

Tax on Corporate Transactions in Japan: Overview

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Country Q&A | Law stated as at 01-Aug-2021 | Japan

A Q&A guide to tax on corporate transactions in Japan.

The Q&A gives a high level overview of tax in Japan and looks at key practical issues including, for example: the main taxes, reliefs and structures used in share and asset sales, dividends, mergers, joint ventures, reorganisations, share buybacks, private equity deals and restructuring and insolvency.

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Tax Authorities

1. What are the main authorities responsible for enforcing taxes on corporate transactions in your jurisdiction?

National Tax

The main authority responsible for enforcing national taxes is the National Tax Agency (NTA) (*kokuzei-cho*), which is an external body of the Ministry of Finance. The NTA is responsible for assessing and collecting taxes.

The NTA has:

- One head office.
- 11 regional taxation bureaus (*kokuzei-kyoku*).
- One Okinawa regional taxation office (*Okinawa kokuzei-jimusho*).
- 524 tax offices (*zeimu-sho*).

Local Tax

The main authorities responsible for local taxes are the governors of each local government. The responsibilities of each governor are delegated to the tax department of the local government, which enforces local taxes in practice.

Pre-completion Clearances and Guidance

2. Is it possible to apply for tax clearances or obtain guidance from the tax authorities before completing a corporate transaction?

Japanese tax laws do not provide a tax clearance system from the tax authority. However, in certain cases, a taxpayer can submit an enquiry before a transaction to request a written response from the NTA as to whether it will be subject to tax in accordance with NTA procedures. This advance enquiry would work as a de facto tax clearance. However, the written response from the NTA is not legally binding. A taxpayer requesting a written response must apply to the regional taxation bureau or the tax office that covers the place for tax payment. In addition, the content of the enquiry and response is published on the NTA website.

A taxpayer can also obtain informal guidance on the tax treatment of a particular transaction through informal consultation with the tax officers of the regional taxation bureaus or tax offices. This informal guidance may provide some comfort for the taxpayer, although it is also not legally binding. When requesting informal guidance, general practice is to disclose the taxpayer's identity and detailed information about the transaction.

Disclosure of Corporate Transactions

3. Is it necessary to disclose the existence of any corporate transactions to the tax authorities?

Circumstances where Disclosure is Required

As a result of the 2016 tax reform, a corporation which has transactions with a related party (where the entire amount of those transactions during the preceding fiscal year exceeds JPY5 billion, or the amount of those transactions with regard to intangible property during the preceding fiscal year exceeds JPY300 million) must prepare "local files", which are necessary to calculate the arm's length price.

Manner and Timing of Disclosure

The local files must be completed by the deadline for the tax return with regard to each fiscal year, and must be preserved for seven years (*Article 66-4(6), Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation (ASMCT); Article 22-10, Ordinance for Enforcement of ASMCT*).

The local files comprise the following:

- Documents providing details of the foreign-related transactions of the corporation.
- Documents used by the corporation to calculate arm's length prices.

(Article 22-10(6), Ordinance for Enforcement of ASMCT.)

In addition, during a transfer pricing examination made by the tax authority, a corporation must present or submit to the examiners of the tax authority the local files (and the documents on which the local files are based) by the day designated by the examiner which comes within 45 days (60 days with respect to the documents on which the local files are based) after the examiners' request (*Article 66-4(12), ASMCT*).

If the corporation fails to present or submit the documents, the tax authority can assess taxable income using an estimation (*Article 66-4(12), ASMCT*), and can make inquiries with third parties engaged in the same kind of business as the foreign-related transaction, inspect documents of the business and require that documents be presented or submitted if needed to calculate the arm's length price (*Article 66-4(16), ASMCT*).

Main Taxes on Corporate Transactions

Transfer Taxes and Notaries' Fees

4. What are the main transfer taxes and/or notaries' fees potentially payable on corporate transactions?

Corporation Tax

See [Question 5](#).

Registration and Licence Tax

Key Characteristics. This tax is imposed on various registrations, such as registrations, charters, patents, licences, authorisations, permissions, and so on.

Triggering Event. This tax is imposed on a change to the real estate/aircraft/ship register concerning real estate/aircraft/ship acquisition, and on a change or an amendment to certain factors concerning a company (for example, a company's name, office, directors, amount of capital) (see *Question 7, Registration and licence tax*).

Liable Party/parties. The acquirer is liable to pay this tax.

Applicable Rate(s). The tax basis is the value of the real estate, which is registered in the fixed asset tax rolls, and the standard rate with regard to the acquisition of land is 2%. This rate is reduced to 1.5% if registration is made on or before 31 March 2023 (*Item 1(2)c of Annex 1 to the Registration and Licence Tax Act (RLTA), Article 7, the supplementary provision of it, and Article 72(1)(i), ASMCT*).

Real Estate Acquisition Tax

Key Characteristics. This is generally imposed on real estate acquisition. As an exception, real estate acquisition tax is not imposed on the transfer of real estate that is made through a merger or demerger (*Article 73-7(ii), Local Tax Act (LTA)*).

Triggering Event. This tax is imposed when ownership of real estate is transferred.

Liable Party/Parties. The acquirer is liable to pay this tax.

Applicable Rate(s). The tax basis is the value of the real estate, the amount of which is primarily derived from that registered in the fixed asset tax rolls. The standard rate is 4%, which is reduced to 3% if the real estates are residential buildings or lands and they are acquired on or before 31 March 2024, under Article 11-2 of the supplementary provision of the LTA (*Article 73-15, LTA and Article 11-2, the supplementary provision of LTA*).

Stamp Duty

Key Characteristics. Stamp duty is imposed when certain types of documents are executed. No stamp duty is imposed on documents not listed in Annex 1 to the Stamp Tax Act, such as share purchase agreements.

Triggering Event. This tax is imposed on a variety of documents, which include:

- Real estate transfer agreements (the level of tax per document can be up to JPY480,000) (*Article 91(2), ASMCT*).
- Business transfer agreements and intangible asset transfer agreements (the level of tax per document can be up to JPY600,000) (*Item 1 of Annex 1 to the Stamp Tax Act*).
- Share certificates (the level of tax per document can be up to JPY20,000) (*Item 4 of Annex 1 to the Stamp Tax Act*).

- Merger agreements and demerger agreements (the level of tax per document is JPY40,000) (*Item 5 of Annex 1 to the Stamp Tax Act*).

Liable Party/Parties. The person(s) or entity(ies) executing the documents must (jointly) pay stamp duty.

Applicable Rate(s). See above, *Triggering event*.

Corporate and Capital Gains Taxes

5. What are the main corporate and/or capital gains taxes potentially payable on corporate transactions?

The main corporate taxes that a corporation's income on corporate transactions is potentially subject to are:

- National corporation tax.
- Local inhabitants' tax and local corporation tax.
- Local enterprise tax and special corporate enterprise tax.

Local inhabitants' tax and local enterprise tax are imposed by each local government in accordance with the LTA and ordinances established by each local government, and therefore vary to some extent. A certain portion of local inhabitants' tax and local enterprise tax was restructured as local corporation tax and special corporate enterprise tax imposed by the national government (instead of each local government) for the purpose of enabling the national government to redistribute that portion among local governments and address the regional tax revenue disparity.

