

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 January 2011 to 31 December 2011: 100,000 SDR (15 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; Consumer Affairs 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.; 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.; 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; 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; 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; 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 2011.

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2011 was 1,411 billion yen, an decrease of 10.0% from the previous year. The total number of contracts was 12,613, an decrease of 5.0% from the previous year.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	12, 825 (+40. 5)	14, 037 (+9. 5)	13, 648 (-2. 8)	18, 542 (+35. 9)	15, 630 (-15. 7)	14, 110 (-9. 7)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	12, 196 (+5. 6)	12, 902 (+5. 8)	12, 741 (-1. 3)	14, 462 (+13. 5)	13, 249 (-8. 4)	12, 613 (-5. 0)

2. Breakdown of Procurements by Type of Goods or Service, and by Contract Type (2011)

The ratios of open tendering contracts to single tendering contracts vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2011, about 87% of the number and 82% of the total value of goods procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures. Meanwhile, in terms of service, about 65% of the number and 54% 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	7,268 (86.5)	43 (0.5)	1,090 (13.0)	8,401
	5,890 (81.7)	177 (2.5)	1,144 (15.9)	7,211
Services	2,733 (64.9)	22 (0.5)	1,457 (34.6)	4,212
	3,692 (53.5)	41 (0.6)	3,166 (45.9)	6,899
Total	10,001 (79.3)	65 (0.5)	2,547 (20.2)	12,613
	9,582 (67.9)	218 (1.5)	4,310 (30.5)	14,110

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

In 2011, the share of open tendering was about 79% in terms of the number of contracts. In terms of value basis, it was about 68%.

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

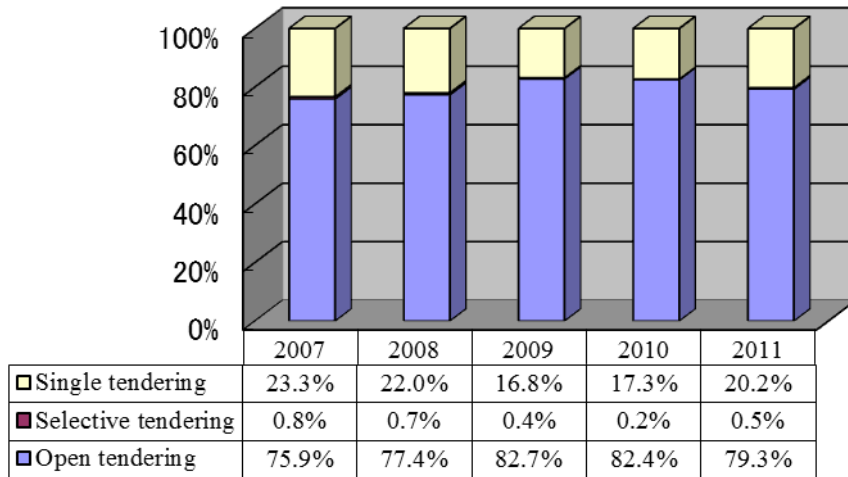
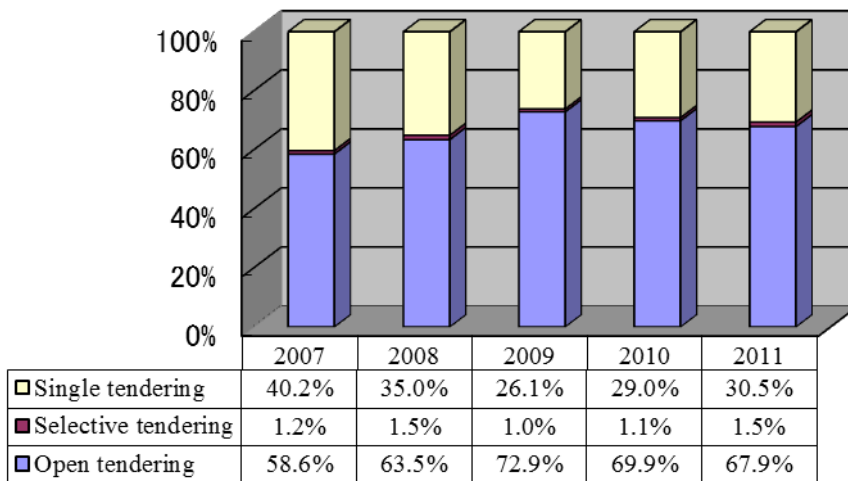


Table 3-2: Change in the composition of tendering types
(Value basis)



4. Grounds for Selective Tendering Procedures

The contracts through selective tendering procedures keep low level. In 2011, the contracts through selective tendering are less than 1% of the total.

