

Chapter II Products and Services Covered by the Government Procurement Survey

This survey covers government purchased products and services which fell under the following voluntary measures related to government procurement: "Procedures for Government Procurement on Products (Operational Guidelines)", "Measures on Japanese Public Sector Procurement of Telecommunications Products and Services", and the "Measures Related to Japan's Public Sector Procurement of Medical Technology Products and Services".

In other words, it covers in principle procurement contracts made by central government entities and public corporations given in the following Table A, and products and services of which value were above the threshold given below. *

From 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2006 : 100,000 SDR (16 million yen)

*(Note) Procurement for public works (including architectural planning and consultancy) is excluded from this survey.

Table A

Central Government Entities	Public Corporations	Independent Administrative Institutions
<p>House of Representatives; House of Councilors; Supreme Court; Board of Audit, Cabinet; National Personnel Authority; Cabinet Office; Imperial Household Agency; National Public Safety Commission; Defense Agency; Financial Services Agency; Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport; Ministry of the Environment</p>	<p>Hokkaido Railway Company; East Japan Railway Company; Central Japan Railway Company; West Japan Railway Company; Shikoku Railway Company; Kyusyu Railway Company; Japan Freight Railway Company; Japan Tobacco Inc.; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone CO.; National Life Finance Corporation; Housing Loan Corporation; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation; Japan Finance Corporation for Small Business; Japan Finance Corporation for Municipal Enterprises; Okinawa Development Finance Corporation; Development Bank of Japan; Japan Bank for International Corporation; Japan National Oil Corporation; Government Pension Investment Fund; The Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan; University of the Air Foundation; Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund; Japan Racing Association; Mutual Aid Association of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Corporation Personnel; National Association of Racing; Japan Keirin Association; Japan Motorcycle Racing Organization; Mutual Aid Fund for Official Casualties and Retirement of Volunteer Firemen; Japan Post; Narita International Airport Corporation; Japan Environmental Safety Corporation; Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd; National University Corporation; Inter-University Research Institute Corporation; East Nippon Expressway Company Limited; Central Nippon Expressway Company Limited; West Nippon Expressway Company Limited; Metropolitan Expressway Company Limited; Hanshin Expressway Company Limited; Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Expressway Company Limited</p>	<p>National Archives of Japan; Institute of Fire and Disaster National Research; National Research Institute of Brewing; National Center for University Entrance Examination; National Institute of Special Education; National Olympics Memorial Youth Center; National Women's Education Center; National Youth Houses; National Children's Center; National Institute for Japanese Language; National Science Museum; National Institute for Materials Science; National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention; National Aerospace Laboratory of Japan; National Institute of Radiological Sciences; National Museum of Art; National Museum; National Research Institute for Cultural Properties; National Center for Teacher's Development; The National Institute of Health and Nutrition; National Institute of Industrial Safety; National Institute of Industrial Health; Center for Food Quality, Labeling and Consumer Services; National Center for Seeds and Seedlings; National Livestock Breeding Center; Fertilizer and Feed Inspection Station; Agricultural Chemicals Inspection Station; National Farmers Academy; Forest Tree Breeding Center; National Salmon Resources Center; National Fisheries University; National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences; National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences; National Institute for Rural Engineering; National Food Research Institute; Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS); Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute; Fisheries Research Agency; Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry; National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training; Nippon Export and Investment Insurance; National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology; National Institute of Technology and Evaluation; Public Works Research Institute; Building Research Institute; National Traffic Safety and Environment Laboratory; National Maritime Research Institute; Port and Airport Research Institute; Electronic Navigator Research Institute; Civil Engineering Research Institute of Hokkaido; Marine Technical College; National Institute for Sea Training; School for Seafarers Training; Civil Aviation College; The National Institute for Environmental Studies; Labor Management Organization for USFJ Employee; National Agency of Vehicle Inspection; National Statistics Center; Japan Mint; National Printing Bureau; Japan Water Agency; Japan Green Resources Agency; Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency; Japan Science and Technology Agency; Japan International Cooperation Agency; Welfare and Medical Service Agency; Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation; Northern Territories Issue Association; National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan; RIKEN; Japan Foundation; Japan Arts Council; Japan Society for the Promotion of Science; National Agency for the Advancement of Sports and Health; National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities, Nozominosono; Farmers' Pension Fund; Japan External Trade Organization; New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization; Japan National Tourist Organization; The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training; Organization for Workers' Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid; National Agriculture and Bio-oriented Research Organization; Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organization; Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation; Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan; Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency; Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization; Japan Student Services Organization; National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NiCT); Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Japan; National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation; Center for National University Finance and Management; National Institute of Multimedia Education; National Hospital Organization; Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN; Urban Renaissance Agency; Fund for the Promotion and Development of the Amami Island; Japan Atomic Energy Agency; Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency</p>

