croatia	37.5	33.4	34.1	41.3	36.6
Italy	22.1	19.9	25.8	35.0	25.7
Cyprus	24.6	19.8	25.2	32.7	25.6
Latvia	60.3	52.5	55.5	71.7	60.0
Lithuania	76.2	65.0	47.5	50.1	59.7
Luxembourg	19.3	23.7	23.4	34.9	25.3
Hungary	28.9	42.5	72.9	45.7	47.5
Malta	23.9	26.8	34.1	33.3	29.5
Netherlands	8.1	9.7	12.5	14.3	11.2
Austria	16.1	26.6	27.1	20.4	22.6
Poland	43.4	40.3	32.3	44.5	40.1
Portugal	14.2	17.2	26.2	20.1	19.4
Romania	38.1	42.9	35.9	51.9	42.2
Slovenia	24.1	20.5	25.9	24.0	23.6
Slovakia	32.7	35.6	31.8	34.5	33.6
Finland	24.2	26.5	26.1	25.8	25.7
Sweden	27.1	27.5	32.7	32.6	30.0
EU country average	29.2	29.4	30.5	33.5	30.7
EU total	19.0	18.6	20.6	23.8	20.5

Table 8. Publication rate in terms of % of GDP (only the general directive)

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	2.30	2.40	2.90	2.70	2.58
Bulgaria	6.30	6.30	3.30	4.60	5.13
Czechia	2.70	3.50	3.40	4.20	3.45
Denmark	4.30	3.60	4.30	4.80	4.25
Germany	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.65
Estonia	3.90	5.20	5.10	5.50	4.92
Ireland	2.30	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.55
Greece	2.50	3.00	2.30	2.00	2.45
Spain	2.10	2.00	2.90	3.10	2.52
France	3.30	3.30	3.70	4.90	3.80
Croatia	5.50	5.50	5.10	5.50	5.40
Italy	2.30	2.30	3.00	3.90	2.88
Cyprus	1.80	1.90	2.60	3.40	2.42
Latvia	7.70	7.10	7.80	8.40	7.75
Lithuania	7.10	7.20	4.50	4.70	5.87
Luxembourg	2.20	3.00	2.70	4.20	3.02
Hungary	4.70	7.10	11.90	7.00	7.67
Malta	2.70	3.80	4.60	4.00	3.77
Netherlands	1.60	2.00	2.60	2.80	2.25
Austria	2.20	3.80	4.20	3.00	3.30
Poland	5.10	4.90	3.90	5.50	4.85
Portugal	1.30	1.70	2.70	2.00	1.93
Romania	3.80	4.80	3.90	5.60	4.53
Slovenia	2.90	2.60	3.50	3.50	3.13
Slovakia	4.00	4.40	3.90	4.30	4.15
Finland	4.40	5.10	4.90	4.80	4.80
Sweden	4.40	4.60	5.20	5.20	4.85
EU country average	3.52	3.90	4.04	4.22	3.92
EU total	2.60	2.80	3.10	3.50	3.00

Table 9. Publication rate in terms of % of GDP (all directives)

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	3.30	3.40	3.70	3.70	3.53
Bulgaria	10.00	14.90	4.70	5.80	8.85
Czechia	4.10	4.90	5.00	5.70	4.92
Denmark	5.40	5.30	7.60	6.50	6.20
Germany	2.00	2.10	1.90	2.10	2.02
Estonia	7.00	8.60	8.60	9.20	8.35
Ireland	2.60	2.90	3.00	3.30	2.95
Greece	3.00	4.20	3.70	3.30	3.55
Spain	2.90	2.70	3.80	4.30	3.43
France	7.00	8.60	7.50	8.40	7.88
Croatia	7.90	10.30	12.20	7.90	9.58
Italy	3.20	3.20	4.30	6.00	4.18
Cyprus	2.10	3.80	3.10	3.80	3.20
Latvia	12.50	8.60	9.40	10.90	10.35
Lithuania	9.30	9.90	6.70	6.20	8.02
Luxembourg	2.50	3.20	3.10	4.50	3.32
Hungary	8.10	9.00	13.80	9.40	10.08
Malta	3.20	4.20	5.00	4.40	4.20
Netherlands	1.90	2.50	3.00	3.80	2.80
Austria	2.70	4.80	5.70	4.80	4.50
Poland	8.40	7.50	5.40	7.90	7.30
Portugal	1.60	2.20	3.20	2.40	2.35
Romania	5.40	7.70	5.80	8.70	6.90
Slovenia	4.00	3.60	5.80	4.70	4.52
Slovakia	5.10	5.30	5.20	6.10	5.42
Finland	6.30	6.90	7.20	7.00	6.85
Sweden	5.70	5.90	6.80	6.80	6.30
EU country average	5.08	5.79	5.75	5.84	5.61
EU total	4.00	4.50	4.60	5.10	4.55

Table 10. Distribution of CANs by size of notice for works (only the general directive), billion euros

