

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)

From 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2010: 100,000 SDR (17 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 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; 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.; Japan Finance Corporation for Municipal Enterprises; Okinawa Development Finance Corporation; Japan Finance Corporation; Development Bank of Japan Inc.; 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 for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Corporation Personnel; 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;</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 Aerospace Laboratory of Japan; 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; 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 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 2008.

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2008 was 1,365 billion yen, a decrease of 2.8% from the previous year. The total number of contracts was 12,741, a decrease of 1.3% from the previous year.

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	10,023 (+3.4)	10,585 (+5.6)	9,130 (-13.7)	12,825 (+40.5)	14,037 (+9.5)	13,648 (-2.8)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	15,601 (-0.9)	13,418 (-14.0)	11,548 (-13.9)	12,196 (+5.6)	12,902 (+5.8)	12,741 (-1.3)

2. Breakdown of Procurements by Type of Goods or Service, and by Contract Type (2008)

The ratios of open tendering contracts to single tendering contracts vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2008, 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 59% of the number and 44% 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	7,363 (86.8)	47 (0.6)	1,071 (12.6)	8,481
	6,354 (75.3)	182 (2.2)	1,907 (22.6)	8,443
Services	2,496 (58.6)	37 (0.9)	1,727 (40.5)	4,260
	2,307 (44.3)	25 (0.5)	2,873 (55.2)	5,205
Total	9,859 (77.4)	84 (0.7)	2,798 (22.0)	12,741
	8,661 (63.5)	207 (1.5)	4,780 (35.0)	13,648

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

In 2008, the share of open tendering was about 77% in terms of the number of contracts. In terms of value basis, it was about 64%.

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

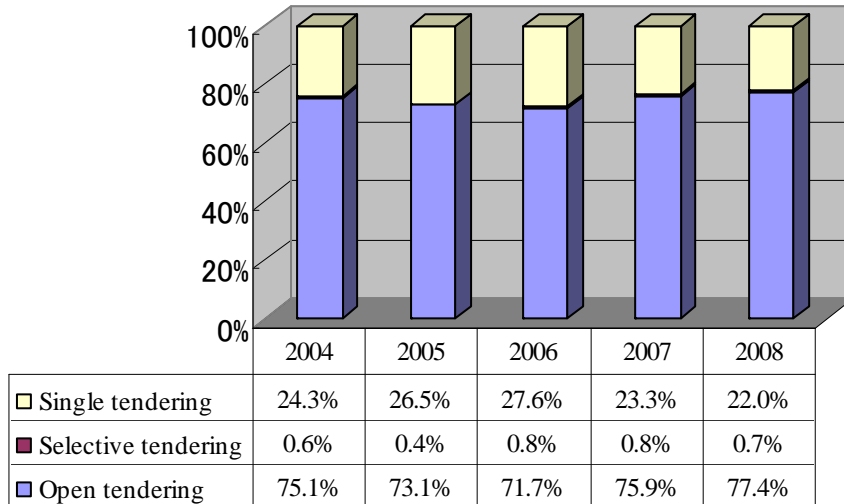
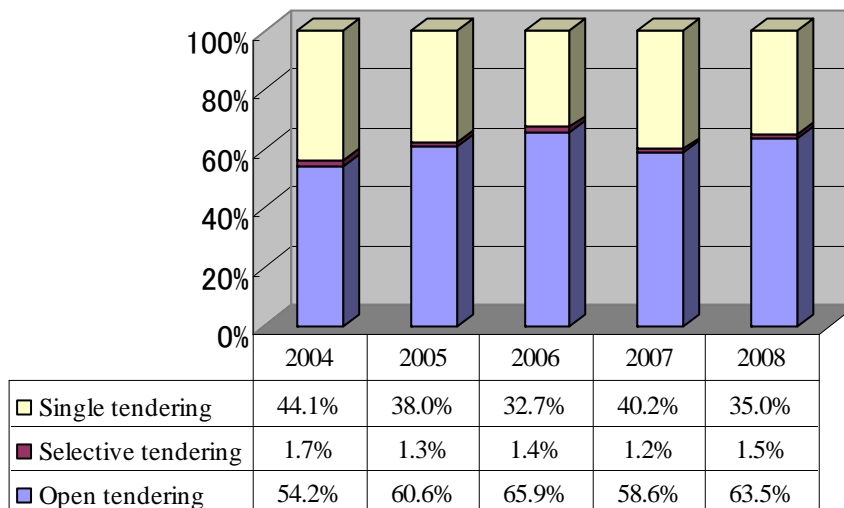


Table 3-2: Change in the composition of tendering types
(Value basis)



4. Grounds for Selective Tendering Procedures

The contracts through selective tendering procedures keep low level. In 2008, the contracts through selective tendering are less than 1% of the total.