(Note) This table lists up entities that existed in 2005.

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2005 was 913 billion yen, a decrease of 13.7% from the previous year. The total number of contracts was 11,548, a decrease of 13.9% from the previous year.

Table 1-1: Total value and number of government procurement contracts
(100mil. Yen or Number of contracts)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	10,431 (+ 1.3)	10,146 (- 2.7)	9,690 (- 4.5)	10,023 (+ 3.4)	10,585 (+ 5.6)	9,130 (- 13.7)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	15,348 (- 0.4)	14,848 (- 3.3)	15,739 (+ 6.0)	15,601 (- 0.9)	13,418 (- 14.0)	11,548 (- 13.9)

2. Breakdown of Procurements by Type of Goods or Service, and by Contract Type (2005)

The ratios of open tendering contracts to single tendering contracts vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2005 about 83% of the number and 76% of the total value of goods procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures. In contrast, in terms of service, almost the half of the number and about 66 % of the total value of procurement were contracted through single tendering procedures.

Table 2: Breakdown of procurements by types of goods and services, and by contract type
(Upper col.: Number of contracts, Lower col.: Value(100 mil. Yen))

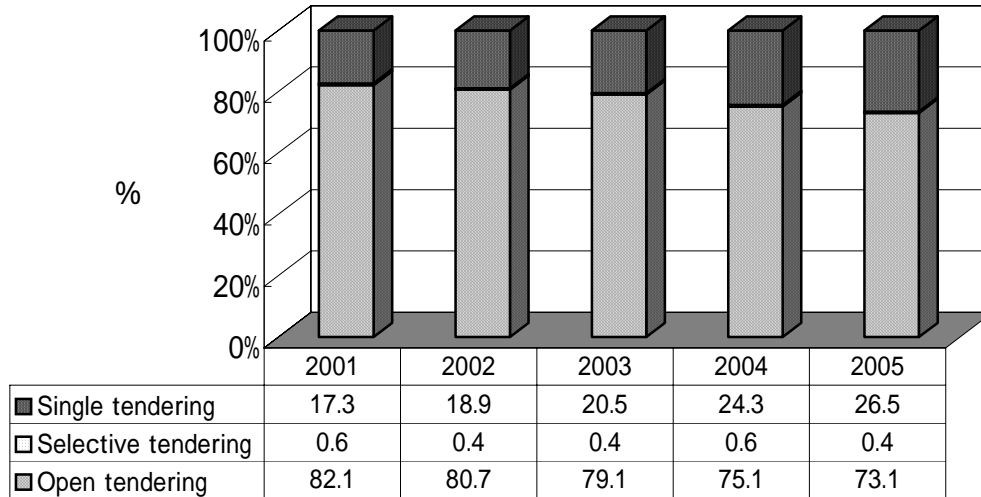
	Total	Open tendering	Selective tendering	Single tendering
Goods	8,171	6,789 (83.1)	35 (0.4)	1,347 (16.5)
	5,785	4,389 (75.9)	120 (2.1)	1,277 (22.1)
Services	3,377	1,653 (48.9)	7 (0.2)	1,717 (50.8)
	3,345	1,146 (34.3)	3 (0.1)	2,196 (65.7)
Total	11,548	8,442 (73.1)	42 (0.4)	3,064 (26.5)
	9,130	5,535 (60.6)	122 (1.3)	3,473 (38.0)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

