

報告書

公共調達・公契約条例と地域の持続可能性 に関する全国自治体アンケート調査結果

2018年3月

Japanese Municipal Government Survey Results
on Public Procurement, Public Contract Regulations, and Local Sustainability

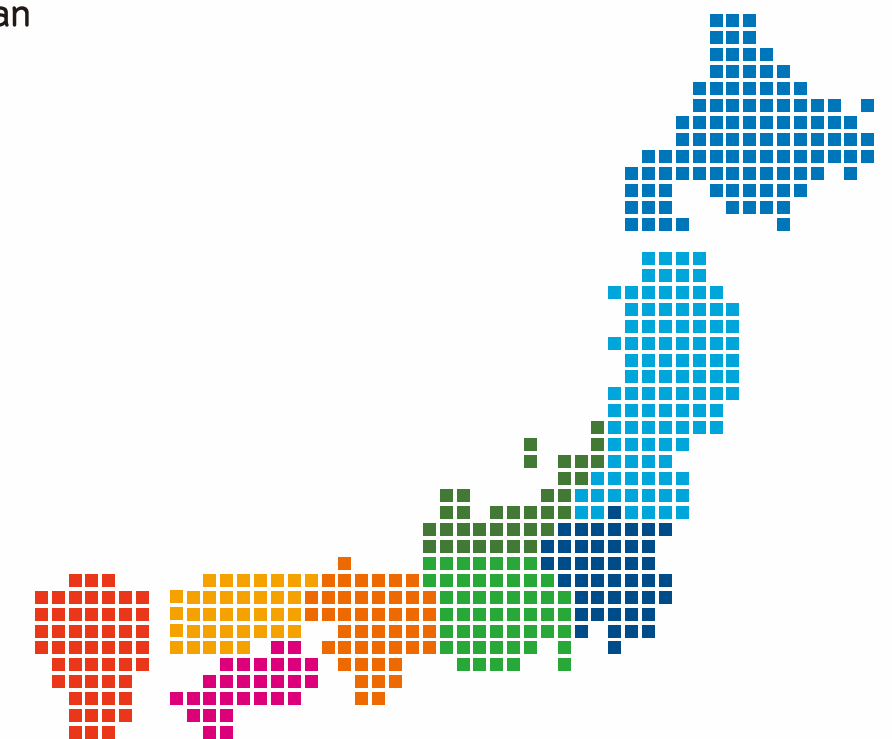
March, 2018

 一般財団法人 CSOネットワーク
CSO Network Japan



リサイクル適性(B)
この印刷物は、板紙へリサイクルできます。

助成 独立行政法人 環境再生保全機構 地球環境基金



Japanese Municipal Government Survey Results on Public Procurement, Public Contract Regulations, and Local Sustainability

March, 2018

Table of Contents

1.	Research Overview	2
	(1) Survey Background	
	(2) Survey Overview	
	(3) Objectives of This Report	
	(4) List of Municipal Government Entities that Responded to the Survey	
2.	Survey Questions	6
3.	Overview of Survey Results	7
4.	Survey Result Details	13
	Implications for Future Research	48

1. Research Overview

1) Survey Background

With the United Nations setting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and with the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games closely approaching, interest in sustainability has been increasing. Central and local governments are asked to consider sustainability in their procurement practices, which has led to more international attention on sustainable public procurement (SPP). In Japan, public awareness on SPP slowly spreads under the context of implementation of SDGs and Tokyo 2020 Sustainable Sourcing Code, etc., but some activities for analyzing the status quo and further studies for SPP are still emerging.

In the public procurement of Japanese municipalities, the movement to incorporate social values such as environment, welfare, gender equality and fair labor in the general competitive bidding is gradually spreading, and on the environmental side, nationwide efforts to implement the Green Purchasing Law are also disseminating. In recent years, from the viewpoint of sustainability of local community, considerations to give some advantages to local companies in bidding are also increasing. Meanwhile, the movement to address public procurement as an important policy tool to realize social values has just started in some local governments, and mainstream "Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)" at the level of government and local government is not yet in motion. It can be said that making the public procurement, which is said to occupy about 12% of GDP on average by the OECD, more sustainable would be one of critical agenda for the sustainability of Japan as a whole.

It was with awareness of these issues that we decided to conduct our survey research on major municipal governments nationwide to understand how sustainable public procurement is dealt with in Japan. For example, Yokohama City (in Kanagawa Prefecture) has adopted the Yokohama Model Regional Contribution Company Certification System, through which the City accepts bids in its incentivized contracting from certified businesses. One of the objectives of this research was to take a cross-sectional approach in capturing diverse initiatives such as this that contribute to regional sustainability.

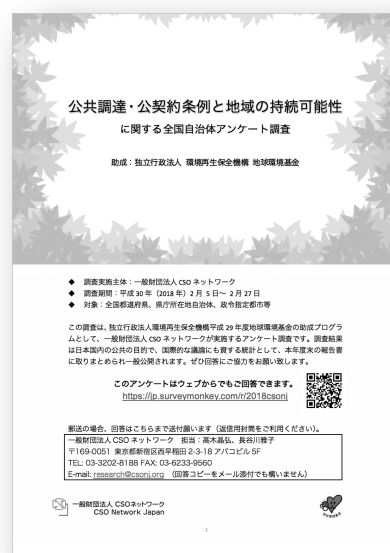
Regarding collecting answers from Japanese municipalities, CSO Network Japan would like to thank here many local municipalities, which kindly cooperated and responded to our questionnaire on SPP. We took notes and learned a lot from vivid voices from local officers, who are regularly handling tendering operations.

This report only shows summaries of our questionnaire survey results on SPP for Japanese municipalities, and provide simple analysis on the status quo regarding the public procurement and local sustainability in Japan. CSO Network Japan will implement further analysis on these data and make some recommendations to promote SPP in Japan. Your comments on this report would be very beneficial.

2) Survey Overview

- **Name of Survey:** Japanese Municipal Government Survey on Public Procurement, Public Contract Regulations, and Local Sustainability
- **Principal Researcher:** CSO Network Japan
- **Data Collection:** Japan Institute for Public Policy Studies (JIPPS)
- **Grant Support:** Japan Fund of Global Environment of the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency
- **Research Duration:** February 5, 2018, to March 15, 2018
- **Survey Target:** 115 municipal governments, including prefecturectural governments, prefecturectural capital City and designated City* governments, and municipal governments with public contract regulations
- **Survey Response:** Received from 78 municipal governments (68% response rate), including 33 prefecturectural and 45 City and ward governments
- **Survey Method:** Paper survey sent by mail, online survey, and electronic data (e.g. MS Word and PDF documents) by e-mail
- **Research advice provided by:** Nobusato Kitaoji, Professor, Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University

* Designated cities are cities with a population greater than 500,000 that are designated by government regulations, bunder the Local Autonomy Law. At the time of this report, there are 20 designated cities in Japan.



[Cover of Survey Distributed to Municipal Governments]

3) Objectives of This Report

In creating this report, our objectives were to compile basic information necessary upon considering the state of sustainable public procurement in Japan, and to clarify the baseline. We have concisely summarized the survey results on 16 survey questions spanning 7 areas regarding public procurement regulations, public contract regulations, and community sustainability (See 2. Survey Questions). While many municipal governments provided us with a variety of detailed information in the write-in sections of the survey and sent us reference documents, this report primarily focuses on major cases and examples.

Let us also acknowledge here that in conducting this research, we have referred to International Institute for Human, Organization and the Earth's (IIHOE) 2013 research report "Research on Social Responsibility Initiatives among Municipal Governments: For visualization of the status quo and concretization of the challenges in municipal governments' social responsibility initiatives that will affect the future of regional management" (contract research implemented by the Institute for Human Diversity Japan; June 2013).

4) List of Municipal Government Entities that Responded to the Survey

Survey respondents: Total 78 municipal governments

The following lists of survey respondents are compiled according to type of municipality (Prefecture, City, municipalities with public contract regulations) and ordered from north to south. The lists below also include the names of departments that have responded, including those that collected responses from other divisions/departments and responded on behalf of the municipal government.

List of 33 Prefectural and Metropolitan* Government Respondents

Hokkaido Prefecture
 Aomori Prefecture
 Miyagi Prefecture
 Fukushima Prefecture
 Ibaraki Prefecture
 Gunma Prefecture
 Saitama Prefecture
 Chiba Prefecture
 Tokyo Metropolis
 Kanagawa Prefecture
 Niigata Prefecture
 Yamanashi Prefecture
 Nagano Prefecture
 Gifu Prefecture
 Mie Prefecture
 Shiga Prefecture
 Kyoto Prefecture
 Osaka Prefecture
 Nara Prefecture
 Wakayama Prefecture
 Tottori Prefecture
 Shimane Prefecture
 Okayama Prefecture
 Hiroshima Prefecture

Yamaguchi Prefecture
 Tokushima Prefecture
 Kagawa Prefecture
 Ehime Prefecture
 Fukuoka Prefecture
 Saga Prefecture
 Nagasaki Prefecture
 Oita Prefecture
 Miyazaki Prefecture

**There are 47 Prefectures in Japan, including the Tokyo Metropolis, which has a special status as the national capital.*

List of 37 City Respondents (Prefectural Capitals and Designated Cities)

Sapporo City
 Aomori City
 Morioka City
 Sendai City
 Akita City
 Mito City
 Utsunomiya City
 Maebashi City
 Chiba City
 Saitama City
 Chiba City
 Shinjuku Ward
 Yokohama City
 Kawasaki City
 Sagami City
 Niigata City
 Kanazawa City
 Fukui City
 Gifu City
 Tsu City
 Osaka City
 Sakai City
 Kobe City
 Nara City
 Tottori City
 Matsue City
 Okayama City
 Hiroshima City
 Yamaguchi City
 Tokushima City
 Takamatsu City
 Fukuoka City
 Saga City
 Nagasaki City
 Miyazaki City
 Kagoshima City
 Naha City

City A*

* “City A” requested to remain anonymous.