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

	2009	2010	2011
Total	55 (0.4)	33 (0.2)	65(0.5)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

Reasons	2011
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	58
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	7
Others	0
Total	65

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 35 percent of cases in 2011.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2009	2010	2011
	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	523	484	494
	21. 5	21. 1	19. 4
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	812	729	834
	33. 3	31. 8	32. 7
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	38	51	299
	1. 6	2. 2	11. 7
A change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	1, 024	1, 008	897
	42. 0	43. 9	35. 2
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	10	7	2
	0. 4	0. 3	0. 1
Others	29	15	21
	1. 2	0. 7	0. 8
Total	2, 436	2, 294	2, 547

6. Ratio of Foreign Supplier's Awards

The ratio of foreign supplier's awards accounted for about 3.1% on the number of contracts basis and 3.1% on the value basis in 2011.

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

	2009		2010		2011	
	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement Value	Number of contracts
Ratio	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.1

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

	Number	Value (100 million yen)
USA	171	183.8
EU	160	210.8
Others	63	36.0
Total	394	430.6

7. Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards

In 2011, 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 2011 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Percentage of tenders (previous year)	Percentage of awards or Percentage of contracts (previous year)
Open tendering procedures	0.9 (0.7)	1.4 (1.4)
Single tendering procedures	—	4.8 (4.7)

(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 2011, foreign goods and services accounted for about 7.9% of the total procurement value, and 14.4 % of the total number of contracts. In addition, foreign goods accounted for 13.7% of the total procurement value of goods, and 20.2% of the total number of contracts of goods.

Table8: Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services (%)

	2009	2010	2011
Procurement value	9.0 (13.7)	8.2(11.2)	7.9(13.7)
Number of contracts	18.0(24.5)	14.5(20.8)	14.4(20.2)

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

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

In 2011, goods and services from the United States accounted for about 46% on the value basis and about 35% on the number of contracts basis.

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

Place of origin	2009	2010	2011
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	773.8	681.2	512.9
	46.3	53.0	46.2
E U	647.0	437.2	402.9
	38.7	34.0	36.3
Others	251.0	167.2	195.2
	15.0	13.0	17.6
Total	1,671.8	1,285.5	1,111.0

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

(number of contracts, %)

Place	2009	2010	2011
	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	851	647	644
	32.9	33.8	35.4
E U	611	468	464
	23.6	24.5	25.5
Others	1,127	799	711
	43.5	41.7	39.1
Total	2,589	1,914	1,819

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 2011.

The total value of procurement of goods amounted to about 721 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 23% of total procurement value.

The categories with high ratio of foreign goods were "Railway vehicles and associated equipment" (about 57 %).

Table10: Procurement Value by Product Categories(2011)

(100 Million Yen, %)

Product Categories	Procurement Value (difference between 2010 and 2011)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	44. 8(+20.8)	0. 0
Mineral products	293. 2(-103.1)	30. 7
Products of the chemical and allied industries	30. 7(-9.4)	7. 8
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	555. 6(+307.2)	14. 2
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	16. 4(-3.7)	0. 0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	147. 3(+27.5)	0. 0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	80. 9(+34.5)	1. 4
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	4. 0(+0.7)	0. 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	177. 8(-19.7)	1. 3
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	53. 8(23.8)	13. 8
Power generating machinery and equipment	22. 9(-19.6)	7. 7
Machinery specialized for particular industries	171. 2(-76.9)	1. 3
General industrial machinery and equipment	74. 5(-11.3)	1. 7
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1, 669. 1(-1,282.9)	4. 7
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	468. 1(-389.3)	3. 0
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	193. 7(-35.5)	6. 5
Road Vehicles	299. 6(-36.0)	0. 6
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	90. 1(+38.0)	56. 7
Aircraft and associated equipment	101. 4(+1.3)	54. 6
Ships, boats and floating structures	36. 5(+2.1)	0. 0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	7. 2(-16.2)	0. 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	613. 5(-41.1)	44. 3
Furniture and parts thereof	49. 4(+7.3)	0. 0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	874. 3(-291.0)	28. 8
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	17. 6(-30.1)	9. 5
Miscellaneous articles	1, 117. 9(-117.5)	5. 3
Total	7, 211. 4(-2,020.0)	13. 7

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 2011.

The total value of procurement of services amounted to about 690 billion yen and about 76 % of the total (about 522.2 billion yen) was shared by "computer and related services" (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

Table11: Procurement Value by Type of Services(2011) (100 million Yen, %)

Type of Services	Procurement value (difference between 2010 and 2011)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	3. 3(-27.9)	0. 0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0. 0(0)	—
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	142. 9(-0.8)	0. 0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	8. 7(-0.8)	0. 0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0. 0(0)	—
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	23. 8(+2.7)	7. 1
Freight transport agency services	13. 6(-6.9)	0. 0
Courier services	3. 9(-0.6)	7. 2
Telecommunications services	74. 6(-186.6)	14. 5
Computer and related services	5, 221. 6(+583.6)	1. 9
Market research and public opinion polling services	23. 5(-12.8)	0. 0
Advertising services	287. 8(+75.9)	0. 0
Armored car services	26. 8(+14.9)	0. 0
Building-cleaning services	364. 5(+38.0)	0. 0
Publishing and printing services	161. 9(-92.7)	0. 1
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	88. 3(-41.8)	0. 7
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	311. 7(+270.8)	0. 0
other	141. 6(-220.8)	8. 7
Total	6, 898. 5(+498.5)	1. 8

12. Procurement Contracts by Product Categories and Foreign Ratios

Table 12 shows government procurement by product categories (number of contracts basis) and foreign product ratios in 2011.

