

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 1996 to 31 March 1998 : 100,000 SDR (14 million yen)

From 1 April 1998 to 31 March 2002 : 100,000 SDR (17 million yen)

From 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2004 : 100,000 SDR (14 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
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	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 Regional Development Corporation; Japan National Oil Corporation; New Tokyo International Airport Authority; Japan Highway Public Corporation; Hanshin Expressway Public Corporation; Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Authority; Metropolitan Expressway Public Corporation; Urban Development Corporation; Japan Nuclear Cycle Development Institute; Japan Environment Corporation; Government Pension Investment Fund; Metal Mining Agency of Japan; Japan Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation; Postal Life Insurance Welfare Corporation; Labor Welfare Corporation; Employment and Human Resources Development; Teito Rapid Transit Authority; Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute; The Pollution-related Health Damage Compensation and Prevention Association; Fund for the Promotion and Development of the Amami Islands; Japan Scholarship Foundation; 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	National Archives of Japan; Communication Research Laboratory; 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 Agricultural Research Organization; National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences; National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences; National Institute for Rural Engineering; 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; 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; 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

(Note) This table lists up entities that existed in 2003.

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2003 was 10,023 trillion yen, an increase of 3.4% from the previous year. On the other hand, the total number contracts decreased by 0.9%.

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	10,922 (13.3)	10,296 (-5.7)	10,431 (1.3)	10,146 (-2.7)	9,690 (-4.5)	10,023 (+3.4)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	15,777 (-3.2)	15,413 (-2.3)	15,348 (-0.4)	14,848 (-3.3)	15,739 (6.0)	15,601 (-0.9)

2. Breakdown of Procurements by Type of Goods or Service, and by Contract Type (2003)

The ratios of open tendering contracts to single tendering contracts vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2003 about 88% of the number of goods procurement was 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))

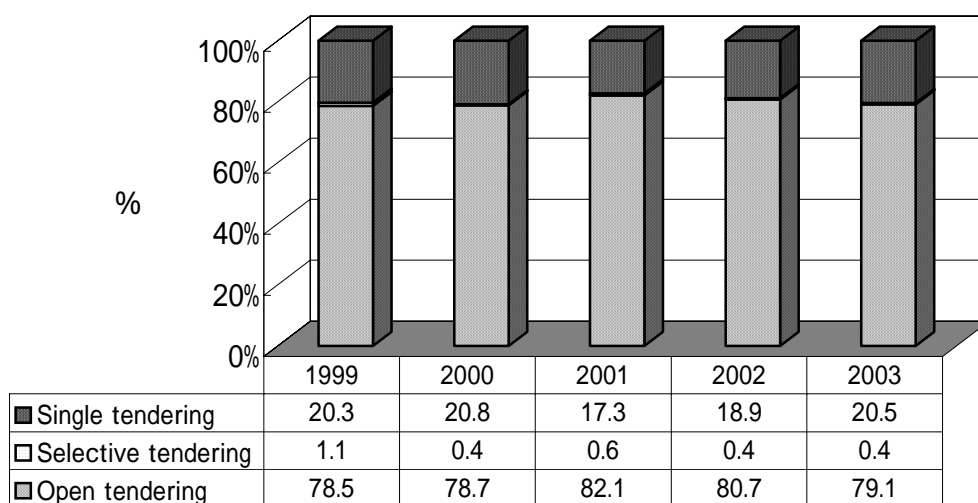
	Total	Open tendering	Selective tendering	Single tendering
Goods	11,974	10,490 (87.6)	51 (0.4)	1,433 (12.0)
	7,115	5,373 (75.5)	140 (2.0)	1,602 (22.5)
Services	3,627	1,849 (51.0)	17 (0.5)	1,761 (48.6)
	2,907	977 (33.6)	8 (0.3)	1,923 (66.1)
Total	15,601	12,339 (79.1)	68 (0.4)	3,194 (20.5)
	10,023	6,349 (63.3)	149 (1.5)	3,525 (35.2)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