2022 Works	CAN size				Total
	(0, 5.350 m)	[5.350 m, 25 m)	[25 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	0.18	1.33	0.36	0.28	2.16
Bulgaria	0.25	0.33	0.14	1.33	2.05
Czechia	0.61	1.21	0.70	0.27	2.78
Denmark	0.12	0.82	0.95	3.66	5.56
Germany	7.34	4.66	2.30	2.78	17.09
Estonia	0.08	0.28	0.16	0.00	0.52
Ireland	0.04	0.43	0.63	1.51	2.60
Greece	0.17	0.36	0.22	0.00	0.75
Spain	0.49	3.37	2.95	0.68	7.49
France	4.15	11.50	7.09	5.19	27.93
Croatia	0.08	0.48	0.25	0.00	0.81
Italy	0.36	2.17	1.60	6.77	10.90
Cyprus	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.12	0.29
Latvia	0.16	0.38	0.15	0.13	0.82
Lithuania	0.11	0.27	0.25	0.00	0.63
Luxembourg	0.17	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.38
Hungary	0.47	1.50	2.28	2.54	6.79
Malta	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.11
Netherlands	0.26	1.43	0.94	1.34	3.97
Austria	0.68	1.04	1.05	0.19	2.97
Poland	0.73	2.77	1.67	1.89	7.06
Portugal	0.14	0.47	0.13	0.11	0.85
Romania	0.52	2.49	1.85	5.03	9.89
Slovenia	0.09	0.56	0.34	0.00	0.99
Slovakia	0.26	0.55	0.21	0.24	1.26
Finland	0.13	0.95	0.39	0.80	2.27
Sweden	0.26	3.34	2.30	0.37	6.28
EU total	17.88	43.09	28.98	35.24	125.20

Table 11. Number of CANs by size of notice for works (only the general directive)

2022 Works	CAN size				Total
	(0, 5.350 m)	[5.350 m, 25 m)	[25 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	93	140	11	1	245
Bulgaria	417	31	3	5	456
Czechia	792	125	15	1	933
Denmark	91	66	22	5	184
Germany	14 963	507	53	12	15 535
Estonia	39	25	4	0	68
Ireland	25	38	16	3	82
Greece	64	33	5	0	102
Spain	196	325	65	2	588
France	3113	1096	151	31	4391
Croatia	46	43	6	0	95
Italy	160	203	37	18	418
Cyprus	5	15	0	1	21
Latvia	117	33	3	1	154
Lithuania	47	27	4	0	78
Luxembourg	223	22	1	0	246
Hungary	283	128	49	12	472
Malta	45	4	1	0	50
Netherlands	182	134	25	6	347
Austria	696	92	22	1	811
Poland	659	252	32	12	955
Portugal	76	44	3	1	124
Romania	433	210	38	12	693
Slovenia	41	50	7	0	98
Slovakia	153	56	4	2	215
Finland	100	91	10	1	202
Sweden	161	291	57	3	512
EU total	23 220	4081	644	130	28 075

Table 12. Distribution of CANs by size of notice for goods (only the general directive), billion euros

2022 Goods	CAN size				Total
	(0, 0.139 <i>m</i>)	[0.139 <i>m</i> , 5 <i>m</i>)	[5 <i>m</i> , 100 <i>m</i>)	[100 <i>m</i> , max)	
Belgium	0.01	0.81	1.16	1.06	3.04
Bulgaria	0.14	1.00	0.98	0.00	2.13
Czechia	0.15	2.98	2.78	3.95	9.86
Denmark	0.00	0.64	1.91	3.93	6.49
Germany	0.05	3.10	2.80	1.47	7.42
Estonia	0.01	0.43	0.75	0.00	1.19
Ireland	0.00	0.19	0.22	0.74	1.15
Greece	0.05	0.75	0.39	0.37	1.57
Spain	0.10	4.94	5.43	5.40	15.87
France	0.09	5.38	10.78	15.67	31.93
Croatia	0.02	0.75	0.72	0.51	1.99
Italy	0.01	2.02	5.89	18.67	26.58
Cyprus	0.00	0.25	0.16	0.00	0.42
Latvia	0.04	0.57	0.37	0.10	1.08
Lithuania	0.06	0.50	0.47	0.00	1.03
Luxembourg	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.16
Hungary	0.02	0.71	1.41	2.17	4.32
Malta	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.13
Netherlands	0.01	0.74	1.16	1.28	3.18
Austria	0.00	0.56	1.21	0.83	2.61
Poland	0.27	5.95	4.14	4.84	15.21
Portugal	0.01	0.66	0.45	0.12	1.23
Romania	0.15	2.42	2.40	1.41	6.38
Slovenia	0.02	0.66	0.45	0.00	1.13
Slovakia	0.03	0.68	0.96	0.00	1.68
Finland	0.01	0.81	1.43	1.26	3.51
Sweden	0.02	1.70	3.44	3.34	8.50
EU total	1.28	39.40	51.98	67.13	159.79

Table 13. Number of CANs by size of notice for goods (only the general directive)