National Corporation Tax

This is imposed on the taxable income (*shotoku*) of domestic corporations, foreign corporations and other entities treated as corporations for Japanese tax purposes. Foreign corporations and other foreign entities are only liable to pay corporation tax on income from sources in Japan. Domestic corporations are liable to pay taxes on all taxable income from domestic and foreign sources (*Article 4, Corporation Tax Act (CTA)*).

A corporation's taxable income for each accounting period is generally calculated by subtracting deductible expenses from gross income (*Article 22, CTA*). For deductible expenses, a company that consecutively files blue returns (*aoiro-shinkoku*) and incurs tax losses can, in principle, carry forward such losses to deduct from future taxable profits for up to the following ten years (*Article 57, CTA*). However, losses incurred in fiscal years ending on or before 31 March 2008 can be deductible only for the following seven years, and losses incurred in fiscal years commencing between 4 April 2008 and 31 March 2018 can be deductible for the following nine years. Due to the 2016 tax reform, a ceiling on the deductible amount for companies other than small or medium-sized companies will be:

- Reduced to 60% of the taxable income for the fiscal year commencing between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.
- Reduced to 55% of the taxable income for the fiscal year commencing between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018.
- Further reduced to 50% for the fiscal year commencing on or after 1 April 2018.

The normal statutory corporation tax rate is 23.4% for the fiscal year commencing between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2018, and is 23.2% for a fiscal year commencing on or after 1 April 2018. A reduced rate of 15% applies to the first JPY8 million of taxable income earned by small or medium-sized companies, which are companies with a stated capital of JPY100 million or less (however, for a fiscal year commencing on or after 1 April 2019, a 19% corporate tax rate is applied to the first JPY8 million of taxable income earned by small or medium-sized companies which had average incomes greater than JPY1.5 billion in the preceding three years).

Local Inhabitants' Tax

The local inhabitants' tax is imposed by local governments and consists of:

- Tax on a per capital basis, in principle based on the capital amount of a corporation and the number of employees, which generally ranges from JPY70,000 to JPY3.8 million per year in total of the tax amount of prefectural tax and municipal tax (which is the standard amount established in the LTA (*Articles 52(1) and 312(1)(2), LTA*)), but some local governments impose a slightly higher amount.
- Tax on a corporation tax basis, generally based on the amount of corporation tax (*Articles 23(1)(iv) and 292(1)(iv), LTA*).
- The standard tax rate is 12.9% (the prefectural rate is 3.2%, and the municipal rate is 9.7%) for fiscal years commencing between 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2019, and the standard rate is reduced to 7.0% (the prefectural rate is 1.0% and the municipal rate is 6.0%) for fiscal years commencing on or after 1 October 2019 in exchange for the tax hike of local corporation tax (*see below*) (*Articles 51(1) and 314-4(1), LTA*). The effective local inhabitants' tax rate is decided by each local government in reference to the standard tax rate stipulated in the LTA, and, at present, quite a few local governments impose a slightly higher rate than the standard rate.
- The Tokyo prefecture is supposed to correct not only the prefectural portion but also the municipal portion instead of the 23 special wards (*tokubetsu-ku*) of Tokyo (*Article 734, LTA*). For example, with respect to the "tax on a corporation tax basis" part of local inhabitants' tax, the standard tax rate applied to a corporation with its head office in one of the 23 special wards (*tokubetsu-ku*) of Tokyo is 12.9% for fiscal years commencing between 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2019 and is reduced to 7% for fiscal years commencing on or after 1 October 2019, although the effective tax rate decided by the Tokyo government ranges from 12.9% to 16.3% for fiscal years commencing between 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2019, and is reduced to between 7% to 10.4% for fiscal years commencing on or after 1 October 2019.

Local Corporation Tax

To reduce the imbalance in the financial strength of local governments, local corporation tax (which is imposed by the national government, the revenue from which is distributed to local governments) was introduced for fiscal years commencing on or after 1 October 2014 by replacing a certain portion of the local inhabitants' tax that had been

imposed by each local government. The tax base is the base corporation tax liability (corporation tax liability before taking income/foreign tax credits and so on into account) for each taxable fiscal year (*Article 6, Local Corporation Tax Act*). The tax rate is 4.4% for the fiscal years commencing between 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2019 and, in exchange for the reduction of local inhabitants' tax, 10.3% for the fiscal years commencing on or after 1 October 2019 (*Article 10, Local Corporation Tax Act*).

Local Enterprise Tax

The rates and calculation of local enterprise taxes generally differ depending on whether the stated capital amount of a corporation is over JPY100 million or not (*Article 72-2(1)(i), LTA*).

If the stated capital amount is over JPY100 million, local enterprise tax is imposed based on:

- A value-added factor on the amount of the added value or, in principle, the total of the amount of profit and the amount of salaries, net interest and net rent to be paid (*Article 72-14, LTA*). The tax rate is generally 1.2% (which is that standard rate established in the LTA (*Article 72-24-7(1)(i)(a), LTA*)), but as of 1 April 2020, eight out of 47 prefectures impose a slightly higher rate (for example, the tax applied to a corporation with its head office in one of the 23 special wards (*tokubetsu-ku*) of Tokyo is 1.26%).
- A capital factor on the amount of capital (defined in the CTA) at the end of the fiscal year (*Article 72-21, LTA*). The tax rate is generally 0.5% (which is the standard rate established in the LTA (*Article 72-24-7(1)(i)(b), LTA*)), but as of 1 April 2020, eight out of 47 prefectures impose a slightly higher rate (for example, the tax applied to a corporation with its head office in one of the 23 special wards (*tokubetsu-ku*) of Tokyo is 0.525%).
- An income factor on the amount of taxable income, which is similar to that in accordance with the CTA but slightly modified (*Article 72-23, LTA*). The progressive tax rate is generally from 0.3% to 0.7% for the fiscal years commencing on or before 30 September 2019, and, besides the restructuring of local corporation special tax as special corporate enterprise tax (*see below, Special corporate enterprise tax (introduced in 2019)*), from 0.4% to 1.0% for the fiscal years commencing on and after 1 October 2019 (which are the standard rates established in the LTA (*Article 72-24-7(1)(i)(c), LTA*)), but as of 1 April 2020, eight out of 47 prefectures impose a slightly higher rate (for example, the tax rate applied to a corporation with its head office in one of the 23 special wards (*tokubetsu-ku*) of Tokyo is subject to a progressive rate from 0.395% to 0.88% for the fiscal years commencing on or before 30 September 2019, and from 0.495% to 1.18% for the fiscal years commencing on and after 1 October 2019).

If the stated capital amount of a corporation is JPY100 million or less, local enterprise tax is only imposed under the income factor, generally at a progressive tax rate from 3.4% to 6.7% for the fiscal years commencing on or before 30 September 2019 and, besides the restructuring of local corporation special tax as special corporate enterprise tax (*see below, Special corporate enterprise tax (introduced in 2019)*), from 3.5% to 7.0% for the fiscal years commencing on and after 1 October 2019 (which are the standard rates established in the LTA (*Article 72-24-7(1)(iii), LTA*)). However, as of 1 April 2020, eight out of 47 prefectures impose a slightly higher progressive tax rate (for example, a corporation with its head office in one of the 23 special wards (*tokubetsu-ku*) of Tokyo is subject to a progressive tax rate from 3.65% to 7.18% for the fiscal years commencing on or before 30 September 2019 and from 3.75% to 7.48% for the fiscal years commencing on and after 1 October 2019).

