

Chapter II Products and Services Covered by the Government Procurement Survey

This survey covers government procurements that the following voluntary measures on government procurement apply to : "Procedures for Government Procurement on Products (Operational Guidelines)", "Measures on Japanese Public Sector Procurement of Telecommunications Products and Services", and "Measures Related to Japanese Public Sector Procurement of Medical Technology Products and Services."*1 In other words, it covers in principle procurement contracts made by central government entities and public corporations listed in the following Table A, and products and services of which value were above the threshold given below. *2

From 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2018: 100,000 SDR (16 million yen)

From 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2018: 100,000 SDR (15 million yen)

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

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

*3(Note) Total of each products and service value ratio may not amount to 100% due to round-off.

Table A

Central Government Entities (25)	Public Corporations (37)	Independent Administrative Institutions (77)
<p>House of Representatives;</p> <p>House of Councillors;</p> <p>Supreme Court;</p> <p>Board of Audit; Cabinet;</p> <p>National Personnel Authority;</p> <p>Cabinet Office;</p> <p>Imperial Household Agency;</p> <p>Japan Fair Trade Commission;</p> <p>National Public Safety Commission;</p> <p>Personal Information Protection Committee;</p> <p>Financial Services Agency;</p> <p>Consumer Affairs Agency;</p> <p>Reconstruction Agency;</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications;</p> <p>Ministry of Justice;</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</p> <p>Ministry of Finance;</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology;</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;</p> <p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry;</p> <p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism;</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Defense</p>	<p>Hokkaido Railway Company; Shikoku Railway Company;</p> <p>Japan Freight Railway Company; Japan Tobacco Inc.;</p> <p>Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co.; Japan Finance</p> <p>Organization for Municipalities; Okinawa Development</p> <p>Finance Corporation; Japan Finance Corporation;</p> <p>Development Bank of Japan Inc.; Japan Bank for International</p> <p>Cooperation; Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Co.;</p> <p>Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Co.; Health Insurance</p> <p>Claims Review & Reimbursement Services; The Open</p> <p>University of Japan Foundation; Japan Racing Association;</p> <p>Mutual Aid Association for Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery</p> <p>Organization Personnel; Mutual Aid Fund for Official</p> <p>Casualties and Retirement of Volunteer Firemen; The National</p> <p>Association of Racing; The Promotion and Mutual Aid</p> <p>Corporation for Private Schools of Japan; Japan Post;</p> <p>Narita International Airport Corporation; Japan</p> <p>Environmental Safety Corporation; Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd;</p> <p>National University Corporation; Inter-University Research</p> <p>Institute Corporation; East Nippon Expressway Company</p> <p>Limited; Central Nippon Expressway Company Limited;</p> <p>West Nippon Expressway Company Limited; Metropolitan</p> <p>Expressway Company Limited; Hanshin Expressway</p> <p>Company Limited; Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Expressway</p> <p>Company Limited; Japan Alcohol Corporation; Keirin</p> <p>Promotion association; Motorcycle Racing Promotion</p> <p>Association; Japan Health Insurance Association; Japan</p> <p>Pension Service ; Nippon Export and Investment Insurance;</p>	<p>National Archives of Japan; National Research Institute of Brewing; National Institute of Special Needs</p> <p>Education; National Center for University Entrance Examination; National Women's Education Center;</p> <p>National Museum of Nature and Science; National Institute for Materials Science; National Research Institute</p> <p>for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention; National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and</p> <p>Technology; National Museum of Art; National Institute for School Teachers and Staff Development; The</p> <p>National Institute of Health and Nutrition; National Livestock Breeding Center; Japan International Research</p> <p>Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS); Forest Research and Management Organization; Japan Fisheries</p> <p>Research and Education Agency; Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry; National Center for</p> <p>Industrial Property Information and Training; National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and</p> <p>Technology; National Institute of Technology and Evaluation; Public Works Research Institute; Building</p> <p>Research Institute; National Institute of Maritime, Port and Aviation Technology; Civil Aviation College; The</p> <p>National Institute for Environmental Studies; Labor Management Organization for USFJ Employees; National</p> <p>Agency for Automobile and Land Transport Technology; National Statistics Center; Japan Mint; National</p> <p>Printing Bureau; Japan Water Agency; Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency; Japan</p> <p>Science and Technology Agency; Japan International Cooperation Agency; Welfare and Medical Service</p> <p>Agency; Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation; Northern Territories Issue Association; National</p> <p>Consumer Affairs Center of Japan; RIKEN; Japan Foundation; Japan Arts Council; Japan Society for the</p> <p>Promotion of Science; Japan Sport Council; National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities,</p> <p>Nozominosono; Farmers' Pension Fund; Japan External Trade Organization; New Energy and Industrial</p> <p>Technology Development Organization; Japan National Tourism Organization; The Japan Institute for Labour</p> <p>Policy and Training; Organization for Workers' Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid; Japan Oil, Gas and Metals</p> <p>National Corporation; Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency; Japan Student Services</p> <p>Organization; National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT); Institute of National</p> <p>Colleges of Technology, Japan; National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher</p> <p>Education; National Hospital Organization; Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional</p> <p>Innovation, JAPAN; Urban Renaissance Agency; Fund for the Promotion and Development of the Amami</p> <p>Island; Japan Atomic Energy Agency; Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency; National</p> <p>Institution for Youth Education; Marine Technical Education Agency; Government Pension Investment Fund;</p> <p>Japan Organization of Occupational Health and Safety; National Agriculture and Food Research Organization;</p> <p>Japan Housing Finance Agency; National Institutes for Cultural Heritage; Food and Agricultural Materials</p> <p>Inspection Center; National Cancer Center; National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center; National Center for</p> <p>Neurology and Psychiatry; National Center for Global Health and Medicine; National Center for Child Health</p> <p>and Development; National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology; Japan Organization for Employment of the</p> <p>Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers</p>

