

**Recommendations
of the
EU-Japan Business Round Table
to the Leaders of the European Union and Japan**

Tokyo, 15 November 2022

**Working Party 1
Trade Relations; Investment and Regulatory Cooperation; Financial
Services, Accounting and Taxation**

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List of Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|---------------------|---|
| AEOs | Authorised Economic Operators |
| APA | Advance Pricing Agreement |
| ATP | Adaptation to Technical Progress |
| BEPS | Base erosion and profit shifting |
| BPR | Biocidal Products Regulation |
| CAA | Consumer Affairs Agency |
| CbCR | Country by Country reporting |
| CCCTB | Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base |
| CE | Conformité Européenne (European Conformity) |
| CLP | Classification, labelling and packaging |
| CMR | Carcinogenic mutagenic or reprotoxic |
| CoRAP | Community Rolling Action Plan |
| DDA | Doha Development Agenda |
| ECHA | European Chemical Agency |
| EIOPA | European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority |
| EN | Européen de Normalisation de Normalisation (European Standards) |
| EP | European Parliament |
| EPA | Economic Partnership Agreement |
| EU | European Union |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FSA | Financial Services Agency |
| FTA | Free Trade Agreement |
| FTT | Financial Transaction Tax |
| G8 | Group of Eight |
| G20 | Group of Twenty |
| GATS | General Agreement of Trade in Services |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| GoJ | Government of Japan |
| GPA | Agreement on Government Procurement |
| GPS | Gross Product Strategy |
| HSE | Health Safety and Environment |
| ICTs | Intra-Corporate Transferees |
| IEC | International Electrotechnical Commission |
| IPM | Interface Public Members |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| JAS | Japan Agricultural Standard |
| JELMA | Japan Electric Lamp Manufacturers Association |
| JET | Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories |
| JETRO | Japan External Trade Organisation |
| JIS | Japan Industrial Standard |

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| JR | Japan Railways |
| KPIs | Key Performance Indicators |
| LED | Light-Emitting Diode |
| LoA | Letter of Access |
| MAFF | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| METI | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry |
| NTM | Non Tariff Measure |
| NOL | Net Operating Loss |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OR | Only Representative |
| PPPR | Plant Protection Products Regulation |
| PSE | Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law |
| R&D | Research & Development |
| REACH | Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals |
| RoHS | Restriction of Hazardous Substances |
| SDS | Safety Data Sheet |
| SIEF | Substance Information Exchange Forum |
| SMEs | Small and Medium size Enterprises |
| SVHC | Substance of Very High Concern |
| UNECE | United Nations European Commission for Europe |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| WCO | World Customs Organisation |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |
| WP | Working Party |

Introduction

The EU-Japan partnership is based on longstanding cooperation which has been strengthened with the recent geopolitical tensions, including the war in Ukraine. As close likeminded partners that share values and principles, the EU and Japan have strong trade and investment ties. This year marks three years since the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) entered into force. Over this period, it has proven to be the bedrock of the EU-Japan economic relationship and in 2021, trade in goods between the two recovered to pre-pandemic levels reaching 125 billion euros. Working Party 1 stresses that despite the overall smooth implementation of the EPA, agreement must also address the specific concerns of European and Japanese businesses reflected in this and previous reports. With so much at stake, we urge the authorities on both sides to swiftly ensure that the necessary progress is made. Many reforms are required to secure a fair and competitive environment for business. They have been identified based on the extensive first-hand operational experience of Working Party 1 members in the Japanese and European markets. This report sets out concrete recommendations addressing the following key issues:

- Creation of a common regulatory environment, mutual recognition of regulations, standards and market authorisations to the extent possible, adoption of international standards and enhancing regulatory cooperation
 - Initiate discussions on how to facilitate the movement of people under pandemics
 - Further deepen and support initiatives leading to more collaboration on third markets
 - Ensuring fair competition and equal treatment of all companies, domestic and foreign – for both goods and services
 - Improving conditions for foreign direct investment
- and finally,
- Pursuing simpler, lighter and sensible tax systems, including the implementation of the BEPS Actions without additional administrative burden

To highlight priority issues in the text that follows, one asterisk (*) indicates “priority” recommendations. (e.g. WP 1/ # 01* / EJ to EJ)

Recommendations from both European and Japanese industries

WP-1 / # 01* / EJ to EJ Strengthening the EU-Japan Economic Relationship **Post-EPA**

The BRT praises both the European Commission, and the Member States, and the Japanese Government for the successful enforcement of the EU-Japan EPA. In parallel, the BRT would like to emphasise that the parties should be more ambitious in order to get the most out of the agreement and also to build on the agreement in order to profit further from synergies. The effective application of the EPA would prove even more important in ensuring the steadfast economic recovery of both sides following the COVID-19 crisis, as well as progress in developing sustainable connectivity, and quality infrastructure. It is also important for the EU and Japan as like-minded countries to strengthen our complementarity and competitiveness through the EPA so that disruptions in supply chains that have become apparent due to the COVID-19 and climate change crisis can be addressed. Hence the BRT recommends the following:

Enhancing Regulatory Cooperation

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Continue to strive further for free trade between the EU and Japan without obstacles by pursuing regulatory cooperation, harmonisation and mutual recognition of international regulations and testing procedures. It is important that this is done swiftly as to not lose the momentum that was built up during the negotiations.
- In the same vein, ensure that the EPA is continuously updated and that new aspects are added as they become necessary. For instance, new technologies, public health issues, cross-border flows of data, prohibition of data localization requirement, and non-discriminatory treatment of digital products, etc.
- Immediately consult with industry in order to set up working groups in sectors that would benefit from closer regulatory cooperation
- Regularly consult companies of all sizes to ensure the best implementation of regulatory cooperation.
- Ensure that the recently launched “Japan-EU Digital Partnership” advances cooperation on digital issues to foster economic growth and a human-centric digital transformation based on common values. The Japan-EU Digital Partnership must be a flexible cooperation instrument that goes beyond dialogue and exchange of information between Japan and the EU with the view to deliver concrete deliverables. To this end, the Japan-EU Digital Partnership should notably shape digital trade principles and promote regulatory cooperation on key technology enablers for digital trade.