In addition, insurance companies, electrical suppliers and gas suppliers calculate this tax based on their income (*Article 72-2(1)(ii), LTA*).

Local Corporation Special Tax (abolished in 2019)

In 2008, the Japanese government created a local corporation special tax in exchange for reducing the local enterprise tax, to redress the tax income gap between local governments and redistribute tax income among local governments. Local corporation special tax was applicable only for fiscal years commencing on or before 30 September 2019 and was abolished from 1 October 2019 in exchange for the increase in the local enterprise tax (see above, *Local enterprise tax*) and the introduction of special corporate enterprise tax (see below, *Special corporate enterprise tax (introduced in 2019)*). The amount of the local corporation special tax is:

- For fiscal years commencing between 1 April 2016 and 30 September 2019, 414.2% of the income factor tax amount of the local enterprise tax, if the stated capital amount of a corporation is over JPY100 million.
- 43.2% of the amount of the local enterprise tax, for other corporations.

(Article 9, Act on Interim Measures Concerning the Local Corporation Special Tax.)

Special Corporate Enterprise Tax (introduced in 2019)

As a result of the 2019 tax reform, the special corporate enterprise tax was introduced in parallel with the abolition of local corporation special tax (see above, *Local corporation special tax (abolished in 2019)*), in exchange for continuous reduction of the local enterprise tax (that is, the aggregate amount of local corporate enterprise tax and special corporate enterprise tax was basically the same as that of the previous local corporate enterprise tax and local corporation special tax), and is applicable for the fiscal years commencing on and after 1 October 2019. The special corporate enterprise tax will be collected by the national government and reallocated to each local government (prefecture), to balance the tax revenue sources among local governments. If the stated capital amount is over JPY100 million, the special corporate enterprise tax is 260% of the general income factor tax amount of the local enterprise tax (*Article 7(i), Act on Special Corporate Enterprise Tax and Special Corporate Business Transfer Tax*).

Effective Tax Rate

The effective tax rate on taxable income for a Japanese corporation is generally about 29.97% for fiscal years commencing between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2018, and about 29.74% for fiscal years commencing on and after 1 April 2018 (the rate is a little different in some prefectures).

Tax Treaties and Domestic Law

The Japanese government has entered into tax treaties and conventions with many countries. When a tax treaty is applied to a transaction and there are differences between the tax treaty and the domestic law, the tax treaty generally prevails. Tax treaties vary from country to country and stipulate many exemptions, reduced tax rates and requirements that may apply.

Value Added and Sales Taxes



6. What are the main value added and/or sales taxes potentially payable on corporate transactions?

Consumption Tax

Key Characteristics. Consumption tax is similar to value added tax, as it is calculated by offsetting the amount of consumption tax on taxable purchases (and other certain amounts) from the amount of consumption tax on taxable sales (*Article 30, Consumption Tax Act*).

Triggering Event. Consumption tax is imposed on taxable transactions, which generally include:

- The transfer or lease of assets or services that are provided as a business in Japan for consideration (domestic transactions) (*Article 4(1), Consumption Tax Act*).
- Import transactions (*Article 4(2), Consumption Tax Act*).

This chapter focuses on domestic transactions.

The transfer or lease of assets located in Japan is generally deemed to be made in Japan. However, consumption tax is not imposed on certain transactions, including the (*Article 6(1), Annex 1, Consumption Tax Act; Article 9 to Article 16-2, Order for Enforcement of the Consumption Tax Act*):

- Transfer or lease of land.
- Transfer of securities, equity interests, loans and other similar financial instruments such as crypto currencies.

Liable Party/Parties. Residents, domestic corporations, non-residents and foreign corporations are liable to pay consumption tax, if the relevant transaction is a domestic transaction (*Article 5(1), Consumption Tax Act*).

Applicable Rate(s). The rate of consumption tax was generally 8%, which was composed of 6.3% national tax and 1.7% local tax until 30 September 2019. As the 2015 tax reform entered into force on 1 October 2019, this rate is now 10% (7.8% national tax and 2.2% local tax) (*Article 29, Consumption Tax Act; Article 72-83, LTA*).

In addition, as the 2016 tax reform entered into force on 1 October 2019, a lower consumption tax rate (8%, composed of 6.24% national tax and 1.76% local tax) on certain goods (for example, foods (with the exception of take-outs) and newspapers) was introduced (*Article 34, the supplementary provision of the Consumption Tax Act in 2016 (finally amended in 2018); Article 10, the supplementary provision of the LTA in August 2012 (finally amended in 2018)*).

Cross-border Services via Telecommunications. Under the current Consumption Tax Act, consumption tax is not imposed on services that are provided to clients outside of Japan via telecommunications, because these transactions are considered to be neither domestic nor imports under the Consumption Tax Act. However, these transactions (including transactions that are categorised as giving authorisation to a person to exploit copyrighted works) on or after 1 October 2015 will be taxable when the recipient of the services is located in Japan (*Article 4(3) (iii), Consumption Tax Act*).

Other Taxes on Corporate Transactions

7. Are any other taxes potentially payable on corporate transactions?

Registration and Licence Tax

When a corporation changes or amends registered matters, it must apply to alter or amend the registered matters with the relevant local legal affairs bureau, which triggers registration and licence taxes. For example, a corporation that increases its stated capital must pay 0.7% registration and licence tax on the increased amount of stated capital (*Item 24(1)d-h of Annex 1 to the RLTA*). This rate may be reduced for a capital increase by merger (*Item 24(1)e of Annex 1 to the RLTA*).

Taxes Applicable to Foreign Companies

8. In what circumstances will the taxes identified in [Question 4 to 7](#) be applicable to foreign companies (in other words, what "presence" is required to give rise to tax liability)?

Corporation Tax

Source Rules. Foreign companies are only liable to pay corporation tax and income tax on income from sources in Japan (domestic-source income) (*kokunai-gensen shotoku*), which is set out in the Income Tax Act (ITA) and the CTA (*Article 161, ITA and Article 138, CTA*). Dividends paid by Japanese corporations to foreign corporations are deemed to be domestic-source income (*Article 161(1)(ix), ITA*) and are subject to withholding tax.

Income tax and corporate tax will be imposed on income attributable to a permanent establishment (PE) (*Article 2(1)(viii-4), ITA; Article 2(xii-19), CTA*).

Taxation by Self-assessment. The scope of a foreign company's taxable income varies depending on whether it has a PE in Japan and accordingly the type of PE (*Articles 141 and 138, CTA*). For a foreign company that has branch offices, factories or any other fixed places for conducting business in Japan, all domestic-source income is subject to corporation taxes. Specific rules apply to other foreign companies, for example those involved in construction work in Japan for more than one year and those with a foreign company that has an agent in Japan authorised to conclude a contract on its behalf (excluding an independent agent).

