Request Points of 2022’s Proposal

＜Overall Concept＞

# “Securing Non-Discriminatory Status (especially the improvement of predictability and transparency)”

**＜3 essential factors of the proposal＞**

1. Fair competition

To construct a market system where orderly competition exists, we propose reviewing various systems that are obstructing fair competition, fair treatment to domestic companies and foreign companies such as in government procurement and when formulating standards, and further reform of the intellectual property right system.

1. Opening up to the international community

To adapt the globalization of the economy, we propose opening up further the restriction against entry of foreign investment in the manufacturing and service industry and further adoption of global standards.

1. Application and procedures of administrative regulations

To construct a constitutional and service type government, we propose simplifying, expediting administrative procedures and abolishing permits, licenses, and certifications significantly. At the same time, we propose the unification of system application and interpretation and securing a sufficient preparation period for system change.

＜This year’s Key Areas＞

1. “Relaxation of COVID-19 regulations (resumption and increase of direct flights to Japan, relaxation of various procedures that restrict prompt visa issuance, expatriates taking up new posts and business trips, shortening of centralized quarantine period, etc.)”

We propose early resumption of direct flights to Japan and increase of reopened routes, relaxation of various procedures that restrict prompt visa issuance, expatriates taking up new posts and business trips, improvement of centralized quarantine environment and shortening of centralized quarantine period, and the abolition of measures such as additional quarantine in each city after the end of centralized quarantine.

2. “Cooperation and proposals for carbon neutrality”

We welcome the Chinese government's goal of achieving the peak of carbon emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, and Japanese companies in China would like to continue actively cooperating and contributing to China's efforts through business activities. Regarding this, we propose policy support for technologies that contribute to carbon neutrality and the provision of benefits to companies that actively cooperate and contribute to carbon neutrality.

3. “Issues related to cross-border and management of data”

The Data Security Law came into effect in September 2021, and the Personal Information Protection Law came into effect in November of the same year. Since it is expected that activities such as cross-border transfer of data will be greatly affected by these data-related laws and regulations, Japanese companies are becoming more interested in their operation and trends in the establishment of related detailed regulations. Regarding these data-related laws and regulations, we propose that the opinions of related parties, including foreign-affiliated companies, be incorporated into the enactment process, and that detailed rules for operation be established and promulgated at an early stage, and that consideration be given to operation. In addition, we also propose the provision of necessary advance guidance, ensuring a sufficient response period, and coordination and cooperation among the relevant government departments for smooth enforcement.