2022 Goods	CAN size				Total
	(0, 0.139 m)	[0.139 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	137	955	77	3	1172
Bulgaria	4099	1504	65	0	5668
Czechia	3645	3851	192	9	7697
Denmark	116	495	120	7	738
Germany	6310	4599	184	8	11 101
Estonia	237	574	40	0	851
Ireland	53	229	14	3	299
Greece	1177	1196	27	1	2401
Spain	1609	6085	337	18	8049
France	1445	6181	585	56	8267
Croatia	310	1109	44	2	1465
Italy	127	1907	291	32	2357
Cyprus	20	274	17	0	311
Latvia	948	882	36	1	1867
Lithuania	1286	868	29	0	2183
Luxembourg	12	100	5	0	117
Hungary	312	930	71	4	1317
Malta	68	159	2	0	229
Netherlands	823	798	75	6	1702
Austria	79	635	56	4	774
Poland	5331	8373	351	7	14 062
Portugal	122	968	29	1	1120
Romania	4568	3442	170	3	8183
Slovenia	502	920	35	0	1457
Slovakia	564	832	64	0	1460
Finland	105	863	94	5	1067
Sweden	319	1766	200	14	2299
EU total	34 324	50 495	3210	184	88 213

Table 14. Distribution of CANs by size of notice for services (only the general directive), billion euros

2022 Services	CAN size				Total
	(0, 0.139 m)	[0.139 m, 5 m)	[5 m, 100 m)	[100 m, max)	
Belgium	0.01	1.05	1.25	0.16	2.48
Bulgaria	0.05	0.37	0.51	0.00	0.92
Czechia	0.08	1.36	1.46	0.25	3.15
Denmark	0.01	0.95	4.33	0.50	5.78
Germany	0.10	5.75	6.00	1.74	13.59
Estonia	0.01	0.38	0.56	0.00	0.95
Ireland	0.01	0.54	1.65	2.64	4.83
Greece	0.01	0.57	0.81	0.21	1.60
Spain	0.19	5.26	8.12	4.79	18.35
France	0.24	12.19	16.95	10.91	40.29
Croatia	0.01	0.37	0.59	0.00	0.97
Italy	0.03	4.41	9.30	14.10	27.84
Cyprus	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10
Latvia	0.03	0.47	0.36	0.41	1.27
Lithuania	0.03	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.88
Luxembourg	0.00	0.16	0.07	1.12	1.35
Hungary	0.02	0.72	1.16	0.21	2.10
Malta	0.00	0.12	0.20	0.00	0.33
Netherlands	0.03	1.67	4.80	9.30	15.80
Austria	0.01	0.81	1.67	3.57	6.06
Poland	0.18	5.29	3.65	1.22	10.33
Portugal	0.01	0.83	0.79	0.00	1.63
Romania	0.07	1.05	1.23	0.00	2.35
Slovenia	0.01	0.45	0.56	0.22	1.24
Slovakia	0.01	0.36	0.65	0.65	1.68
Finland	0.02	1.23	1.71	0.19	3.15
Sweden	0.03	2.60	3.45	1.63	7.71
EU total	1.20	49.37	72.12	54.06	176.75

Table 15. Number of CANs by size of notice for services (only the general directive)

2022 Services	CAN size				Total
	(0, 0.139 <i>m</i>)	[0.139 <i>m</i> , 5 <i>m</i>)	[5 <i>m</i> , 100 <i>m</i>)	[100 <i>m</i> , max)	
Belgium	210	1172	99	1	1482
Bulgaria	1760	563	32	0	2355
Czechia	2279	1848	113	2	4242
Denmark	105	751	217	3	1076
Germany	8049	7577	438	9	16 073
Estonia	255	501	45	0	801
Ireland	157	540	87	11	795
Greece	235	733	52	1	1021
Spain	3006	6875	483	20	10 384
France	3749	13 514	1139	47	18 449
Croatia	140	614	48	0	802
Italy	355	4204	568	29	5156
Cyprus	13	78	5	0	96
Latvia	650	641	24	2	1317
Lithuania	693	588	19	2	1302
Luxembourg	30	155	8	1	194
Hungary	279	809	82	1	1171
Malta	51	157	14	0	222
Netherlands	2766	1749	217	21	4753
Austria	274	903	113	11	1301
Poland	3309	7095	256	4	10 664
Portugal	173	1125	49	0	1347
Romania	2777	1440	87	0	4304
Slovenia	211	670	19	2	902
Slovakia	95	410	39	3	547
Finland	772	1307	147	1	2227
Sweden	1005	2853	212	8	4078
EU total	33 398	58 872	4612	179	97 061