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

	2006	2007	2008
Total	94 (0.8)	94 (0.7)	84 (0.7)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

Reasons	2008
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	79
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	3
Others	2
Total	84

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 38 percent of cases in 2008.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2006	2007	2008
	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	826	626	621
	24. 6	21. 2	22. 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	948	1, 020	1, 005
	28. 2	34. 6	35. 9
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	41	40	98
	1. 2	1. 4	3. 5
A change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	1, 494	1, 235	1, 060
	44. 4	41. 9	37. 9
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	9	10	3
	0. 3	0. 3	0. 1
Others	44	19	9
	1. 3	0. 6	0. 3
Total	3, 362	2, 950	2, 796

6. Ratio of Foreign Supplier's Awards

The ratio of foreign supplier's awards accounted for about 2.0% on the number of contracts basis and 3.0% on the value basis in 2008.

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

	2006		2007		2008	
	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts
Ratio	3.1	3.0	3.7	1.8	3.0	2.0

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

	Number	Value (100 million yen)
USA	117	271.5
EU	110	134.9
Others	22	8.8
Total	249	415.2

7. Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards

In 2008, 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 2008 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Percentage of tenders (previous year)	Percentage of awards or Percentage of contracts (previous year)
Open tendering procedures	0.5 (0.4)	1.1 (0.8)
Single tendering procedures	—	4.3 (4.1)

(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 2008, foreign goods and services accounted for about 7.1 % of the total procurement value, and 13.0 % of the total number of contracts.

Table8: Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services (%)

	2006	2007	2008
Procurement value	8.7(11.0)	9.1(14.5)	7.1(9.1)
Number of contracts	17.8(24.3)	16.3(22.6)	13.0(18.1)

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

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

In 2008, goods and services from the United States accounted for about 50% on the value basis and about 27% 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	2006	2007	2008
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	528.5	460.0	482.6
	47.6	35.9	49.5
E U	336.7	330.7	301.4
	30.3	25.8	30.9
Others	245.2	491.6	190.7
	22.1	38.3	19.6
Total	1,110.4	1,282.3	974.7

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

(number of contracts, %)

Place	2006	2007	2008
	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	701	548	443
	32.3	26.1	26.8
E U	369	358	331
	17.0	17.0	20.0
Others	1,103	1,195	881
	50.8	56.9	53.2
Total	2,173	2,101	1,655

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 844 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 39% of total procurement value.

The categories with high ratio of foreign goods were "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 84 %).

Table10: Procurement Value by Product Categories (2008)

(100 Million Yen, %)

Product Categories	Procurement Value (difference between 2007 and 2008)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	4. 4(+1.1)	9. 7
Mineral products	476. 8(+156.3)	30. 1
Products of the chemical and allied industries	102. 0(+40.2)	1. 2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	251. 2(-61.6)	39. 7
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	11. 5(-3.0)	0. 0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	131. 6(-62.9)	0. 2
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	43. 3(+4.5)	4. 0
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	2. 4(-4.3)	0. 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	287. 0(+128.6)	1. 4
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	42. 6(-12.8)	1. 2
Power generating machinery and equipment	65. 4(-7.5)	17. 1
Machinery specialized for particular industries	76. 4(+13.2)	2. 8
General industrial machinery and equipment	62. 4(-10.8)	2. 5
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	3, 298. 7 (+632.7)	2. 1
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	681. 1(+10.5)	4. 7
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	376. 7(+195.6)	0. 8
Road Vehicles	213. 6(-144.4)	1. 9
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	64. 3(+11.0)	17. 6
Aircraft and associated equipment	59. 9(-16.4)	83. 9
Ships, boats and floating structures	72. 7(-231.4)	0. 0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	19. 7(+14.3)	0. 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	517. 0(+7.4)	35. 8
Furniture and parts thereof	58. 4(-26.7)	0. 0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	779. 0(+189.6)	14. 1
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	53. 6(-5.7)	3. 6
Miscellaneous articles	691. 3(+95.8)	5. 5
Total	8, 443. 0 (+913.2)	9. 1

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 520.5 billion yen and about 74 % of the total (about 387.5 billion yen) was shared by "computer and related services" (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

Table11: Procurement Value by Type of Services(2008) (100 million Yen, %)

