



Ministry of Defence

MOD Contracting with Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: New Contracts and Direct Expenditure 2012/13

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A Background Quality Report for this publication can be found [here](#).

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Statistical Bulletin Series 1 provides figures on the composition and scope of the Department's expenditure, information on the impact of defence spending on the wider economy, and compares the MOD's spending to that of other departments and other countries.

This experimental bulletin complements the existing series of bulletins, presenting figures about MOD contracting with Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME). It includes estimates of MOD direct expenditure and new contracts placed with SMEs.

Key Points and Trends

- In 2012/13, the MOD spent around £1.096 billion directly with about 12,000 different SMEs.
- Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 direct expenditure on contracts with SMEs remained relatively constant as a proportion of overall MOD procurement expenditure (5 per cent).
- In 2012/13 MOD HQ placed about 1,060 new contracts with SMEs having a collective value of nearly £565 million.
- Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the number of new contracts placed with SMEs remained relatively constant as a proportion of all new contracts (36-37 per cent).
- Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the value of new contracts placed with SMEs varied from 8 per cent in 2010/11 and 6 per cent in 2011/12, to 10 per cent in 2012/13. The increase in 2012/13 is the result of one particularly large contract being placed with an SME.

Further Information

Defence Economics welcomes feedback on statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this Statistical Bulletin, or about our statistics in general, you can contact us at:

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Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- Meet identified user needs;
- Are well explained and readily accessible;
- Are produced according to sound methods; and
- Are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

This bulletin is currently experimental. However, the MOD's Chief Statistician considers all SME estimates produced and released by the MOD to be Official Statistics, so we are pressing ahead with ensuring the release of all future estimates is governed by the requirements of the Code of Practice.

Introduction

Background

The UK's 4.8 million Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) provide 60 per cent of private sector jobs and account for half of all private sector turnover¹.

The Government's aspiration is that 25 per cent of public expenditure with third parties should be placed with SMEs by 2015. MOD's expenditure is particularly important to the achievement of the overall Government position, as it accounts for some 45 per cent of the Government's overall £44 billion annual procurement expenditure².

MOD assesses the extent of business contracted with SMEs, producing two separate sets of estimates:

- Number and value of new contracts placed with SMEs.
- Expenditure through DBS Finance (the MOD's primary bill paying authority) with SMEs.

Since 2011 the Department has produced estimates of the number and value of new contracts placed with SMEs. At the time there were no suitable administrative data sources available to help identify whether a supplier was an SME. Instead MOD selected a random sample of suppliers, from those associated with the new contracts placed during the latest financial year, and assessed them against the EU definition of an SME³. For the purpose of this bulletin this approach is referred to as the "Sampling Method". **Annex A** provides further information.

In 2009 the Cabinet Office directed the inclusion of DUNS numbers, maintained by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B)⁴, in Government finance systems. During 2011/12 MOD worked

collaboratively with D&B to map all MOD suppliers who had received payment during the financial year. This resulted in a database of MOD suppliers, their corresponding DUNS number and an assessment of their SME status. Although not completely comprehensive, it did provide assessments of suppliers responsible for about 98 per cent of 2011/12 direct MOD expenditure. This database was the basis for estimates of direct MOD expenditure with SMEs. For the purpose of this report this approach is referred to as the "D&B Administrative Data Method".

Definition of an SME:

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) – as defined in EU law – can include any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. For an individual organisation to be classified as an SME it must satisfy the following:

1. It must have **less** than 250 employees **AND**
2. It must have one of the following:
 - a. Turnover **less** than €50 million.
 - b. Balance sheet total **less** than €43 million.

To assess an organisation which is part of a larger group it may be necessary to consider employee/turnover/balance sheet information of the whole group:

1. If less than 25% holdings do not consider wider group information.
2. If holding between 25%-50% consider proportion of wider group information.
3. If holding greater than 50% consider all information from wider group.

¹ The path to strong, sustainable and balanced growth, BIS, Nov 2010 http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/growth_291110.pdf.

² [Defence Business Plan: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, February 2013.](#)

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/sme-definition/>.