Table 16. Total number of CANs published in TED with non-missing value (all directives)

	year				Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	3300	3163	3239	3163	12 865
Bulgaria	8186	7847	9681	10 102	35 816
Czechia	10 470	11 286	13 280	15 025	50 061
Denmark	2338	2328	2172	2338	9176
Germany	37 726	42 842	44 314	44 674	169 556
Estonia	1334	1488	1798	2020	6640
Ireland	1001	1055	1252	1227	4535
Greece	2569	2546	3253	3775	12 143
Spain	15 917	16 081	19 805	21 986	73 789
France	34 723	29 503	33 225	33 280	130 731
Croatia	2261	2285	2512	2753	9811
Italy	8729	8560	10 589	9509	37 387
Cyprus	304	267	337	448	1356
Latvia	2166	2349	3013	3602	11 130
Lithuania	3026	3473	3713	4136	14 348
Luxembourg	441	483	608	567	2099
Hungary	2653	2964	3420	3733	12 770
Malta	500	264	398	519	1681
Netherlands	5786	6151	6727	7279	25 943
Austria	2711	3163	3222	3346	12 442
Poland	21 650	22 973	24 802	29 192	98 617
Portugal	3648	2667	2856	2753	11 924
Romania	8992	10 636	12 820	15 530	47 978
Slovenia	5431	5919	6281	2893	20 524
Slovakia	1357	1346	1592	2411	6706
Finland	3193	3484	3764	4188	14 629
Sweden	6251	6147	7435	7715	27 548
EU total	196 663	201 270	226 108	238 164	862 205

Table 17. Percentage of CANs below 139 000 euros with non-missing value (all directives)

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	14.9	15.0	13.9	11.7	13.9
Bulgaria	61.7	61.4	69.8	69.0	65.5
Czechia	48.8	48.5	49.4	47.3	48.5
Denmark	17.2	14.8	10.7	10.6	13.3
Germany	44.3	48.6	50.9	50.1	48.5
Estonia	28.9	29.4	32.9	30.6	30.5
Ireland	16.8	20.0	20.0	18.4	18.8
Greece	35.7	38.0	43.2	37.9	38.7
Spain	21.4	23.4	23.9	24.2	23.2
France	24.9	24.7	22.5	17.8	22.5
Croatia	13.1	17.4	18.6	18.1	16.8
Italy	6.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	6.1
Cyprus	10.9	10.5	10.4	8.9	10.2
Latvia	48.2	48.8	48.8	47.0	48.2
Lithuania	48.8	51.2	53.3	52.2	51.4
Luxembourg	14.3	11.0	16.3	18.2	15.0
Hungary	14.7	18.8	17.3	20.7	17.9
Malta	42.2	37.5	36.2	28.5	36.1
Netherlands	54.4	54.0	54.0	52.9	53.8
Austria	12.1	15.1	14.6	14.3	14.0
Poland	32.0	33.9	34.1	33.1	33.3
Portugal	42.7	21.6	15.3	11.0	22.7
Romania	44.1	47.7	51.5	52.1	48.8
Slovenia	64.0	61.2	59.7	27.8	53.2
Slovakia	12.7	23.0	28.6	29.2	23.4
Finland	8.6	10.2	17.2	22.5	14.6
Sweden	23.5	22.3	24.1	19.4	22.3
EU country average	29.9	30.2	31.2	28.8	30.0
EU total	41.0	42.9	44.7	43.1	42.9

Table 18. Total number of CANs published in TED with non-missing value (only the general directive)

	year				Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	2985	2885	2980	2899	11 749
Bulgaria	6616	6103	8088	8479	29 286
Czechia	9478	9949	11 363	12 872	43 662
Denmark	2083	2007	1847	1998	7935
Germany	35 644	40 757	42 291	42 709	161 401
Estonia	1149	1246	1501	1720	5616
Ireland	969	1007	1216	1176	4368
Greece	2300	2302	3021	3524	11 147
Spain	13 314	13 586	16 933	19 021	62 854
France	32 682	27 701	31 210	31 107	122 700
Croatia	1841	1868	2107	2362	8178
Italy	7254	7062	8796	7931	31 043
Cyprus	272	248	322	428	1270
Latvia	1998	2197	2849	3338	10 382
Lithuania	2620	3037	3249	3563	12 469
Luxembourg	429	480	602	557	2068
Hungary	2095	2334	2739	2960	10 128
Malta	466	242	372	501	1581
Netherlands	5445	5818	6344	6802	24 409
Austria	2471	2858	2876	2886	11 091
Poland	18 287	19 627	21 642	25 681	85 237
Portugal	3498	2518	2705	2591	11 312
Romania	7815	8940	10 786	13 180	40 721
Slovenia	4700	5160	5486	2457	17 803
Slovakia	1241	1221	1453	2222	6137
Finland	2508	2858	3059	3496	11 921
Sweden	5752	5675	6832	6889	25 148
EU total	175 912	179 686	202 669	213 349	771 616