The total number of procurement of goods amounted to 8,401 and items that have large shares (about 38%) were "Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus" (binocular, thermometer, voltmeter, micrometer, etc.), "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 54%).

Table 12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2011) (number of contracts, %)

Product Categories	Number of Contracts (difference between 2010 and 2011)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	60(+13)	0. 0
Mineral products	1, 134(-5)	53. 6
Products of the chemical and allied industries	94(-2)	3. 2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	402(-54)	38. 6
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	48(-16)	0. 0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	300(+30)	0. 3
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	135(+34)	0. 7
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	3(-2)	0. 0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	53(-6)	7. 5
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	69(+35)	7. 2
Power generating machinery and equipment	70(+5)	5. 7
Machinery specialized for particular industries	165(+87)	2. 4
General industrial machinery and equipment	270(+70)	0. 4
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	829(-130)	4. 7
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	279(-51)	4. 3
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	388(+5)	4. 1
Road Vehicles	293(+34)	0. 3
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	22(+2)	13. 6
Aircraft and associated equipment	55(+22)	14. 5
Ships, boats and floating structures	13(-16)	0. 0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	33(+15)	0. 0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	767(+151)	32. 1
Furniture and parts thereof	109(+7)	0. 0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	1, 261(-423)	35. 0
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	119(-120)	24. 4
Miscellaneous articles	1, 430(+123)	8. 4
Total	8, 401(-192)	20. 2

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 2011.

The total number of procurement of services amounted to 4,212 and about 58% 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(2011) (number of contracts, %)

Type of Services	Number of Contracts (difference between 2010 and 2011)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	12(+5)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0(0)	—
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	96(+16)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	7(+2)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	0(0)	—
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	15(+3)	20.0
Freight transport agency services	47(+35)	0.0
Courier services	17(-1)	5.9
Telecommunications services	82(-31)	19.5
Computer and related services	2,457(-96)	3.8
Market research and public opinion polling services	39(+1)	0.0
Advertising services	248(+61)	0.0
Armored car services	38(-20)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	523(-203)	0.0
Publishing and printing services	204(-199)	0.5
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	161(-30)	0.6
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	140(+39)	0.0
other	126(-32)	1.6
Total	4,212(-450)	2.8

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 2011, the OGV was adopted in 648 procurements, representing about 5.1 % of the total number of procurements. Of these contracts, 86 were awarded to foreign products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

		Number of contracts		
		2009	2010	2011
Contracts on a domestic /foreign basis	Domestic products and services	722	710	562
	Foreign products and services	165	98	86
Total		887	808	648
Ratio (%)		6. 1	6. 1	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)

	2009	2010	2011
Only Japanese suppliers answered	317	195	164
Only foreign suppliers answered	2	1	11
Both sides answered	52	50	29
Neither sides answered	9	7	26
Total	380	253	230

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

(Number of responses)

	2009	2010	2011
Only Japanese suppliers answered	679	562	561
Only foreign suppliers answered	3	6	26
Both sides answered	117	123	66
Neither sides answered	112	133	101
Total	911	824	754

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)

	2009	2010	2011
Average period for the receipt of tenders	60.5	60.7	61.0

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 April 22, 2011.)

Table17; Attendance at Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2009	2010	2011
Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Number of domestic attendants	41	82	44
	Number of foreign attendants	49	25	16
Hosted by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	277	260	273
	Number of Foreign attendants	26	27	22
Total		393	394	355

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

Table18: Entities with large procurement (number of contracts and value basis) (2011)

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	National University Corporation (17.5)	National University Corporation (13.4)
2	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (10.2)	Japan Post (10.4)
3	Ministry of Finance (7.5)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (8.1)
4	National Hospital Organization (5.7)	Japan Pension Service (7.5)
5	Ministry of Defense (5.4)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (6.9)
6	Japan Post (5.1)	Ministry of Finance (5.6)
7	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2.8)	Ministry of Justice (3.7)
8	Japan Pension Service (2.7)	Japan Racing Association (3.5)
9	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2.6)	Japan Atomic Energy Agency (3.5)
10	Ministry of Justice (2.4)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (3.0)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)