⁴ D&B is a global source of business information and insight. The nine-digit D&B DUNS Number, assigned to each business location in their global database, is widely used as a tool for identifying, organising and consolidating information about businesses.

During 2013, the suppliers recorded and assessed by D&B have been reassessed and updated, providing MOD the opportunity to adopt a similar approach for both sets of estimates (new contracts and direct expenditure). **Annex B** presents a comparison of the two methodologies outlined above for estimates of new contracts placed by MOD.

For the first time this bulletin consolidates these two sets of key statistics in a single report.

Assumptions

A: Scope of Analysis

Estimates of New Contracts placed with SMEs

- **Includes** all new MOD HQ contracts (those set up by means of a Def Form 57⁵) paid through DBS Finance. However, it is not essential for a Def Form 57 to be raised until payment for a contract must be made. Therefore, some new contracts are reported late, sometimes after the financial year in which they were placed. The analysis of new contracts presented within this report is based on the latest dataset used for the MOD's Annual Statistical Bulletin 1.01⁶, reflecting the value and number of contracts reported on the DBS Finance payment system at 6 October 2013.
- **Excludes** all Pan Government Enabling Contracts recorded on MOD systems which incur expenditure from Other Government Departments as well as from MOD. This is because it is not possible to identify what proportion of the contract value is relevant to MOD.
- **Excludes** miscellaneous transactions⁷. Since no Def Form 57 is raised for these transactions it is not possible to identify centrally when the arrangements were first agreed.
- **Excludes** subcontracts with SMEs as central records are not maintained by the Department.
- **Excludes** all Government Procurement Card (GPC) payments.

Estimates of Direct Expenditure with SMEs

- **Includes** expenditure for all MOD HQ contracts (those set up by means of a Def Form 57) paid through DBS Finance. The analysis of expenditure presented within this report is based on the dataset extracted by DE&S⁸ contract expenditure subject matter experts, extracted after the end of the financial year.
- **Includes** all MOD expenditure for Pan Government Enabling Contracts recorded on MOD systems. This is in contrast to how we estimate the number and value of new contracts, since we can readily identify MOD expenditure against these Pan Government contracts.
- **Includes** all expenditure on miscellaneous transactions. Despite no Def Form 57 being raised, sufficient information on the supplier is available to produce these estimates, which is in contrast to the approach for estimating new contracts placed with SMEs.
- **Excludes** expenditure on subcontracts with SMEs as central records are not maintained by the Department.

5 The statistical input form completed by MOD commercial officers at the start of a contract.

6 [Finance Bulletin 1.01 \(Trade, Industry and Contracts\)](#)

7 The payment method employed by DBS Finance (the MOD's primary bill paying authority) for running service items, such as the provision of utilities, does not require an actual contract number to be generated. Such items are covered by "miscellaneous" transactions, which are generated when no MOD HQ contract exists and are set up locally with the supplier.

8 The MOD's Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) organisation buys and supports all the equipment and services that the Royal Navy, British Army and Royal Air Force need to operate effectively.

- **Includes** expenditure for all Government Procurement Card (GPC) payments, supplementing expenditure recorded on the DBS Finance database.