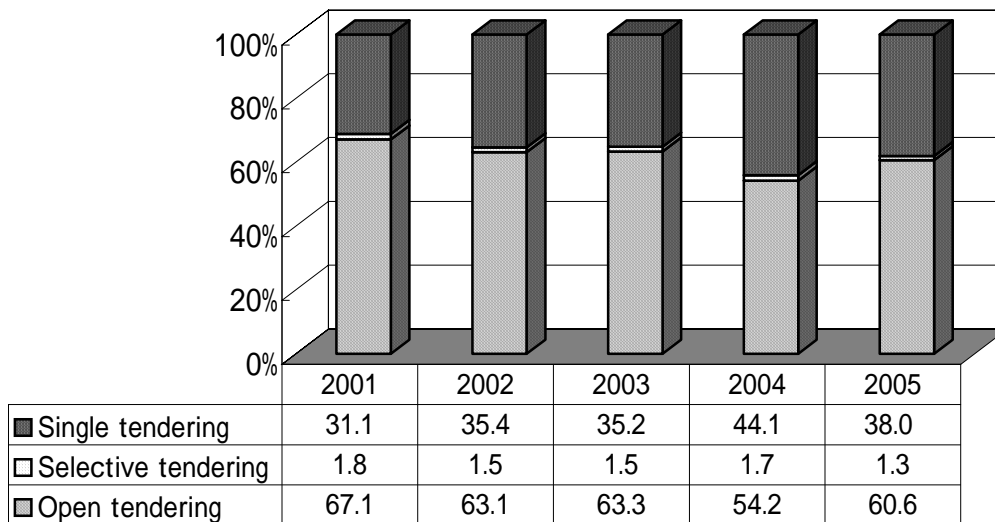
3. Trends in Procurement Breakdown by Type of Contract (5 year period)

In 2005, the share of open tendering was about 73% in terms of the number of contracts. In terms of value basis, it rose to about 61%.

**Table 3-1 Change in the composition of tendering types
(Number of contract basis)**



**Table 3-2: Change in the composition of tendering types
(Value basis)**



4. Grounds for Selective Tendering Procedures

The contracts through selective tendering procedures keep low level. In 2005 the contracts through selective tendering are less than 1% of the total.

Table 4-1 Total number of selective tendering procedures (Number of contracts)

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	60 (0.4)	68 (0.4)	77 (0.6)	42 (0.4)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

Table 4-2 Reasons for selective tendering procedures (Number of contracts)

Reasons	2 0 0 5
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	3 9
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	3
Others	0
Total	4 2

5. Breakdown of Grounds for Single Tendering Procedures

Of the reasons listed in the 15th Article of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement as the conditions of single tendering procedure, the one most often cited for the adoption of single tendering procedures was "a change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment" which accounted for about 46 percent of cases in 2005.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2003	2004	2005
	Number of contracts	Number of contracts	Number of contracts
	Ratio (%)	Ratio (%)	Ratio (%)
In the absence of tenders in response to an open or selective tender	704	1,001	818
	22.0	30.7	26.7
When, for works of art or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights, such as patents or copyrights, or in the absence of competition for technical reasons, the products or services can be supplied only by a particular supplier	834	800	773
	26.1	24.5	25.2
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	39	28	41
	1.2	0.9	1.3
A change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	1,575	1,373	1,417
	49.3	42.1	46.2
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	29	16	10
	0.9	0.5	0.3
Others	13	42	5
	0.4	1.3	0.2
Total	3,194	3,260	3,064

6. Ratio of Foreign Supplier's Awards

The ratio of foreign supplier's awards accounted for about 1.8% on the number of contracts basis and 2.8% on the value basis in 2005.

Table6-1: Ratio of Procurement from Foreign Suppliers (%)

	2003		2004		2005	
	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts
Ratio	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.0	2.8	1.8

Table: 6-2: Nation s Origin in the Foreign Supplier s Award

	Number	Value(100 million yen)
USA	121	172.4
EU	62	73.3
Others	20	9.4
Total	203	255.1

7. Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards

In 2005, percentage of foreign suppliers' tenders and awards were still low in open tendering procedures. On the other hand, the percentage of foreign suppliers' awards was higher than that of tenders.