Type of Services	Procurement value (difference between 2007 and 2008)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	0. 5(-23.9)	0. 0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0. 0(0)	0. 0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	105. 1(+33.3)	0. 0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	9. 5(-0.8)	0. 0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0. 0(-0.9)	0. 0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	7. 2(-0.8)	10. 1
Freight transport agency services	19. 7(+16.1)	0. 0
Courier services	4. 1(+4.1)	0. 0
Telecommunications services	63. 4(-43.0)	14. 2
Computer and related services	3, 875. 0 (-1,247.4)	4. 4
Market research and public opinion polling services	53. 4(+20.2)	0. 8
Advertising services	430. 3(+45.7)	0. 0
Armored car services	29. 5(+20.6)	0. 0
Building-cleaning services	195. 6(+26.3)	0. 0
Publishing and printing services	122. 9(+16.5)	0. 1
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	82. 5(+7.4)	0. 8
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	92. 6(+16.4)	0. 0
other	113. 9(-192.1)	20. 5
Total	5, 205. 3 (-1,302.3)	3. 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 8,481 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 61%) and "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 58 %).

Table 12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2008) (number of contracts, %)

Product Categories	Number of Contracts (difference between 2007 and 2008)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	21 (+10)	9.5
Mineral products	1,208 (-109)	60.7
Products of the chemical and allied industries	223 (+72)	2.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	614 (-39)	30.8
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	34 (-6)	0.0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	360 (-33)	0.6
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	151 (+48)	3.3
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	7 (-7)	0.0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	59 (-26)	6.8
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	113 (-10)	1.8
Power generating machinery and equipment	97 (-19)	5.2
Machinery specialized for particular industries	96 (+32)	4.2
General industrial machinery and equipment	210 (+25)	1.9
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,099 (+41)	4.3
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	351 (-6)	5.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	308 (-66)	11.4
Road Vehicles	284 (-88)	1.4
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	25 (+9)	8.0
Aircraft and associated equipment	48 (+4)	58.3
Ships, boats and floating structures	29 (-2)	0.0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	33 (+18)	0.0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	465 (-17)	34.0
Furniture and parts thereof	146 (-117)	0.0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	896 (+120)	17.3
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	678 (-237)	9.6
Miscellaneous articles	926 (+136)	7.1
Total	8,481 (-267)	18.1

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 4,260 and about 60% of the total (2,576) was shared by "computer and related services." (computer programming, data processing, etc.)

Table13 Number of Procurement Contracts by Type of Services(2008) (number of contracts, %)

Type of Services	Number of Contracts (difference between 2007 and 2008)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	2(-1)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0(0)	0.0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	134(+20)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	5(-5)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0(-3)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	8(-1)	12.5
Freight transport agency services	19(+8)	0.0
Courier services	8(+7)	0.0
Telecommunications services	84(-22)	14.3
Computer and related services	2,576(+119)	3.6
Market research and public opinion polling services	47(+1)	2.1
Advertising services	295(-110)	0.0
Armored car services	89(+46)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	386(-18)	0.0
Publishing and printing services	199(+17)	0.5
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	150(+22)	1.3
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	118(+9)	0.0
other	140(+17)	7.9
Total	4,260(+106)	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 2008, the OGV was adopted in 649 procurements, representing about 5.1 % of the total number of procurements. Of these contracts, 80 were awarded to foreign products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

		Number of contracts		
		2006	2007	2008
Contracts on a domestic /foreign basis	Domestic products and services	425	743	569
	Foreign products and services	102	88	80
Total		527	831	649
Ratio(%)		4.3	6.4	5.1

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)

	2006	2007	2008
Only Japanese suppliers answered	177	213	189
Only foreign suppliers answered	2	0	6
Both sides answered	43	50	50
Neither sides answered	3	4	7
Total	225	267	252

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

(Number of responses)

	2006	2007	2008
Only Japanese suppliers answered	334	453	513
Only foreign suppliers answered	2	12	6
Both sides answered	101	109	99
Neither sides answered	77	50	70
Total	514	624	688

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)

	2006	2007	2008
Average period for the receipt of tenders	68.8	68.7	61.9

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, 2008.)

Table17; Attendance at Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2006	2007	2008
Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Number of domestic attendants	66	98	69
	Number of foreign attendants	32	32	30
Hosted by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	520	232	241
	Number of Foreign attendants	51	24	24
Total		669	386	364

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

Table18: Entities with large procurement (number of contracts and value basis) (2008)

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	National University Corporation (14.6)	Ministry of Finance (12.1)
2	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (11.9)	National University Corporation (11.9)
3	National Hospital Organization (9.3)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (10.8)
4	Ministry of Finance (9.3)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (9.8)
5	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (7.7)	Japan Post (8.7)
6	Ministry of Defense (5.7)	Japan Racing Association (5.2)
7	Japan Post (5.1)	Ministry of Justice (3.7)
8	Japan Racing Association (2.9)	National Public Safety Commission (3.1)
9	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2.6)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (2.9)
10	Ministry of Justice (2.4)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2.8)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)