1. Total Value and Number of Government Procurement Contracts

The total value for government procurements of goods and services for 2018 was 2, 447 billion yen, an increase of 8% from the previous year. The total number of contracts was 15, 356, an increase of 4.4% from the previous year.

Table 1-1: Total value and number of government procurement contracts

(100mil. Yen or Number of contracts)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total value (increase from the previous year, %)	20,570 (+12.1)	19,076 (-7.3)	20,089 (+5.3)	18,429 (-8.3)	22,648 (+22.9)	24, 466 (+8)
Total number of contracts (increase from the previous year, %)	17,811 (+21.7)	15,596 (-12.4)	15,396 (-1.4)	14,753 (-4.2)	14,710 (-0.3)	15, 356 (+4.4)

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

The ratios of open tendering contracts and single tendering contracts to the total vary significantly according to whether the items procured were goods or services. In 2018, about 90% of the total number and 82% of the total value of goods procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures. Meanwhile, in terms of service, about 61% of the total number and 58% of the total value of procurement were contracted through open tendering procedures.

	Open tendering	Selective tendering	Single tendering	Total
Goods	7,977(89.8)	2(0.0)	901(10.1)	8,880
	8,025(82.4)	20(0.2)	1,697(17.4)	9,743
Services	3,941(60.9)	42(0.6)	2,493(38.5)	6,476
	8,534(58.0)	68(0.5)	6,122(41.6)	14,723
Total	11,918(77.6)	44(0.3)	3,394(22.1)	15,356
	16,559(67.7)	88(0.4)	7,819(32.0)	24,466

Table 2: Breakdown of procurements by types of goods and services, and by contract type

(Upper col.: Number of contracts, Lower col.: Value(100 mil. Yen))

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

In 2018, the share of open tendering was about 78% 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)