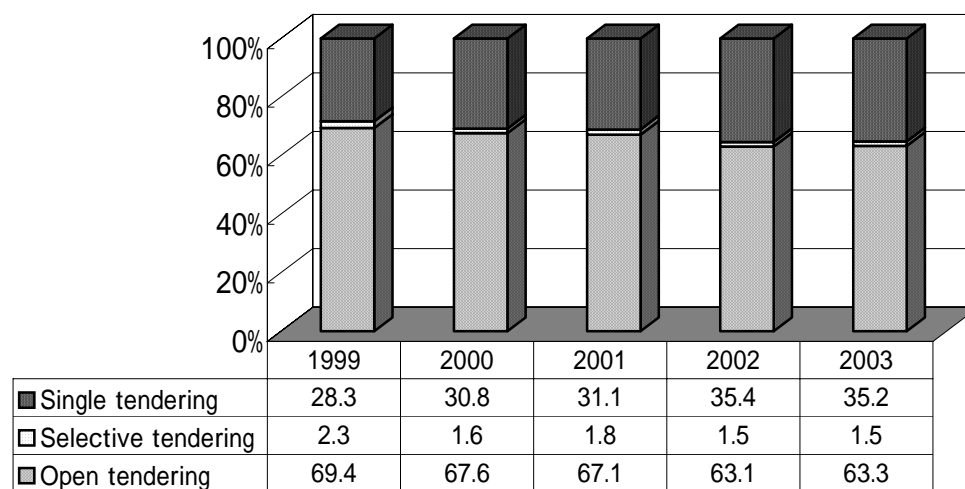
3. Trends in Procurement Breakdown by Type of Contract (5 year period)

In 2003, the open tendering keeps occupying a large portion of the total, in terms of numbers of contracts. On the contrary, the single tendering is increasing in terms of value basis, which is about 35% in 2003.

**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 2003 the contracts through selective tendering are less than 1% of the total.

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	68 (0.4)	82 (0.6)	60 (0.4)	68 (0.4)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

Reasons	2 0 0 3
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	5 7
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	3
Others	8
Total	6 8

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 ones most often cited for the adoption of single tendering procedures were that "when, for works of art or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights such as patents or copyrights, the products can be supplied only by a particular supplier" and that "a change of supplier would harm compatibility with already existing products or equipment." As in 2003, these reasons accounted for about 75 percent of cases.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2001	2002	2003
	Number of contract	Number of contract	Number of contract
	Ratio (%)	Ratio (%)	Ratio (%)
In the absence of tenders in response to an open or selective tender	476	698	704
	18 . 5	23 . 5	22 . 0
When, for works or art or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights such as patents or copyrights, the products can be supplied only by a particular supplier	772	749	834
	30 . 1	25 . 2	26 . 1
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	84	68	39
	3 . 3	2 . 3	1 . 2
The change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	1,159	1,380	1,575
	45 . 1	46 . 4	49 . 3
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	67	65	29
	2 . 6	2 . 2	0 . 9
Others	11	15	13
	0 . 4	0 . 5	0 . 4
Total	2,569	2,975	3,194

6. Ratio of Foreign Supplier's Awards

In comparison to 2002, the ratio of foreign supplier's awards unchanged both in the number of contracts and in value basis in 2003.

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

	2001		2002		2003	
	Procurement value	Number of contract	Procurement value	Number of contract	Procurement value	Number of contract
Ratio	4 . 4	2 . 6	4 . 2	2 . 1	4 . 2	2 . 7

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

	Number	Value (100 million yen)
USA	234	305.1
EU	144	101.5
Others	39	10.1
Total	417	416 . 7

7. Ratio of Foreign Tenders and Foreign Awards

In 2003, foreign suppliers' ratio is still low in that of both tenders and awards. On the contrary, foreign suppliers' ratio of contracts is higher than that of tenders.

Table7: Ratio of Foreign Suppliers Tenders and Awards to them in 2003 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Ratio of tenders (previous year)	Ratio of awards or ratio of contract (previous year)
Competitive tendering procedures	0 . 7 (0.6)	1 . 1 (1.3)
Single tendering procedures	-	3 . 9 (5.3)

(Note 1) Ratio of tender: The number of foreign tenders/The total number of tenderers

Ratio of awards: The number of contracts awarded to foreign tenderers/The total number of tenderers in open and selective tendering procedures

Ratio of contracts: The number of contracts made by foreign suppliers/The number of single -tendering procedures

8. Proportion of Foreign Goods and Services

The ratio of foreign goods and services to the total value or number of contracts is almost the same level these three years.