List of 8 City and Ward Respondents (with Public Contract Regulations)

Noda City (in Chiba Prefecture)
 Abiko City (in Chiba Prefecture)
 Soka City (in Saitama Prefecture)
 Koshigaya City (in Saitama Prefecture)
 Adachi Ward (in Tokyo Metropolis)
 Setagaya Ward (in Tokyo Metropolis)
 Miki City (in Hyogo Prefecture)
 Kasai City (in Hyogo Prefecture)

2. Survey Questions

(Themes in questionnaire)

Question 1	Position of public procurement within basic plans, comprehensive plans, and other significant government plans and strategies
Question 2	Establishment of public contract regulations and public procurement regulations
Question 3	Position of community sustainability improvement measures within basic plans and comprehensive plans, including initiatives on SDGs
Question 4	Introduction of comprehensive evaluation bidding system
Question 5	Tendering as a policy tool 1) Legal compliance in employment 2) Re-employment (of elderly people) 3) Technical improvement 4) Industrial safety and health 5) Promotion of women's participation and advancement in the workplace 6) Employment of persons with disabilities 7) Support for families raising children 8) Reduction of environmental costs 9) Regional disaster prevention cooperation 10) Community contributions
Question 6	Local certification system for corporations making community contributions
Question 7	Prioritized procurement from small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)

3. Overview of Survey Results

The survey results are summarized below.

1. Position of Public Procurement in Basic Plans, Comprehensive Plans, and Other Significant Government Plans and Strategies

Regarding the position of public procurement within municipal governments' significant governmental plans and strategies such as their basic plans or comprehensive plans, our survey results showed that commonly this was not stipulated (63%). However, 31% of the respondents did have at least some mentioning of public procurement, as shown by the total number of municipal governments that chose answer options 1 ("Public procurement is stipulated in the overall basic/comprehensive plan as a public policy tool.") and 2 ("Public procurement is mentioned in the basic plans within individual policy areas."). Future research must delve deeper into how exactly public procurement is positioned, through further examination and analysis of individual cases.

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent: Yamaguchi Prefecture>

Within our comprehensive plan's priority measures on "building up a strong and stable construction industry that has the capacity to continue to support the region into the future," it has been stipulated that community-based construction projects will go through the "Community Vitality Selective Bidding System," in which only businesses within the prefecture may be selected, in order to "create a structure that can help secure the maintenance of our region for the long term." This has been introduced in May 2014.

On the other hand, some respondents were rather cautious on this matter, such as in the case of [Kanagawa Prefecture](#):

Even though public procurement has a large effect on the community, we find it necessary to be cautious about public procurement being positioned as a policy tool across the board in comprehensive plans and the like would not ultimately lead to illegal limitations on the tendering process. The Supreme Court has ruled that Local Autonomy Act and other governing legislation serve to secure "equal opportunity," "fairness," "transparency," and "economic efficiency" in tendering. For example, restriction of bidders in price competitive tendering is stipulated in Section 5 Paragraph 2 of the Local Autonomy Act Enforcement Order 167 stipulates to ensure "equal opportunity" and "fairness," and therefore careful decisions ought to be made with individual tendering item. Nevertheless, Kanagawa Prefecture does engage in procurement that prioritizes persons with disabilities and businesses that promote women's participation and advancement in the workplace, while not stipulated in our plans. [[Kanagawa Prefecture](#)]

2. Establishment of Public Contract Regulations and Public Procurement Regulations

Regarding public contract regulations and public procurement regulations, 16 (21%) municipal government already introduced them, and 49 (63%) municipal governments answered that they do not have one and are not considering establishing one, either. Especially when it comes to public contract regulations, many respondents noted that they will closely observe where the national government will go on this matter.

Answer Examples:

- When it comes to the public contract regulation, there are issues regarding how consistent this may be with the existing labor structure such as the Minimum Wage Act. We find it more appropriate for the national government to institutionalize this through legislation and will continue to carefully observe how they and other local governments will move on this.
- On the establishment of the public contract regulation, we will observe whether International Labor Organization's "Labor Clauses in Public Contracts" may be ratified and if the national government will pass a public contract law.
- Public contract regulation bills have been voted down by the [municipal] assembly.

On the other hand, some examples of initiatives outside of regulations have been shared by the respondents, including this answer from [Shinjuku Ward \(Tokyo\)](#):

Upon multiple considerations, we created the "On Shinjuku Ward's Procurement: A Guideline." Based on this guideline, we established the "Outline for Checking the Labor Environments Regarding Contractors of Shinjuku Ward" and began to implement this on a trial basis on July 1, 2010. In order to raise the quality of public services, we make sure the services are conducted under proper labor conditions, and we use the "Labor Environment Check Sheet" to check working conditions including wages. We are engaged in ensuring fair working conditions by educating and informing contractors and by recommending remediation

3. Position of Community Sustainability Improvement Measures within Basic Plans and Comprehensive Plans, Including Initiatives on SDGs

Regarding the positioning of community sustainability measures within basic plans and comprehensive plans, including initiatives on SDGs, 49% of the respondents neither have this stipulated nor were considering its stipulation. On the other hand, 18 municipal governments, or 23% of the respondents, indicated that this was stipulated to one extent or another, while 15 others or 19% said they are given this consideration. We expect that more municipal governments will follow suit in the future. Additionally, we recognize the need for further analysis on how the municipal governments that have these stipulations are actually conducting their procurement processes.

Answer Examples:

- **Tokushima Prefecture:** In our “Vs. Tokyo: ‘Return to Tokushima’ Comprehensive Strategy (2018 Revised Edition),” we have just stipulated that “given that ‘ethical consumption’ and the wide-ranging issues covered in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can facilitate the actualization of regional revitalization, the measures outlined in this comprehensive strategy reflect elements of the SDGs.”
- **Kawasaki City:** We intend to include this in the Second Phase Action Plan to be formulated in March.
- **Miyagi Prefecture:** In “Miyagi’s Future Visions, Disaster Reconstruction, and Regional Revitalization Action Plan (Development Phase: FY2018-2020),” we will put together how SDGs will relate to Miyagi’s future visions and will use this in reference to our future policy development.
- **Gifu City:** As the basic principle of the SDGs is in promoting sustainable development that integrate economic, social, and environmental aspects, we find it a valuable perspective as we proceed with sustainable community development in our city, and we hope to include this our planning for the next phase as we observe domestic and international trends.
- **Osaka Prefecture:** We are in the midst of creating “Vision towards a Future Society for Our Lives” (to be formulated in March), in which we described our vision for Osaka with consideration to global trends such as SDGs.
- **Miyazaki City:** We will stipulate this in the Miyazaki City 5th Comprehensive Plan that is to begin April 2018.

4. Introduction of Comprehensive Evaluation Bidding System

Regarding the Comprehensive Evaluation Bidding System, which considers factors other than bidding price, 54 municipal governments or 68% of the respondents said that they have introduced the system and is using this frequently. On the other hand, 19 (24%) municipal governments answered they introduced the system but not in frequent use. Some municipal governments* have set up evaluation items regarding community contributions, and further research and analysis on its implementation along with its impact to the community and to regional economy will be needed in the future. (*Yamanashi Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Morioka City, Yokohama City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, etc.)

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent: Fukuoka City>

We include “contributions to society and policy contributions” in evaluating potential contractors in tendering. We require our contractors to be eligible for the “Priority System for Excellent Businesses Making Social Contributions,” which intends to assess the business’ contributions to society, city, and community and to promote their contributions and the city’s programs and services. Businesses engaged in the following are eligible:

- Businesses that promote employment of persons with disabilities
- Businesses that support environmentally sound management

- Businesses that support families raising children and/or gender equity
- Businesses that employ probationers, parolees, and ex-convicts
- Businesses that support volunteer fire brigades

5. Tendering as a Policy Tool

The concept of tendering as a policy tool is said to be traceable to the Study Group on the Municipal Government Tendering and Consignment Contract Systems of the All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union (JICHIRO), chaired by Professor Hiromi Muto of Hosei University (Hiromi Muto, 2003, “Tendering Reform: Changing the Collusive Tendering Society,” Iwanami Shinsho). Mr. Muto proposes that “the tendering system in and of itself can function as a policy means to pursue social values when social values are woven into the comprehensive evaluation bidding system as an evaluation standard.”

When considering the implementation of sustainable public procurement in Japan, we found this concept of tendering as a policy tool to be important and included this question in the survey so that we can understand what policy objectives and social values the municipal governments wanted to pursue through this policy tool.

On the other hand, it had become clear to us through municipal governments’ inquiries and questions to us about this research that thorough preliminary checks had been done on the potential contractors’ qualifications to place bids regarding their compliance to laws and regulations as well as their responses to various social values. For the sake of this survey, when answering questions about different requirements listed under Question 5, we asked our respondents to refer to their evaluation points in contractor selection after bids are placed as well as to whether these social values are considered at all throughout the entire process of tendering (including preliminary assessments). We urge the readers to keep this in mind as you follow the results.

Now, what exactly are considered in tendering when used as a policy tool? The social value that marked the highest percentage among the respondents was “community contributions”. 58 municipal governments or a remarkably high 74% of the respondents indicating that they take this into consideration. The most common among the community contribution measures were “disaster response”, “volunteer fire brigade”, “employment of newly graduated persons”, and “employment of probationers and parolees”. This was followed by “environmental cost reduction initiatives”, which 49 respondents or 63% said they considered in their evaluation. Finally, 48% of the respondents considered “employment of persons with disabilities” to at least some extent, and 46% took into consideration the potential contractors’ “cooperation with regional disaster prevention measures”.

On the other hand, many of the municipal governments that responded to our survey indicated that they do not necessarily consider in their contractor selection compliance with labor laws regarding employees, re-employment promotion initiatives, technical improvement initiatives, employee safety and health management, the *Eruboshi (L-Star)* certification for the promotion of women’s participation and advancement in the workplace, or the *Kurumin* certification or family-friendly businesses that support employees raising children. We believe it does not mean that these social values are not considered important, but that municipal governments considered legal compliance in employment to be a matter of fact and not an evaluation point, and that *Eruboshi (L-Star)* and *Kurumin* are both new certification systems that have not yet taken root nationwide.

6. Certification System for Businesses Making Community Contributions

Some municipal governments have come to engage in so-called incentivized tendering that objectively evaluates and differentiates businesses that make community contributions and prioritize their bids in procurement. This is why we included this question in the survey about whether the respondents had a certification system for such businesses. The results showed that 51 municipal governments or 65% of the respondents said they neither have nor are considering a certification system, while 23 or 29% of them said they did have one. In fact, 29% was a larger percentage than we expected. Furthermore, 4 or 5% of the respondents said they did not currently have a certification system but were considering one.