Capital gains from the following transfers of certain shares held by a foreign company are subject to corporation taxes under certain conditions, even if the foreign company does not have a PE in Japan:

- The transfer of more than 2% (or 5%, if the shares are listed) of the shares in a corporation that derives 50% or more of the value of its gross assets directly or indirectly from real estate (including related rights on real estate) situated in Japan (*Articles 178(8)-(10), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*).
- The transfer of shares, that consists of 5% or more of the outstanding shares in a domestic corporation, by a foreign company, where the foreign company owns 25% or more of the domestic corporation's shares at any time during the taxable year of the transfer or during the two preceding years (*Articles 178(4)-(7), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*).

Withholding Tax. Most domestic-source income paid to a foreign company is subject to withholding tax. The rate is generally 20.42%, but is 10.21% for certain income, or 15.315% for interest on Japanese national government bonds, local government bonds, bonds issued by a domestic corporation, bonds issued by a foreign corporation attributed to a business in Japan, dividends from Japanese listed companies, and other certain domestic-source income (*Articles 212(1), 213(1) and 161, ITA; Article 28, Act on Special Measures for Securing Financial Resources Necessary to Implement Measures for Reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake (ASMRGEJE)*).

A foreign company with a PE in Japan may be exempt from withholding tax on certain types of income if it obtains a certificate from the relevant authorities and provides a copy of this certificate to the payer of the income (*Article 180, ITA*).

Registration and Licence Tax

Registration and licence tax relating to transfer of real estate (*see Question 4*) applies to foreign companies, irrespective of whether they have a PE in Japan. Registration and licence tax relating to other corporate transactions (*see Question 7*) does not generally apply to foreign companies.

Real Estate Acquisition Tax

Real estate acquisition tax (*see Question 4*) applies to foreign companies, irrespective of whether they have a PE in Japan.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty (*see Question 4*) applies to foreign companies if the relevant agreements or documents are executed in Japan, irrespective of whether they have a PE in Japan.

Consumption Tax

Consumption tax (*see Question 6*) applies to foreign companies if they conduct a transaction subject to consumption tax, regardless of whether they have a PE in Japan.

Dividends



9. Is there a requirement to withhold tax on dividends or other distributions?

Dividends or any other form of distribution (including capital repayments or part of the consideration for a share buyback (see [Question 30](#))), paid by one Japanese corporation to another Japanese corporation, are subject to withholding tax. The standard rate is 20.42%, which was reduced to 15.315% if shares in the distribution payer are listed on a stock exchange. Individual shareholders who have less than 3% of the shares of a distribution company can also enjoy the reduced tax rate of 20.315%, which consists of 15.315% national tax and 5% local tax (*Articles 212(3) and 213(2)(ii), ITA; Article 9-3, ASMCT; Articles 28 and 33(2), ASMRGEJE; Articles 71-28 and 71-30, LTA*). As an exception, dividends-in-kind paid between Japanese corporations within a 100% Group (see [Question 11](#)) are not subject to withholding tax (*Articles 212(3), 174(ii) and 24(1), ITA*).

For the taxation on dividends paid to foreign companies, see [Question 8](#).

See table, [Withholding tax requirements on dividends or other distributions, and exemptions/reliefs available on a share disposal](#).

Share Acquisitions and Disposals

Taxes Potentially Payable

10. What taxes are potentially payable on a share acquisition/share disposal?

Corporation Tax

Corporation tax is generally imposed on capital gains or losses from the disposal of shares (see [Question 5](#)).

Stamp Duty and Consumption Tax

These do not apply to a share acquisition or share disposal (see [Question 4](#) and [Question 6](#)).

Exemptions and Reliefs

11. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Qualified Reorganisations

Taxation on share acquisitions and disposals that are made through a merger, demerger, share exchange (*kabushiki-kokan*), share transfer (*kabushiki-iten*) or capital contribution-in-kind can be deferred, if they satisfy certain requirements (see [Question 21](#), [Question 24](#) and [Question 27](#). See also [Question 36](#) regarding the introduction of new tax deferral measures to promote domestic M&A using a certain type of share-for-share exchange scheme (*kabushiki-kofu*)).

Group Taxation Regime

A group taxation regime, which was introduced in 2010, applies to Japanese corporations in a 100% Group. A 100% Group is a group comprised of corporations having a 100% control relationship. A 100% control relationship is either:

- A relationship in which a person or entity holds directly or indirectly all of the outstanding shares in a corporation.
- A relationship between corporations where all of the outstanding shares in the corporations are held directly or indirectly by the same person or entity.

If a Japanese corporation transfers certain assets (excluding an asset whose book value is less than JPY10 million) to another Japanese corporation that is within the same 100% Group, recognition of capital gains or losses are deferred until certain trigger events occur such as re-transfer, depreciation, or revaluation of the transferred assets, or dissociation of the transferee corporation (*Article 61-13, CTA; Article 122-14, Order for Enforcement of the CTA*).

Tax Advantages/Disadvantages for the Buyer

12. Please set out the tax advantages and disadvantages of a share acquisition for the buyer.

Advantages

The tax position of the target company (target), which may be directly or indirectly advantageous to the buyer, is not changed by the acquisition of the target's shares. For example:

- The unrealised gain or loss in the target is not realised at target level.
- Net operating losses, losses carried forward and built-in losses on target assets remain in the target.

The following taxes do not apply to a share acquisition (see [Question 4](#) and [Question 6](#)):

- Registration and licence tax.
- Real estate acquisition tax.
- Stamp duty.
- Consumption tax.

Disadvantages

The disadvantages include the following:

- The target cannot step up the tax basis of its assets in the target upon the acquisition of the shares.
- The buyer may not recognise goodwill with regard to the acquisition of the shares. As a result, the amortisation cost may not be deductible from the buyer's taxable income (unlike the tax treatment of a merger where it is deductible (see [Question 17](#))).

Tax Advantages/Disadvantages for the Seller

13. Please set out the tax advantages and disadvantages of a share disposal for the seller.

Advantages

The advantages include the following:

- The seller can deduct the amount it paid for the shares as a transfer cost from the amount of consideration it receives when selling the shares (*Article 109(1), Order for Enforcement of the ITA; Article 119(1), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*).
- Separate withholding tax applies on a capital gain by an individual shareholder, at a lower rate (*Articles 37-10 to 37-12-2, ASMCT; Article 13, ASMRGEJE*).
- Registration and licence tax, real estate acquisition tax, stamp duty and consumption tax, which would otherwise negatively affect the purchase price, do not apply to a share disposal (see [Question 4](#) and [Question 6](#)).

Disadvantages

The disadvantages include the following:

- Net operating losses, losses carried forward and built-in losses relating to target assets are not available for the seller.
- The seller cannot avoid taxation of capital gains or losses unless it uses a share exchange (*kabushiki-kokan*) or share transfer (*kabushiki-iten*) that satisfies certain requirements (see [Question 26](#) and [Question 27](#)).

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

14. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

Qualified Share Exchange and Share Transfer

See [Question 11](#), [Question 13](#), [Question 26](#) and [Question 27](#).