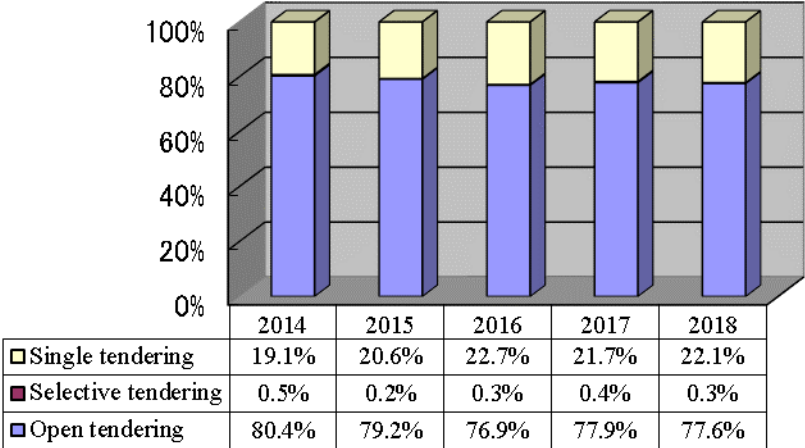
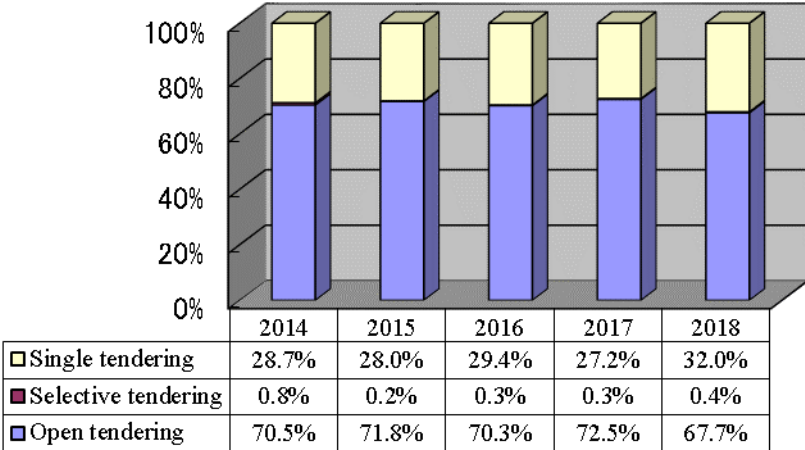


Table 3-2: Change in the composition of tendering types (Value basis)



4. Breakdown of Grounds for Selective Tendering Procedures

The contracts through selective tendering procedures keep low level. In 2018, the contracts through selective tendering were less than 1% of the total.

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

	2016	2017	2018
Total	47 (0.3)	62 (0.4)	44 (0.3)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio(%)

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

Reasons	2018
Only a small number of suppliers is expected to tender because of the nature or the purpose of the contract	42
Use of open tendering is expected to be disadvantageous for procuring entities	2
Others	0
Total	44

5. Breakdown of Grounds for Single Tendering Procedures

Of the circumstances listed in the 15th Article of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement under which a procuring entity may use limited tendering, the one most often cited was

"when, for works of art or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights, such as patents or copyrights, or in the absence of competition for technical reasons, the products or services can be supplied only by a particular supplier"

The circumstance accounts for about 41 percent of cases in 2018.

Table 5: Reasons for use of single tendering procedures

Reasons	2016	2017	2018
	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	667	558	539
	19.9	17.5	15.9
When, for works of art or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights, such as patents or copyrights, or in the absence of competition for technical reasons, the products or services can be supplied only by a particular supplier	1,365	1,311	1,406
	40.7	41.1	41.4
When, for reasons of extreme urgency, the products could not be obtained in time by means of open or selective tendering procedures	153	95	58
	4.6	3.0	1.7
A change of supplier would harm interchangeability with already existing products or equipment	1,120	1,147	1,367
	33.4	36.0	40.3
When an entity procures prototypes or a first product which are developed at its request	5	23	3
	0.1	0.7	0.1
Others	46	53	21
	1.4	1.7	0.6
Total	3,356	3,187	3,394

6. Ratio of Procurement from Foreign Supplier

The ratio of procurement from foreign supplier accounts for about 2.4% on the number of contracts basis and 2.6% on the value basis in 2018.

Table6-1: Ratio of Procurement from Foreign Suppliers

(%)

	2016		2017		2018	
	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement value	Number of contracts	Procurement Value	Number of contracts
Ratio	2.7	2.1	4.4	2.8	2.6	2.4

Table: 6-2: Share by Country

	Number	Value (100 million yen)
USA	154	433.6
EU	180	179.6
Others	27	15.5
Total	361	628.6

7. Percentage of Foreign Suppliers' Tenders and Awards

In 2018, 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 2018 (%)

Method for Procurement Contract	Percentage of tenders (previous year)		Percentage of awards or Percentage of contracts (previous year)	
	Open tendering procedures	0.4	(0.4)	0.8
Single tendering procedures	-		6.6	(6.4)

(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 2018, foreign goods and services accounted for about 5.2% of the total procurement value, and 9.2% of the total number of contracts. In addition, foreign goods accounted for 8.3% of the total procurement value of goods, and 13.0% of the total number of contracts of goods.