The BRT believes that:

- For regulatory cooperation to be successful, negotiators on both sides must be given the appropriate mandate so that the results of the talks can be properly implemented and enforced. There is a need for a follow-up to ensure this.
- Through regulatory cooperation new technologies can be shared and introduced on both markets with a minimum of delay. This in turn leads to more benefits for industry and consumers, hence to society as a whole. The Japan-EU Digital Partnership is an opportunity not to be missed.
- Global solidarity, cooperation and effective multilateralism are more in need than ever, to come through the pandemic as well as to ensure economic recovery. It is therefore extremely important to develop the EU-Japan relationship even more, and in doing so to demonstrate to others that such cooperative relationships are possible.

Encouraging the use of EU-Japan EPA, particularly by SMEs

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Ensure that not only large corporations but also SMEs can make best use of the agreement.
- Proactively inform industry of the advantages of utilising the EPA. Call for the editing of practical guides for businesses that want to export or invest in the EU and Japan, to inform on rules to be implemented (tariffs, rules of origin, services regulations, single entry points, contact of licensing bodies, mobility of personnel requirements, etc.).

The BRT believes that:

- SMEs are an important and integral part of both the EU and Japanese economies. At the same time, they tend to face bigger difficulties in utilising a complex system due to lack of resources and sometimes even knowledge. Getting them on board is essential to ensure that trade between the EU and Japan reaches its full potential.

Joint investment in 3rd countries

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Continue to support EU and Japanese industry to invest jointly in 3rd countries, notably in the regions of the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, Central Asia, Indo-Pacific, as well as in Africa.
- Hold discussions on joint investment not only at high level, but focusing on practical and operational aspects, and companies on both sides should be able to take advantage of the resulting outcomes and implement them easily.
- Make good use of the EU-Japan Partnership on Sustainable Connectivity and Quality Infrastructure to find synergies in investments and infrastructure projects.
- To better coordinate and ensure that ODA projects are not favouring suppliers from either region.

The BRT believes that:

- This support is particularly important in developing countries where investment can help the country in question to raise its standard of living significantly.
- It is furthermore important that the EU and Japan continue to play a leading role on the global stage to ensure enhanced competitiveness.
- The strengths on both sides should be more efficiently utilised and that where it is possible to cooperate, this should be commenced earlier in the process.
- The challenges of the current and future pandemics cannot be solved by the EU and Japan exclusively within their own countries. Therefore, it is important to step up EU and Japanese assistance to partner countries facing the impact of the pandemic, not only by providing short-term assistance but also by supporting them over the mid- to long-term.

Minimising the impact of Brexit

The BRT calls on the EU to:

- Continue dialogue with UK in order to minimise any potential risks, and take necessary steps to avoid the suspension or termination of the EU-UK Trade Cooperation Agreement (TCA).
- Maintain/restore a favourable business environment for investment and services, including financial transactions, harmonised regulations and standards, and access to workforces with necessary skills.
- Listen to calls from across the industries to ensure that any new arrangements will be implemented in a manner that does not cause disruption, and take necessary measures as much as possible.

The BRT believes that:

- Brexit is impacting not only the EU, the UK and Japan separately but also the EU-Japan relationship.
- Free and fair trade between the EU, Japan and the UK will not only help business activities but also have a positive effect on the wider area of cooperation and mutual interests including the welfare of consumers and society as a whole, while upholding the rules-based international order, the rule of law and promotion of democracy.

Promoting the Free Flow of Data

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Pursue the recently launched negotiations to review and complete the digital trade chapter of the EPA to the highest standards, including language on cross-border data flows, as set in Article 8.81 of the EPA (three-year review clause).

The BRT believes that:

- The data plays a key role in promoting and accelerating the digital economy. The free flow of data under the secured conditions, namely Data Free Flow with Trust between the EU and Japan will mutually be beneficial for creating business opportunities and strengthening the competitiveness in both economies.

WP-1 / # 02* / EJ to EJ Recommendations for an ambitious multilateral trade agenda toward the next WTO Ministerial Conference

Under the mounting pressure of protectionism in a post-COVID world, and the on-going geopolitical crisis causing the wide-spread disruption of international order, the EU and Japan should support strengthening and reforming the WTO. Together with other WTO members, the EU and Japan should work to ensure the centrality of the WTO as the guardian of the multilateral trading system, and the value of WTO agreements as a basis of fair rules to maintain order in global trade, to assure the mobility of people, capital, goods and services so that we could revitalize the economic activities of the whole world, and promote further liberalization. It is necessary, therefore, that the WTO and its members are to ensure the relevancy of multilateral trading system and to further promote the reforms to improve the responsiveness to present and future challenges, while taking into account the concerns expressed against trade and globalisation.

In this view, BRT welcomes the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration at the Twelfth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Geneva and concluded on June 17th, 2022.

The BRT calls on the EU and Japan to:

- Renew the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions of the WTO by the next WTO Ministerial and find agreement to make it permanent, noting that the custom duty-free distribution of electronic transmissions is at the core of technological innovation and the digital economy. The WTO must not be the venue that would allow the principle of raising customs tariffs on trade in services.
- Avoid continuing to waive the protection of intellectual property rights regarding COVID-19 related therapeutics and diagnostics.
- Reinforce the negotiating pillar of the WTO to better disseminate the benefits of global value chains. The EU and Japan must play a central role in this regard.
- Safeguard the proper functioning of the enforcement pillar of the WTO, its Appellate Body in particular. In this term, the BRT welcomes, and emphasizes the importance of, attempts made by the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference in recognizing the significance and urgency of responding to the challenges and concerns expressed against WTO's dispute settlement system, including the WTO Appellate Body, while proclaiming their commitment to build a dispute settlement system accessible to every member with perfect and superb functions, by 2024.
- Reaffirm the importance of a market-oriented trade environment. Regarding the WTO reform, supporting the continuation of trilateral cooperation among the US, the EU, and Japan, especially efforts to strengthen WTO rules on industrial subsidies and technology transfer, and to improve compliance with notification obligations, as well as ensuring that all WTO members contribute according to their

real economic power. The BRT also supports the development of rules on trade-related aspects of electronic commerce.

