

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 2008: 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; 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; Ministry of Defense</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; 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; The Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan; The Open University of Japan 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 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; Japan Alcohol Corporation; Keirin Promotion association</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; The National Institute for Japanese Language; 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 Aerobiological 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 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; 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; 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</p>

(Note) This table lists up entities that existed in 2007.

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2007 was 1,404 billion yen, an increase of 9.5% from the previous year. The total number of contracts was 12,902, an increase of 5.8% from the previous year.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	9,690 (-4.5)	10,023 (+3.4)	10,585 (+5.6)	9,130 (-13.7)	12,825 (+40.5)	14,037 (+9.5)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	15,739 (+6.0)	15,601 (-0.9)	13,418 (-14.0)	11,548 (-13.9)	12,196 (+5.6)	12,902 (+5.8)

2. Breakdown of Procurements by Type of Goods or Service, and by Contract Type (2007)

The ratios of open tendering contracts to single tendering contracts vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2007, about 87% of the number and 75% of the total value of goods procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures. Meanwhile, in terms of service, about 52% of the number and 40% of the total value of procurement were contracted through open 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))

	Open tendering	Selective tendering	Single tendering	Total
Goods	7,617 (87.1)	35 (0.4)	1,096 (12.5)	8,748
	5,642 (74.9)	139 (1.8)	1,749 (23.2)	7,530
Services	2,170 (52.2)	71 (1.7)	1,913 (46.1)	4,154
	2,584 (39.7)	32 (0.5)	3,892 (59.8)	6,508
Total	9,787 (75.9)	106 (0.8)	3,009 (23.3)	12,902
	8,225 (58.6)	171 (1.2)	5,641 (40.2)	14,037

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

In 2007, the share of open tendering was about 76% in terms of the number of contracts. In terms of value basis, it was about 59%.

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

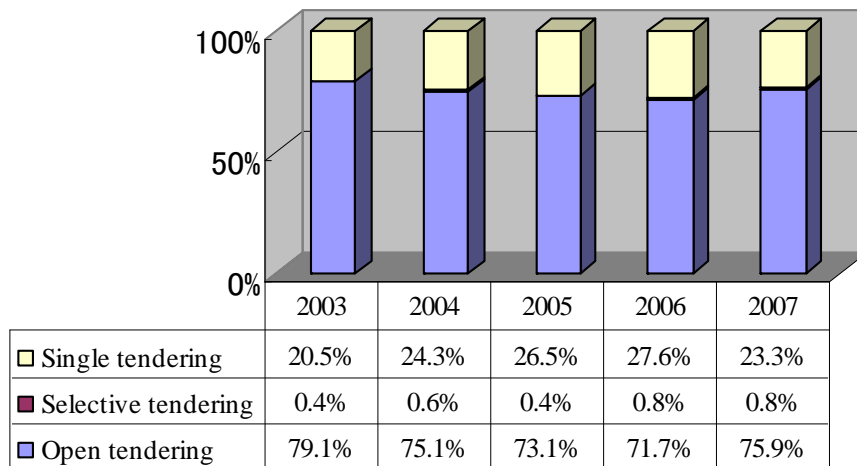
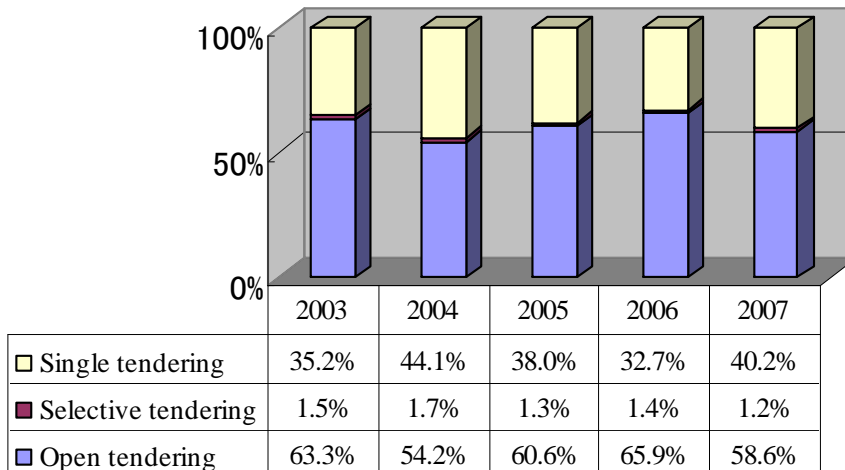


Table 3-2: Change in the composition of tendering types
(Value basis)



4. Grounds for Selective Tendering Procedures

The contracts through selective tendering procedures keep low level. In 2007, the contracts through selective tendering are less than 1% of the total.

