

Japanese Tax Environment & Tax Reform

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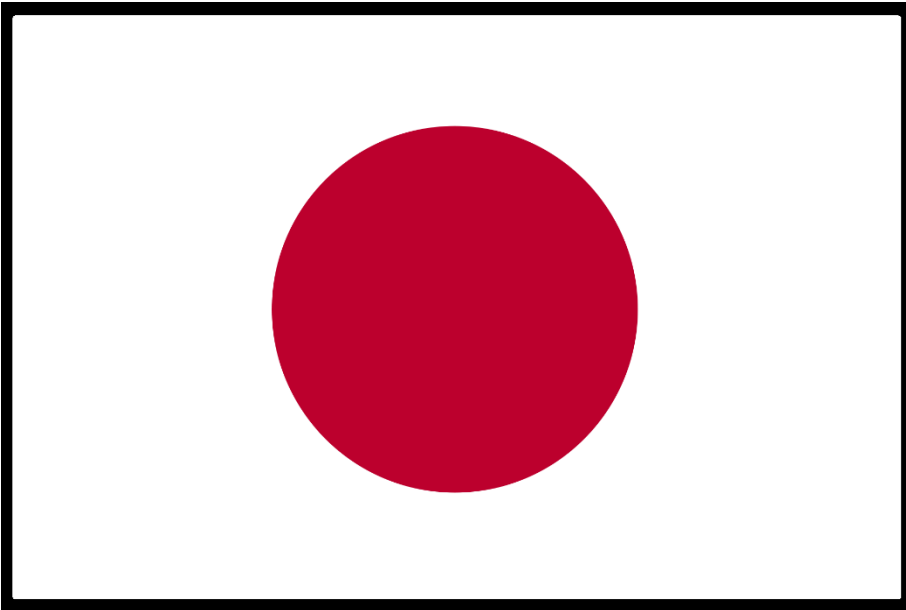
PwC Israel

May 2017

PwC Japan

Vast range of services including: assurance, tax and consulting, deal advisory services, etc.

*Approx. 5,500
partners and staff in
10 offices*



Agenda

- ❖ **Business Considerations**
- ❖ **Japanese Tax System – General Information**
- ❖ **Structuring**
- ❖ **Recent Tax Reform**

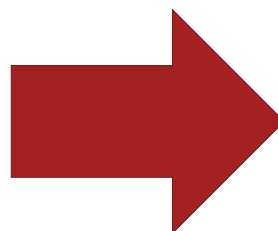


Business considerations

- Choice of Entity:
 - Corporation (kumiai)
 - Joint stock companies (kabushiki kaisha)
 - Limited liability company (Godo Kaisha)
 - Partnership
 - Under the Commercial Code (tokumei kuniai)
 - Under the Civil Code (nin-i kumiai)
 - Branch office
- Immigration & Legal Issues:
 - Visas
 - Opening Bank Accounts

Japanese Tax System - General Information

Before	
National tax	
Corporate tax	24.43%
Local tax	
Inhabitant tax	3.814%
Enterprise tax	10.07%
Statutory tax rate	38.32%
Effective tax rate	34.81%



Now Enacted	
Fiscal year commencing between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	Fiscal years commencing on or after 1 April 2019
24.22%	25.59%
3.782%	2.413%
10.07%	10.08%
38.08%	38.08%
34.59%	34.60%

▪ Withholding taxes – Domestic Rates:

- ❑ Dividends – 20% / 15%
- ❑ Interest – 20% / 15%
- ❑ Royalties – 20%

Japanese Tax System - General Information (Cont.)

- A company that has its principal or main office in Japan is considered to be a Japanese resident
- Country-by-Country (CbC) reporting – multinational companies with group revenue of JPY 100 billion (approx. US\$ 905 million) or more, are required to file CbC report
- Group Consolidation – A tax consolidation regime applies to entities 100% owned (directly or indirectly) by a Japanese company

*Japanese Tax System – Withholding Taxes under Selected Tax Treaties**

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
Japanese domestic tax law	15% / 20%	0% / 15% / 20%	20%
Israel	5%	10%	10%
U.S.	0% / 5%	10%	0%
UK	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	0% / 5%	0% / 10%	0%
Hong Kong	0%	0%	4.95%

* General rates. Different rates may apply, depending on the facts and circumstances of the relevant case.