- Explore further topics that are essential for the smooth functioning of global value chains together with other WTO members. These could include, for example, industrial subsidies, the reduction of export restrictions, investment (facilitation) and competition. Also, the EU and Japan need to take the lead in building an export compliance framework that creates a level playing field and alleviates business uncertainty.
- Revitalise negotiations under the Joint Statement Initiatives, especially in the digital area and in climate and the environment.
- Implement in full the Disciplines that have been agreed on 2nd December 2021 in Geneva on Domestic Regulation in Services in all relevant domestic regulation in the EU and in Japan to further improve transparency and ease of doing services trade and investment. Encourage the full implementation of the Reference Paper by all signatories, for instance by putting into place a notification system to the WTO Secretariat. Encourage other WTO countries to join the initiative already signed by 68 countries. This is an agreement that shall benefit all WTO Members.
- Lead the discussion of further expanding the product coverage and membership countries and regions for the Information Technology Agreement (ITA), as agreed in December 2015, given the current global circumstances such as COVID-19 pandemic and the on-going geopolitical crisis disrupting the supply chains. The ITA plays a significant role in maintaining and continuing negotiations on a plurilateral basis, given the difficulty of reaching an agreement among all WTO Members

The BRT believes that:

- The 12th WTO Ministerial Conference was crucial in reaffirming the benefits of a rules-based multilateral trading system, and successfully delivered a package of multilateral and plurilateral outcomes that could equip governments and business operators with modern and effective trade rules. At the same time, the upcoming Ministerial Conference needs to further promote the discussion on the reform of the WTO with the view to continue delivering concrete results for the future.
- For the e-commerce, the upcoming Ministerial Conference should seek to make real progress towards an ambitious, comprehensive and commercially meaningful outcome, including rules to ensure cross-border flow of data. The e-commerce Agreement should prohibit data localization measures and requirements for disclosure of source codes, algorithms, and proprietary information relating to cryptography ensuring the non-discriminatory treatment of digital products. Incorporating the value chain perspective when negotiating the liberalisation of goods and services under the auspices of the WTO is critical. This will effectively ensure a real impact, as global value chains play an increasingly important role in international trade. Liberalisation should also include environmental goods related to the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA), so long as it does not discriminate unfairly between products and sectors and to expand these talks to environmental services, that are crucial to fight pollution and climate change. Moreover, in the follow up to the COVID-19 pandemic, the WTO should look into trade and health initiatives that will make the world more resilient in future crises.
- The decision to waive the protection of intellectual property rights regarding COVID-19 vaccines, fails to address the current challenges of access to vaccines and risks

undermining efforts to address future pandemics as companies will have less incentives to invest in R&I.

- From these perspectives, BRT welcomes, and points out the importance of, the 12th Ministerial Conference agreeing to renew the discussion of the work program for e-commerce, and to make permanent the WTO moratorium on customs duties of electronic transmissions.

WP-1 / # 03* / EJ to EJ Applying international standards and enhancing regulatory cooperation

The BRT believes that regulatory cooperation is key to the economic prosperity of the two economies. Following the successful entry into force of the EU-Japan EPA in February 2019, it is now even more important than ever to ensure not only that new regulations do not nullify or impair the market access benefits which have been achieved under the agreement nor create new barriers to bilateral trade, but also to further expand and strengthen the regulatory cooperation between the two economies. This way the EU and Japan will be able to create a more favourable business environment and hopefully also expand such cooperation to other bilateral and multilateral relations.

General recommendations

The BRT calls on the EU and the Japanese authorities to:

- Building on the EPA, jointly pursue the harmonisation of rules, regulations and standards. While the EPA has certainly provided great success in this regard, the BRT believes that the work has to continue in order to deal with areas not covered by the EPA as well as new areas and technologies.
- Where international standards have not yet been developed, to accept the approval of the import, sale or use of products that have been approved on the basis of functionally equivalent requirements if it is possible and appropriate to do so.
- Study the possible impact of new regulatory developments on domestic and foreign business to avoid taking initiatives that might create barriers to trade and investment.
- To establish a close dialogue with industry regarding the harmonisation of regulations and standards by discussing concrete use cases and examples from business experience.

The BRT believes that:

- The EPA creates a perfect platform for regulatory cooperation it is vital that this is done without delay as to not lose momentum.
- A similar mind-set as was shown during the negotiations is now needed in order to achieve regulatory harmonisation which is capable of being enforced.
- Continued dialogue is necessary, but with goals clearly defined so as to avoid a dialogue without results.

1. Create a common chemicals regulation

The BRT calls on EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Establish a common list of the hazard information of substances and a common approach to the evaluation and sharing of data, and the hazard classification.
- As a first step towards complete recognition set up a system where test results carried out in either the EU or Japan to be recognised as carried out in the other region.

The BRT believes that:

- A common regulatory environment will not only benefit the industries through cost mitigation but also benefit users and consumers through lower prices and consistent protection.

2. Create a common resource efficiency policy

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Promote the concept of resource and energy efficiency, using the right incentives, standardised test methodologies, criteria and a common format of environmental products declaration between the EU and Japan and cooperate with each other so that such policies are internationally shared. Areas, where regulatory harmonisation should be pursued, are the areas of material recycling/re-use and energy recovery which are essential for both EU and Japan economies if they are to become circular.
- Work together at the multilateral level to promote international harmonisation of energy efficiency regulations, relevant labelling rules, environmental and carbon footprint schemes, traceability tool for information transfer in supply chain.

The BRT believes that:

- Only through a common approach can many of the energy and environment related issues be solved. It is therefore vital that the EU and Japan show leadership in the field at ISO and IEC level.