For future research, we must conduct comparative analysis among the different community contribution certification systems across the nation. It will be especially important to take a medium to long-term perspective in exploring the relationship between the certification system and the prioritized and incentivized tendering, how well the certification system is actually utilized (since it is possible that it only exists in the books but has lost its substance), how much the local SMEs have participated, and what impact it has on the local economy. Moreover, with the spread of the incorporation of SDGs among the municipal governments, we will continue to observe the possible move towards formulating a certification system for businesses in SDGs-related areas.

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent: Kyoto Prefecture>

Established in December 2011 and in action since April 2012, we have a prioritized procurement system for SMEs in our prefectures who actively contribute to employment of persons with disabilities, work-life balance initiatives, and community disaster prevention measures. This applies to our procurement of goods, and with businesses that have been certified in the following:

- “Kyoto Prefecture Business Promoting Employment of Persons with Disabilities” (Kyoto Heartful Business) [Certification Body: Kyoto Prefecture]
- “Kyoto Model” Work-Life Balance Certified Business [Certification Body: Kyoto Prefecture]
- “Kyoto Young Adult Independence Support Business” [Certification Body: Kyoto Prefecture]
- Businesses cooperating in the volunteer fire brigade [Certification Body: City, town, or village government]

Additionally, the following municipal governments answered that they had a certification system for businesses making community contributions: Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Yokohama City, Tottori City, and Okayama City.

7. Prioritized Procurement from Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

When asked if the respondents engaged in prioritized procurement from local SMEs as a means of “local production for local consumption” or to prioritize procurement of local materials and goods, 58 municipal governments or a high 74% of the respondents said that they did. With Industrial Development

Regulations and the like as a backdrop, measures such as local tendering and trial tendering have been widely adopted. Aomori and Gunma prefectures have set up systems where new local products can be certified and entered into a limited tender contract.

On the other hand, one municipal government made a critical remark on the drawback of this measure: “Businesses in our prefecture do not necessarily deal with local products, so when local products as a whole are prioritized in procurement, it may actually end up in the elimination of other local businesses or spikes in procurement costs. We believe that this contradicts the principles of equal opportunity, fairness, and economic efficiency outlined in the Local Autonomy Act, and poses us with a difficult question” (Kanagawa Prefecture).

While it is understandable that procurement systems that prioritize SMEs have spread as many of the actors supporting local economy are SMEs, further research will be necessary to ascertain whether those systems are set up in consideration of local economic sustainability and what kind of impact they may have on increasing sustainability.

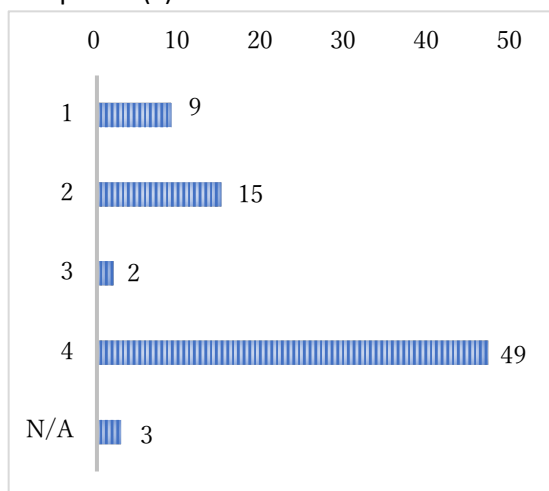
4. Survey Result Details

[Framework and Placement of Public Procurement]

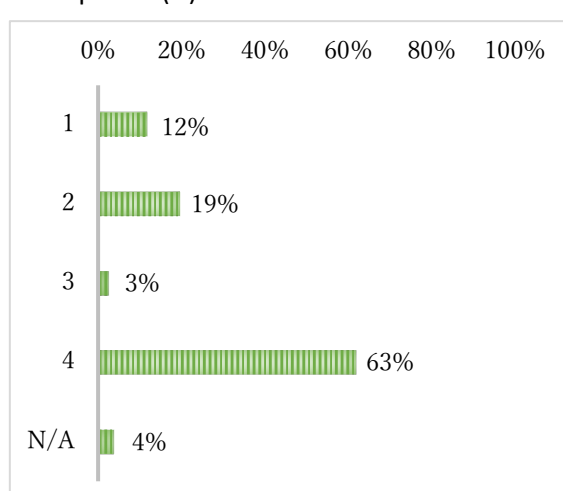
Question 1 (of 7): How does your Prefecture/City/ward place public procurement within significant plans and strategies such as basic plans or comprehensive plans?

(Choose 1 answer option.)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	Public procurement is stipulated in the overall basic/comprehensive plan as a public policy tool.	9
2	Public procurement is mentioned in the basic plans within individual policy areas.	15
3	We are considering the stipulation of public procurement as a public policy tool in our overall basic/comprehensive plan.	2
4	Public Procurement is not stipulated in our plans and policies and there are no considerations made on this matter.	49
	No Answer	3
Total Responses		78
Other (Please briefly include specific examples, if any):		

Result Summary

- Overall, public procurement is not clearly stipulated in the municipal governments' basic or comprehensive plans.
- When individual policy areas are included, about one third of all municipal governments that responded to the survey have public procurement stipulated in their plans.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Sapporo City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Kasai City

Answer Option 2: Hokkaido Prefecture Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Morioka City, Utsunomiya City, Yokohama City, Osaka City, Nara City, Yamaguchi City, Takamatsu City, Adachi Ward

Answer Option 3: Ibaraki Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture

Answer Option 4: Aomori Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Sendai City, Akita City, Mito City, Maebashi City, Shiba City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Shinjuku Ward, Kawasaki City, Sagamihara City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, City A, Tsu City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Tokushima City, Fukuoka City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, City “A”

No Answer: Kanagawa Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

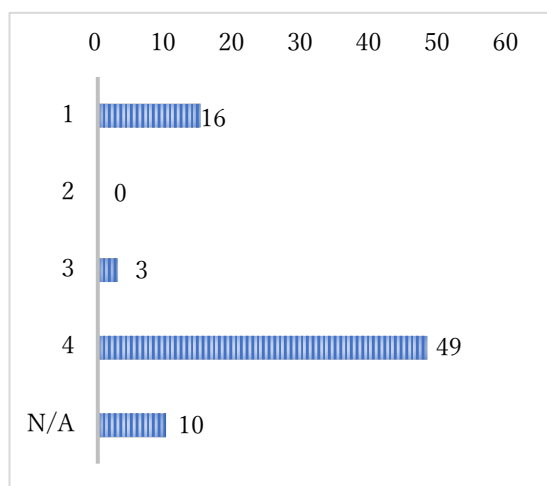
Yamaguchi Prefecture

Within our comprehensive plan’s priority measures on “building up a strong and stable construction industry that has the capacity to continue to support the region into the future,” it has been stipulated that community-based construction projects will go through the “Community Vitality Selective Bidding System,” in which only businesses within the prefecture may be selected, in order to “create a structure that can help secure the maintenance of our region for the long term.” This has been introduced in May 2014.

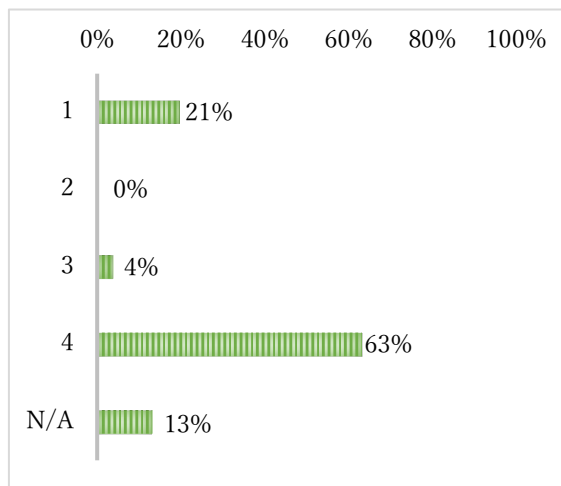
Question 2 (of 7): Has your Prefecture/City/ward established a public contract regulation or a public procurement regulation?

(Choose 1 answer option.)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We have established a public contract or public procurement regulation.	16
2	We are in the process of establishing a public contract or public procurement regulation.	0
3	We are considering the establishment of a public contract or public procurement regulation.	3
4	Currently, such regulations have not been considered.	49
	No Answer	10
Total Number of Responses		78
Other (Please briefly include specific examples, if any):		

Result Summary

- While 16 municipal governments have public contract or public procurement regulations, about 60% of all respondents have not considered such regulations.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Akita City, Maebashi City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Tsu City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kasai City, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 2: None

Answer Option 3: Shimane Prefecture, Tokushima City, Naha City

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metro, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Sapporo City, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Osaka City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Takamatsu City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, City A*

No Answer: Kanagawa Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Shinjuku Ward, Gifu City, Sakai City, Fukuoka City

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

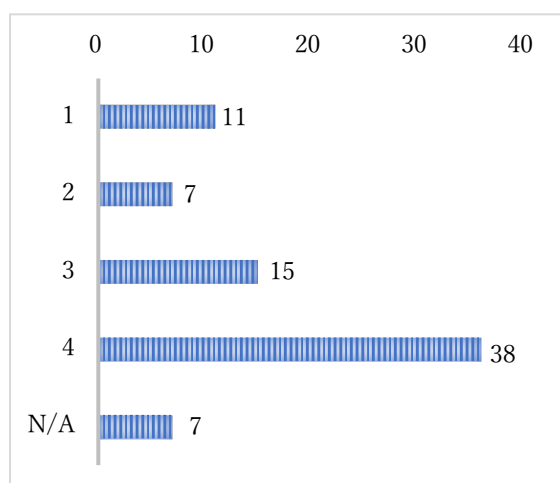
Shinjuku Ward (in Tokyo)

Upon multiple considerations, we created the “On Shinjuku Ward’s Procurement: A Guideline.” Based on this guideline, we established the “Outline for Checking the Labor Environments Regarding Contractors of Shinjuku Ward” and began to implement this on a trial basis on July 1, 2010. In order to raise the quality of public services, we make sure the services are conducted under proper labor conditions, and we use the “Labor Environment Check Sheet” to check working conditions including wages. We are engaged in ensuring fair working conditions by educating and informing contractors and by recommending remediation.