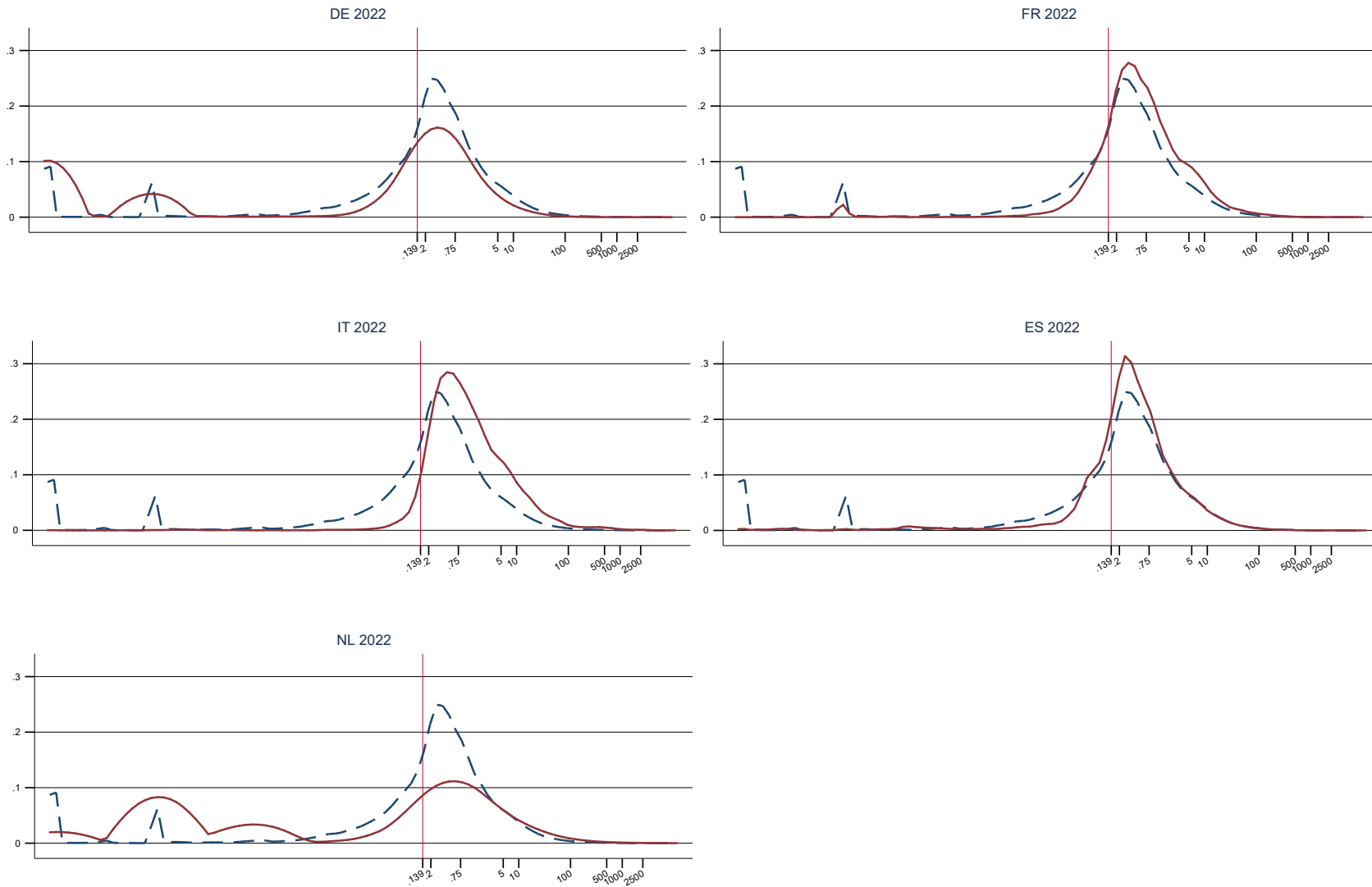
Table 19. Percentage of CANs below 139 000 euros with non-missing value (only the general directive)

	year				Mean
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	16.0	16.1	14.6	12.3	14.8
Bulgaria	64.1	65.0	73.1	71.3	68.4
Czechia	50.8	50.5	51.0	48.8	50.3
Denmark	18.2	16.5	11.5	11.4	14.4
Germany	43.0	47.8	50.0	49.1	47.5
Estonia	29.7	26.2	30.9	28.9	28.9
Ireland	17.1	20.7	20.5	18.4	19.2
Greece	37.5	40.6	45.8	40.2	41.0
Spain	20.8	23.0	23.7	24.4	23.0
France	25.9	25.5	23.3	18.5	23.3
Croatia	14.0	19.2	19.3	19.1	17.9
Italy	7.3	7.6	7.2	6.1	7.0
Cyprus	11.0	10.5	10.6	7.9	10.0
Latvia	51.3	50.7	50.4	48.7	50.3
Lithuania	51.9	54.7	55.8	55.6	54.5
Luxembourg	14.7	11.0	16.4	18.5	15.1
Hungary	15.2	19.5	17.6	20.8	18.3
Malta	43.1	35.1	36.3	28.3	35.7
Netherlands	54.8	54.5	54.6	53.9	54.4
Austria	13.0	16.5	16.1	16.5	15.5
Poland	33.3	34.6	34.4	34.2	34.1
Portugal	44.1	22.5	15.9	11.4	23.5
Romania	47.5	51.6	55.7	56.5	52.8
Slovenia	66.5	63.8	62.0	29.1	55.3
Slovakia	13.9	25.1	30.8	30.6	25.1
Finland	8.8	10.9	19.8	25.4	16.2
Sweden	24.5	23.2	25.1	19.9	23.2
EU country average	31.0	31.2	32.3	29.8	31.1
EU total	41.7	43.7	45.5	43.9	43.7