Table7: Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards in 2005 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Percentage of tenders (previous year)	Percentage of awards or Percentage of contracts (previous year)
Open tendering procedures	0.8 (0.8)	1.1 (1.5)
Single tendering procedures	-	3.6 (3.8)

(Note 1) Percentage of tenders: The number of foreign tenders/The total number of tenders X 100

Percentage of awards: The number of contracts awarded to foreign tenders/The total number of contracts in open tendering procedures X 100

Percentage of contracts: The number of contracts made by foreign suppliers in single tendering procedures/The total number of contracts in single tendering procedures X 100

8. Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services

In 2005, foreign goods and services accounted for about 10.3 % of the total procurement value, and 18.1 % of the total number of contracts.

Table8: Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services (%)

	2003	2004	2005
Procurement value	12.1(14.5)	9.7(13.1)	10.3(13.5)
Number of contracts	18.4(23.1)	18.6(24.0)	18.1(24.3)

(Note 1) Figures in parentheses are for procurement of goods only.

9. Breakdown of Foreign Goods and Services by Place of Origin

In 2005, goods and services from the United States accounted for about 48% on the value basis and about 35% on the number of contracts basis.

Table9-1: Breakdown of Foreign Goods and Services by Place of Origin (value basis)
(100 million yen, %)

Place of origin	2003	2004	2005
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	664.2	547.6	453.0
	54.9	53.6	48.0
E U	370.6	249.0	275.3
	30.6	24.4	29.2
Others	175.0	225.4	214.5
	14.5	22.1	22.8
Total	1,209.7	1,022.1	942.8

Table9-2: Breakdown of Foreign Goods and Services by Place of Origin
(number of contracts basis)

(number of contracts, %)

Place	2003	2004	2005
	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	1,274	999	727
	44.3	39.9	34.8
E U	744	470	340
	25.9	18.8	16.3
Others	859	1,032	1,020
	29.9	41.3	48.9
Total	2,877	2,501	2,087

10. Procurement Value by Product Categories and Foreign Ratios

Table 10 shows government procurement by product categories (value basis) and presents the ratio of foreign products.

The total value of procurement of goods amounted to about 578.6 billion yen. The item that has the largest shares was "office machines and automatic data processing equipment" (personal computers, typewriters, projection screens, etc.) which accounted for about 33% of total procurement value.

The categories with high ratio of foreign goods were "Aircraft and associated equipment" (aircraft, balloon, propeller, parachute, etc.) (about 83%), and "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude heavy oil, metal ores, etc.) (about 65%).

Table10: Procurement Value by Product Categories (2005)

(100 Million Yen, %)

Product Categories	Procurement Value (difference between 2004 and 2005)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	1 . 1 (-0.7)	0 . 0
Mineral products	2 3 2 . 2 (+54.5)	6 4 . 6
Products of the chemical and allied industries	2 3 . 1 (-44.2)	8 . 0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2 6 6 . 1 (-49.2)	3 4 . 4
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	1 0 . 9 (+2.6)	3 . 6
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	1 3 6 . 8 (-779)	0 . 1
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	5 3 . 8 (-4.8)	4 . 9
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	1 . 2 (-0.5)	0 . 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	1 2 4 . 6 (+16.6)	1 . 6
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	4 3 . 0 (-6.5)	2 . 1
Power generating machinery and equipment	2 9 . 2 (-33.5)	5 1 . 4
Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 1 1 . 0 (+36.5)	9 . 3
General industrial machinery and equipment	5 6 . 9 (+25.1)	2 0 . 7
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1 , 8 9 5 . 3 (-4.7)	5 . 6
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5 8 2 . 6 (+179.9)	2 . 0
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	1 9 8 . 8 (+46.4)	6 . 7
Road Vehicles	2 5 2 . 2 (-27.0)	0 . 0
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	5 2 . 8 (-21.8)	1 5 . 4
Aircraft and associated equipment	6 8 . 8 (+11.7)	8 2 . 9
Ships, boats and floating structures	1 0 4 . 0 (+86.5)	0 . 4
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	3 . 4 (+0.6)	0 . 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	4 3 9 . 4 (+106.4)	3 7 . 1
Furniture and parts thereof	5 6 . 0 (+11.3)	0 . 6
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	4 7 4 . 7 (-134.8)	2 2 . 2
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	6 5 . 1 (-5.8)	1 4 . 3
Miscellaneous articles	5 0 2 . 6 (+130.0)	4 . 3
Total	5 , 7 8 5 . 5 (-404.5)	1 3 . 5

11. Procurement Value by Service Type and Foreign Ratios

Table 11 shows government procurement by service categories (value basis) and presents the ratio of foreign services.