In 2003, foreign goods and services accounted for about 12.1 % of the total procurement spending, and 18.4 % of the total number of contracts.

Table8: Ratios of Foreign Products and Services (%)

	2001	2002	2003
Procurement value	12.0(14.1)	13.8(17.1)	12.1(14.5)
Number of contracts	19.2(23.3)	20.3(24.8)	18.4(23.1)

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

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

In 2003, products and services from the United States accounted for approximately 55% on the value basis and about 44% on the number of contracts basis.

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

Place of origin	2001	2002	2003
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	750.6	779.4	664.2
	61.8	58.2	54.9
E U	277.0	366.5	370.6
	22.8	27.3	30.6
Others	186.1	194.3	175.0
	15.3	14.5	14.5
Total	1,213.8	1,340.2	1,209.7

Table9-2: Breakdown of Foreign Products and Services by Place of Origin (number of contracts)
(100 million yen, number, %)

Place	2001	2002	2003
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	1,386	1,445	1,247
	48.7	45.2	44.3
E U	681	722	744
	23.9	22.6	25.9
Others	779	1,032	859
	27.4	32.3	29.9
Total	2,846	3,199	2,877

10. Procurement Value by Product and Foreign Ratios

Table 10 shows Japanese government procurement by product categories, which are further broken down into procurement value and ratios for foreign made products.

The total value of procurement of goods amounted to approximately 711.5 billion yen. The items that have large shares are "office machines and automatic data processing equipment" (personal computers, typewriters, projection screens, etc.), and "scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus" (binoculars, thermometers, voltmeters, micrometers, etc.). These categories accounted for over 50% of total procurement value.

The category with the highest ratio of foreign products is "Aircraft and associated equipment" (aircraft, balloon, propeller, parachute, etc.) (about 89%), and "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude heavy oil, metal ores, etc.) (about 85%).

Table10: Total Procurements by Product (2003)

(100 Million Yen, %)

Products	Total Value (difference between 2002 and 2003)	Foreign share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	1 . 3 (+0.4)	0 . 0
Mineral products	1 4 1 . 4 (-44.5)	8 5 . 0
Products of the chemical and allied industries	4 4 . 4 (+13.2)	4 1 . 3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2 7 9 . 8 (-8.7)	3 7 . 2
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	3 0 . 6 (+22.3)	4 . 1
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	1 7 5 . 7 (-2.5)	0 . 0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	8 7 . 7 (-8.4)	0 . 0
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	0 . 4 (-1.9)	0 . 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	1 1 0 . 7 (-28.4)	0 . 2
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	4 7 . 5 (+13.0)	1 . 1
Power generating machinery and equipment	5 9 . 9 (-74.9)	4 1 . 0
Machinery specialized for particular industries	9 3 . 6 (-9.2)	1 9 . 7
General industrial machinery and equipment	4 8 . 3 (-6.1)	2 5 . 8
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2 , 9 4 4 . 9 (+738.8)	5 . 4
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	4 9 7 . 9 (-132.5)	3 . 1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	1 6 8 . 5 (-29.1)	9 . 0
Road Vehicles	3 2 3 . 4 (-1.8)	0 . 4
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	5 1 . 4 (-15.5)	6 1 . 0
Aircraft and associated equipment	3 6 . 6 (+10.1)	8 9 . 4
Ships, boats and floating structures	9 6 . 8 (+21.6)	0 . 0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	1 . 8 (-4.8)	0 . 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	3 8 2 . 4 (-154.1)	5 3 . 0
Furniture and parts thereof	5 2 . 6 (-5.7)	0 . 0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	1 , 0 7 8 . 1 (-36.0)	2 3 . 3
Photographic apparatus, equipment and optional goods; watches and clocks	9 4 . 3 (-26.2)	1 2 . 7
Miscellaneous articles	2 6 5 . 7 (+12.1)	4 . 2
Total	7,115 . 4 (+241.2)	1 4 . 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.