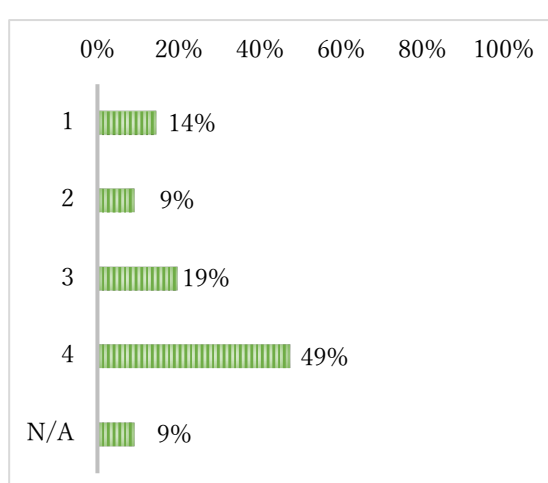
Question 3 (of 7): How does your Prefecture/City/ward place the issue of improving regional sustainability, including SDGs initiatives, within your basic plans or comprehensive plans?

(Choose 1 answer option.)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	It is stipulated in the basic/comprehensive plan.	11
2	It is stipulated in the basic plans for individual policy areas such as environment of social welfare.	7
3	We are considering the stipulation in the basic/comprehensive plan or in the basic plans for individual policy areas.	15
4	Currently, such stipulations have not been considered.	38
	No Answer	7
Total Number of Responses		78
Other (Please briefly include specific examples, if any):		

Result Summary

- Many municipal governments have not stipulated regional sustainability improvement initiatives, including SDGs initiatives, in their basic/comprehensive plans, while 11 municipalities have.
- With 15 municipal governments answering that they are considering stipulation, we expect this number to rise in near future.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Sapporo City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Kawasaki City, Sakai City, Hiroshima City, Soka City

Answer Option 2: Hokkaido Prefecture, Shinjuku Ward, Tsu City, Osaka City, Yamaguchi City, Adachi Ward, Kasai City

Answer Option 3: Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Yokohama City, Nara City, Fukuoka City, Miyazaki City

Answer Option 4: Aomori Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Yamanashi Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Sendai City, Akita City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Sagami-hara City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Kobe City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Gifu Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Morioka City, City A*

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

Tokushima Prefecture

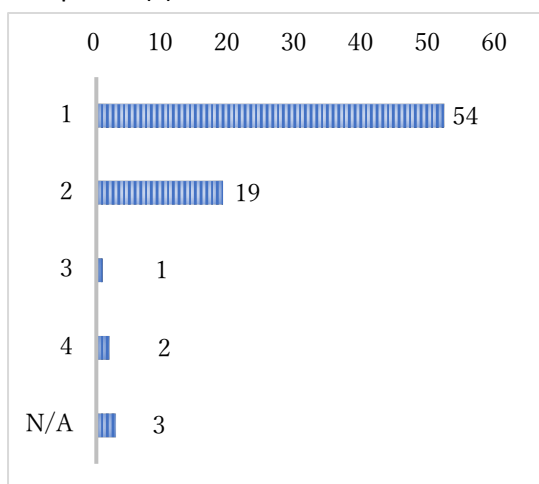
In our “Vs. Tokyo: ‘Return to Tokushima’ Comprehensive Strategy (2018 Revised Edition),” we have just stipulated that “given that ‘ethical consumption’ and the wide-ranging issues covered in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can facilitate the actualization of regional revitalization, the measures outlined in this comprehensive strategy reflect elements of the SDGs.”

[Public Procurement Methodologies]

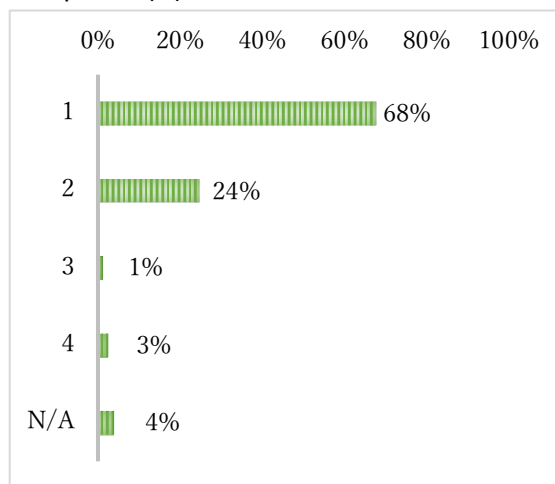
Question 4 (of 7): Has your Prefecture/City/ward introduced a comprehensive evaluation tendering system?

(Chose 1 answer option.)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We have introduced the comprehensive evaluation tendering system and use it frequently.	54
2	We have introduced the comprehensive evaluation tendering system, but it has not been used frequently.	19
3	We are considering the introduction of a comprehensive evaluation tendering system.	1
4	We have not introduced the comprehensive evaluation tendering system and have not considered its introduction.	2
	No Answer	3
Total Number of Responses		78
Please share unique evaluation items that have been introduced in your region, if any.		

Result Summary

- Comprehensive evaluation tendering system, which takes into account various factors in addition to the bidding price, has been introduced and frequently used by 54 or 68% of the municipal governments that responded to this survey.
- 19 or 24% of the municipal governments that responded said that while this tendering system has been introduced, they have not used it frequently.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Sapporo City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Gifu City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Kagoshima City, Noda City, Setagaya Ward, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 2: Ibaraki Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Mito City, Saitama City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Nara City, Tottori City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Naha City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward

Answer Option 3: Aomori City

Answer Option 4: Miki City, Kasai City

No Answer: Kanagawa Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shinjuku Ward

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

Fukuoka City (in Fukuoka Prefecture)

We include “contributions to society and policy contributions” in evaluating potential contractors in tendering. We require our contractors to be eligible for the “Priority System for Excellent Businesses Making Social Contributions,” which intends to assess the business’ contributions to society, city, and community and to promote their contributions and the city’s programs and services. Businesses engaged in the following are eligible:

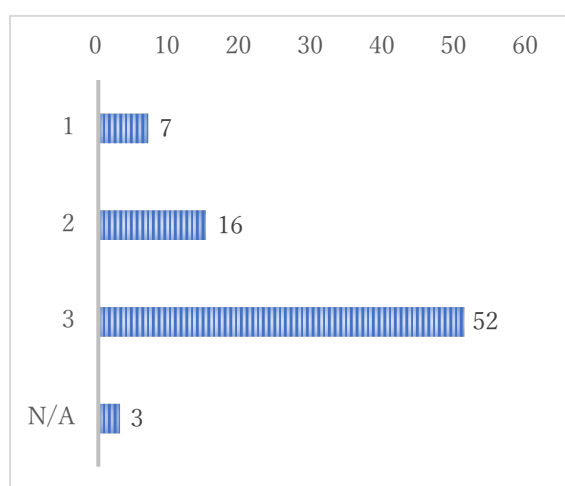
- Businesses that promote employment of persons with disabilities
- Businesses that support environmentally sound management
- Businesses that support families raising children and/or gender equity
- Businesses that employ probationers, parolees, and ex-convicts
- Businesses that support volunteer fire brigades

[Tendering as a Policy Tool]

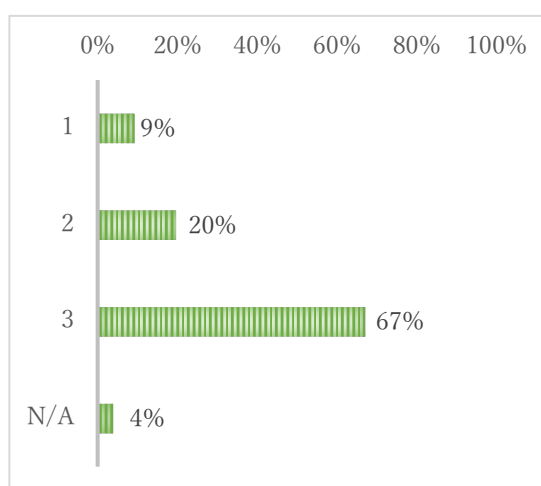
Question 5 (of 7): Does your Prefecture/City/ward consider the following as a requirement for contractor selection in procurement?

- 1) Compliance with labor laws regarding treatment of employees, such as the Labor Standards Act and the Minimum Wage Act
(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor and check their compliance.	7
2	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that compliance to labor laws is a requirement in placing a bid.	16
3	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	52
	No Answer	3
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 52 or 67% of the municipal governments that responded said they do not include compliance to labor laws regarding the treatment of employees, such as the Labor Standards Act and the Minimum Wage Act, as part of contractor selection requirements in procurement.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Gunma Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Sapporo City, Shinjuku Ward, Miyazaki City, Noda City

Answer Option 2: Aomori Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Morioka City, Gifu City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Matsue City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Adachi Ward, City A*, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 3: Hokkaido Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Sendai City, Akita City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Nara City, Tottori City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Saga City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Abiko City, Soka City, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kasai City, Kanazawa City

No Answer: Tokyo Metropolis, Fukuoka Prefecture, Nagasaki City

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

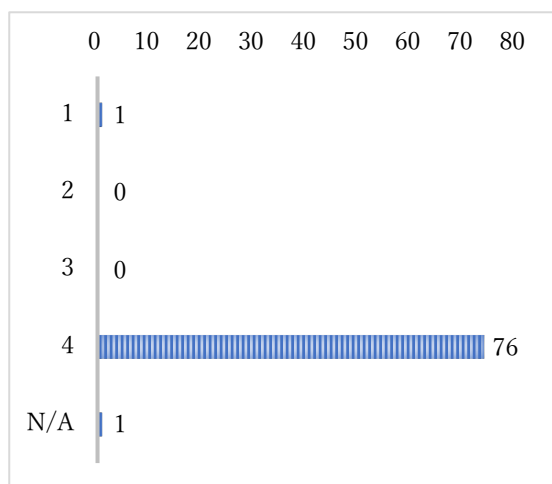
Noda City (in Chiba Prefecture)

Noda city is checking whether the contractors comply with the minimum wage standards, which are stipulated by the Noda City Municipal Public Contract Code.