Table8: Ratio of Foreign Goods and Services (%)

	2016		2017		2018	
Procurement value	5.2	(6.9)	7.1	(8.9)	5.2	(8.3)
Number of contracts	9.2	(12.8)	9.1	(12.9)	9.2	(13.0)

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

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

In 2018, goods and services from the United States accounted for about 62% on the value basis and about 38% 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	2016	2017	2018
	Procurement Value	Procurement Value	Procurement Value
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	566.2	810.4	792.1
	58.8	50.4	61.7
E U	252.5	646.5	297.6
	26.2	40.2	23.2
Others	145	152.4	193.4
	14.8	9.0	14.9
Total	963.7	1,609.3	1,283.1

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

(number of contracts, %)

Place of origin	2016	2017	2018
	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
U S A	467	495	534
	34.3	37.0	37.8
E U	311	346	366
	22.8	25.9	25.9
Others	585	497	512
	42.9	37.1	36.3
Total	1,363	1,338	1,412

10. Procurement Value and Ratio of Foreign Products Value by Product Categories

Table 10 shows government procurement value and the ratio of foreign products value by product categories in 2018.

The total value of procurement of goods amounted to about 974 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 “Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof” (about 89%).

Table10: Procurement Value by Product Categories(2018) (100 Million Yen, %)

Product Categories	Procurement Value	(difference between 2017 and 2018)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	17.2	(-4.2)	46.9
Mineral products	603.9	(+339.7)	11.0
Products of the chemical and allied industries	38.0	(+4.1)	1.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,088.2	(-121.4)	12.8
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	14.1	(+6.6)	0.0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	336.1	(+71.6)	0.0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	86.3	(-8.2)	2.2
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	31.8	(+16.3)	89.0
Iron and steel and articles thereof	73.3	(-21.4)	0.0
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	63.5	(+10.8)	11.9
Power generating machinery and equipment	80.3	(-71.0)	5.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	33.5	(-165.7)	3.1
General industrial machinery and equipment	225.7	(+118.0)	0.8
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2,201.9	(+28.2)	6.2
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	737.8	(+49.4)	1.1

Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	258.4	(-46.1)	3.8
Road Vehicles	465.8	(+24.9)	3.2
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	102.3	(+52.1)	0.0
Aircraft and associated equipment	69.4	(-8.2)	11.7
Ships, boats and floating structures	27.7	(-73.7)	0.0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	17.3	(+10.3)	0.0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	576.9	(-64.3)	35.9
Furniture and parts thereof	44.9	(-0.8)	0.0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	435.3	(-193.2)	23.7
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	34.7	(+1.9)	0.6
Miscellaneous articles	2,078.8	(+121.1)	3.2
Total	9,742.7	(+77.0)	8.3

11. Procurement Value and Ratio of Foreign Services Value by Service Type Categories

Table 11 shows government procurement value and the ratio of foreign services value by service categories in 2018.

The total value of procurement of services amounted to about 1,472 billion yen and about 63% of the total (about 932 billion yen) was shared by "computer and related services" (computer programming, data processing, etc.).

Table11: Procurement Value by Type of Services(2018)

(100 million Yen, %)

Type of Services	Procurement Value	(difference between 2017 and 2018)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	5.5	(-15.2)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	0.5	(+0.5)	0.0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	131.1	(+27.4)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	0.3	(-7.5)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	1.6	(-0.0)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	32.8	(-34.4)	12.1
Freight transport agency services	29.5	(-14.5)	0.0
Courier services	1.1	(-1.4)	0.0
Telecommunications services	88.6	(-91.5)	13.2
Computer and related services	9,315.2	(+954.2)	4.6
Market research and public opinion polling services	39.6	(+5.2)	4.5
Advertising services	653.4	(+39.4)	1.2
Armored car services	4.8	(+0.4)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	712.7	(-59.3)	0.1
Publishing and printing services	197.0	(+16.1)	0.1
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	116.5	(-4.4)	13.4
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	2,852.1	(+503.7)	0.0
Repair services of personal and household goods	0.0	(+0.0)	-