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

	2005	2006	2007
Total	42 (0.4)	94 (0.8)	94 (0.7)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

Reasons	2007
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	91
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	0
Others	3
Total	94

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 42 percent of cases in 2007.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2005	2006	2007
	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	818	826	626
	26. 7	24. 6	21. 2
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	773	948	1, 020
	25. 2	28. 2	34. 6
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	41	41	40
	1. 3	1. 2	1. 4
A change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	1, 417	1, 494	1, 235
	46. 2	44. 4	41. 9
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	10	9	10
	0. 3	0. 3	0. 3
Others	5	44	19
	0. 2	1. 3	0. 6
Total	3, 064	3, 362	2, 950

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 3.7% on the value basis in 2007.

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

	2005		2006		2007	
	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts
Ratio	2.8	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.7	1.8

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

	Number	Value (100 million yen)
USA	115	191.6
EU	92	91.4
Others	22	239.3
Total	229	522.2

7. Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards

In 2007, 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 2007 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Percentage of tenders (previous year)	Percentage of awards or Percentage of contracts (previous year)
Open tendering procedures	0.4 (1.1)	0.8 (1.6)
Single tendering procedures	—	4.1 (4.3)

(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 2007, foreign goods and services accounted for about 9.1 % of the total procurement value, and 16.3 % of the total number of contracts.

Table8: Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services (%)

	2005	2006	2007
Procurement value	10. 3(13. 5)	8. 7(11. 0)	9. 1(14. 5)
Number of contracts	18. 1(24. 3)	17. 8(24. 3)	16. 3(22. 6)

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

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

In 2007, goods and services from the United States accounted for about 36% on the value basis and about 26% 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	2005	2006	2007
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	453. 0	528. 5	460. 0
	48. 0	47. 6	35. 9
E U	275. 3	336. 7	330. 7
	29. 2	30. 3	25. 8
Others	214. 5	245. 2	491. 6
	22. 8	22. 1	38. 3
Total	942. 8	1, 110. 4	1, 282. 3

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

(number of contracts, %)

Place	2005	2006	2007
	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	727	701	548
	34. 8	32. 3	26. 1
E U	340	369	358
	16. 3	17. 0	17. 0
Others	1, 020	1, 103	1, 195
	48. 9	50. 8	56. 9
Total	2, 087	2, 173	2, 101

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 753 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 35% of total procurement value.

The categories with high ratio of foreign goods were "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 97 %), and "Ships, boats and floating structures" (about 77 %).

Table10: Procurement Value by Product Categories (2007)

(100 Million Yen, %)

Product Categories	Procurement Value (difference between 2006 and 2007)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	3. 3(+0.5)	0. 0
Mineral products	320. 5(-5.3)	69. 2
Products of the chemical and allied industries	61. 8(-27.4)	18. 4
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	312. 8(-99.5)	25. 9
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	14. 5(-4.6)	0. 0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	194. 5(+84.4)	0. 2
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	38. 8(+4.9)	0. 6
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	6. 7(+1.4)	13. 9
Iron and steel and articles thereof	158. 4(+4.1)	0. 8
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	55. 4(-0.4)	0. 0
Power generating machinery and equipment	72. 9(-38.5)	22. 6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	63. 2(-31.3)	6. 8
General industrial machinery and equipment	73. 2(+37.0)	0. 7
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2, 666. 0 (-838.1)	1. 1
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	670. 6(+194.0)	1. 5
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	181. 1(-44.3)	2. 2
Road Vehicles	358. 0(+114.5)	1. 3
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	53. 3(+12.1)	70. 1
Aircraft and associated equipment	76. 3(+12.6)	97. 4
Ships, boats and floating structures	304. 1(+287.7)	76. 7
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	5. 4(+2.7)	0. 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	509. 6(-122.5)	47. 0
Furniture and parts thereof	85. 1(+56.7)	0. 5
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	589. 4(+142.5)	16. 5
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	59. 3(-86.2)	16. 8
Miscellaneous articles	595. 5(+7.9)	2. 0
Total	7, 529. 8 (-335.3)	14. 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 650.8 billion yen and about 79 % of the total (about 512.2 billion yen) was shared by "computer and related services" (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

Table11: Procurement Value by Type of Services(2007) (100 million Yen, %)

Type of Services	Procurement value (difference between 2006 and 2007)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	24. 4(+22.6)	0. 0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0. 0(0)	0. 0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	71. 8(-47.0)	0. 0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	10. 3(+0.7)	0. 0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0. 9(+0.9)	0. 0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	8. 0(+1.6)	9. 1
Freight transport agency services	3. 6(-0.2.)	0. 0
Courier services	0. 0(-0.3)	0. 0
Telecommunications services	106. 4(+66.9)	15. 8
Computer and related services	5, 122. 4 (+1,854.2)	3. 3
Market research and public opinion polling services	33. 2(+8.4)	0. 0
Advertising services	384. 6(+28.1)	0. 0
Armored car services	8. 9(-3.2)	0. 0
Building-cleaning services	169. 3(-30.7)	0. 0
Publishing and printing services	106. 4(+33.8)	0. 0
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	75. 1(-2.5)	0. 7
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	76. 2(+9.0)	0. 0
other	306. 0(-394.9)	1. 5
Total	6, 507. 6 (+1,547.3)	2. 9

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 8,748 and items that have large shares were "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude heavy oil, metal ores, etc.) and "Office machines and automatic data processing equipment" (personal computers, typewriters, projection screens, etc.)