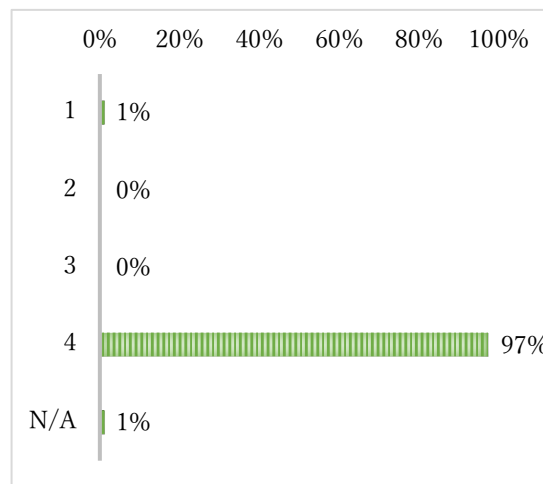
2) Re-employment (of elderly people) promotion initiatives

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives and we double check by looking into the actual conditions.	1
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives, but do not double check the actual conditions ourselves.	0
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that re-employment promotion initiatives are to be recommended.	0
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	76
	No Answer	1
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 97% of the municipal governments that responded said they do not consider the contractor's re-employment promotion initiatives as a requirement in contractor selection.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Noda City

Answer Option 2: None

Answer Option 3: None

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture,

Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Sapporo City, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kasai City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

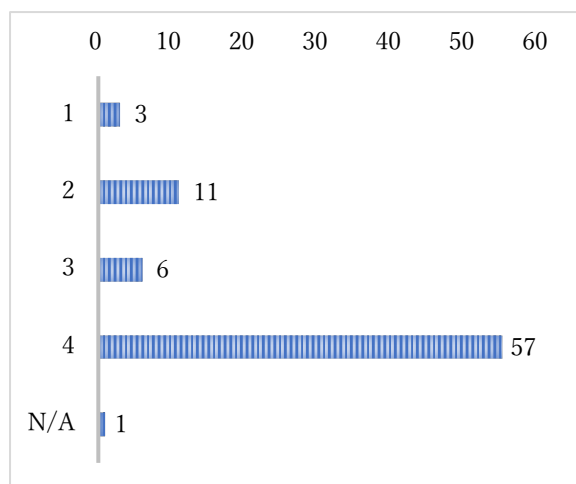
Shiga Prefecture

In construction bidding, Shiga Prefecture evaluates contractors' efforts to employ elderly labors by its subjective scoring, as well as in outsourcing contracts.

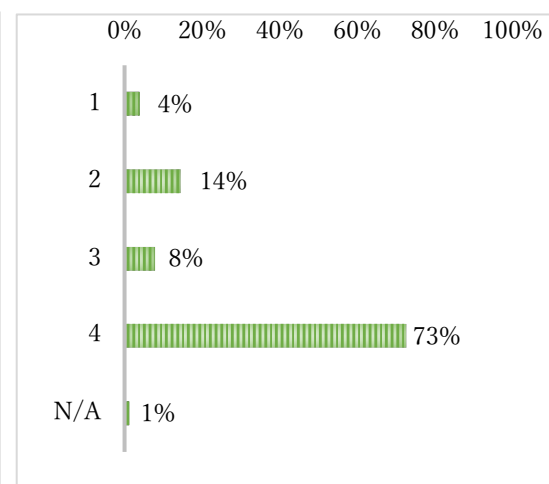
3) Technical improvement initiatives

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives and we double check by looking into the actual conditions.	3
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives, but do not double check the actual conditions ourselves.	11
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that technical improvement initiatives are to be recommended.	6
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	57
	No Answer	1
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 57 or 73% of the municipal governments that responded said they do not consider the contractor's technical improvement initiatives as a requirement in contractor selection, while 20 or 26% of the respondents said they recommend such initiatives to one extent or another.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Kobe City

Answer Option 2: Mie Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Sapporo City, Mito City, Maebashi City, Sagami City, Takamatsu City, City A*

Answer Option 3: Aomori Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Sakai City, Fukuoka City, Kasai City

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata

Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Utsunomiya City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

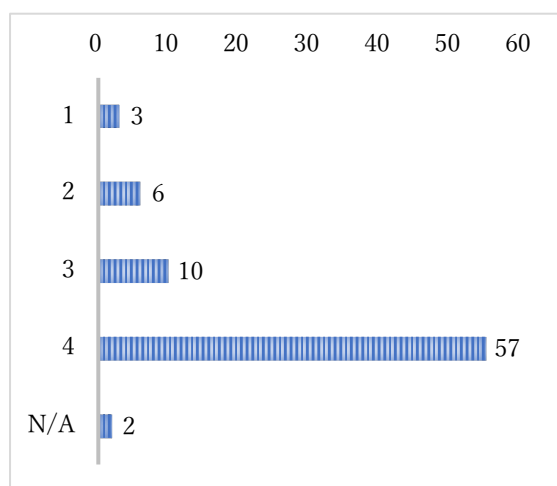
Mito City (in Ibaraki Prefecture)

Mito City, capital city of Ibaraki Prefecture, adds points in bidding if contractors' staff gain some sort of nationally certified qualifications, and also adds points if the contractors employ technical staff.

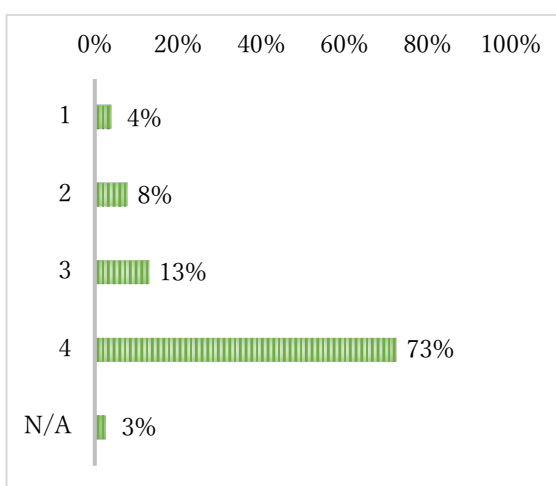
4) Employee safety and health management initiatives based on Industrial Safety and Health Act and other applicable legislation (including promotion of employees' physical and mental health)

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives and we double check by looking into the actual conditions.	3
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives, but do not double check the actual conditions ourselves.	6
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that employee safety and health management initiatives are to be recommended.	10
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	57
	No Answer	2
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 57 or 73% of the municipal governments that responded said they do not consider the contractor's employee safety and health management initiatives as a requirement in contractor selection, while only 19 or 25% of the respondents said they recommend such initiatives to one extent or another.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Gunma Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Sapporo City

Answer Option 2: Mie Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Utsunomiya City, Shinjuku Ward, Naha City

Answer Option 3: Aomori Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Gifu City, Sakai City, Fukuoka City, Kasai City, City A*

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Mito City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Tokyo, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

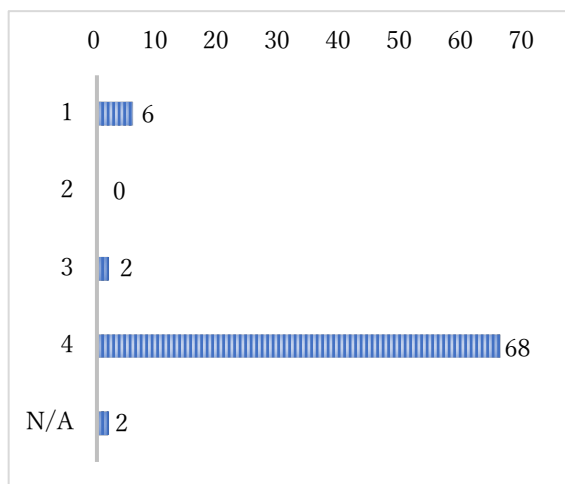
Naha City (in Okinawa Prefecture)

Naha City evaluates contractors positively in bidding if they have been a member of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Construction Industry.

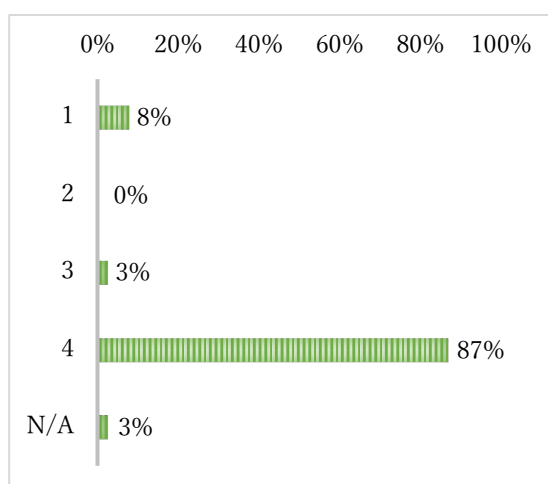
5) The *Eruboshi (L-Star)* certification, which is the certification system for businesses that promote women's participation and advancement in the workplace

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor if they are certified, and they will receive additional points in contractor selection if certified.	6
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives.	0
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that women's participation and advancement in the workplace are to be recommended.	2
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	68
	No Answer	2
Total Number of Responses		78
Please indicate any other ways of evaluating promotional initiatives on women's participation and advancement in the workplace other than the <i>Eruboshi (L-Star)</i> certification, if any.		

Result Summary

- Only 6 or 8% of the municipal governments that responded said they consider the *Eruboshi (L-Star)* certification status of potential contractors as a requirement in contractor selection, while 66 or 87% of the respondents said they do not consider this certification status. In fact, many respondents stated that they have their own certification and evaluation systems when it comes to participation and advancement of women in the workplace.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Kanagawa Prefecture, Utsunomiya City, Chiba City, Gifu City, Osaka City, Sakai City

Answer Option 2: None

Answer Option 3: Sapporo City, Mito City

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kasai City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Tokyo Metropolitan, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

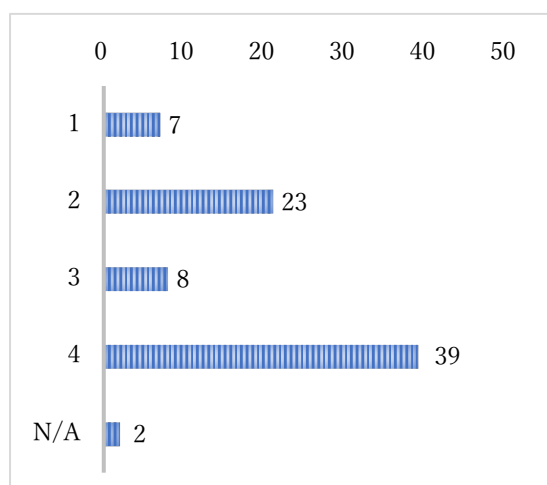
Fukushima Prefecture

Fukushima Prefecture has the original company certification system to support next generation empowerment, and the system certifies SMEs to “Support Working Women”. In the Fukushima’s comprehensive evaluation tendering system, the certified SME gains additional point in bidding evaluation process.