B: Classification of Suppliers

- The SME status of suppliers is determined by D&B, based on the EU definition. MOD quality assure the SME status of suppliers: (i) where the SME status is different to existing records or (ii) where the new contract has a large value. If MOD identify possible discrepancies these are sent to D&B for review. **Annex C** provides a summary of the largest contracts, by value, placed with SMEs for each of the financial years 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13.
- D&B provide one of four assessments: SME, Large, Government or Unclassified. For the purpose of this analysis:
 - All Large suppliers are non-SME.
 - The D&B definition of a Government organisation is very broad. MOD assumes that these suppliers are non-SME except those identifiable as UK Government (e.g. Dstl⁹, Cabinet Office), other Governments or international collaborative organisations (e.g. NETMA¹⁰). These suppliers are excluded from the analysis based on the view that MOD does not have the opportunity to influence placement of these contracts with SMEs. This approach has been agreed between DE&S Commercial and the Cabinet Office.
 - All Unclassified organisations are assumed to be unassessed by D&B and treated as per the fifth bullet below.
- The 2010/11 and 2011/12 estimates have been compiled using assessments provided to MOD by D&B in early 2012. The 2012/13 estimates have been compiled using assessments provided to MOD by D&B in July 2013.
- Currently D&B only assess MOD suppliers if payment has been made to them during the previous financial year. Where no payment has been made, and hence no assessment provided, MOD uses the most recent positive assessment provided by D&B, if available, to produce estimates of new contracts placed with SMEs.
- A number of MOD suppliers have never been assessed by D&B. For 2012/13, 12 per cent of new contracts were placed with suppliers with no SME assessment (this corresponds to 13 per cent by value of new contracts). In 2011/12, about 2 per cent of direct MOD expenditure was with suppliers who had never been assessed. Estimates for new contracts placed with suppliers who have not been assessed are presented alongside the estimates of contracts placed with SMEs. See **Annex D** for further details.

⁹ Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl) is a Trading Fund of the MOD created in July 2001. It supplies impartial scientific and technical research and advice to the MOD and other government departments.

¹⁰ NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) is the prime contractor for the Eurofighter (now called Typhoon in the UK) Weapon System. This agency is essentially a multi-nation HQ for these collaborative projects involving the UK, Germany, Italy and Spain.

Results

Table 1 presents a comparison of numbers and values of new contracts placed during each of the past three financial years, based on the “D&B Administrative Data Method”. In 2012/13 MOD HQ placed about 1,060 new contracts with SMEs, having a collective value of nearly £565 million. As outlined in the **Assumptions** above, the total number and value of new contracts is based on the contracts recorded on the DBS Finance payment system at 6 October 2013, excluding contracts with suppliers MOD defines as Government organisations.

In 2012/13 MOD HQ placed a further 350 contracts with suppliers who had not been assessed by D&B, having a collective value of just under £440 million – most of these suppliers are non-UK companies. It is unlikely that a significant proportion of these suppliers are SMEs, but the estimates presented in Table 1 should be considered minimums.

Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the proportion of new contracts placed with SMEs has been reasonably consistent (between 36 and 37 per cent). However, the proportion of new contracts placed by value has been considerably lower over this period. In 2012/13 the proportion was slightly higher (at 10 per cent) than in earlier years. This is the result of one new contract placed by MOD for British Forces Germany health care, with a joint venture assessed as an SME by D&B. This contract was valued in excess of £300 million, nearly 30 times the value of any other contract placed with an SME during 2012/13.

Table 1: New Contracts Placed with SMEs¹

	Number of Contracts ²		Value of Contracts ^{3,4}	
	Number of SMEs	Proportion of All New Contracts	£ Million	Proportion of All New Contracts
2010/11	2,160	36%	£497m	8%
2011/12	1,580	37%	£515m	6%
2012/13	1,060	36%	£565m	10%

¹ Estimates should be considered minimums. In 2012/13 about 350 contracts, with total value of £440 million, were not assessed by D&B.

² Numbers of contracts rounded to the nearest ten.

³ Value of contracts rounded to the nearest £ million.

⁴ Value at current prices, exclusive of VAT.

Table 2 presents a comparison of direct expenditure with SMEs during each of the past two financial years. These estimates have previously been published by the Cabinet Office as part of their policy paper “[Making Government Business More Accessible to SMEs: 2 Years On](#)”. Future estimates will be published by the MOD as Official Statistics in accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

In 2012/13, the MOD spent £1.096 billion with nearly 12,000 different SMEs. MOD direct expenditure on contracts with SMEs between 2011/12 and 2012/13 remained fairly constant as a proportion of overall contract expenditure (5 per cent). As outlined in the **Assumptions** above, MOD procurement expenditure is taken from the DBS Finance payment systems. It excludes contracts with suppliers that the MOD defines as Government organisations.

