

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 on government procurement: "Procedures for Government Procurement on Products (Operational Guidelines)", "Measures on Japanese Public Sector Procurement of Telecommunications Products and Services", and "Measures Related to Japanese Public Sector Procurement of Medical Technology Products and Services."*¹

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. *²

From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017: 100,000 SDR (16 million yen)

*¹(Note) The Attachments 1, 5 and 6 of the Operational Guideline on Procedures for Government Procurement etc. (Understanding among related ministries and agencies concerned in procurement, 31 March 2014) take on the functions of these previous documents.

*²(Note) Procurement for public works (including architectural planning and consultancy) is excluded from this survey.

Table A

Central Government Entities (25)	Public Corporations (37)	Independent Administrative Institutions (88)
<p>House of Representatives; House of Councillors; Supreme Court; Board of Audit; Cabinet; National Personnel Authority; Cabinet Office; Imperial Household Agency; Japan Fair Trade Commission; Personal Information Protection Committee; National Public Safety Commission; Financial Services Agency; Consumer Affairs Agency; Reconstruction Agency; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; 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, Transport and Tourism; Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Defense</p>	<p>Hokkaido Railway Company; Shikoku Railway Company; Kyusyu Railway Company; Japan Freight Railway Company; Japan Tobacco Inc.; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co.; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Co.; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Co.; Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities; Okinawa Development Finance Corporation; Japan Finance Corporation; Development Bank of Japan Inc.; Japan Bank for International Cooperation; The Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan; The Open University of Japan Foundation; Health Insurance Claims Review & Reimbursement Services; Japan Racing Association; Mutual Aid Association for Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization Personnel; The National Association of Racing; 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; Japan Alcohol Corporation; Keirin Promotion association; Motorcycle Racing Promotion Association; Japan Health Insurance Association; Japan Pension Service</p>	<p>National Archives of Japan; National Research Institute of Brewing; National Center for University Entrance Examination; National Institute of Special Needs Education; National Women's Education Center; National Museum of Nature and Science; National Institute for Materials Science; National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention; National Institute of Radiological Sciences; National Museum of Art; National Center for Teacher's Development; The National Institute of Health and Nutrition; National Center for Seeds and Seedlings; National Livestock Breeding Center; National Fisheries University; National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences; National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences; 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; National Institute for Sea Training; Civil Aviation College; The National Institute for Environmental Studies; Labor Management Organization for USFJ Employees; National Agency of Vehicle Inspection; National Statistics Center; Japan Mint; National Printing Bureau; Japan Water 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; Japan Sport Council; 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 Tourism Organization; The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training; Organization for Workers' Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid; Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation; 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 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; National Institution for Youth Education; Marine Technical Education Agency; Government Pension Investment Fund; National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan; National Agriculture and Food Research Organization; Japan Housing Finance Agency; National Institutes for Cultural Heritage; Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center; National Cancer Center; National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center; National Center for Neurology and Psychiatry; National Center for Global Health and Medicine; National Center for Child Health and Development; National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology; Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers</p>

(Note) This table lists up entities that existed in 2017.

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2017 was 2,265 billion yen, an increase of 22.9% from the previous year. The total number of contracts was 14,710, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous year.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	18,344 (+30.0)	20,570 (+12.1)	19,076 (-7.3)	20,089 (+5.3)	18,429 (-8.3)	22,648 (+22.9)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	14,640 (+16.1)	17,811 (+21.7)	15,596 (-12.4)	15,396 (-1.4)	14,753 (-4.2)	14,710 (-0.3)

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

The ratios of open tendering contracts to single tendering contracts vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2017, about 89% of the number and 87% of the total value of goods procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures. Meanwhile, in terms of service, about 62% of the number and 62% of the total value of procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures.

	Open tendering	Selective tendering	Single tendering	Total
Goods	7,783(88.6)	14(0.2)	989(11.3)	8,786
	8,403(86.9)	23(0.2)	1,240(12.8)	9,666
Services	3,678(62.1)	48(0.8)	2,198(37.1)	5,924
	8,027(61.8)	45(0.3)	4,910(37.8)	12,982
Total	11,461(77.9)	62(0.4)	3,187(21.7)	14,710
	16,430(72.5)	68(0.3)	6,149(27.2)	22,648

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))

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

In 2017, the share of open tendering was about 78% in terms of the number of contracts. In terms of value basis, it was about 73%.