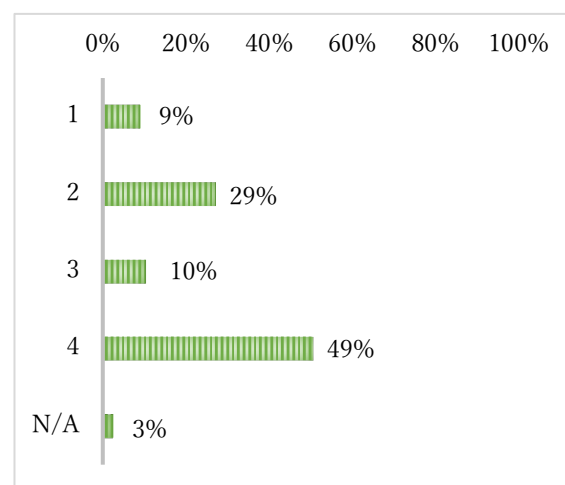
6) Employment initiatives for persons with disabilities

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives and we double check by looking into the actual conditions.	7
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives, but do not double check the actual conditions ourselves.	23
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that employment initiatives for persons with disabilities are to be recommended.	8
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	39
	No Answer	2
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 38 or 48% of the municipal governments that responded said they consider hiring initiatives for persons with disabilities as a requirement in contractor selection, while 39 or 49% of the respondents said they do not consider this matter.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Osaka Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Osaka City, Kobe City, Fukuoka City

Answer Option 2: Aomori Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Akita City, Utsunomiya City, Shinjuku Ward, Sagami-hara City, Gifu City, Tottori City, Takamatsu City, Saga City, Miyazaki City, Naha City, Noda City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 3: Miyagi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Sapporo City, Mito City, Sakai City

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Nara City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Nagasaki City, Kagoshima City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kasai City

No Answer: Tokyo, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

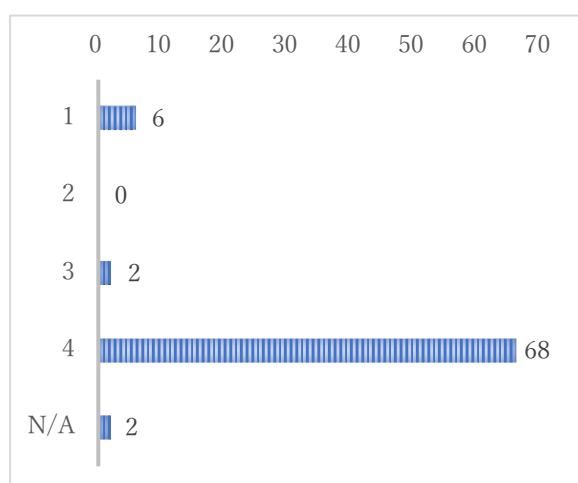
Miyazaki Prefecture

Miyazaki Prefecture requests contractors to employ people with disabilities in qualifying for bid participation. Also, added point is to be provided in the comprehensive evaluation tendering system. In the procurement of some goods, the prefecture has the relevant code to promote purchasing goods from those companies.

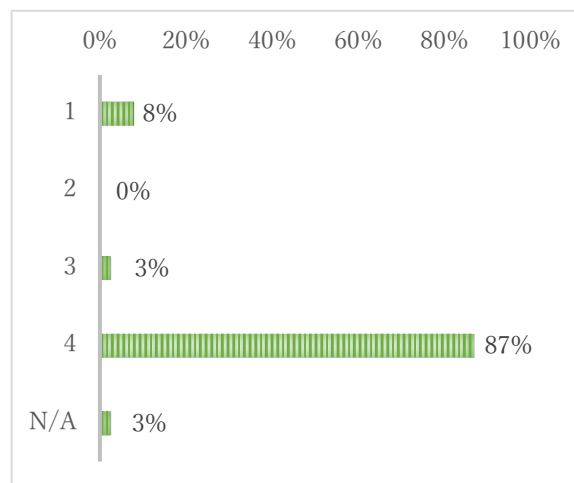
7) The *Kurumin* and *Platinum Kurumin* certification, which is the national certification system for family-friendly businesses that support employees raising children

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor if they are certified, and they will receive additional points in contractor selection if certified.	6
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their data on these initiatives.	0
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that support for employees raising children is to be recommended.	2
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	68
	No Answer	2
Total Number of Responses		78
Please indicate any other ways of evaluating support for employees raising children other than the <i>Kurumin</i> certification, if any.		

Result Summary

- 66 or 87% of the municipal governments that responded said they do not consider the *Kurumin* certification status of potential contractors as a requirement in contractor selection, while 6 or 8% of the respondents said they consider this certification status. Many respondents stated that they have their own certification and evaluation systems when it comes to support for employees raising children.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Akita City, Utsunomiya City, Chiba City, Gifu City, Osaka City, Sakai City

Answer Option 2: None

Answer Option 3: Sapporo City, Mito City

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kasai City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Tokyo, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

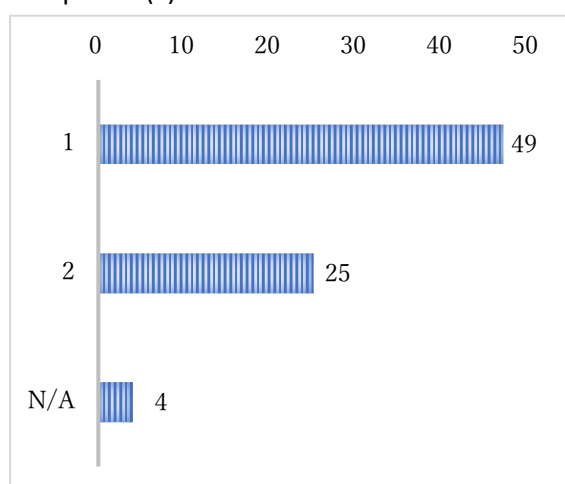
Kanagawa Prefecture

Kanagawa Prefecture has the Code to promote childcare support, which has an official certification system for companies. When the contractors gain the certification, they gain added point in bid qualification process.

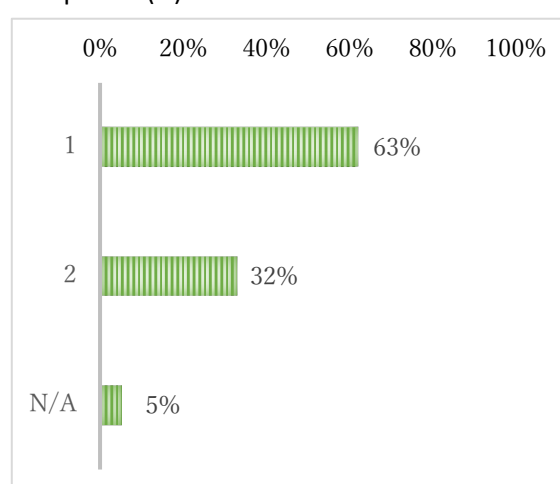
8) Initiatives to reduce environmental costs

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We consider the potential contractor's initiatives to reduce environmental costs favorably by adding points to the candidate in contractor selection.	49
2	We do not add points to the potential contractor in contractor selection regarding the reduction of environmental costs.	25
	No Answer	4
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 49 or 63% of the municipal governments that responded said they consider the potential contractor's initiatives to reduce environmental costs by adding points to the candidate in contractor selection for procurement. Specifically, respondents mentioned various initiatives that they warranted additional points for the contractor, such as ISO14001, Eco Action 21, Kyoto Environmental Management System Standard (KES), ISO9001, Eco Stage, and other evaluation systems set up by the municipal government. In terms of purchasing of goods, respondents have listed green purchasing as an example.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Sapporo City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Chiba City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Sagami-hara City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Tsu City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Okayama City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Saga City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Soka City, Kasai City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 2: Miyagi Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Aomori City, Saitama City, Kawasaki City, Niigata City, Osaka City, Matsue City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Nagasaki City, Abiko City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City

No Answer: Ibaraki Prefecture, Tokyo, Gifu Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

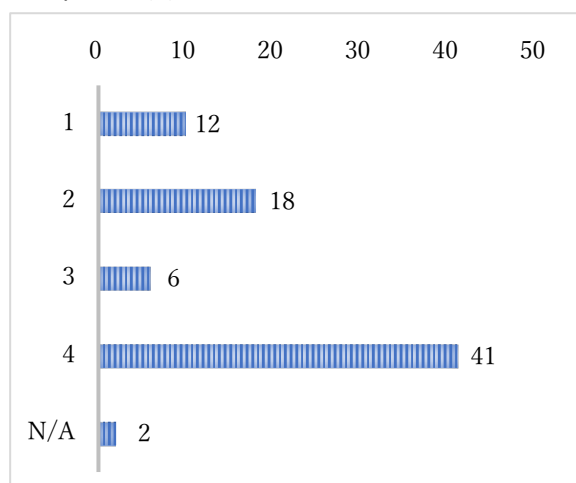
Utsunomiya City (in Tochigi Prefecture)

Utsunomiya City, Capital City of Tochigi Prefecture, adds point to potential contractors if they have ISO14001, Eco Action 21, and Eco Utsunomiya's ISO (ECO Utsunomiya 21) certifications in bid evaluation.