Total procurement amounted to 290.7 billion yen and 70 % (200.7 billion yen) of total is shared by "Computer and related services," (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

The category with the highest ratio of foreign services is "Courier services" (about 42.4%).

Table11: Total procurements by types of services (2003)

(Units: 100 million, %)

Category	Total value (difference between 2002 and 2003)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	1 2 4 . 3 (+124.3)	0 . 0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0 . 0 (-1.1)	0 . 0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	7 1 . 3 (+9.4)	0 . 0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	8 . 8 (-1.6)	0 . 0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0 . 0 (-1.7)	0 . 0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	9 . 2 (+2.1)	8 . 4
Freight transport agency services	2 . 7 (-2.5)	0 . 0
Courier services	0 . 6 (+0.2)	4 2 . 4
Telecommunications services	5 3 . 4 (+17.0)	1 3 . 5
Computer and related services	2 , 0 0 6 . 8 (-92.8)	8 . 3
Market research and public opinion polling services	1 2 . 9 (+2.8)	0 . 0
Advertising services	1 4 1 . 2 (+23.8)	1 . 8
Armored car services	1 9 . 4 (+3.6)	0 . 0
Building-cleaning services	1 6 1 . 5 (-0.7)	0 . 1
Publishing and printing services	6 1 . 6 (+5.5)	1 . 0
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	8 2 . 6 (-3.8)	0 . 2
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	2 9 . 2 (+6.2)	0 . 0
other	1 2 1 . 9 (+9.4)	0 . 2
Total	2 , 9 0 7 . 3 (+91.3)	6 . 1

12. Procurement Contracts by Product and Foreign Ratios

Table 12 shows procurement by product categories and foreign product ratios.

The total number of product procurement amounted to 11,974, and the category of "photographic apparatus and equipment optical goods, and clocks" (film, cameras, projectors, chronometers, etc.), accounted for the largest share of about 40% of the total.

The categories with high foreign shares are "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude heavy oil, metal ores, etc.) (about 80%) and "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 74%).

Table12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2003) (Unit : number of contracts, %)

Products	Total Number (difference between 2002 and 2003)	Foreign Ratio
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	1 1 (+9)	0 . 0
Mineral products	8 8 5 (-52)	7 9 . 5
Products of the chemical and allied industries	1 5 2 (+13)	8 . 6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2 , 0 2 6 (+74)	3 3 . 3
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	6 0 (+25)	3 . 3
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	4 1 5 (+37)	0 . 0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	1 9 4 (+16)	0 . 0
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	2 (-1)	0 . 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	4 6 (-10)	2 . 2
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	8 0 (+23)	1 . 3
Power generating machinery and equipment	9 6 (-120)	3 . 1
Machinery specialized for particular industries	8 5 (-29)	8 . 2
General industrial machinery and equipment	2 2 8 (-39)	4 . 8
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1, 1 6 5 (+58)	6 . 7
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	3 6 9 (-170)	4 . 6
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	3 6 3 (+104)	6 . 1
Road Vehicles	5 0 6 (-53)	0 . 8
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	1 6 (-14)	2 5 . 0
Aircraft and associated equipment	3 1 (-1)	7 4 . 2
Ships, boats and floating structures	2 5 (-2)	0 . 0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	9 (-10)	0 . 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	5 4 1 (-195)	3 7 . 0
Furniture and parts thereof	2 6 5 (+3)	0 . 0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	1 , 3 3 6 (+55)	3 3 . 3
Photographic apparatus, equipment and optional goods; watches and clocks	2 , 6 7 8 (-200)	1 9 . 5
Miscellaneous articles	3 9 0 (+45)	1 0 . 3
Total	1 1 , 9 7 4 (-434)	2 3 . 1

13. Procurement Contracts by Service Type and Foreign Ratios

Table 13 shows government procurement by service categories on contract basis and foreign service ratios.