3. Expand the benefits of AEOs

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Aim at introducing further regulatory cooperation in order to give more concrete benefits to AEOs.
- Focus on introducing real advantages without increasing the administrative burden for companies by granting more freedom, simplification and responsibility to companies.

The BRT believes that:

- A smoother logistical system where benefits are given to companies that can show that they have the capacity to properly trace each shipment.
- This is also beneficial for the authorities as they will be able to focus more on illegal shipment and to support companies that have less capacity regarding traceability.

4. Adoption of UN Regulations and promotion of regulatory cooperation in the automobile sector

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Continue to work and promote the UNECE as a forum for global harmonisation of the vehicle regulations.
- Furthermore, accelerate their adoption of the UN Regulations to lower the cost of regulatory compliance for both European and Japanese automobile manufacturers by extending the scope and benefits of mutual recognition.
- Work together to establish internationally harmonised technical standards and testing procedures that will encourage the development and smooth market adoption of environmentally friendly and safety vehicle technologies, such as electric, hybrid and fuel cell vehicles, carbon-neutral fuels, as well as autonomous and connected driving technologies.

The BRT believes that:

- A common regulatory framework will send a strong signal to the rest of the world that harmonisation and the UNECE is the adequate forum.

5. Sanitary and phytosanitary regulation

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Use the EPA to further harmonise the SPS framework. This should be done at a detailed level to avoid any divergence. The overarching principle should be that if a product is approved in one market it should be regarded as approved in the other market, without the need for additional testing or market approvals.

The BRT believes that:

- Harmonisation and mutual recognition are vital to achieving the goal of increasing exports of food and drink, which is a priority for both the EU and Japan and one on which considerable resources are expended.

WP-1 / # 04 / EJ to EJ Avoiding double contributions on social security

The BRT welcomes the conclusion of social security agreements between Japan and 13 EU Member States. Negotiations or preliminary talks are under way between Japan and some additional EU Member States.

The BRT calls on the EU Members States and Japan to:

- Swiftly conclude bilateral agreements so that double pension payments are avoided.
- As in interim measure introduce regulation that either exempts employees and employers from pension premiums or returns the paid amount of both the employee and the employer when the person leaves the country.

The BRT believes that:

- With increased labour mobility and the need for companies to both transfer and recruit globally the demand for social security agreements will increase.

WP-1 / # 05* / EJ to EJ Achieve climate-neutrality

Because climate change is a global challenge, the BRT appreciates the fact that the EU and Japan have the common goal of climate-neutrality by 2050. The EU's effort to achieve the goal is well known as Fit for 55 Package initiatives and the REPowerEU plan which fast-forward the green transition by revising, for example, the EU's GHG emission reduction from 40% to 55% by 2030.

However, the road to climate-neutrality has various paths, and diverse technology options have a role to play in an effective transition to climate-neutrality. In addition, discussions on CBAM being concrete measures have taken place before the EU and Japan share the vision and image of the way-forward.

In this regard, the BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Demonstrate strong leadership and encourage the cooperation of all Governments in order to build transparent and fair international trade rules and systems related to climate-neutrality, that are consistent with international rules such as WTO.
- Discuss the way-forward to properly address the carbon leakage based on carbon intensity and avoid the hasty introduction of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

- Enhance regulatory cooperation in the field of green technologies such as offshore wind power and the production of renewable hydrogen and ammonia in order to help to accelerate deployment of these technologies.

WP-1 / # 06* / EJ to EJ Recommendation on BEPS Action Plan and Other Tax Issues

The BRT supports the creation of an internationally fair taxation framework and level playing field. At the same time, the BRT believes that taxation system should be simple and transparent as possible and should not create excessive administrative burden on businesses.

BEPS Action Plan

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Ensure that the implementation of BEPS Actions do not create additional administrative burden on businesses;
- Request to file CbCR only to MNE's top parent company but not to MNE's subsidiaries in accordance with the OECD suggested protocol;
- Aim at facilitating the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral APAs;
- Keep confidentiality of information concerning taxpayers as BEPS Action 13 demands;
- Give specific consideration to the global trading business model broadly conducted by the financial services industry in terms of Permanent Establishment ("PE") that the tax authorities in European Countries give utmost consideration before making any tax assessment based on the determination that a trader booking into an offshore booking entity under the global trading business should qualify as dependent agent;
- Give utmost consideration to the implementation requirements in other jurisdictions before implementing new tax rules, which may or not be BEPS Action 13 and 7 related;
- Avoid unnecessary uncertainty for compliant taxpayers and unintended double taxation as was agreed by OECD/G20 countries in 2013.

Other Tax Issues

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Include all EU Member States and Japan in the mandatory binding MAP arbitration in their bilateral tax treaties which the commitment was made by 25 countries including Japan and 24 EU Member States as a mechanism to guarantee the resolution of treaty-related disputes within a specified timeframe;
- Pursue simpler, lighter and sensible tax systems which will lead to growth and innovation, and furthermore, reduce time and cost for both businesses to comply and tax authorities to enforce;

- Eliminate double taxation and modernise tax treaties between EU Member States and Japan to ensure that royalty, interest and dividend payments are exempted from withholding taxes to the greatest possible extent.
- Cooperate to establish a reasonable global framework regarding digital taxation currently discussed in the OECD in order to avoid economic confusions.

WP-1 / # 07* / EJ to EJ Ensure timely negotiations on bilateral/regional agreements on personnel movements under the COVID-19 and future pandemics

With the advent of COVID-19, countries around the world introduced border restrictions. In many cases non-residents were not able to enter certain countries, but there were also restrictions which meant that only nationals of a specific country were allowed to enter. This led to difficulties for companies in many aspects: succession in regard to top management, the inability to bring in both short-term and long-term specialists, such as engineers, and other personnel that are vital for any expansion plans. It also negatively affected many SMEs as they often lack a local presence but is dependent on being able to travel to the various markets. We know from such experiences that without the possibility to travel freely between the two regions, overseas business operations will suffer.