Density functions

Figure 1

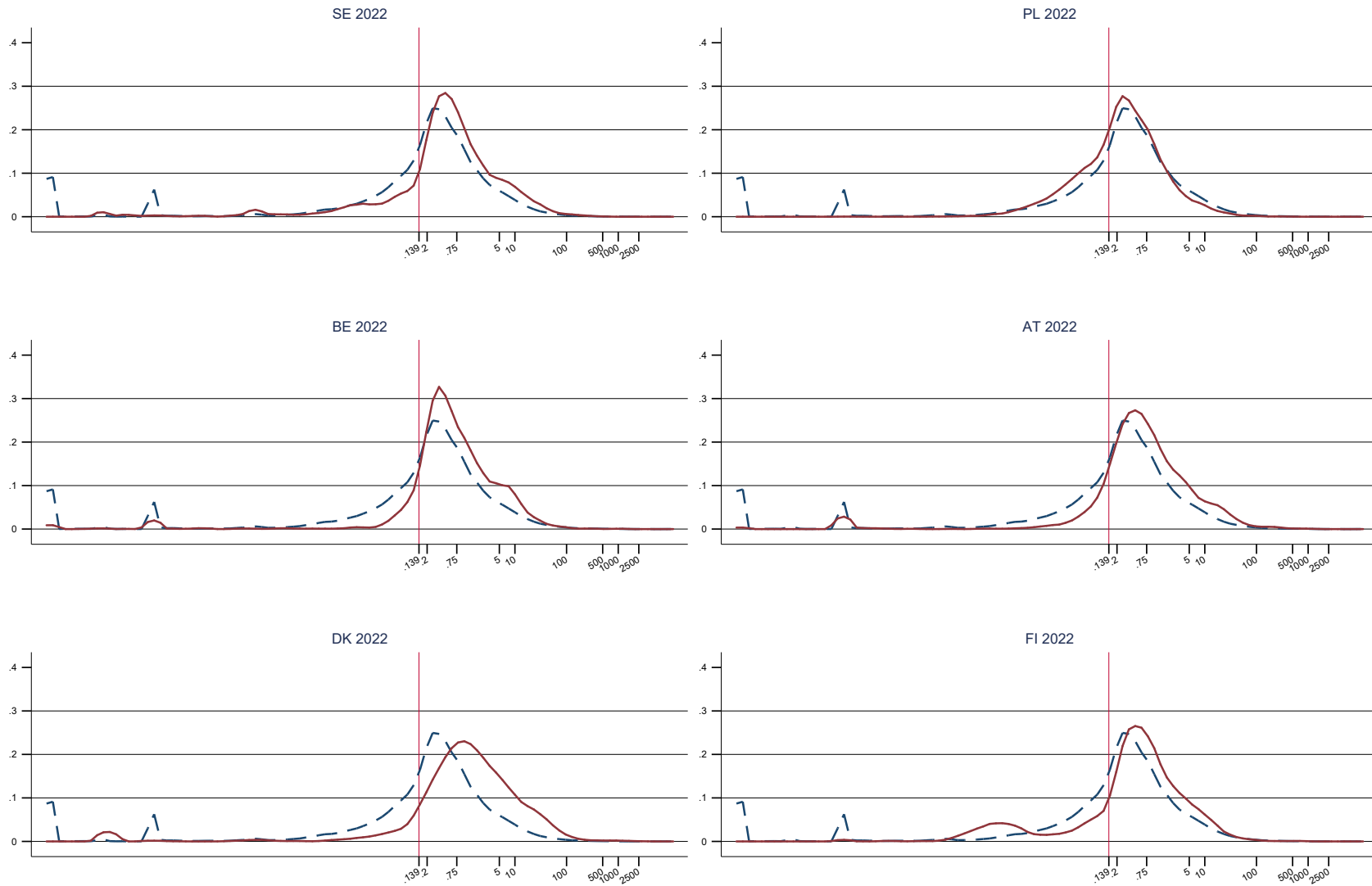
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 2