Food serving services	1.4	(+0.3)	0.0
Beverage serving services	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning agricultural machinery and equipment without operator	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning furniture and other household Appliances	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment	0.0	(-0.1)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning other personal or household goods	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Management consulting services	0.3	(+0.3)	0.0
Services related to management consulting (except 86602 Arbitration and conciliation services)	1.3	(+1.3)	0.0
Packaging services	10.2	(+4.2)	0.0
Services incidental to forestry and logging, including forest management Publishing and printing services	2.5	(-2.3)	0.0
Primary education services	0.1	(+0.1)	0.0
Secondary education services	0.0	(+0.0)	-
Higher education services	0.5	(+0.2)	48.2
Adult education services	2.2	(-0.2)	0.0
Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services(except 96112 Motion picture or video tape production services)	0.3	(-0.1)	0.0
other	521.8	(+418.5)	0.0
Total	14,722.8	(+1,740.9)	3.2

12. Procurement Number and Ratio of Foreign Products by Product Categories

Table 12 shows government procurement number and ratio of foreign products by product categories in 2018. The total number of procurement of goods amounted to 8, 880 and items with large shares were "Mineral products" (soil and rocks, crude oil, heavy oil, metal ores, etc.), "Office machines and automatic data processing equipment" (personal computers, typewriters, projection screens, etc.), "Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus" (optical instrument, measuring device, analysis equipment, etc.), and "Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment" (radiotherapy equipment, endoscopic device, ultrasonic diagnostic equipment, etc.), ratio of all these categories amounting to 37 % of total contract numbers.

The categories with high foreign share were "Aircraft and associated equipment" (about 74%) and "Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing" (about 47%).

Table12: Number of Procurement Contracts by Product Categories (2018) (number of contracts, %)

Product Categories	Number of Contracts	(difference between 2017 and 2018)	Foreign Share (%)
Products from agriculture and from agricultural and food processing	64	(-7)	46.9
Mineral products	1,045	(+9)	32.2
Products of the chemical and allied industries	196	(+8)	3.6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	614	(+189)	23.0
Artificial resins; rubber, raw hides and skins; leather; and articles thereof.	31	(+6)	0.0
Wood and articles of wood; paper making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	430	(-3)	0.0
Textiles and textile articles; thread for spinning and weaving; and articles thereof.	168	(+45)	3.0
Articles of stone, of cement and similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware; and articles thereof.	17	(-1)	5.9
Iron and steel and articles thereof	34	(-6)	0.0
Non-ferrous metals and articles thereof	80	(+5)	7.5
Power generating machinery and equipment	48	(-48)	14.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	54	(-9)	3.7
General industrial machinery and equipment	204	(+13)	3.9
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	882	(+56)	4.1

Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	396	(-37)	3.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	338	(+29)	11.2
Road Vehicles	364	(+11)	1.9
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	21	(+7)	0.0
Aircraft and associated equipment	19	(-23)	73.7
Ships, boats and floating structures	11	(-2)	0.0
Sanitary, plumbing and heating equipment	20	(-1)	0.0
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary equipment	643	(-11)	27.5
Furniture and parts thereof	162	(+72)	0.0
Scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	729	(-150)	27.4
Photographic apparatus and equipment, optical goods, and clocks	23	(-17)	4.3
Miscellaneous articles	2,287	(-41)	5.2
Total	8,880	(+94)	13.0

13. Procurement Number and Ratio of Foreign Services by Service Type Categories

Table 13 shows government procurement number and ratio of foreign services by service type categories in 2018..

The total number of procurement of services amounted to 6,475 and about 55% of the total was shared by "Computer and related services." (computer programming, data processing, etc.)