The BRT calls on the EU and Japanese Authorities to:

- Draft an action plan on how to deal with future pandemics with a focus on travel restrictions.
- In case of another pandemic, begin negotiations in a timely manner to allow businesspeople to travel between the EU and Japan for short business trip.
- Ensure that companies can bring in new top management, such as CEOs, and specialists, such as engineers, without hindrance. This is of the utmost importance for the proper operation of overseas subsidiaries.

The BRT believes that:

- It is important that companies can continue to provide vital services and that adequate personnel, both CXOs and specialists, can enter both regions. This while adhering to the proper health protocols put in place by the authorities.

Recommendations from European industry to Japan

WP-1 / # 08* / E to J Harmonisation & mutual recognition of standards and product certifications; acceptance of international standards where applicable

Industry still faces standards and products certifications that are not harmonised with international standards or regulations. Furthermore, some overseas approvals, despite having been issued in accordance with EN and/or ISO, are not recognised by the Japanese Authorities. This leads to delays in the introduction of innovative new products to the market and increases import costs. While accepting the need to safeguard consumer health and safety, the BRT urges Japan to promote the harmonisation of standards and certification procedures, the mutual recognition of product certification and, in areas where harmonized standards do not exist, the mutual approval of the import, sale or use of products that have been approved on the basis of functionally equivalent requirements, so that products certified for one market are automatically accepted in the other market. The BRT recommends the Japanese Government to place particular emphasis on:

Automobiles

The EPA agreement in principle ensures that “both Japan and the EU will fully align themselves to the same international standards on product safety and the protection of the environment, meaning that European cars will be subject to the same requirements in the EU and Japan, and will not need to be tested and certified again when exported to Japan”.

However, in this area a big gap has to be seen between the ambition of the Agreement and the reality. This is due to the transition periods of up to 7 years, several exemptions and specific provisions in some areas. All in all, the Agreement does not significantly change the current status to an improved situation.

It has to be feared that under the current provisions of the Agreement, improvements will be seen only gradually and slowly. Especially in the important area of emissions/fuel consumption, the discrepancy is expected to last.

The BRT calls on the Japanese Authorities to:

- Abolish its remaining unique regulations, including the standards for exhaust gases
- Promote further harmonization in areas currently not covered by the agreement,
- Change optional to mandatory conditions regarding the approval of EU certificates, especially in the area of emissions/fuel consumption to ensure that – as intended by the EPA – vehicles will not need to be tested and certified again when exported to Japan,
- Use the Automotive Working Group to increase the benefits in this area by speeding up the envisaged changes and widen the harmonization efforts.

Railways

The BRT calls on Japan to:

- To be more involved in introducing a national system for conformity assessment and to encourage mutual recognition of testing and certification. The BRT believes that a working group led by the Japan authorities including both domestic and foreign companies from all railway related sectors should be established.
- Take extra care that standards and testing required by Japanese operators are communicated in a transparent manner so that European suppliers can meet and exceed these requirements.
- Should promote more off-the-shelf solutions instead of creating Japan specific solutions that are difficult to implement elsewhere.

The BRT believes that:

- A national testing scheme would lower the costs for suppliers and would at the same time make it easier for the authorities to make certain that railway related companies fulfil the proper safety requirements.

Processed food

While the EPA offers lower tariffs, the regulatory situation for companies still remains the same. This means that companies have to spend significant resources and money to fulfil requirements that are often unique to Japan.

The BRT calls on Japan in collaboration with the European authorities to:

- Recognise European approvals and test methods
- Harmonise with internationally approved food additives and enzymes
- Harmonise or mutual recognise regulations surrounding the need to test for radioactivity

The BRT believes that:

- With more recognition of European approval and test results, Japanese consumers will benefit from more and cheaper European products.

WP-1 / #09* / E to J

Self-verification and risk assessment

Risk assessment and self-verification become more and more common as production cycles become shorter. This in order to offer a way to shorten the time to introduce a product to the market and at the same time ensuring that proper responsibility is taken by companies. While self-verification is used in Japan too, government or third party approval is often the norm. Examples of products could be base stations, food contact materials, non-invasive medical equipment, electrical products etc.

The BRT calls on the Japanese Authorities to:

- Expand the use of self-verification while ensuring that proper care is taken to protect the safety of human life, as well as animals and plants.

WP-1 / # 10* / E to J

Wind power

The development of wind energy is essential for Japan to reach its CO2 emissions targets and to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Modern and cost-efficient wind turbines now contain sophisticated technology that works well with established power grids of all kinds, ranging from large transmission systems to isolated local grids. The 6th Strategic Energy Plan announced last year is the Japan's roadmap toward carbon neutrality by 2050. Under this plan, the renewable energy is regarded as the prime source of power and the government declared its commitment to prioritize the enhancement of the renewables. In this context, the government is targeting to make the renewables represent 36 – 38% of power generation by 2030 and to install 5.7 GW of offshore wind farms by 2030.

The BRT calls on the Japanese Authorities to:

- Implement a drastic reform on the offshore wind farm certification process. The current setup has been inducing lengthy and unpredictable process which serves as a bottleneck for earlier financial closure and subsequent COD.
 - Duration for certification: The certification process should be completed in 1 - 1.5 years which is typical in Europe. It currently takes 3 - 4 years in Japan
 - Language: English language should be allowed in all communications.
 - Document-based review process
 - Expand the use of international certifications and standards
- Japan should expand/upgrade the already-selected marshalling ports (Akita, Noshiro, Kashima and Kitakyushu) and/or develop additional marshalling ports and make them ready preferably by 2027 so that all or most of the round 2 and 3 projects would be able to start their offshore installation campaign from 2028 and to make the wind farms operational by 2030.
- Enable the use of foreign registered vessels, as well as foreign crew on said vessels for projects related to off-shore wind.

WP-1 / # 11* / E to J

Automobiles

Kei cars and other motor vehicles continue to be subject to different treatments in terms of tax, insurance and parking rules. Although METI and JAMA have suggested reducing the level of discrepancy in taxation to the order of 1:2, for the time being, the discrepancy in the base level of taxation of kei cars and subcompact cars at 1:3.3 remains unacceptably wide.