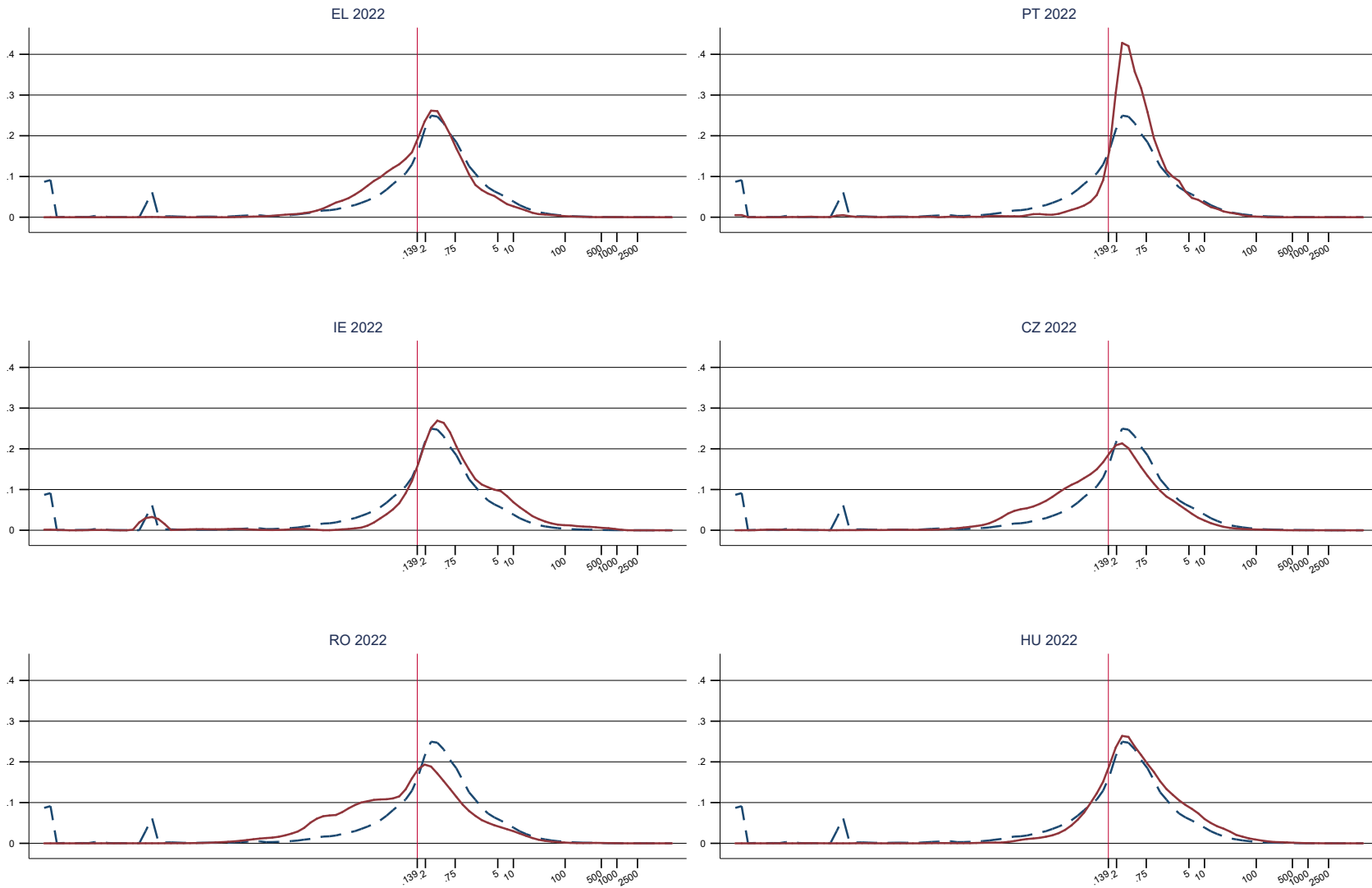
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 3

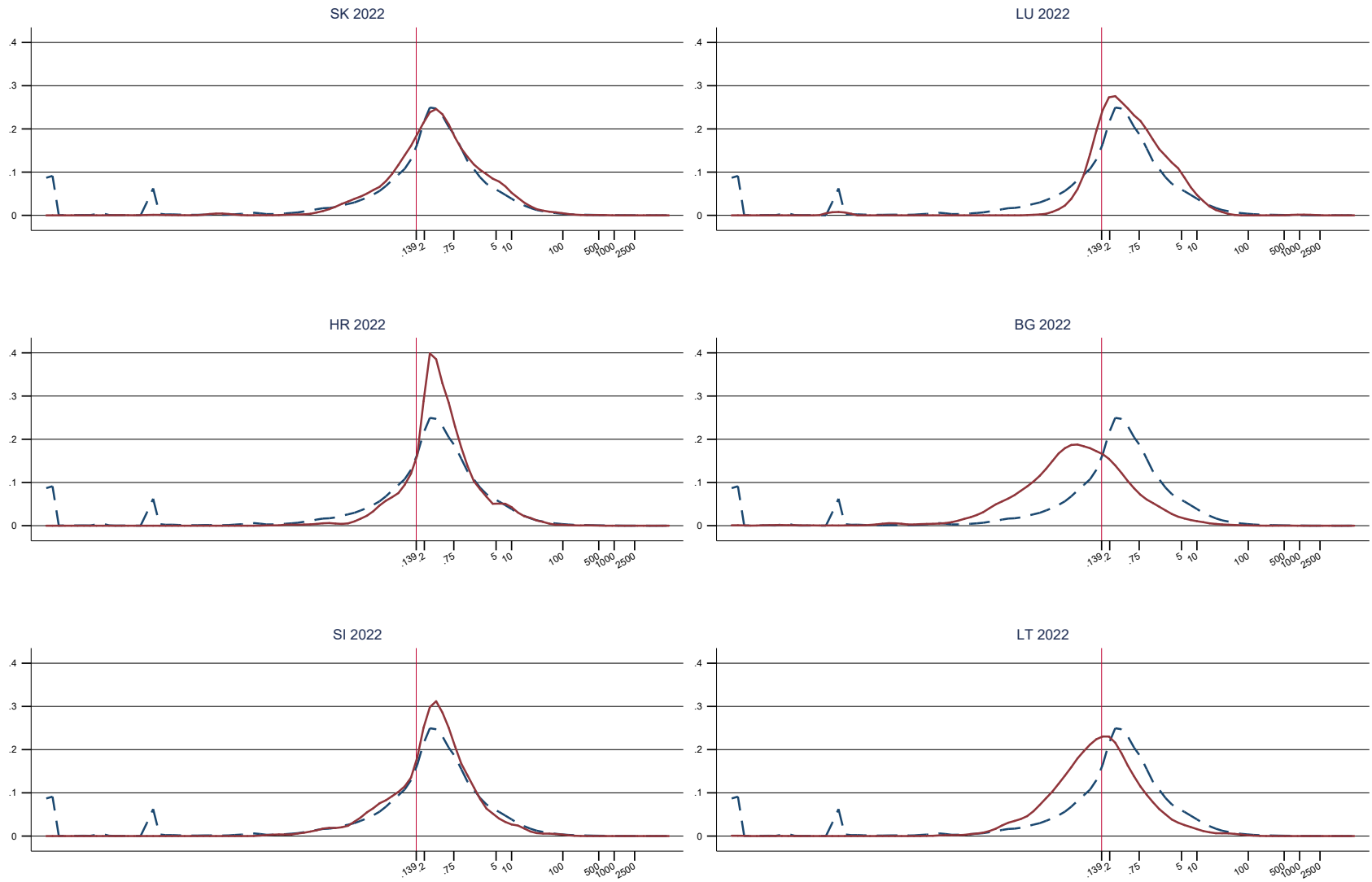
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