Table 2: Direct Expenditure on Contracts with SMEs

	Expenditure on Contracts ^{1,2}	
	£ Million	Proportion of All Expenditure
2011/12	£1,044m	5%
2012/13	£1,096m	5%

¹ Expenditure rounded to the nearest £ million.

² Expenditure at current prices, exclusive of VAT.

Future Work

Going forward it will be important to further increase the coverage of D&B assessments of MOD suppliers. In 2012/13 over ten per cent of new contracts (by both number and value) were placed with suppliers with no SME assessment. The situation was far better when analysing direct MOD expenditure with SMEs. However, all estimates presented within this report should be considered minimums.

From 2013/14 all estimates produced and released by the MOD will be Official Statistics and governed by the Official Statistics Code of Practice¹¹. Ensuring this change is adopted smoothly will require close cooperation between MOD's statisticians in Defence Economics, and the policy leads and subject matter experts in DE&S Commercial.

¹¹ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/>

Annex A

Methodology for the Sampling Method

As part of the output from the sampling method a point estimate (or population estimate) and confidence interval was provided for the number, and value, of new contracts placed with SMEs.

The population estimates for number and value were derived as follows:

Let

p_{wn} be the sample proportion of new SME contracts by number and
 p_{wv} the sample proportion by value, then:

$$p_{wn} = \frac{s_{wn}}{n_w} \qquad p_{wv} = \frac{s_{wv}}{v_w}$$

where

s_{wn} is the number of SMEs in the sample of new contracts size n_w and

s_{wv} is the value of SMEs in the sample of new contracts with total value v_w .

Now let

S_{wn} be the population estimate for the number of new contracts with SMEs and

S_{wv} be the population estimate for the value of new contracts with SMEs, then:

$$S_{wn} = N_w \times p_{wn} \qquad S_{wv} = V_w \times p_{wv}$$

where

N_w is the total number of new contracts in the population and

V_w is the total value of new contracts in the population.

The confidence interval for the estimate of the number of new contracts that are placed with SMEs is given by:

$$S_{wn} \pm \left[1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{p_{wn}(1-p_{wn})}{n_w} \right) N_w^2} \right]$$

Adding or subtracting the part in the square brackets gives us the lower and upper confidence limits associated with the population estimate S_{wn} .

Similarly the confidence interval for the estimate of the value of new contracts that are placed with SMEs is given by:

$$S_{wv} \pm \left[1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{p_{wv}(1-p_{wv})}{n_w} \right) V_w^2} \right]$$

Sampling Assumptions

The sampling method uses the Normal approximation to the Binomial as its basis. For this approximation to hold we require the following assumptions to hold:

1. $p_{wn} \times n_w \geq 10$
2. $(1-p_{wn}) \times n_w \geq 10$
3. Contract values are independent and Normally distributed.

Annex B

SME Estimates: Methodology Comparison

In support of the Government's aspiration that 25 per cent of public expenditure with third parties should be placed with Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME), since 2010/11 MOD has produced a complementary statistical series estimating the value and number of new contracts placed with SMEs. When this series was developed there was no administrative data source available to identify SMEs. Instead a sample of suppliers was selected and assessed against the EU definition of an SME¹². For the purpose of this bulletin, this approach is referred to as the "Sampling Method". This series was deemed an interim estimate until a suitable administrative data source was available.

In 2009 the Cabinet Office directed the inclusion of DUNS numbers, maintained by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B), in Government finance systems. During 2011/12 MOD worked collaboratively with D&B to map all MOD suppliers who had received payment during 2011/12. This resulted in a minimalist list of MOD suppliers, their corresponding DUNS number and an assessment by D&B of their SME status. MOD based this list upon the highest to lowest expenditure in 2011/12 to assess 98 per cent by expenditure.

In May 2013 MOD produced provisional estimates for 2012/13 based on the "Sampling Method". MOD also explored the feasibility of using the extract provided by D&B in early 2012 to assess the SME status of suppliers who have been awarded new contracts by MOD. This analysis has since been updated following receipt of the latest D&B assessments in July 2013. For the purpose of this report this approach is referred to as the "D&B Administrative Data Method".