The BRT calls on the Japanese Authorities to:

- Put kei cars and other motor vehicles on the same fiscal and regulatory footing.

WP-1 / # 12* / E to J Freight and logistics

Further to the WP-1 / # 03 / EJ to EJ, the BRT recommends that Japan revises its AEO system to introduce real benefits for operators regardless of whether they are forwarders, customs brokers or importers. Furthermore, the administrative load needs to be lessened if companies are to be truly attracted to the AEO status.

The BRT calls on the Japanese Authorities to:

- Allow a bonded warehouse to act as a port of first entry with regard to products covered by quarantine related regulations.
- Promote Electronic Delivery Order for ocean freight
- Take the lead in trying to digitalise the logistics industry as currently many Japanese companies, including large companies, are still using fax and paper orders.
- Allow smartboxes to be part of the container. Only in Japan does this has to be declared as part of the cargo, hence it has to be declared for import.
- Make it possible to have more than 100 entries on import declarations.

The BRT believes that:

- A more seamless and flexible transport sector will have a positive impact on the general flow of trade and better facilitate the improved market access offered by the EPA.

WP-1 / # 13 / E to J Aeronautics

Haneda D runway weight restrictions are an obstacle to the use of European-made aeroplanes and an obstacle to further development of international traffic at Haneda. These weight restrictions should be re-examined to allow the operations of new and larger aeroplanes such as Airbus-made A380 and A350.

The BRT calls on the Japanese Authorities to:

- Re-examine the weight restrictions to allow the operations of new and larger aeroplanes such as Airbus-made A380 and A350. This should be in line with the approval of the 747-8i which is in the same category as the A380 (code F aircraft).

The BRT believes that:

- If Japan is to re-open and return and exceed pre-COVID levels in regard to visiting tourists, due to limited numbers on slots on Haneda, aircraft such as the above mentioned will be vital.

Recommendations from Japanese industry to the EU

WP-1 / # 14 / J to E Chemical Regulations

CSS (Chemical Strategy for Sustainability)

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- The action plans including the revision of the REACH/CLP regulation currently being considered by the EU Authorities to achieve CSS's "zero-pollution" ambition without hazardous substances should be promoted based on appropriate risk (hazard x exposure) assessment of chemical substances.
- The BRT requests that this action plan will ensure that chemical substances, which can be used safely through appropriate risk management and are indispensable for realizing a sustainable society, are not excluded from the market.

The BRT believes that:

- The EU government is considering proceeding the restriction and ban of chemical substances based on hazard rather than on risk, which is not in line with the principle of the REACH regulation, because the restriction and ban of chemical substances need to be more extensive and accelerated than before in order to achieve "zero-pollution" without hazardous substances.
- On the other hand, chemical substances are indispensable for all kinds of products and technologies, and if chemical substances are restricted or banned with emphasis on hazard, many related products and technologies without alternative substances will disappear, which could have serious negative impacts on society.
- While the EU government's "zero-pollution" philosophy is understandable, chemical substances should be used with appropriate risk management, and the idea of restricting or banning chemical substances by focusing on hazard is unacceptable.
- In the EU Taxonomy, which was enacted to promote sustainable investment in the EU, "pollution prevention and control" was set as one of the environmental goals, and a hazard-oriented "List of substances of concern" was created to replace these substances with safer alternatives in order to reduce pollution. The manufacturing of these substances will significantly be discouraged, and the BRT is concerned that chemicals that are essential to realize a sustainable society and whose pollution can be avoided through appropriate risk management will be excluded from the market without scientific discussion.

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- Legislate on risk assessment basis depending on exact exposure situation and use amount by each sector, when assessing health/environmental impact of each chemical substance which are used by multiple sectors.

The BRT believes that:

- Establishment of a 'One substance, one assessment' process under action plan of CSS will possibly lead excessive restriction for specific sector on hazard assessment basis, especially in case that the use amount by each industry is largely different.

REACH

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- European Commission is planning to review the REACH regulations, and it includes the establishment of the registration rules for polymers. Polymer registration rules should be applied only for the polymers which have high concern for human health and the environment, and not applied for the low concern polymers, same as the other nation rules.
- For that reason, the EU should adopt the PLC (Polymer of Low Concern) concept in international alignment (harmonisation) and develop scientifically valid and clear criteria for the identification of PLCs to be exempted from registration requirements.
- The abolition of the current constitution monomer registration rules for imported polymers, instead of the introduction of the new polymer registration rules.

The BRT believes that:

- The monomers registration rules are not impartial system, because it is obliged only for companies which import polymers from outside of EU, and not necessary for polymer procurement from EU inside. In many cases, non-EU chemical manufacturers do not produce polymers by themselves but purchase from outside and prepare them, so they have to ask upward of supply chains for various kinds of monomer information necessary for registration. It becomes a heavy burden for non-EU companies, and acts as a kind of non-tariff barriers.

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- There are many and well-reliable chemical data in the REACH, and the EU authorities have a privilege to take an initiative on the international actions for data sharing. Given this situation, they should encourage the REACH registrant to share the data with the applicants in the other chemical regulations outside of EU, for instance, by the preparation of the rules or guidance designated for the international data sharing.

The BRT believes that:

- For protection of human health and the environment, it is significant to utilize the physical and hazardous data of REACH registration for the chemical regulations in the other nations. In addition, from the viewpoint of animal welfare, it is important to avoid unnecessary animal studies by utilizing them as much as possible. But in reality, troubles happen in some cases now. For example, in Korea, when the negotiations between the REACH registrant and the representative for registration

of K-REACH are in difficulty, Korean companies are eventually forced to do the test by themselves and it causes the problems. It is not clear with whom we should negotiate, and there are no rules for appropriate cost sharing, which could also occur in the future registration under the UK REACH, Turkish KKDIK Regulation (Turkish REACH) and Taiwan Toxic Chemical Substances and Substances of Concern Control Act.

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- Once a substance evaluation has been completed under REACH, its conclusions have to be respected and should not be revised/overturned unless new findings or data become available.