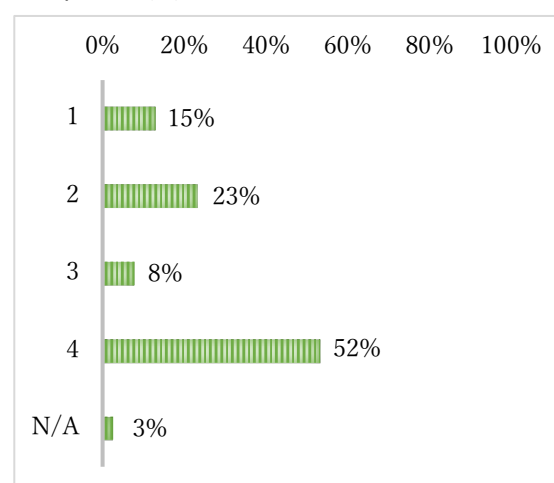
9) Regional disaster prevention cooperation initiatives

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on whether they have a regional disaster prevention cooperation agreement with us, and we double check by looking into the actual conditions of their disaster prevention initiatives.	12
2	We require documented reports from the potential contractor on their disaster prevention initiatives.	18
3	We do not require the potential contractor to submit a report, but clearly state that regional disaster prevention cooperation initiatives.	6
4	We do not include this matter in the tendering requirements.	41
	No Answer	2
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- On whether the municipal governments consider the potential contractor's regional disaster prevention cooperation status, the most common answer was that this was not included in tendering requirements, with 41 or 52% of the respondents choosing this answer option. However, 36 or 44% of the respondents said that they did consider some extent of disaster prevention cooperation, including an agreement with the government entity.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Kobe City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Kasai City, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 2: Aomori Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Akita City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Shinjuku Ward, Sagami-hara City, Gifu City, Okayama City, Tokushima City, Naha City, Noda City, City A*

Answer Option 3: Nagano Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Sapporo City, Mito City, Sakai City

Answer Option 4: Hokkaido Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City

No Answer: Tokyo, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

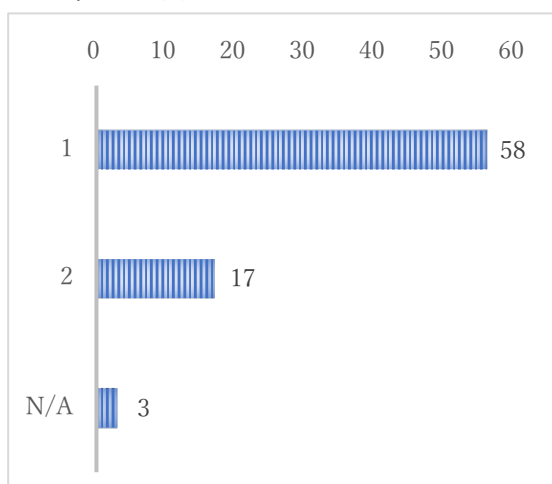
Sapporo City (in Hokkaido Prefecture)

In the general competitive bidding that adopts the comprehensive evaluation tendering system, the potential contractors' actual contributions in disaster responses over the 3 years may be subject to additional points.

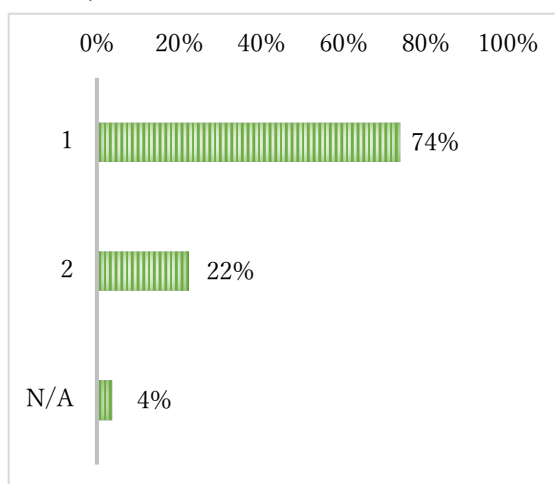
10) Community contributions

(Choose 1 answer option)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We consider the potential contractor's community contributions favorably by adding points to the candidate in contractor selection.	58
2	We do not add points to the potential contractor in contractor selection regarding their community contributions.	17
	No Answer	3
Total Number of Responses		78

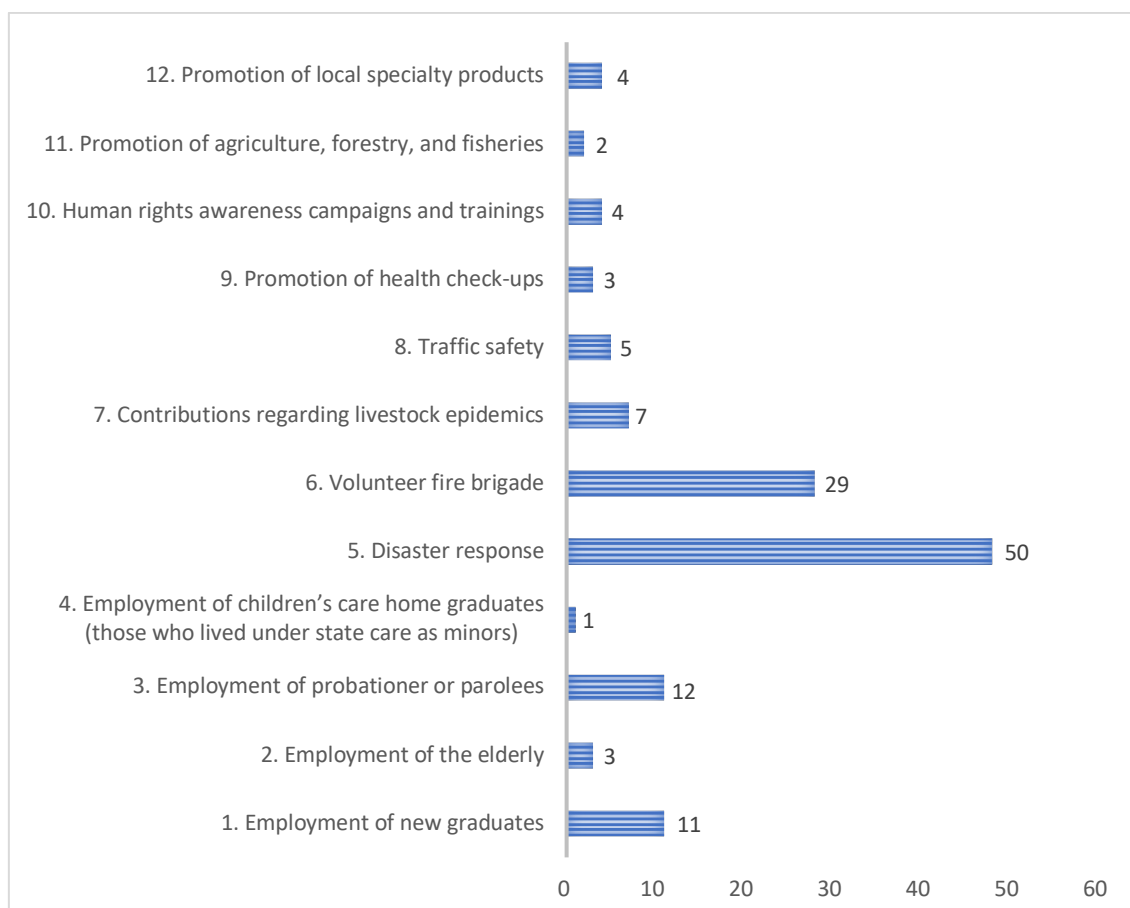
Result Summary

- 58 or 74% of the municipal governments that responded said that they consider the potential contractor's community contributions favorably by adding points to the candidate in contractor selection.
- Specifically, 50 municipal governments said "disaster response," followed by 29 saying "volunteer fire brigade," where disaster prevention is the overwhelming majority of what constitutes community contributions in the respondents' municipalities. Additionally, in the area of employment, respondents said they consider employment of new graduates and those on probation or parole.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Sapporo City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Chiba City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Tsu City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Nara City, Tottori City, Matsue City, Okayama City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Saga City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Kasai City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

If you chose answer option 1, **which of the following do you consider favorable by adding points to the potential contractor in contractor selectin?** (Chose all that apply.)



1	Employment of new graduates	11
2	Employment of the elderly	3
3	Employment of probationer or parolees	12
4	Employment of children's care home graduates (those who lived under state care as minors)	1
5	Disaster response	50
6	Volunteer fire brigade	29
7	Contributions regarding livestock epidemics	7
8	Traffic safety	5
9	Promotion of health check-ups	3
10	Human rights awareness campaigns and trainings	4
11	Promotion of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2

12	Promotion of local specialty products	4
	Other (Please specify.)	

<Responses by Prefecture/City/Ward>

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	New graduates	Elderly	Probationer or parolees	Care home graduates	Disaster response	Volunteer fire brigade	Livestock epidemics	Traffic safety	Health check-ups	Human rights	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Local specialty products	Other
Hokkaido Prefecture	○	○	○	○	○								
Aomori Prefecture	○				○	○			○				
Miyagi Prefecture					○			○					
Fukushima Prefecture	○				○	○							○
Gunma Prefecture			○		○	○							
Saitama Prefecture					○					○			
Chiba Prefecture	○				○								○
Niigata Prefecture						○							○
Nagano Prefecture					○	○							
Mie Prefecture					○								○
Osaka Prefecture										○			○
Nara Prefecture			○		○		○						○
Shimane Prefecture					○	○	○						
Okayama Prefecture					○								
Yamaguchi Prefecture	○	○			○	○		○	○		○	○	○
Tokushima Prefecture	○				○	○	○				○	○	
Kagawa Prefecture					○		○	○					
Ehime Prefecture					○		○						○
Nagasaki Prefecture	○		○		○	○	○					○	○
Oita Prefecture					○								
Miyazaki Prefecture	○				○	○	○	○					○
Sapporo City			○		○								
Morioka City	○				○	○							○
Sendai City					○	○							○
Akita City			○		○	○							
Mito City					○								○
Utsunomiya City					○	○							○
Maebashi City					○								
Chiba City			○		○								○

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	New graduates	Elderly	Probationer or parolees	Care home graduates	Disaster response	Volunteer fire brigade	Livestock epidemics	Traffic safety	Health check-ups	Human rights	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Local specialty products	Other
Shinjuku Ward					○								
Yokohama City		○			○	○			○			○	○
Kawasaki City					○								
Sagamihara City					○	○							○
Niigata City					○	○							
Kanazawa City			○		○	○							
Fukui City					○								○
Gifu City					○	○							○
Tsu City					○								
Sakai City					○	○							○
Kobe City			○		○	○							○
Nara City					○								
Tottori City					○					○			○
Matsue City	○				○	○							
Okayama City					○								
Tokushima City													○
Takamatsu City					○	○				○			
Fukuoka City			○			○							
Saga City						○							○
Miyazaki City						○							
Kagoshima City	○		○		○	○		○					
Naha City													○
Noda City													○
Abiko City			○		○	○							○
Soka City					○								○
Koshigaya City					○								
Adachi Ward					○								○
Kasai City					○	○							
City A*					○								

Answer Option 2: Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Aomori City, Saitama City, Osaka City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Nagasaki City, Setagaya Ward, Miki City

No Answer: Ibaraki Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

Yokohama City

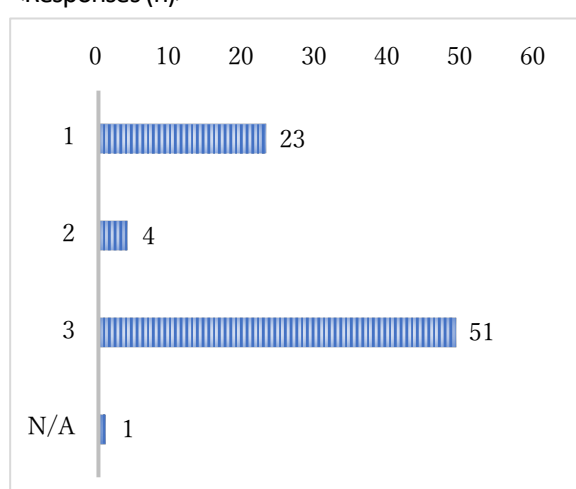
Yokohama City is giving incentive orders to the officially certified companies in the Yokohama Community-Contributing Company Certification System. Also, in construction cases, those companies gain additional points in the comprehensive evaluation tendering system.