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

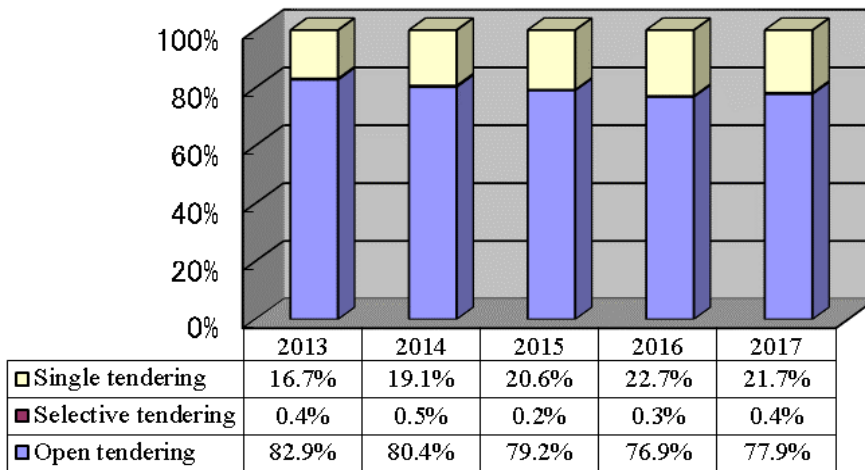
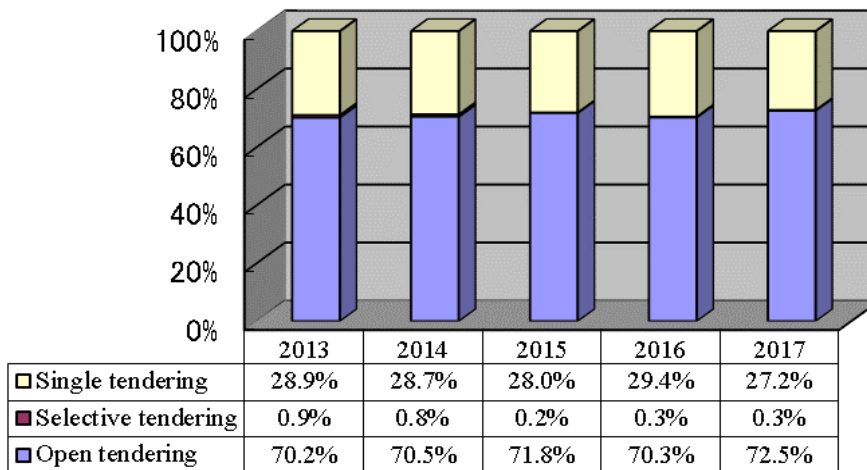


Table 3-2: Change in the composition of tendering types
(Value basis)



4. Grounds for Selective Tendering Procedures

The contracts through selective tendering procedures keep low level. In 2017, the contracts through selective tendering were less than 1% of the total.

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

	2015		2016		2017	
Total	35	(0.2)	47	(0.3)	62	(0.4)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

Reasons	2017
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	59
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	3
Others	0
Total	62

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 "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" which accounted for about 41 percent of cases in 2017.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2015	2016	2017
	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	525	667	558
	16.5	19.9	17.5
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	1,418	1,365	1,311
	44.7	40.7	41.1
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	444	153	95
	14.0	4.6	3.0
A change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	738	1,120	1,147
	23.3	33.4	36.0
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	5	5	23
	0.2	0.1	0.7
Others	43	46	53
	1.4	1.4	1.7
Total	3,173	3,356	3,187

6. Ratio of Foreign Supplier's Awards

The ratio of foreign supplier's awards accounted for about 2.8% on the number of contracts basis and 4.4% on the value basis in 2017.

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

	2015		2016		2017	
	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement Value	Number of contracts
Ratio	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	4.4	2.8

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

	Number	Value (100 million yen)
USA	132	432.7
EU	157	521.3
Others	126	46.3
Total	415	1,000.2

7. Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards

In 2017, percentage of foreign suppliers' tenders and awards were still low in open tendering procedures. Meanwhile, the percentage of foreign suppliers' awards was higher than that of tenders.

Table7: Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards in 2017 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Percentage of tenders (previous year)		Percentage of awards or Percentage of contracts (previous year)	
	Open tendering procedures	0.4	(0.3)	0.7
Single tendering procedures	-		6.4	(5.6)

(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 2017, foreign goods and services accounted for about 7.1% of the total procurement value, and 9.1% of the total number of contracts. In addition, foreign goods accounted for 8.9% of the total procurement value of goods, and 12.9% of the total number of contracts of goods.

Table8: Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services (%)

	2015		2016		2017	
Procurement value	4.9	(7.8)	5.2	(6.9)	7.1	(8.9)
Number of contracts	9.9	(13.8)	9.2	(12.8)	9.1	(12.9)

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

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

In 2017, goods and services from the United States accounted for about 50% on the value basis and about 37% 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	2015	2016	2017
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	541.1	566.2	810.4
	55.0	58.8	50.4
E U	325.5	252.5	646.5
	33.1	26.2	40.2
Others	117.8	145	152.4
	12.0	14.8	9.0
Total	984.3	963.7	1,609.3

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

(number of contracts, %)

Place	2015	2016	2017
	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	556	467	495
	37.0	34.3	37.0
E U	385	311	346
	25.6	22.8	25.9
Others	561	585	497
	37.4	42.9	37.1
Total	1,502	1,363	1,338

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 in 2017.