The BRT believes that:

- If the conclusion of a substance evaluation officially finalized in the REACH process is later challenged and overturned, despite the absence of new scientific information, by a Member State due merely to differences in their ways of thinking, the dependability and predictability of regulatory decisions will severely be impaired.

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- Careful consideration should be given to whether it is essential use.
- In the reform of authorisation and restrictions, risk-based and socio-economic assessments should remain.
- In expanding the use of the generic risk management approach (GRA), the use of the GRA should be permitted on the condition that safety is ensured through appropriate risk assessment of the work environment, safety considerations from the design stage and measures such as personal protective equipment and training.

The BRT believes that:

- Balancing the risk assessment based on the latest scientific methods and social usefulness of chemicals is the fundamental concept in chemicals management.
- It should not be important whether it is an essential use or not, but whether the risks can be managed and the magnitude of the benefits, and it is difficult to define essential use in terms of not only current substance and use information, but also foreseeable future social utility.
- Clarification and simplification of authorisation as well as maintenance of restrictions are considered the best proposals.
- While we acknowledge that the GRA is often effective in consumer applications, we believe that proposals to extend it to specialist applications could result in the loss of opportunities for specialist use of substances that are useful to society.

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- In the integration of the REACH registration tonnage range 1-10t/year and 10-100t/year, the increase in hazard information is an excessive demand including animal tests and maximum consideration should be given to reducing the burden.

The BRT believes that:

- The EU committee is refining REACH mainly to simplify the system for the following reasons; 1) Authorization puts a heavy burden on businesses and authorities; 2) Restriction process takes too much time. However, the BRT believes that decisions based on scientific risk assessment and cost-benefit assessment are more important for building a sustainable society than expediting legal procedures or reducing the burden. In addition, it is important that the items listed in the REACH revision be designed based on current scientific standards and in consideration of international harmonization of chemical management systems.
- Increased hazard information does not lead to protection of the environment or health. It would also have a significant impact on businesses in low tonnage areas.
- In order to reduce the risks associated with unintended exposure to mixtures, we consider it hasty to conclude that mixture assessment factors are the most appropriate approach in the short and medium term, because we do not have a globally accepted methodology for evaluation of combination effects.
- With regard to the provision of information on the environmental footprint of substances (e.g. impact on climate, natural resources, biodiversity), it is considered premature to incorporate such methodologies into REACH in the absence of standardised methods and global harmonisation.

CLP Regulation

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- The introduction of new hazard classes (Endocrine Disruptor, PBT/vPvB, PMT/vPvM, etc.) to the CLP Regulation should be done after their integration into UN GHS.
- If CLP is going to introduce a new hazard class prior to the UN GHS, it should be ensured that the impact on the global supply chain, including products necessary to build a sustainable society in Europe, is minimal.
- In introducing a new hazard class, consideration should be given to updating the SDS system, securing relevant testing institutions to classify Endocrine Disruptor, and determining the time when evaluation by testing institutions becomes practically possible. Preventing confusion in the global supply chain and the establishment of guidelines are also required.
- Since these new hazard classes are the first hazard identification in the world, we believe that longer introduction deadline should be set than at least 5 years.
- Expanding the scope of products covered by the CLP Regulation, where discussion is separately underway, should be carefully considered, as the impact on the EU market is expected to be even greater.
- The definition of its hazard class should be discussed and determined scientifically in public.
- Material durability is important as a material property for sustainability, and we believe that the use of PBT substances is inevitable with minimized risk. And PMT/vPvM concept should be introduced as a criterion to select substances to be monitored, instead of substances to be limited to use.

- We believe that it is still premature to adopt endocrine disruption because there are neither internationally agreed evaluation method nor judgment criteria. It is also noted that endocrine disruption is a mode of action, not a hazard.

The BRT believes that:

- Introducing new hazard classes to the CLP Regulation prior to their introduction to UN GHS will go against the basic principle of UN GHS, i.e. global harmonization, and impair international consistency.

Appropriate approach to endocrine disruptors

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- The substance which may have a potential for endocrine disrupting effect should be evaluated and eventually nominated as SVHC with special care as much as possible.
- The Authorities of the EU should promote the action to make subjects about the low dose effect by endocrine disruptor clear with a tangible deadline.

The BRT believes that:

- Some substances, like “3-BENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR” concluded as SVHC from January 2019, are concluded as SVHC based on the endocrine disrupting potential for human and environment, by the reason that the potential can be observed in some kinds of creatures, although the subjects mentioned as following are not reached a clear scientific conclusion. On the other hands, in reality, markets tend to eliminate the substances listed on the SVHC list before actual hazard level becomes clear, in case of the possibility to be added them to authorization in the future.
- The subjects about potency of endocrine disruptors are not reached clear scientific conclusions yet, like it can be settled any thresholds of endocrine disruption or not, and the thresholds can be measured or not.
- Activities such as those related to “EFSA Scientific Committee Opinion on biological plausibility of non-monotonic dose responses and their impact on the risk assessment” for which public consultation started from 4 December 2020 are welcomed, and continued open discussions for the establishment of risk-based evaluation methods based on scientific knowledge will highly be appreciated.

Fluorochemicals

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- With regard to the publication of the “Registry of restriction intentions (RoI)” for the restriction of PFAS, the EU authorities should take full account of the socio-economic assessment to determine the level of regulation, as PFAS is expected to contribute significantly to the realization of the European Green Deal policy and

the sustainable growth of the EU economy in the future due to its features such as chemical and weather resistance.

- The RoI on the proposed restriction of PFAS indicates a blanket regulation of PFAS as a whole. However, PFAS includes various substances with different characteristics (e.g. physical properties and safety profiles). It is not scientific to regulate PFAS collectively without considering the properties and safety of individual PFAS, and there is concern that unnecessary restrictions may be placed on safe and useful substances, resulting in social losses. BRT believes that the need for regulation for an individual substance or a substance group should be determined by, if necessary, grouping substances based on scientific grounds and according to the outcome of the risk assessment of the individual substance or group conducted based on scientific data.