The total value of procurement of services amounted to about 334.5 billion yen and about 66 % of the total (about 219.6 billion yen) was shared by "computer and related services" (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

Table11: Procurement Value by Type of Services(2005) (100 million Yen, %)

Type of Services	Procurement value (difference between 2004 and 2005)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	1 2 0 . 0 (+120.0)	0 . 0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0 . 0 (0)	0 . 0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	1 0 1 . 0 (-40.4)	0 . 0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	9 . 9 (+0.2)	0 . 0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0 . 0 (0)	0 . 0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	8 . 7 (+2.6)	0 . 0
Freight transport agency services	8 . 0 (+2.8)	0 . 0
Courier services	0 . 9 (+0.6)	0 . 0
Telecommunications services	4 1 . 2 (-10.7)	2 6 . 8
Computer and related services	2 , 1 9 5 . 6 (-1,306.1)	6 . 7
Market research and public opinion polling services	2 6 . 6 (+4.6)	0 . 0
Advertising services	2 6 9 . 8 (+71.4)	0 . 0
Armored car services	4 2 . 8 (-17.5)	0 . 0
Building-cleaning services	1 5 6 . 6 (+2.9)	0 . 0
Publishing and printing services	6 7 . 6 (+17.3)	0 . 0
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	8 0 . 2 (-5.2)	0 . 3
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	8 5 . 9 (+55.6)	0 . 0
other	1 3 0 . 0 (+51.3)	0 . 8
Total	3 , 3 4 4 . 7 (-1,050.5)	4 . 8

12. Procurement Contracts by Product Categories and Foreign Ratios

Table 12 shows government procurement by product categories (number of contracts basis) and foreign product ratios.

The total number of procurement of goods amounted to 8,171, and items that have large shares were "photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks" (film, cameras, projectors, chronometers, etc.) and "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude heavy oil, metal ores, etc.).

The categories with high foreign ratio were "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 88%) and "Mineral products" (about 82%).

Table12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2005) (number of contracts, %)

Product Categories	Number of Contracts (difference between 2004 and 2005)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	4 (-3)	0 . 0
Mineral products	1 , 0 4 7 (+204)	8 1 . 6
Products of the chemical and allied industries	1 0 6 (-74)	7 . 5
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	8 8 6 (-687)	3 5 . 3
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	3 0 (0)	3 . 3
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	3 0 9 (+6)	0 . 6
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	1 3 1 (-20)	0 . 8
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	3 (-1)	0 . 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	7 0 (+16)	4 . 3
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	6 3 (-21)	1 . 6
Power generating machinery and equipment	6 9 (-15)	1 . 4
Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 2 2 (+21)	9 . 0
General industrial machinery and equipment	2 0 2 (+4)	4 . 0
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	9 2 2 (+50)	6 . 9
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	3 2 7 (+33)	2 . 8
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	3 3 4 (-7)	1 5 . 3
Road Vehicles	3 3 5 (-87)	0 . 0
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	3 1 (+1)	3 . 2
Aircraft and associated equipment	3 4 (+16)	8 8 . 2
Ships, boats and floating structures	2 2 (-12)	4 . 5
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	1 6 (+4)	0 . 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	4 7 1 (+37)	3 3 . 1
Furniture and parts thereof	1 6 0 (+5)	1 . 9
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	7 5 6 (-86)	2 3 . 3
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	1 , 1 9 1 (-1,353)	2 1 . 2
Miscellaneous articles	5 3 0 (+110)	6 . 8
Total	8 , 1 7 1 (-1,859)	2 4 . 3

13. Procurement Contracts by Service Type and Foreign Ratios

Table 13 shows government procurement by service categories (number of contracts basis) and foreign service ratios.

The total number of procurement of services amounted to 3,377 and about 58% of the total (1,968) was shared by "computer and related services." (computer programming, data processing, etc.)