Japanese Tax System

- Goods and Services tax
- Customs duties / import tariffs
- Tax Incentives

Top 3 issues foreign buyers should be aware of in structuring M&A deals

1 Base erosion

- Relatively high effective corporate tax rate (approximately 31%)
- Debt pushdown, management fees, royalties, interest, etc. commonly used

2 Profit repatriation

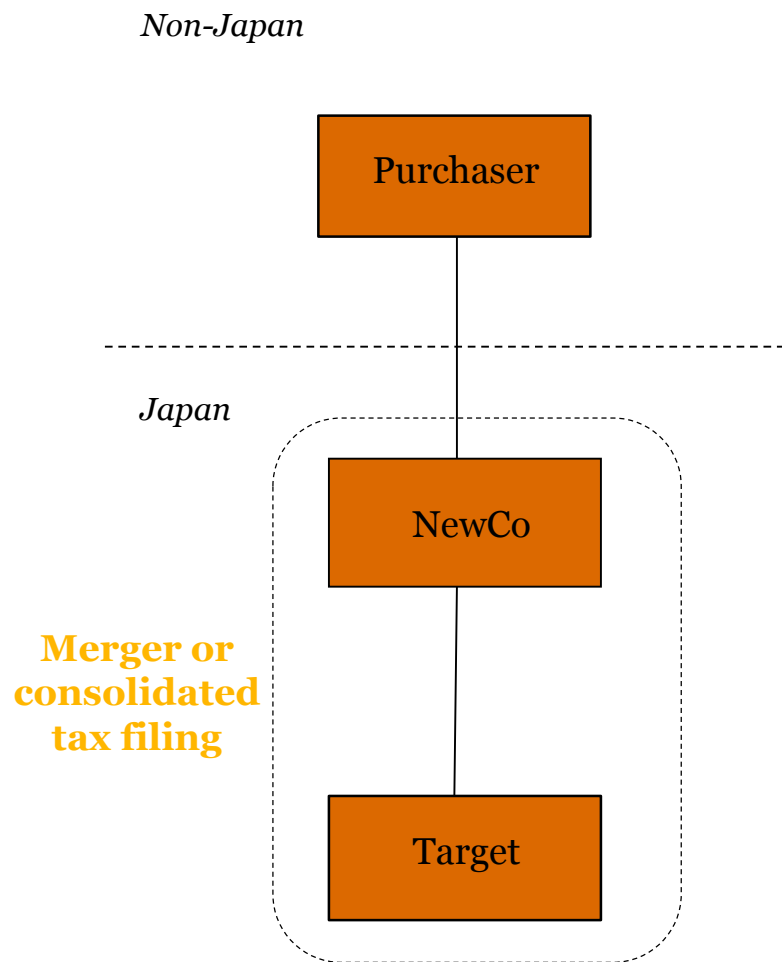
- Domestic dividend withholding tax of 20%
- Tax treaty network provides reduced rates of 10%, 5% or full exemption (latter subject to limitation on benefits provisions and back-to-back /main purpose test provisions in certain treaties)

3 Exit

- Gain on disposal of shares in Japanese company subject to corporate tax at rate of approximately 26%
- Subject to tax treaty exemption (some treaties require satisfaction of limitation on benefits provisions)

Share Deal with Merger or Consolidated Tax Filing

- NewCo acquires Target using debt-equity financing within 3:1 thin capitalization ratio (non-JPY debt is possible)
- NewCo can be established as *Godo Kaisha* to minimize registration tax (with non-taxable conversion to Kabushiki Kaisha)
- Interest deductions offset against income from existing business or carried forward as tax loss for maximum 9 years
- Dividends received by NewCo from Target fully exempt from tax
- Profit repatriation by NewCo through interest payments, repayment of debt or dividends
- Elect consolidated tax filing after 5 years (no revaluation requirement for Target, tax losses of NewCo can be utilized by surviving company)
- Alternatively, merger within 5 years possible if at time of acquisition of Target, its net unrealized gains (including goodwill) did not exceed the amount of its tax losses
- Commercial reasons for consolidated tax filing/merger to minimize anti-avoidance challenge



Basic Plan of 2017 Tax Reform

01

Promote growth strategy

**Reward companies for raising
employee salaries 02**

03

Incentivize R&D efforts

**Support expansion of Japanese
companies into growing global markets 04**

05

**Relax filing due dates for corporate
tax returns**

**Amend CFC and Tax Haven rules to be in
line with BEPS recommendations 06**

07

**Greater flexibility in corporate
reorganizations**

Thank You



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