Dividend Payment before Transfer

Dividend Received Deduction. The full amount of a dividend (after deducting interest expenses relating to debt used to acquire the subject shares) received by a corporation that continuously owns more than 1/3 of the outstanding shares in the corporation paying the dividend, in general, during the period from the day after the base date of the previous dividend payment to base date of the dividend payment to the owner, is exempt from the corporate tax base of the receiving corporation.

20% of a dividend amount (without deducting interest expenses relating to debt used to acquire the subject shares) received by a corporation that owns 5% or less on the base day of the dividend payment to the owner is exempt from the corporate tax base of the receiving corporation.

Half of a dividend amount (without deducting interest expenses relating to debt used to acquire the subject shares) received by a corporation other than set out above is exempt from the corporate tax base of the receiving corporation.

For a dividend paid between 100% Group corporations, the amount of the dividend is entirely excluded from its taxable income (*Article 23, CTA*).

Paying excess cash in the target to the seller as dividends before selling the target's shares reduces the market value of the shares. Therefore, this can reduce the total amount of tax paid on the whole transaction.

Rules addressing tax evasion schemes for realising built-in loss of foreign subsidiary shares created through dividend payments which are not subject to tax. New rules were introduced in the 2020 tax reform to neutralise certain tax evasion schemes (*Articles 119-3(7) – (13), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*). Under these

new rules, in the case where an entity which directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the shares of a subsidiary (control relationship) receives dividends exceeding an amount equivalent to 10% of the book value of the subsidiary's shares, the book value of those subsidiary shares will be reduced by the amount of said dividends that is excluded from taxable income under the dividend received deduction system of the CTA. However, this measure will not apply to the following cases:

- The subsidiary is a domestic corporation and 90% or more of its shares were owned by domestic entities from the time the subsidiary was incorporated to the time the control relationship was established.
- The total dividends are less than the amount of the net increase in the retained earnings of the subsidiary after the control relationship was established.
- The dividends are received after ten years have passed since the control relationship was established.
- The aggregate amount of dividends paid during a fiscal year is JPY20 million or less.

For fear of potential abuse of these exempted cases, certain requirements will be added in some situations. For example, assuming that cash rich subsidiary A (with which a control relationship was established within the past ten years) is merged into subsidiary B (with which a control relationship was established more than ten years ago) and then subsidiary B pays dividends, that payment may trigger the book value reduction unless certain additional requirements are satisfied (*Article 119-3(11), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*).

Asset Acquisitions and Disposals

Taxes Potentially Payable

15. What taxes are potentially payable on an asset acquisition/asset disposal?

Corporation Tax

Corporation tax is imposed on the seller of an asset relating to a capital gain from the sale (*see Question 5*).

Registration and Licence Tax

Registration and licence tax is imposed on a real estate buyer on a change in the real estate register (*see Question 4*).

Real Estate Acquisition Tax

Real estate acquisition tax is imposed on a real estate buyer. The tax base is the assessed value of the real estate (*see Question 4*).

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is imposed on certain types of asset transfer agreements, including real estate transfer agreements and business transfer agreements (see [Question 4](#)).

Consumption Tax

Consumption tax applies to a transfer of assets (see [Question 6](#)).

Exemptions and Reliefs

16. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Qualified Reorganisations

Taxation on asset acquisitions and disposals made through a merger, demerger, share exchange (*kabushiki-kokan*), share transfer (*kabushiki-iten*) or capital contribution-in-kind may be exempted if they satisfy certain requirements (see [Question 21](#), [Question 24](#) and [Question 27](#)).

Group Taxation Regime

Taxation on acquisitions and disposals of certain assets made between 100% Group corporations is deferred (see [Question 11](#)).

Real Estate Acquisition Tax

Real estate acquisition tax is not imposed on a transfer of real estate made by merger or demerger (see [Question 4](#)).

Tax Advantages/Disadvantages for the Buyer

17. Please set out the tax advantages and disadvantages of an asset acquisition for the buyer.

Advantages

The advantages include the following:

- The tax base of the transferred asset may be stepped up.
- Goodwill recognised by a buyer can be amortised over five years and the amortisation cost is deductible from the buyer's taxable income in the case where a business, accompanied by assets used for it, is purchased through a non-qualified reorganisation (*Article 62-8, CTA; Article 123-10, Order for Enforcement of the CTA*).

Disadvantages

The disadvantages include the following:

- The buyer cannot inherit net operating losses and losses carried forward from the seller in an asset acquisition.
- Registration and licence tax, real estate acquisition tax, stamp duty and consumption tax can apply to an asset acquisition (*see Question 15*).

Tax Advantages/Disadvantages for the Seller

18. Please set out the tax advantages and disadvantages of an asset disposal for the seller.

Advantages

The advantages include the following:

- An unrealised loss on the transferred asset is realised.
- Net operating losses and losses carried forward are available to offset capital gains arising from an asset disposal.

Disadvantages

The disadvantages include the following:

- An unrealised gain on the transferred asset is realised.
- Registration and licence tax, real estate acquisition tax, stamp duty and consumption tax, which negatively affect the purchase price, can apply to an asset disposal (*see Question 4 and Question 6*).

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

19. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

Qualified Reorganisations or Group Taxation Regime

Tax qualified transactions can be used, and it is especially common to seek them in transactions where the seller or target has large built-in gains on the transferred asset (see [Question 16](#), [Question 21](#), [Question 24](#) and [Question 27](#)).

Legal Mergers

Taxes Potentially Payable

20. What taxes are potentially payable on a legal merger?

A legal merger is generally treated in two steps for tax purposes as follows (*Article 62(1), CTA*):

- **Step A.** A target is deemed to transfer all of its assets and liabilities to an acquiring company (acquirer). The acquirer is deemed to pay cash or transfer its assets (for example, its shares) to the target, as consideration for the assets and liabilities transferred from the target.
- **Step B.** The target is deemed to distribute cash or assets received as consideration from the acquirer to its shareholders (target shareholders) immediately after receiving them. The target shareholders are deemed to transfer their shares to the target in exchange for the money or assets distributed by the target.

In this chapter, it is assumed that the shareholders of both companies in the legal merger are corporations.

There are tax consequences at corporate and shareholder level.

Taxation at Corporate Level

Corporation Tax. The target must recognise capital gains or losses on the assets transferred in Step A (whereas the target is not subject to taxes in Step B), unless the requirements for a qualified merger (defined in [Question](#)

21) are satisfied. Corporation tax is not generally levied on the acquirer for the acquisition in Step A, unless the consideration from the acquirer to the target consists of assets other than the acquirer's shares.

Registration and Licence Tax/Stamp Duty. Registration and licence tax may be imposed and the acquirer is liable to pay it (see [Question 4](#) and [Question 7](#)). Stamp duty is also levied on a merger agreement (see [Question 4](#)).

Other Taxes. Consumption tax is not levied on the transfer of the target's assets in a legal merger (*Article 2(1)(iv), Order for Enforcement of the Consumption Tax Act*). Real estate acquisition tax is not levied on the transfer of real estate in a legal merger (see [Question 4](#)).