Table13 Number of Procurement Contracts by Type of Services(2005) (number of contracts, %)

Type of Services	Number of Contracts (difference between 2004 and 2005)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	15(+15)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0(0)	0.0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	120(-3)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	7(-2)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0(0)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	10(+2)	0.0
Freight transport agency services	7(-4)	0.0
Courier services	3(+2)	0.0
Telecommunications services	71(-40)	15.5
Computer and related services	1,968(+18)	4.7
Market research and public opinion polling services	29(-2)	0.0
Advertising services	167(+5)	0.0
Armored car services	71(+26)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	376(-71)	0.0
Publishing and printing services	155(+23)	0.0
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	138(-17)	0.7
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	121(+10)	0.0
other	119(+27)	0.8
Total	3,377(-11)	3.1

14. Utilization of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method (OGV)

The voluntary measures (Procedures for Government Procurement of Products [Operational Guidelines]) encourage the adoption of the Overall-Greatest-Value evaluation method (OGV) where the lowest-price-award method is deemed inadequate. In addition, in the areas of computer products and services, telecommunication products and services, and medical technology products and services, when large procurement is conducted, it is obligatory in the voluntary measures to apply the OGV.

In 2005, the OGV was adopted in 484 procurements, representing about 4.2 % of the total number of procurements. Of these contracts, 78 were awarded to foreign products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

		Number of contracts		
		2003	2004	2005
Contracts on a domestic /foreign basis	Domestic products and services	432	435	406
	Foreign products and services	68	76	78
Total		500	511	484
Ratio (%)		3.2	3.8	4.2

15. Response to Requests for Comments

Responses to pre-bid requests for submission of materials and comments on draft specifications are illustrated in Table 15-1 and Table 15-2.

Table15-1: Response to Requests for Submission of Materials

(Number of responses)

	2003	2004	2005
Only Japanese suppliers answered	161	152	153
Only foreign suppliers answered	6	5	1
Both sides answered	42	42	54
Neither sides answered	3	1	1
Total	212	200	209

Table15-2: Response to Requests for Comments on Draft Specifications
(Number of responses)

	2003	2004	2005
Only Japanese suppliers answered	3 9 5	2 9 0	3 4 2
Only foreign suppliers answered	1 0	1 0	8
Both sides answered	9 7	7 2	8 1
Neither sides answered	6 2	3 8	6 9
Total	5 6 4	4 1 0	5 0 0

16. Average Period for the Receipt of Tenders

Under the current WTO Agreement on Government Procurement, the period for the receipt of tenders from the date of publication of the Notice of Invitation to Tender is set at a minimum of 40 days. In addition, the Japanese Government voluntary measure, "Understanding on Government Procurement" issued in November 1991, stipulates that the period should be no less than 50 days. Table 16 shows that the period of 50 days has been secured.

Table16: Average Period for the Receipt of Tenders

	2003	2004	2005
Average period for the receipt of tenders	5 5 . 2	6 2 . 7	6 8 . 9

17. Government Procurement Seminars

In order to explain the planned procurement published in the official gazette (kanpo) in details, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other procurement entities hold government procurement seminars at the beginning of, or as early as possible in, the fiscal year. (The seminar hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held on April 27, 2005.)

Table17; Attendance at Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2003	2004	2005
Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Number of domestic attendants	84	62	50
	Number of foreign attendants	20	32	37
Hosted by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	473	417	547
	Number of Foreign attendants	40	40	47
Total		617	551	681

18. Entities with Large Ratios in Procurement Values and the Number of Contracts

Table18: Entities with large procurement (number of contracts and value basis) (2005)

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	National University Corporation (18.3)	Japan Post (18.2)
2	National Hospital Organization (10.7)	National University Corporation (15.4)
3	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (9.5)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (11.1)
4	Ministry of Finance (7.8)	Ministry of Finance (8.1)
5	Defense Agency (7.5)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (4.0)
6	Japan Post (6.1)	National Police Agency (3.3)
7	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (5.0)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (3.0)
8	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2.8)	National Hospital Organization (2.3)
9	National Police Agency (2.1)	Ministry of Justice (2.3)
10	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (1.8)	Inter-University Research Institute Corporation (1.7)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)