Table13 Number of Procurement Contracts by Type of Services (2018) (number of contracts, %)

Type of Services	Number of Contracts	(difference between 2016 and 2017)	Foreign Share (%)
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	32	(+4)	0.0
Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles	1	(+1)	0.0
Other land transport services (except Mail transportation by land)	189	(-11)	0.0
Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator	2	(-3)	0.0
Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator	7	(+0)	0.0
Air transport services (except Mail transportation by air)	19	(+3)	21.1
Freight transport agency services	120	(+9)	0.0
Courier services	5	(-3)	0.0
Telecommunications services	104	(-88)	19.2
Computer and related services	3,563	(+473)	5.6
Market research and public opinion polling services	52	(+4)	5.8
Advertising services	433	(+46)	0.9
Armored car services	37	(+5)	0.0
Building-cleaning services	753	(-106)	0.1
Publishing and printing services	238	(+15)	0.4
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment	216	(+8)	12.5
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection	295	(+29)	0.0
Repair services of personal and household goods	0	(+0)	-
Food serving services	4	(+1)	100.0
Beverage serving services	0	(+0)	-

Leasing or rental services concerning agricultural machinery and equipment without operator	0	(+0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning furniture and other household Appliances	0	(+0)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment	0	(-1)	-
Leasing or rental services concerning other personal or household goods	0	(+0)	-
Management consulting services	1	(+1)	100.0
Services related to management consulting (except 86602 Arbitration and conciliation services)	2	(+2)	100.0
Packaging services	111	(+20)	100.0
Services incidental to forestry and logging, including forest management Publishing and printing services	3	(-2)	100.0
Primary education services	0	(+0)	-
Secondary education services	0	(+0)	-
Higher education services	2	(+1)	100.0
Adult education services	10	(+2)	100.0
Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services(except 96112 Motion picture or video tape production services)	1	(+0)	100.0
other	275	(+141)	0.0
Total	6,475	(+551)	6.1

14. Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method (OGV)

The voluntary measures (Procedures for Government Procurement of Products [Operational Guidelines]) recommend the Overall-Greatest-Value evaluation method (OGV) where the lowest-price-award method is deemed inappropriate. In addition, the OGV shall be used in government procurement of computer products and services, telecommunication products and services, and medical technology products and services, when the procurement value is above some threshold (Note).

In 2018, the OGV was adopted in 1,171 procurements, representing about 7.6% of the total number of procurements. Of these contracts, 63 were awarded to foreign products and services.

(Note) The threshold is 800 thousand SDR in procurement of computer products and services, and 385 thousands SDR in telecommunication products and services and medical technology products and services.

Table14: Implementation of Overall-Greatest-Value Evaluation Method

		Number of contracts		
		2016	2017	2018
Domestic or foreign	Domestic products and services	759	1,071	1,108
	Foreign products and services	46	84	63
Total		805	1,155	1,171
Ratio (%)		5.5	7.9	7.6

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)

	2016	2017	2018
Only Japanese suppliers answered	173	219	159
Only foreign suppliers answered	0	2	4
Both sides answered	14	7	16
Neither sides answered	13	14	9
Total	200	242	188

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

(Number of responses)

	2016	2017	2018
Only Japanese suppliers answered	654	641	564
Only foreign suppliers answered	5	10	9
Both sides answered	36	45	39
Neither sides answered	137	269	151
Total	832	965	763

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 publication date of the Notice of Invitation to Tender is set at a minimum of 40 days, whereas 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)		
	2016	2017	2018
Average period for the receipt of tenders	60.2	60.0	60.9

17. Government Procurement Seminars

In order to provide detailed information on procurement plan published in the official gazette (kanpo), 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 Jun 18, 2018.)

Table17; Attendance of Government Procurement Seminars

Classification		2016	2017	2018
Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Number of domestic attendants	55	55	49
	Number of foreign attendants	19	14	10
Hosted by other entities	Number of domestic attendants	124	187	115
	Number of Foreign attendants	7	15	3
Total		205	261	177

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

Entities with large ratios in procurement values and the number of contracts are shown in table 18.

Table18: Entities with large procurement (number of contracts and value basis) (2018)

Rank	Number of contracts	Value
1	National University Corporation (13.0)	Japan Post (13.2)
2	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (11.6)	Ministry of the Environment (11.1)
3	Ministry of Finance (10.1)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (8.2)
4	Japan Post (6.5)	National University Corporation (7.7)
5	National Hospital Organization (5.3)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (6.4)
6	Ministry of Defense (4.5)	Japan Pension Service (4.9)
7	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2.9)	National Hospital Organization (4.2)
8	Urban Renaissance Agency (2.7)	Ministry of Finance (4.2)
9	Ministry of Justice (2.6)	Ministry of Justice (4.1)
10	Japan Racing Association (2.6)	Japan Racing Association (2.7)

(Note) Figures in parentheses: Ratio (%)