Taxation at Shareholder Level

Corporation Tax. A certain part of the fair market value of the consideration that each of the target shareholders receives from the target in Step B is generally deemed to be a dividend (*Article 24, CTA*), unless the requirements of a qualified merger (defined in [Question 21](#)) are satisfied. The remaining amount is deemed to be consideration for the transfer of shares in the target, which results in a capital gain or loss for the target shareholder (*Article 61-2, CTA*), unless certain requirements (see [Question 21](#)) are satisfied.

The deemed dividend for each target shareholder is equal to the amount of the fair market value of the acquirer's shares that are received by each of the target shareholders, less an amount roughly equivalent to the total capital and capital reserves of the target multiplied by the percentage of target shares held by the shareholder (the precise formula is set out in Article 23 of the Order for Enforcement of the CTA).

Exemptions and Reliefs

21. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Qualified Merger: Taxation at Corporate Level

In a merger that satisfies certain requirements set out below (qualified merger), the target is deemed to transfer all of its assets and liabilities to the acquirer at book value and, simultaneously, the acquirer receives them at book value, which results in a deferral of the recognition of capital gains or losses (*Article 62-2, CTA*).

The requirements for a transaction to qualify as a qualified merger vary depending on the capital relationship between the target and the acquirer. This capital relationship is classified into three categories:

- A 100% relationship.
- A less than 100% but more than 50% relationship.
- A 50% or less relationship.

The requirements to qualify generally become more stringent the lower the level of the capital relationship. The requirements for a qualified merger are as follows (*Article 2(xii-8), CTA; Articles 4-3(1) to (4), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*):

- **100% relationship.** The target or the acquirer must own directly or indirectly all the shares issued by the other party, or all of the shares of both the target and the acquirer must be directly or indirectly owned by the same individual or the same company and this capital relationship between the acquirer and the individual or company must be expected to continue after the merger.

The only requirement, which is that the consideration from the acquirer must solely consist of shares of the acquirer or shares in the acquirer's wholly owning parent company that directly or indirectly owns all its shares (parent company), applies if the acquirer does not have 2/3 or more of the target shares.

- **Relationship of less than 100% but more than 50%.** The target or the acquirer must own directly or indirectly less than 100% but more than 50% of the shares of the other party, or less than 100% but more than 50% of the shares of both the target and the acquirer must be directly or indirectly owned by the same individual or the same company and this capital relationship between the acquirer and the individual or company must be expected to continue after the merger. The requirements are as follows:
 - the same requirement for a 100% relationship (*see above, 100% relationship*);
 - about 80% of the target employees will continue to engage in the business of the acquirer (including corporations in the 100% Group to which the acquirer belongs) after the merger;
 - the principal target business (or a target business, if it has several) will continue to be conducted by the acquirer (including corporations in the 100% Group to which the acquirer belongs).
- **50% or less relationship.** Where the target and the acquirer do not have a 100% relationship or a relationship of less than 100% but more than 50%, a merger to jointly conduct a business may still be treated as a qualified merger if all the following requirements are met:
 - the same requirements for a less than 100% but more than 50% relationship (*see above, Relationship of less than 100% but more than 50%*);
 - a mutual connection between the principal target business and any business of the acquirer (not limited to its principal business);
 - either: the sales amount, number of employees, capital amount or other similar characteristics of the target's principal business or a related business of the acquirer is no more than about five times greater than the size of that of the other; or at least one of the senior directors or equivalent in the target and in the acquirer before the merger is respectively expected to be appointed as a senior director or equivalent of the acquirer after the merger;
 - if there are target shareholders of a corporate group which owns more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the target immediately prior to the merger, they are expected to continuously hold the consideration for the merger (that is, shares of the acquirer (or the parent company) after the merger).

Qualified Merger: Taxation at Shareholder Level

If the merger qualifies as a qualified merger, the target shareholders do not need to recognise deemed dividends (*Article 24(1)(i), CTA*).

If the consideration paid for the merger consists solely of the acquirer's shares or the shares of the parent company, the consideration amount of the shares transferred by the target shareholder is deemed to be their book value, regardless of whether the merger qualifies as a qualified merger. This results in a deferral of the recognition of capital gains or losses for the target shareholders (*Article 61-2(2), CTA*).

Group Taxation Regime

Recognition of capital gains or losses on certain assets is deferred for mergers between members of a 100% Group regardless of whether or not the merger is a qualified merger (see [Question 11](#)).

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

22. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

Qualified Merger

If the target has a lot of properties with built-in gains, it is common to seek a qualified merger to defer recognising capital gains. In many cases the acquirer purchases the majority of the target's shares before the merger in order to be sure that it meets the requirements for a qualified merger.

Non-qualified Merger

If the target has a lot of properties with built-in losses, it is common to seek a non-qualified merger (a legal merger that does not meet the requirements of a qualified merger), to realise capital losses.

Joint Ventures

Taxes Potentially Payable

23. What taxes are potentially payable on establishing a joint venture company (JVC)?

The following two methods are commonly used to contribute assets to a joint venture company.

Demerger

In a demerger under the Companies Act, the assets and liabilities of a contributor's business are assumed by a newly established company in an incorporation-type demerger (*shinsetsu-bunkatsu*), or an existing company in an absorption-type demerger (*kyusyu-bunkatsu*). The company typically issues its shares to the contributor in exchange for the assets and liabilities transferred. From a tax perspective, there are two types of demerger:

- Spin-off-type demergers (*bunsya-gata-bunkatsu*) (*Article 2(xii-10), CTA*).
- Separation-type demergers (*bunkatsu-gata-bunkatsu*) (*Article 2(xxi-9), CTA*).

In a separation-type demerger, consideration for the transferred assets and liabilities is immediately distributed to the contributor's shareholders once the contributor receives it (*Article 62(1), CTA*). In a spin-off-type demerger, the consideration is not distributed to the contributor's shareholders. Since it is common to use a spin-off-type demerger to establish a joint venture company, we will first focus on the tax consequences of spin-off-type demergers, which include:

- **Corporation tax.** Capital gains or losses on assets that are transferred by the contributor are recognised for calculating its taxable income (*Article 62(1), CTA*) (see [Question 5](#)), unless the demerger satisfies requirements similar to those for a qualified merger (qualified demerger) (see [Question 21](#)). Taxes are only levied on the contributor, provided that the consideration consists solely of the contributed company's shares.
- **Registration and licence tax/stamp duty.** Registration and licence tax may be payable by the contributed company (see [Question 4](#) and [Question 7](#)). Stamp duty is also levied on a demerger agreement (see [Question 4](#)).
- **Other taxes.** Consumption tax is not levied in a demerger (see [Question 20](#)). Real estate acquisition tax is not levied on the transfer of real estate in a demerger, under certain circumstances (see [Question 4](#)).