[Local Certification System for Businesses Making Community Contributions]

Question 6 (of 7): Does your Prefecture/City/ward have a certification system for businesses making community contributions that can objectively certify elements, such as those listed above in Question 5?

(Choose 1 answer option.)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We have a certification system for businesses making contributions to the community.	23
2	We do not have a certification system currently, but we are considering one.	4
3	We do not have a certification system and we are not considering creating one.	51
	No Answer	1
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 51 or 65% of the municipal governments that responded said they do not have a certification system for businesses making community contributions and are not considering creating one. While this was the most common answer, 23 or 29% of the respondents said they did have a certification system, and 4 said they are considering creating one. Respondents wrote freely about their own certification systems as well.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Mito City, Utsunomiya City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Tottori City, Okayama City, Fukuoka City, Kasai City, City A*

Answer Option 2: Nagano Prefecture, Sapporo City, Mito City, Kawasaki City

Answer Option 3: Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Akita City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Sagami-hara City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Tsu City, Osaka City, Kobe City, Nara City, Matsue City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Saga City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Naha City, Noda City, Abiko City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Setagaya Ward, Miki City, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

No Answer: Sakai City

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

Kyoto Prefecture

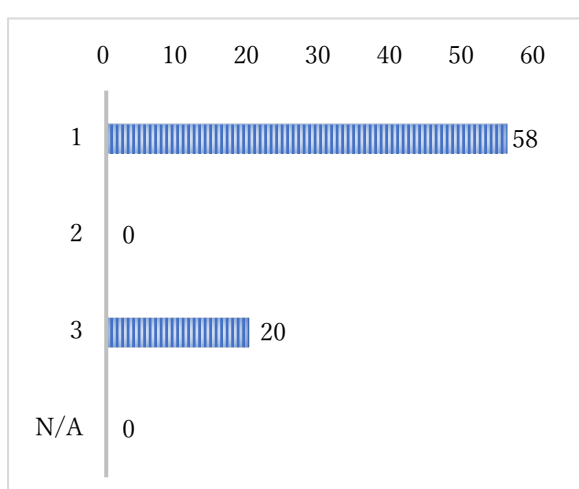
Established in December 2011 and in action since April 2012, we have a prioritized procurement system for SMEs in our prefectures who actively contribute to employment of persons with disabilities, work-life balance initiatives, and community disaster prevention measures. This applies to our procurement of goods, and with businesses that have been certified in the following:

- “Kyoto Prefecture Business Promoting Employment of Persons with Disabilities” (Kyoto Heartful Business) [Certification Body: Kyoto Prefecture]
- “Kyoto Model” Work-Life Balance Certified Business [Certification Body: Kyoto Prefecture]
- “Kyoto Young Adult Independence Support Business” [Certification Body: Kyoto Prefecture]
- Businesses cooperating in the volunteer fire brigade [Certification Body: City, town, or village government]

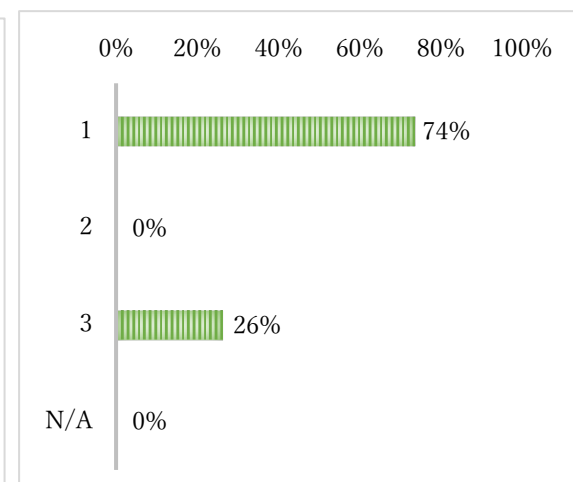
[Prioritized Procurement from Local SMEs]

Question 7 (of 7): Does your Prefecture/City/ward engage in prioritized procurement from local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as a means of “local production for local consumption” or to prioritize the procurement of local materials and goods?
(Choose 1 answer option.)

<Responses (n)>



<Responses (%)>



1	We do engage in prioritized procurement from local SMEs.	58
2	We do not engage in prioritized procurement from local SMEs currently, but are considering this.	0
3	We are not engaged in prioritized procurement from local SMEs.	20
	No Answer	0
Total Number of Responses		78

Result Summary

- 58 or 74% of the municipal governments that responded said they are engaged in prioritized procurement from local SMEs as a means of “local production for local consumption” or to prioritize the procurement of local materials and goods.
- Additionally, respondents shared various unique systems and initiatives regarding this matter.

Responses

Answer Option 1: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, Aomori City, Morioka City, Sendai City, Mito City,

Chiba City, Shinjuku Ward, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagamihara City, Niigata City, Fukui City, Gifu City, Osaka City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Nara City, Matsue City, Tokushima City, Takamatsu City, Fukuoka City, Nagasaki City, Miyazaki City, Kagoshima City, Noda City, Soka City, Adachi Ward, Miki City, Kasai City, City A*, Kanazawa City, Koshigaya City

Answer Option 2: None

Answer Option 3: Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Sapporo City, Akita City, Utsunomiya City, Maebashi City, Saitama City, Tsu City, Tottori City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Yamaguchi City, Saga City, Naha City, Abiko City, Setagaya Ward

No Answer: None

<Example of Additional Information Provided by a Respondent>

Saga Prefecture

Saga Prefecture is promoting “Local Ordering and Procurement”, which gives priority to companies in the prefecture (including SMEs).

Also “the Trial Ordering” is supporting to develop local SME’s products by procuring them as ordering pilot products. The prefecture evaluates the products after the use. This kind support is expected to develop more sales channels for local SMEs.

Implications for Future Research

How can public procurement in Japan facilitate further regional and societal sustainability? This is the question that we have grappled with throughout this research project. National and even local governments around the world have dealt with this challenge of sustainability in their respective regions and have begun to use public procurement as a public policy tool. At CSO Network Japan, we published a research report in 2017 entitled “Sustainable Public Procurement in the SDGs Era: Global Trend and Status in Japan,” in which we compiled basic trends across the globe, and this report is based on our subsequent research on Japanese municipal governments and their public procurement practices, with the intention to understand baseline data from the perspective of sustainability.

With this research, we decided on these 16 questions spanning 7 areas of concern regarding public procurement and regional sustainability. Since public procurement is generally complicated and diverse in its implementation, and we did not necessarily have the full understanding of its scope at the beginning phase of this research, so we do acknowledge the fact that there were quite a few issues in how the survey instrument was set up and how certain questions were worded. The questions we decided on in this research do not completely address sustainable public procurement (SPP) that follows an international standard, nor do we believe that our survey items define SPP in Japan. We believe that it is important to position a wide range of social values included in this survey’s questionnaire not as individual policies but as comprehensive, medium- to long-term policies seeking sustainability, and for this reason, we think this survey data will be valuable.

We believe further analysis, research and deeper consideration will be necessary in the future, so that public procurement widely penetrate in Japanese society as a means of pursuing diverse achievements for sustainability. This process may involve exploring the following topics: relationship between the positioning of public procurement as a policy tool and various elements of sustainability including SDGs; issues of standard setting and evaluation methods in how municipal governments objectively assess contributions to regional sustainability; quantitative assessment of public procurement system that facilitates contributions to regional sustainability; possibilities of visualizing the objective impact that such a public procurement system would have on regional economy; and systemic reform at the national level in the national government’s public procurement system and in promoting municipal government initiatives. Furthermore, we find it worth exploring how our research and findings can be linked to the trends regarding sustainability in the private sector. This would include how the initiatives currently being taken and pushed forth by private corporations – such as the so-called *Business and Human Rights* issues or the various standards regarding responsible supply chain management – can be applied to public procurement.

We are determined to proceed with our explorations based on the findings from this research, and greatly appreciate the kind cooperation from municipal governments and experts nationwide.



一般財団法人 CSOネットワーク CSO Network Japan

The CSO Network Japan (CSONJ), Non-Profit Foundation, has a vision of "Realizing a fair and sustainable society in which the human dignity is ensured". CSONJ is a non-profit organization, which mission is to "Find valuable efforts for a fair and sustainable society, and Encourage solving social issues by participating in multi-stakeholders". Our project pipelines are, promoting (1) Social Responsibility (SR) and Sustainability, (2) Sustainable Public Procurement, and Building sustainable local community based on the local ownerships, (3) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), (4) Social impact assessment, and (5) Collaboration with overseas organizations (Asia Foundation etc.). We conduct surveys/research, awareness raising, organizing event/seminars, and policy advocacy, etc., in partnership with network with domestic and international CSOs (civil society organizations) and various sectors. In July 2017, CSONJ launched the "Vision 2020", the first medium-term business plan for the organization, which aims to contribute to "various and tangible challenges will be in practice in Japan by 2020 for transformation toward sustainable society including achieving SDGs.

Editors: Akihiro Takagi, Masako Hasegawa

External Contractor (Survey Assistance): Akiko Fujisawa, Japan Institute for Public Policy Studies (JIPPS)

Assistant: Sayaka Ono

Published: March 31, 2018 (1st Ed.), June 1, 2018 (2nd Ed.)

Editing & Publication: CSO Network Japan

Avaco Bldg., 5th Floor, 2-3-18 Nishi Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0051 Japan

Tel: 03-3202-8188 Fax: 03-6233-9460 E-mail: office@csnj.org

All rights reserved. Reproduction, duplication, and publication of translations without prior permission violate the publisher's copyrights.

© CSO Network Japan

Printing & Binding: Okawa Printing



This report was created with grant support from the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency's Japan Fund of Global Environment for Fiscal Year 2017.