The number of contracts amounted to 3,627 and about 55% is "Computer and related services." (computer programming, data processing, etc.)

Table13 Number of procurement contracts by type of services(2001) (Unit:number of contracts, %)

Services	Contracts (difference between 2002 and 2003)	Foreign Ratio
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	1 1(+10)	0 . 0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0(-2)	0 . 0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	1 1 0 (-9)	0 . 0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	1 0 (0)	0 . 0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0(-1)	0 . 0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	1 0 (-3)	1 0 , 0
Freight transport agency services	6 (-1)	0 . 0
Courier services	2(0)	5 0 . 0
Telecommunications services	7 5 (-44)	1 0 . 7
Computer and related services	1,9 9 0 (+161)	4 . 4
Market research and public opinion polling services	2 2 (+5)	0 . 0
Advertising services	1 7 8 (-2)	2 . 2
Armored car services	9 7 (+36)	0 . 0
Building-cleaning services	4 9 8 (+5)	0 . 2
Publishing and printing services	1 6 3 (+26)	1 . 2
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	1 8 9 (+4)	0 . 5
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	1 1 5 (+13)	0 . 0
other	1 5 1 (+50)	0 . 7
Total	3 , 6 2 7 (+296)	2 . 9

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, telecommunications products and services, and medical technology products and services, when large procurement of over 800,000 SDR is conducted, it is obligatory in the voluntary measures to apply the OGV.

In 2003, the OGV was adopted in 500 procurements, representing about 3 % of total procurement. Of these contracts, 68 were awarded to foreign products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)

		Number of contracts		
		2001	2002	2003
Contracts on a domestic /foreign basis	Domestic products and services	5 5 8	5 1 6	4 3 2
	Foreign products and services	1 8 7	1 4 0	6 8
Total		7 4 5	6 5 6	5 0 0
Ratio (%)		5 . 0	4 . 2	3 . 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)

	2001	2002	2003
Only Japanese suppliers answered	2 5 8	2 6 1	1 6 1
Only foreign suppliers answered	9	0	6
Both sides answered	9 4	7 9	4 2
Neither sides answered	2 4	5	3
Total	3 8 5	3 4 5	2 1 2

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

(Number of responses)

	2001	2002	2003
Only Japanese suppliers answered	3 9 3	4 2 1	3 9 5
Only foreign suppliers answered	1 5	3	1 0
Both sides answered	1 2 9	1 0 8	9 7
Neither sides answered	5 2	4 7	6 2
Total	5 8 9	5 7 9	5 6 4

16. Average Period for the Receipt of Tenders

Under the current WTO Agreement on Government Procurement, the period for receiving tenders from the date of publication of the Notice of Invitation to Tender is set at a minimum of 40 days. In addition, a 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)

	2001	2002	2003
Average period for the receipt of tenders	5 9 . 0	5 3 . 3	5 5 . 2

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 each procurement entity sponsors government procurement seminars at the beginning of, or as early as possible in, the fiscal year. (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sponsored a seminar on April 27, 2003.)

Table17; Attendance at Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2001	2002	2003
Foreign Ministry Sponsored	Number of domestic attendants	1 1 1	9 2	8 4
	Number of foreign attendants	3 3	2 8	2 0
Sponsored by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	4 4 4	5 1 6	4 7 3
	Number of Foreign attendants	4 5	4 4	4 0
Total		6 3 3	6 8 0	6 1 7

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

Table18: Entities with large amount/number of procurement

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (23.5)	Japan Post (21.5)
2	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (22.8)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (19.0)
3	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (7.5)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (9.8)
4	Defense Agency (7.4)	Ministry of Finance (9.5)
5	Japan Post (6.8)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (5.4)
6	Ministry of Finance (5.9)	National Police Agency (3.7)
7	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1.8)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2.1)
8	Japan Highway Public Corporation (1.7)	RIKEN (2.0)
9	National Police Agency (1.6)	Japan Highway Public Corporation (1.8)
10	Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization *1 (1.4)	National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NiCT) *2 (1.6)

Note; () means percentage in the total.

*1: formally known as Labour Welfare Corporation

*2: formally known as Communication Research Laboratory