Conversely, as a result of the introduction of the business spin-off taxation rules, a separation-type demerger for a business spin-off qualifies as a qualified demerger under all of the following conditions (*Article 2(xii-11)(d), CTA; Article 4-3(9), Order for Enforcement of the CTA*):

- **Type of demerger.** The contemplated demerger is an incorporation-type demerger and the contributor is only one company.
- **Consideration.** Only the shares in the contributed company are distributed to the shareholders of the contributor.
- **Non-control relationship.** The contributor is not controlled by any person before the demerger and the contributed company is not expected to be controlled by any person after the demerger.
- **Major assets and liabilities transfer.** The major assets and liabilities of the demerged business of the contributor are transferred to the contributed company by the demerger.
- **Employees transfer.** About 80% of the employees in the demerged business of the contributor will continue to engage in the contributed company's business after the demerger.

- **Business continuation.** The demerged business of the contributor will continue to be conducted by the contributed company.
- **Director's continuation.** At least one of the senior directors or the equivalent in the contributor is expected to be appointed as a senior director (or equivalent) of the contributed company after the demerger.

Contribution In-kind

A contribution in-kind is treated as a transfer of assets from the contributor to a contributed company in exchange for shares in the contributed company for tax purposes.

Corporation Tax. Corporation tax is levied on capital gains or losses from a transfer of assets in a contribution in-kind (*Article 22(2), CTA*), unless the contribution in-kind satisfies certain requirements similar to those for a qualified merger or a qualified demerger (qualified contribution in-kind) (*see Question 5 and Question 21*).

Other Taxes. Real estate acquisition tax is not levied on the transfer of real estate in a contribution in-kind, under certain circumstances (*see Question 4*). On the other hand, unlike a legal merger or demerger, consumption tax is levied on the transfer of certain assets in a contribution in-kind (*Articles 2(1)(ii) and 45(2)(iii), Order for Enforcement of the Consumption Tax Act*). Registration and licence tax and stamp duty are also generally levied (*see Question 4 and Question 7*).

Exemptions and Reliefs

24. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Qualified Demerger or Contribution In-kind

Recognition of capital gains or losses from the transfer of assets in a demerger or contribution in-kind is deferred if the demerger or contribution in-kind satisfies the requirements of a qualified demerger or qualified contribution in-kind (*Articles 2(xii-11) to (xii-14), and Articles 62-2, 62-3 and 62-4, CTA*) (*see Question 23*).

Group Taxation Regime

Recognition of capital gains or losses from a transfer of certain assets between Japanese companies in a 100% Group is deferred until certain events occur including, among others, re-transfer, depreciation or revaluation of transferred assets (*see Question 11*).

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

25. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

Qualified Demerger or Contribution In-kind

If contributed property has an unrealised gain, it is common for the contributor to seek a qualified demerger or a qualified contribution in-kind.

Non-qualified Demerger or Contribution In-kind

If the contributed property has an unrealised loss, it is common for the contributor to seek a non-qualified demerger or a non-qualified contribution in-kind.

Company Reorganisations

Taxes Potentially Payable

26. What taxes are potentially payable on a company reorganisation?

General

Legal mergers, demergers, share exchanges (*kabushiki-kokan*) and share transfers (*kabushiki-iten*) are all categorised as reorganisations (*Part V, Companies Act*).

For the tax consequences of legal mergers and demergers, see [Question 20 to 24](#).

Share Exchange and Share Transfer

In a share exchange under the Companies Act, an existing company (A) becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of another existing company (B) by transferring, by operation of law, all the shares in A to B, in exchange for issuing or transferring shares in B to A's shareholders.

In a share transfer under the Companies Act, a company (C) becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of a newly formed parent company (D) by transferring, by operation of law, all the shares in C to D, in exchange for issuing shares in D to C's shareholders.

Taxation at Corporate Level

Although no assets are transferred from the company that becomes the wholly owned subsidiary in both cases (unless a share exchange or share transfer is categorised as a qualified share exchange or qualified share transfer) (see [Question 27](#)), certain assets of the subsidiary must be revalued at fair market value, so that corporation tax is imposed on capital gains or losses that are deemed to arise (*Article 62-9, CTA*).

Taxation at Shareholder Level

Since the shareholders of the company that becomes the wholly-owned subsidiary transfer their shares and receive new shares in the company that becomes the parent company, income tax or corporation tax is imposed on the shareholder for capital gains or losses that are recognised in a share exchange or a share transfer (*Article 61-2(1), CTA*), unless certain requirements are satisfied (see [Question 27](#)).

Exemptions and Reliefs

27. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Taxation at the Corporate Level

In a share exchange or a share transfer that satisfies certain requirements (similar to the requirements for a qualified merger, see [Question 21](#)) (qualified share exchange or qualified share transfer) or is otherwise conducted in a 100% Group, the assets of the company that becomes the wholly owned subsidiary need not be revalued at fair market value. Therefore, capital gains or losses on those assets can be deferred (*Articles 62-9, 2(xii-17) and 2(xii-18), CTA*).

Taxation at the Shareholder Level

At shareholder level, recognition of capital gains or losses from the transfer of shares is deferred, regardless of whether the transaction qualifies as a qualified share exchange or qualified share transfer, if the consideration consists solely of either (*Article 61-2(9)(11), CTA*):

- The acquiring company's shares (for example, B or D in [Question 26](#)).
- The shares of the acquiring company's parent company (in the case of triangular reorganisations).

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

28. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

Qualified Reorganisations

It is common to use qualified reorganisations when the company that becomes a wholly owned subsidiary owns properties that have appreciated in value.

Non-qualified Reorganisations

If a company has built-in losses, it is common to use non-qualified reorganisations.

Restructuring and Insolvency

29. What are the key tax implications of the business insolvency and restructuring procedures in your jurisdiction?

Tax Implications for the Business

In restructuring procedures such as those under the Civil Rehabilitation Act and the Corporate Reorganisation Act, a company revalues its assets at the start of the procedures and realises its gains or losses (*Articles 25 and 33, CTA*).

A company in restructuring can use its past net operating losses to offset gains from the procedures, such as income from discharge of debt or revaluation of its assets (*Article 59, CTA*).

Tax Implications for the Owners

The owner or shareholder of a company in a restructuring or insolvency can deduct as much as all of the amount of the company's shares from income, under certain requirements (*Article 33(2), CTA, Article 68(1), Order for Enforcement thereto and Corporation Tax Basic Circular (CTBC) 9-1-7, 9-1-8, 9-1-9, and 9-1-11*).

Tax Implications for the Creditors

Bad Debt Loss. Creditors can deduct the entire amount of the write-off or release of a loan under a borrower's legal insolvency procedure or reasonable out-of-court workout procedure (*CTBC 9-6-1*). Further, when it becomes clear to the creditor that the entire amount of the loan is uncollectable in light of the borrower's inability to repay and

the value of the borrower's assets, the creditor can deduct the full amount of the write-off. Before such a deduction, the creditor must first dispose, and make collections based on, any collateral that secures repayment of the loan (*CTBC 9-6-2*).

If a parent company writes off or releases a loan to its subsidiary in connection with the winding-up or sale of the subsidiary (or a similar reason), such write-off or release will be deemed a donation (which is deductible within a certain limit (*Article 37, CTA*)) unless there is a material reason to do so (such as if, for instance, the parent company may incur additional losses, so it has no choice but to write-off or release the loan) (*CTBC 9-4-1*).