The total value of procurement of goods amounted to about 967 billion yen. The item that has the largest shares was "Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus" (personal computers, typewriters, projection screens, etc.) which accounted for about 23% of total procurement value.

The categories with high ratio of foreign goods were "Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment" (about 34%).

Table10: Procurement Value by Product Categories(2017)

(100 Million Yen, %)

Product Categories	Procurement Value	(difference between 2016 and 2017)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	21.4	(-5.2)	14.8
Mineral products	264.2	(-177.0)	16.8
Products of the chemical and allied industries	33.8	(+2.0)	3.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,209.6	(+535.3)	7.0
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	7.5	(-7.9)	0.0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	264.5	(+114.0)	0.0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	94.5	(+16.9)	1.4
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	15.5	(+11.3)	0.0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	94.6	(+76.5)	4.6
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	52.6	(+18.9)	16.9
Power generating machinery and equipment	151.2	(+80.2)	1.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	199.2	(-101.5)	0.0
General industrial machinery and equipment	107.7	(+37.3)	1.0
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2,173.7	(+404.3)	8.5
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	688.4	(+147.9)	3.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	304.5	(-562.6)	3.1
Road Vehicles	440.9	(+78.0)	2.2
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	50.3	(+47.0)	0.4
Aircraft and associated equipment	77.6	(+12.6)	20.2
Ships, boats and floating structures	101.4	(+24.5)	0.0

Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	7.1	(+1.9)	0.0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	641.2	(-83.6)	34.4
Furniture and parts thereof	45.7	(+18.6)	0.0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	628.4	(+144.2)	26.9
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	32.8	(+0.8)	3.6
Miscellaneous articles	1,957.3	(-223.5)	4.1
Total	9,665.8	(+238.3)	8.9

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 in 2017.

The total value of procurement of services amounted to about 1,298 billion yen and about 64% of the total (about 836 billion yen) was shared by "computer and related services" (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

Table11: Procurement Value by Type of Services(2017)

(100 million Yen, %)

Type of Services	Procurement Value	(difference between 2016 and 2017)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	20.7	(-5.1)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	103.8	(-1.1)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	7.9	(-0.1)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	1.6	(-0.1)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	67.2	(+30.7)	5.0
Freight transport agency services	44.0	(+20.0)	0.0
Courier services	2.4	(-1.3)	0.0
Telecommunications services	180.1	(+51.2)	9.5
Computer and related services	8,360.9	(+2,001.8)	8.6
Market research and public opinion polling services	34.3	(-12.8)	4.4
Advertising services	614.0	(-48.5)	0.0
Armored car services	4.4	(-88.1)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	772.0	(+424.3)	0.2
Publishing and printing services	180.9	(-7.3)	0.1
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	120.9	(+13.4)	3.9
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	2,348.5	(+1,331.5)	0.0

Repair services of personal and household goods	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Food serving services	1.1	(+0.5)	0.0
Beverage serving services	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning agricultural machinery and equipment without operator	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning furniture and other household Appliances	0.0	(-0.2)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment	0.1	(+0.1)	0.0
Leasing or rental services concerning other personal or household goods	0.0	(-0.2)	-
Management consulting services	0.0	(-0.5)	-
Services related to management consulting (except 86602 Arbitration and conciliation services)	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Packaging services	5.9	(+0.5)	0.0
Services incidental to forestry and logging, including forest management Publishing and printing services	4.8	(+4.8)	0.0
Primary education services	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Secondary education services	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Higher education services	0.3	(+0.0)	100.0
Adult education services	2.3	(-1.0)	0.0
Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services(except 96112 Motion picture or video tape production services)	0.3	(-1.3)	0.0
other	103.3	(-103.6)	0.4
Total	12,981.9	(+3,758.7)	5.7

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 in 2017.

The total number of procurement of goods amounted to 879 and items that have large shares (about 39%) were "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude oil, heavy oil, metal ores, etc.), "Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus" (optical instrument, measuring device, analysis equipment, etc.), "Office machines and automatic data processing equipment" (personal computers, typewriters, projection screens, etc.)", and Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment" (radiotherapy equipment, endoscopic device, ultrasonic diagnostic equipment, etc.)

The categories with high foreign ratio were "Mineral products" (about 33%) and "Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus" (about 32%).