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

Figure 4

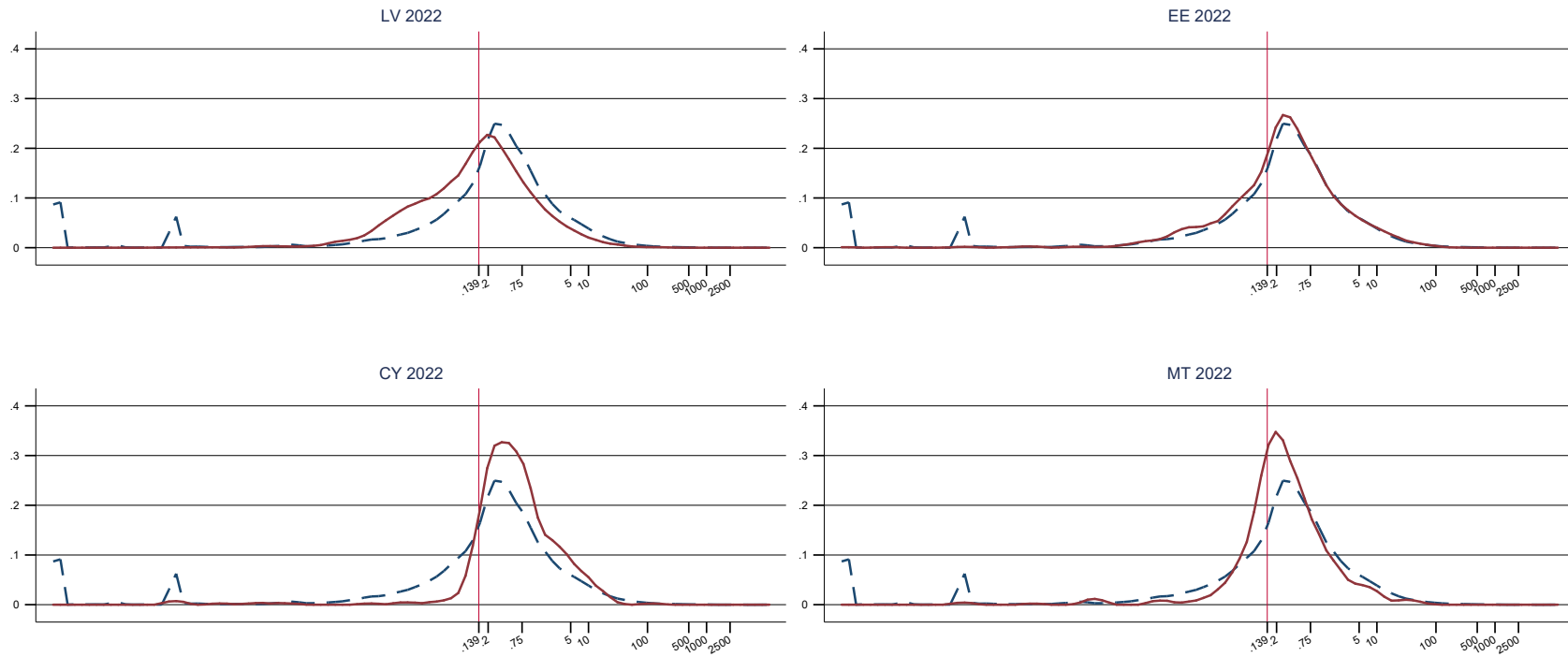
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(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)