The BRT believes that:

- While it is understood that the grouping approach for PFAS restriction is an initiative based on the precautionary principle, the risks to human health and the environment should be appropriately weighed against social benefits, and that it is necessary to relax restrictions on the use and usage of PFAS where the contribution is judged to outweigh the risk.
- We believe that the introduction of grouping approach for restriction should be applied carefully to ensure that it does not result in double regulation with existing regulations. (e.g. PFAS, which are subject to strict controls under the F-Gas Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014) in order to meet the greenhouse gas reduction target of the EU Green Deal (at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030)).
- There is a concern that the lack of effective measurement and evaluation methods for PFAS may cause significant disruption in supply chain management.

RoHS

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- The Authorities of the EU should keep harmonized and consistent in the operation of RoHS and REACH, and aim to do prior confirmation and adjustment to prevent confusion in the correspondence of supply chain, like the past case of the SVHC concentration criteria in the article which the multiple interpretations existed and became problems.

Nanomaterial

The BRT calls on the EU Authorities to:

- With respect to the REACH ANNEXES which newly specify the necessary subjects for registration dossier about nanoforms, the compliance of the Dossier should be evaluated considering that the relevant knowledge and tools, such as the OECD test guidelines and grouping tools, have not be fully available for the registrants.
- Attention should duly be paid to the international harmonization in the revision of the definition of nanoforms.

The BRT believes that:

- The test methods or tools of nanofoms which REACH ANNEX requests are under developing.
- In Commission Recommendation of 10.6.2022 on the definition of nanomaterial, nanomaterials were defined on the basis of length, diameter and aspect ratio. In applying this definition to the respective legislation, the impact caused by the new nanomaterial designation will need to be carefully considered in the future.
- It is expected that different individual sectors will update their internal definitions according to the revised definition after the new recommendation is implemented. The originality of the sector should be accepted, because the surrounding situations are totally different depending on sectors.

WP-1 / # 15 / J to E Business in Europe: Framework for Income Taxation (BEFIT)

- The BRT hopes that the Member States will keep the tax system simple and sensible, and focus on fostering growth and investment.
- The BRT encourages the EU to aim at making the Best Practice corporate tax system in the world to which countries around the world would aspire.

WP-1 / # 16 / J to E Sustainable European Future

Policy on Corporate Sustainability and Responsible Business Conduct (RBC)

The BRT calls on the Authorities of the EU to:

- Ensuring policy coherence to achieve EU's objectives of sustainable development and a competitive social market economy and create an enabling environment to encourage the uptake of both individual and collective actions to maximise positive impacts while mitigating negative ones.
- Support dialogue as a powerful tool to advance towards a sustainable future. BRT recognises that the Committee on TSD under the EPA will be a platform for the EU and Japan on sustainability. This committee should have an open and transparent nature and involve broad participation from the real economy. It would be particularly beneficial to exchange best practices between Japan and the EU, and to gather views on the future policy trajectory in the two regions and globally.

Disclosure and transparency (EU corporate sustainability reporting)

The BRT believes that:

- Corporate sustainability reporting is a communication tool of company's value creation process between the company and its stakeholders, as well as an internal management tool which enables companies to develop and evaluate their long-

term business model and strategy. Therefore, it is our position that sustainability reporting should never become a tick-box exercise used by companies solely as a compliance tool. On the other hand, sustainability reporting standards must not impose excessive administrative burdens on companies, as this would hamper the broader efforts in creating and realising innovations essential for the achievement of the European Green Deal.

The BRT calls on the Authorities of the EU to:

- Promote the international interoperability when creating EU sustainability reporting standards to avoid double reporting for companies. EU reporting standards need to be aligned with ISSB's global base approach and allow companies to report only the ESRS's additional requirements, on top of what is already being reported based on international frameworks.
- Clarify the equivalence mechanism of EU standards and recognise ISSB as equivalence standards.
- Take reasonable consideration of the burden imposed on companies as well as the usability of data for users.
 - Adopt the prioritisation and phase in approach for making reporting more effective and more reliable.
 - Too detailed and granular double materiality requirements would lead to the significant restructuring of companies material assessments.
 - Recognise that companies have to deal with taxonomy disclosure requirements at the same time which is new and entails complex structured requirements.
- Emphasise dialogue as an equally valuable means for companies to strengthen the trust of their investors and stakeholders and leverage the improvement of companies' internal practices by incorporating dialogue into the PDCA management cycle. It is a powerful tool in fostering a culture of risk management and innovation, whereby companies across different cultures can exchange views on potential future risks as well as explore collaborative opportunities.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence and forced labour

The BRT underlines the need to acknowledge the diversity of stakeholders' interests, as stakeholder engagement is vital to incorporate sustainable corporate governance in practice. BRT supports the EU's ambition to enhance due diligence in corporate management processes and recognises the importance to encourage a 'culture of no harm'.

The BRT calls on the Authorities of the EU to:

- Make due diligence obligations implementable and bring a high level of legal certainty for companies.
- Ensure that the EU framework is aligned with international standards – including the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECD MNE Guidelines). International harmonisation is of paramount importance, as companies' operation

and value chains are not limited to within the EU, but also deeply rooted in third countries.

- Urge the governments to work with industries and other countries to solve the fundamental issues of supply chains. BRT asks the Commission to build up a credible database as well as to establish guidelines, and a helpdesk where companies can rely on expertise.
- Provide companies sufficient preparation and time to be equipped and resourced to comply with the new requirements. BRT believes that it would be more realistic if the application of such new requirements are gradually phased in, with regular review to ensure the effectiveness of the new requirements.
- Avoid blacklisting countries with EU self-classification rule, which is against WTO rules, in terms of forced labour legislation as it will discourage (often irresponsibly operating) companies to engage in high-risk markets, not solving root cause of forced labour issues throughout the global supply chain.
- Avoid requiring proof at customs clearance that products imported into the EU are forced labour free as such proof can hardly be prepared by companies alone.