In these cases, the borrower is deemed to receive taxable debt-waiver income (that is, it is deemed to have received income equivalent to the debt that is released), which is taxable income. In certain cases (for example, under the Corporate Reorganisation Act), the borrower can use net operating losses that have already expired to offset this "debt-waiver" income (*Article 59, CTA*).

Bad Debts Reserve. Japanese tax law allows creditors that credit amounts (within a certain limit) to a bad debts reserve account to deduct the credited amount that is reserved (*Article 52, CTA*). However, under the 2011 tax reform, this deduction was limited to:

- Small or medium-sized companies.
- Banks, insurance companies or other similar companies.
- Certain companies that hold certain monetary claims.

Share Buybacks

Taxes Potentially Payable

30. What taxes are potentially payable on a share buyback? (List them and cross-refer to [Question 4 to 7](#) as appropriate.)

Corporation Tax

In a share buyback, part of the received money is deemed to be dividends (*Article 24, CTA*) and the rest is deemed to be consideration for the purchased shares, which results in capital gains or losses for shareholders (*Article 61-2(1), CTA*) (see [Question 20](#)).

Exemptions and Reliefs

31. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Dividend Received Deduction

Dividend received deduction (*see Question 14*) also applies to a deemed dividend in a share buyback, including, for the avoidance of doubt, when conducted by a Japanese corporation from another Japanese corporation in the same 100% Group.

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

32. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

It is unlikely that there is a specific structure that would minimise the tax burden triggered by a share buyback. However, in practice, the parties in a share buyback should carefully confirm whether they meet the requirements of a dividend received deduction beforehand (for example, if a shareholder acquires shares for which a buyback is planned, that shareholder will not be able to take advantage of a dividend received deduction on the deemed dividend in the implementation of such a planned share buyback (*Article 23(3), CTA*)).

Private Equity Financed Transactions: MBOs

Taxes Potentially Payable

33. What taxes are potentially payable on a management buyout (MBO)?

There are complex methods available to bring about an MBO and their tax consequences differ depending on each method.

One of the most common methods to bring about an MBO is as follows:

- The management buys a controlling stake in the target through a tender offer.
- After this, the management can squeeze out the remaining minority shareholders without their consent using the Demand for Shares Cash-Out procedure (*kabushiki-tou uriwatashi seikyu*) if the management can acquire 90% or more of the target's voting rights. It is not necessary to hold a shareholders' meeting at the target company under the Demand for Shares Cash-Out procedure.
- On the other hand, if the management cannot acquire 90% of the target's voting rights, it is possible to squeeze out the minority shareholders using the Consolidation of Shares method (*kabushiki heigou*). Under the Consolidation of Shares method, the target must hold its shareholders' meeting and the shareholders, including the management, resolve, with more than two thirds of the voting rights present at the shareholders' meeting, to consolidate the target's shares by a ratio which results in:
 - the shares held by the management becoming one or more shares; and
 - the shares held by the minority shareholders becoming less than one (a fraction).

The fraction must be sold so that the management can squeeze out the minority shareholders by buying, or allowing the target to buy, the fraction.

Taxation at Corporate Level (target)

Corporation Tax. Built-in-gains or built-in-losses on assets held by the target are not realised for tax purposes in a qualified stock exchange among others (*kabushiki-kokan-tou*) or in a qualified merger (a Demand for Shares Cash-Out method, a Consolidation of Shares method, a cash merger, or a cash stock exchange, which satisfies requirements similar to those for a qualified stock exchange between the companies in a relationship of less than 100% but more than 50%). On the other hand, when the management uses a non-qualified stock exchange among others or a non-qualified merger to squeeze out the minority shareholders for cash instead, the target must recognise capital gains or losses, which are subject to corporation tax (see [Question 20](#) and [Question 21](#)).

Taxation at Shareholder Level (management that conducts an MBO)

Corporation Tax and Individual Income Tax. Capital gains or losses are not recognised by management that conducts an MBO in a qualified stock exchange among others (*kabushiki-kokan-tou*) or in a qualified merger. On the other hand, in a non-qualified stock exchange among others or in a non-qualified merger, corporation tax or individual tax is imposed on the managements' income depending on whether the management is a corporation or an individual.

Taxation at Shareholder Level (minority shareholders)

Corporation Tax and Individual Income Tax. In any of the methods or schemes mentioned above, the minority shareholders squeezed out by cash must recognise capital gains or losses, and corporation tax or individual tax is imposed on their income depending on whether they are corporations or individuals.

Exemptions and Reliefs

34. Are any exemptions or reliefs available to the liable party?

Management that conducts an MBO and its target can receive tax deferral treatment on capital gains or losses through a qualified stock exchange among others (*kabushiki-kokan-tou*) or through a qualified merger. In other words, by using a qualified stock exchange among others (*kabushiki-kokan-tou*) or a qualified merger to squeeze out the minority shareholders, the target is not required to recognise capital gains or losses.

Transaction Structures to Minimise the Tax Burden

35. What transaction structures (if any) are commonly used to minimise the tax burden?

Scheme of Class Shares Subject to a Call

This depends on the actual situation, that is, on whether parties want to defer capital gains or realise capital losses. To defer capital gains or losses, the most common MBO method described in [Question 33](#) can be used for now (see [Question 33](#), *Taxation at corporate level (target)*).

Scheme of Cash Merger or Cash Stock Exchange

If a party seeks to realise capital gains or losses, the management should buy a controlling stake in the target through a tender offer and a subsequent non-qualified stock exchange among others or a subsequent merger to squeeze out the minority shareholders for cash (see [Question 33](#)).

Reform

36. Please summarise any proposals for reform that will impact on the taxation of corporate transactions.

The 2021 Tax Reform Bill (2021 Tax Reform Proposals) was proposed by the Japanese Government on 26 January 2021 and passed the Diet on 26 March 2021. The reforms include the introduction of tax deferral measures to promote domestic M&A using a certain type of share-for-share exchange scheme (*kabushiki-koufu*). An outline of the scheme is as follows:

- The acquirer must own more than 50% of the voting rights of the acquired company as a result of the share-for-share exchange.
- A subsidiary of the acquirer cannot be the acquired company (thus increasing the equity percentage of an existing subsidiary is not covered by the scheme).
- Both the acquirer and the acquired company must be Japanese corporations (thus the scheme cannot be used for the acquisition of foreign companies).

To promote share-for-share M&A, tax on capital gains arising from the disposal of shares by shareholders of the acquired company under this scheme is deferred (*Articles 37-13-3 and 66-2-2, ASMCT*).

In principle, the consideration for the disposal must be the acquirer's shares, but up to 20% of the consideration may be cash. However, where the consideration is a combination of the acquirer's shares and cash, any gain attributable to cash will not qualify for the tax deferral. For example, if a shareholder of the acquired company receives shares of the acquirer (market value 125) and cash (25) as consideration under the scheme and disposes of the shares of the acquired company (book value 120), the capital gain not eligible for the tax deferral would be 5 as follows: $120 \times 125 / (125+25) + 25 - 120 = 5$.

Also, the above deferral measures do not apply to capital gains from the transfer of certain shares held by a foreign company which does not have a PE in Japan (see [Question 8](#)).

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Professional Qualifications. Japan, 2016

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