MOD quality assure the SME status of suppliers: (i) where the SME status is different to existing records or (ii) where the new contract has a large value. If MOD identify possible discrepancies these are sent to D&B for review. To aid transparency, **Annex C** presents the high value contracts with suppliers whose final assessment by D&B is SME, following MOD quality assurance, for each of the past three financial years.

Comparison of Results

Table B1 presents the number, and corresponding proportion, of new contracts placed with SMEs during 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13, estimated using the "Sampling Method" and the "D&B Administrative Data Method". The estimates are reasonably consistent, both when comparing results from the different methodologies and when comparing across years.

Table B1: Number of New Contracts Placed with SMEs, Methodology Comparison¹

	Sampling Method ²		D&B Admin Data Method ²	
	Number of SMEs	Proportion of All New Contracts	Number of SMEs	Proportion of All New Contracts
2010/11	2,530	42%	2,160	36%
2011/12	1,820	40%	1,580	37%
2012/13	1,220	40%	1,060	36%

1. The datasets used for the two methods are slightly different due to the timing of when estimates were produced and late reporting of new contracts on MOD Finance systems.

2. Numbers of contracts rounded to the nearest ten.

¹² <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/sme-definition/>.

Table B2 presents the value, and corresponding proportion, of new contracts placed with SMEs during each of the past three financial years, estimated using both methods. There are some clear fluctuations and inconsistencies when comparing the estimates across both years and methodologies.

Table B2: Value of New Contracts Placed with SMEs, Methodology Comparison¹

	Sampling Method ²		D&B Admin Data Method ²	
	£ Million	Proportion of All New Contracts	£ Million	Proportion of All New Contracts
2010/11	£953m	13%	£497m	8%
2011/12	£1,094m	12%	£515m	6%
2012/13	£301m	6%	£565m	10%

1. The datasets used for the two methods are slightly different due to the timing of when estimates were produced and late reporting of new contracts on MOD Finance systems.

2. Value of contracts rounded to the nearest £ hundred thousand.

The differences between the 2010/11 and 2011/12 estimates, for the “Sampling Method” and the “D&B Administrative Data Method”, are driven by the limitations of the “Sampling Method”.

However, the difference between the 2012/13 estimates is principally driven by the SME assessment of one MOD supplier. During 2012/13 MOD placed a new contract covering health care for British forces in Germany. This contract, valued at over £300 million, was the fourth largest contract placed by MOD during 2012/13. The supplier was a joint venture between a Services’ charity and an NHS Foundation Trust. Neither of these are considered by D&B nor the MOD to be SMEs; however the joint venture has been assessed as an SME by D&B and, subsequently, by MOD. Initially, and for the analysis underpinning the “Sampling Method” estimates, MOD had assessed this joint venture as a non-SME.

During 2012/13, this one £300 million contract accounted for over half of all new contracts with SMEs; the value of the second largest contract placed with a supplier assessed as an SME was £11 million. This explains the fluctuation in estimates based on the “D&B Administrative Data Method” when comparing 2012/13 with earlier years.

Annex C

New Contracts with SMEs

Table C1: Largest New Contracts by Value with SMEs, 2012/13

Vendor Name	Value	Start Date
SSAFA GSTT CARE LLP	303,000,000	Oct 2012
L.E.K. CONSULTING LLP	11,000,000	Jul 2012
SOMERS FORGE LTD	10,000,000	Nov 2012
FENN NIGHT VISION LIMITED	10,000,000	Nov 2012
VIKING ARMS LIMITED	9,000,000	Oct 2012
AIR CHARTER SERVICE PLC	8,000,000	Oct 2012
DIPLOMAT FREIGHT SERVICES LIMITED	8,000,000	May 2012
DATONG PLC	8,000,000	Dec 2012
LEVEL PEAKS ASSOCIATES LTD.	6,000,000	Feb 2013