The categories with high foreign ratio were "Mineral products" (about 81%) and "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 71 %) and.

Table 12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2007) (number of contracts, %)

Product Categories	Number of Contracts (difference between 2006 and 2007)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	11 (-1)	0.0
Mineral products	1,317 (+286)	80.5
Products of the chemical and allied industries	151 (-128)	10.6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	653 (-15)	38.9
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	40 (+1)	0.0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	393 (+105)	0.8
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	103 (-21)	1.0
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	14 (+6)	14.3
Iron and steel and articles thereof	85 (+9)	3.5
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	123 (+31)	0.0
Power generating machinery and equipment	116 (+12)	7.8
Machinery specialized for particular industries	64 (-22)	7.8
General industrial machinery and equipment	185 (+49)	1.6
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,058 (+54)	2.8
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	357 (+21)	2.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	374 (-20)	12.8
Road Vehicles	372 (+13)	0.3
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	16 (-5)	25.0
Aircraft and associated equipment	44 (-7)	70.5
Ships, boats and floating structures	31 (+18)	3.2
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	15 (+7)	0.0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	482 (-17)	33.8
Furniture and parts thereof	263 (+120)	0.8
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	776 (-30)	23.1
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	915 (-213)	13.2
Miscellaneous articles	790 (+75)	4.4
Total	8,748 (+328)	22.6

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 4,154 and about 59% of the total (2,457) was shared by "computer and related services." (computer programming, data processing, etc.)

Table13 Number of Procurement Contracts by Type of Services(2007) (number of contracts, %)

Type of Services	Number of Contracts (difference between 2006 and 2007)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	3(0)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0(0)	0.0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	114(-5)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	10(+3)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	3(+3)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	9(-1)	11.1
Freight transport agency services	11(+3)	0.0
Courier services	1(0)	0.0
Telecommunications services	106(+35)	17.9
Computer and related services	2,457(+152)	3.8
Market research and public opinion polling services	46(+10)	0.0
Advertising services	405(+74)	0.0
Armored car services	43(+3)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	404(+41)	0.0
Publishing and printing services	182(+17)	0.0
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	128(-5)	1.6
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	109(+4)	0.0
other	123(+44)	4.9
Total	4,154(+378)	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, 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 2007, the OGV was adopted in 831 procurements, representing about 6.4 % of the total number of procurements. Of these contracts, 88 were awarded to foreign products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

		Number of contracts		
		2005	2006	2007
Contracts on a domestic /foreign basis	Domestic products and services	406	425	743
	Foreign products and services	78	102	88
Total		484	527	831
Ratio (%)		4. 2	4. 3	6. 4

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)

	2005	2006	2007
Only Japanese suppliers answered	153	177	213
Only foreign suppliers answered	1	2	0
Both sides answered	54	43	50
Neither sides answered	1	3	4
Total	209	225	267

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

(Number of responses)

	2005	2006	2007
Only Japanese suppliers answered	342	334	453
Only foreign suppliers answered	8	2	12
Both sides answered	81	101	109
Neither sides answered	69	77	50
Total	500	514	624

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)

	2005	2006	2007
Average period for the receipt of tenders	68.9	68.8	68.7

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, 2007.)

Table17; Attendance at Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2005	2006	2007
Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Number of domestic attendants	50	66	98
	Number of foreign attendants	37	32	32
Hosted by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	547	520	232
	Number of Foreign attendants	47	51	24
Total		681	669	386

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

Table18: Entities with large procurement (number of contracts and value basis) (2007)

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	National University Corporation (14.1)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (11.8)
2	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (10.8)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (11.7)
3	National Hospital Organization (10.7)	Japan Post (10.2)
4	Ministry of Finance (9.1)	National University Corporation (10.0)
5	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (6.9)	Ministry of Finance (9.3)
6	Defense Agency (6.8)	Ministry of Justice (8.3)
7	Japan Post (5.7)	Japan Racing Association (4.0)
8	Japan Racing Association (3.5)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (2.8)
9	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2.4)	National Public Safety Commission (2.2)
10	Ministry of Justice (2.3)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2.0)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)