Table 12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2017) (number of contracts, %)

Product Categories	Number of Contracts	(difference between 2016 and 2017)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	71	(+19)	15.5
Mineral products	1,036	(-142)	33.2
Products of the chemical and allied industries	188	(-20)	8.5
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	425	(-129)	20.9
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	25	(-3)	0.0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	433	(+36)	0.0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	123	(-61)	1.6
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	18	(-1)	0.0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	40	(+0)	2.5
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	75	(+7)	8.0
Power generating machinery and equipment	96	(+12)	5.2
Machinery specialized for particular industries	63	(-3)	0.0
General industrial machinery and equipment	191	(+6)	1.6
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	826	(-8)	5.0
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	433	(+71)	2.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	309	(-76)	16.5
Road Vehicles	353	(+5)	1.1
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	14	(+9)	7.1
Aircraft and associated equipment	42	(+10)	2.4
Ships, boats and floating structures	13	(+1)	0.0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	21	(+3)	0.0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	654	(+60)	25.2
Furniture and parts thereof	90	(-2)	0.0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	879	(+73)	31.6
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	40	(+5)	10.0
Miscellaneous articles	2,328	(-194)	4.2
Total	8,786	(-322)	12.9

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 in 2017.

The total number of procurement of services amounted to 5,924 and about 52% of the total (3,090) was shared by "Computer and related services." (computer programming, data processing, etc.)

Table13 Number of Procurement Contracts by Type of Services(2017) (number of contracts, %)

Type of Services	Number of Contracts	(difference between 2016 and 2017)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	28	(-2)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0	(+0)	-
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	200	(+39)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	5	(-1)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	7	(-1)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	16	(-2)	25.0
Freight transport agency services	111	(-56)	0.0
Courier services	8	(-5)	0.0
Telecommunications services	192	(+73)	12.0
Computer and related services	3,090	(-96)	5.3
Market research and public opinion polling services	48	(-5)	6.3
Advertising services	387	(-64)	0.0
Armored car services	32	(-11)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	859	(+434)	0.3
Publishing and printing services	223	(-53)	0.4
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	208	(+7)	3.4
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	266	(+25)	0.0
Repair services of personal and household goods	0	(+0)	-
Food serving services	3	(+1)	100.0
Beverage serving services	0	(+0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning agricultural machinery and equipment without operator	0	(+0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning furniture and other household Appliances	0	(-1)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment	1	(+1)	100.0

Leasing or rental services concerning other personal or household goods	0	(-1)	-
Management consulting services	0	(-1)	-
Services related to management consulting (except 86602 Arbitration and conciliation services)	0	(+0)	-
Packaging services	91	(+15)	100.0
Services incidental to forestry and logging, including forest management Publishing and printing services	5	(+5)	100.0
Primary education services	0	(+0)	-
Secondary education services	0	(+0)	-
Higher education services	1	(+0)	100.0
Adult education services	8	(-5)	100.0
Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services(except 96112 Motion picture or video tape production services)	1	(-2)	100.0
other	135	(-15)	0.7
Total	5,924	(+279)	5.4

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 2017, the OGV was adopted in 1,155 procurements, representing about 7.9% of the total number of procurements. Of these contracts, 84 were awarded to foreign products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

		Number of contracts		
		2015	2016	2017
Contracts on a domestic /foreign basis	Domestic products and services	789	759	1,071
	Foreign products and services	78	46	84
Total		867	805	1,155
Ratio(%)		5.6	5.5	7.9

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)

	2015	2016	2017
Only Japanese suppliers answered	213	173	219
Only foreign suppliers answered	0	0	2
Both sides answered	10	14	7
Neither sides answered	11	13	14
Total	234	200	242

Table15-2: Response to Requests for Comments on Draft Specifications

(Number of responses)

	2015	2016	2017
Only Japanese suppliers answered	680	654	641
Only foreign suppliers answered	8	5	10
Both sides answered	47	36	45
Neither sides answered	145	137	269
Total	880	832	965

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

	(days)		
	2015	2016	2017
Average period for the receipt of tenders	57.7	60.2	60.0

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 May 15, 2017.)

Table17; Attendance at Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2015	2016	2017
Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Number of domestic attendants	53	55	55
	Number of foreign attendants	14	19	14
Hosted by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	174	124	187
	Number of Foreign attendants	16	7	15
Total		250	205	261

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

Table18: Entities with large procurement (number of contracts and value basis) (2017)

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	National University Corporation (13.2)	Japan Post (10.5)
2	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (11.3)	Ministry of the Environment (9.9)
3	Ministry of Finance (9.9)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (9.9)
4	Japan Post (6.0)	National University Corporation (9.5)
5	National Hospital Organization (4.7)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (8.1)
6	Ministry of Defense (4.4)	Ministry of Finance (3.5)
7	Urban Renaissance Agency (3.8)	National Hospital Organization (3.2)
8	Ministry of Justice (2.9)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (3.1)
9	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2.8)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (3.0)
10	Japan Racing Association (2.6)	Japan Racing Association (2.9)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio (%)