Table C2: Largest New Contracts by Value with SMEs, 2011/12

Vendor Name	Value	Start Date
BRITISH INTERNATIONAL HELICOPTER SERVICES LIMITED	51,000,000	Apr 2011
NSAF LIMITED	28,000,000	Aug 2011
MAXORD BALLISTICS LIMITED	20,000,000	Apr 2011
DIPLOMAT FREIGHT SERVICES LIMITED	17,000,000	Aug 2011
AIR CHARTER SERVICE PLC	17,000,000	Aug 2011
AIR CHARTER SERVICE PLC	14,000,000	Aug 2011
ROYAL ARTILLERY CENTRE FOR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT	12,000,000	Aug 2011
ACCIDON'T LIMITED	9,000,000	Sep 2011
LEVEL PEAKS ASSOCIATES LTD.	9,000,000	Oct 2011

Table C3: Largest New Contracts by Value with SMEs, 2010/11

Vendor Name	Value	Start Date
LINCAD LIMITED	57,000,000	Mar 2011
DEFLOG VQ TRUST LIMITED	24,000,000	Aug 2010
AUSTIN HAYES LTD	19,000,000	Jun 2010
L WHITAKER & SONS (1983) LIMITED	15,000,000	Oct 2010
CYMA PETROLEUM (UK) LIMITED	10,000,000	Dec 2010
TURNER VIRR & CO. LTD	9,000,000	Dec 2010
LEVEL PEAKS ASSOCIATES LTD.	8,000,000	Aug 2010
EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED	6,000,000	Nov 2010

Several contracts have been redacted on commercial sensitivity grounds, in line with processes agreed for the Governments Transparency Agenda.

Annex D

New Contracts not Assessed by Dun & Bradstreet

Table D1: Largest New Contracts with Suppliers not assessed by D&B, 2012/13

Vendor Name	Value	Start Date
A400M TRAINING SERVICES LIMITED	164,000,000	Feb 2013
HAIX SCHUHE PRODUKTIONS UND VERTRIEBS GMBH	35,000,000	May 2012
MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A	18,000,000	Nov 2012
MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A	16,000,000	Jan 2013
RAFAEL ADVANCED DEFENSE SYSTEMS LTD	15,000,000	Jul 2012
MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A	14,000,000	Sep 2012
HP ENTERPRISE SERVICES UK LTD	14,000,000	Nov 2012
MCKINSEY & COMPANY INC UNITED KINGDOM	8,000,000	Mar 2013
CPPC LOGISTIC GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED	7,000,000	Apr 2012

Table D2: Largest New Contracts with Suppliers not assessed by D&B, 2011/12

Vendor Name	Value	Start Date
AL JAZEIRA SERVICES CO. SAOG	667,000,000	May 2011
DAEWOO SHIPBUILDING & MARINE ENGINEERING CO LTD	452,000,000	Mar 2012
WILTSHIRE & SOMERSET COLLEGES PARTNERSHIP LTD	20,000,000	Jul 2011
DATA LINK SOLUTIONS LLC	19,000,000	Nov 2011
SKYLINK AVIATION INC	17,000,000	Aug 2011
MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A	16,000,000	Jul 2011
MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A	15,000,000	Nov 2011
GIB OIL LIMITED	13,000,000	Nov 2011
INTEGRATED UTILITY SERVICES LIMITED	10,000,000	Jan 2012

Table D3: Largest New Contracts with Suppliers not assessed by D&B, 2010/11

Vendor Name	Value	Start Date
MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES SA (MOH)	16,000,000	Feb 2011
WILTSHIRE & SOMERSET COLLEGES PARTNERSHIP LTD	14,000,000	Aug 2010
WILTSHIRE & SOMERSET COLLEGES PARTNERSHIP LTD	12,000,000	Aug 2010
CONTRACK INTERNATIONAL INC	9,000,000	Jun 2010
DYNAMI AVIATION SAS	6,000,000	Oct 2010
DOUGLAS OHI (DOHI) L.L.C.	5,000,000	May 2010
NORTHERN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION LIMITED	5,000,000	Sep 2010

Several contracts have been redacted on commercial sensitivity grounds, in line with processes agreed for the Governments Transparency Agenda.