

Adoption of Dividend-Exemption Systems in Japan: Government Perspectives

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International Tax Reforms in Japan

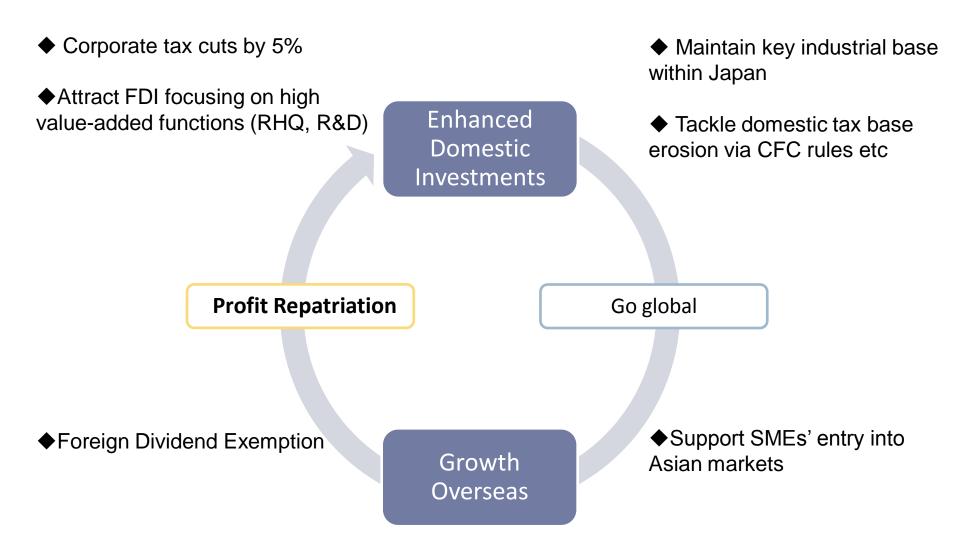
Foreign Dividend Exemption from 2009FY

◆CFC rules reform in 2010FY, 2011FY

◆ Transfer Pricing rules reform in 2010FY, 2011FY

Tax rate cut from 40% to 35% from 2011FY

◆ Foreign earned income exclusion yet to be discussed

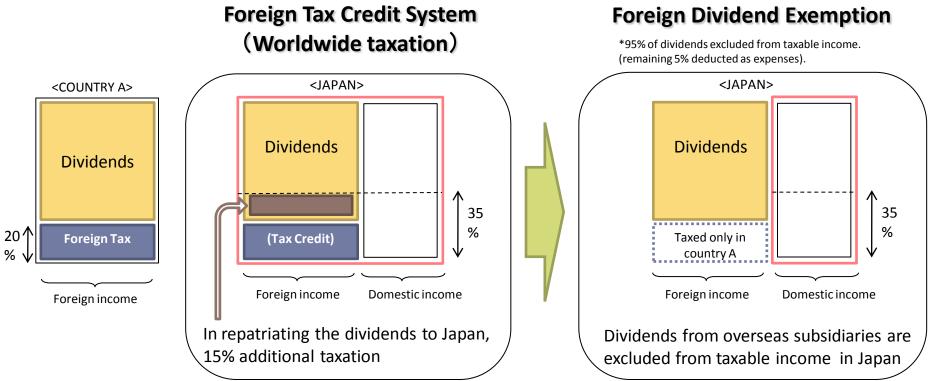


Foreign Dividend Exemption

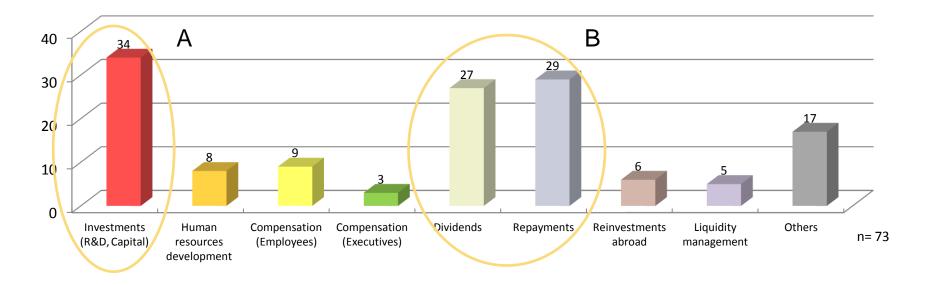
Introduced as a simple and efficient alternative of <u>Indirect Foreign Tax Credit</u>.

◆The primary purpose is to achieve <u>tax neutrality</u> – to eliminate obstacles on corporate strategy and dividend policy.

◆ Repatriated dividends expected to be mainly invested domestically in R&D, fixed capital and employment, thereby stimulating the Japanese economy.



Plan to increase repatriation?

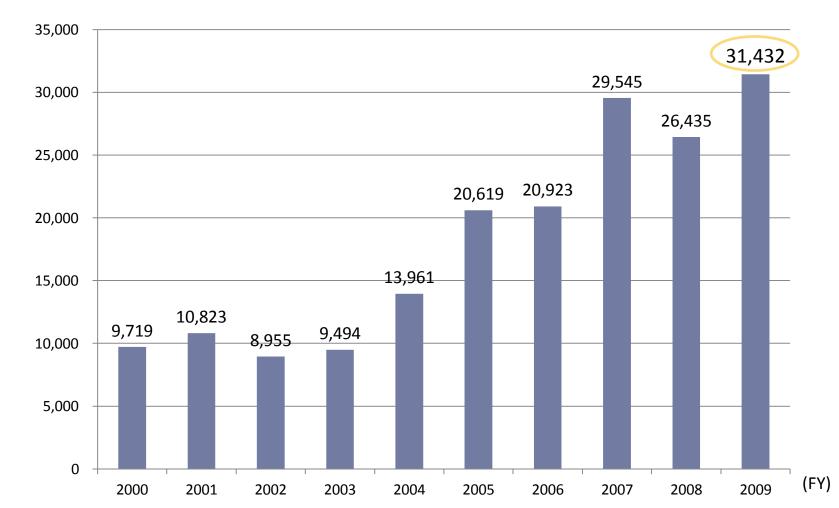


◆ Decided to finance R&D by repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries because the cost of capital was less expensive than debt. <50% of A>

◆ Enhanced capital adequacy allows more aggressive management, thus leads to more investments in capital and R&D in the mid- long term. <70% of B>

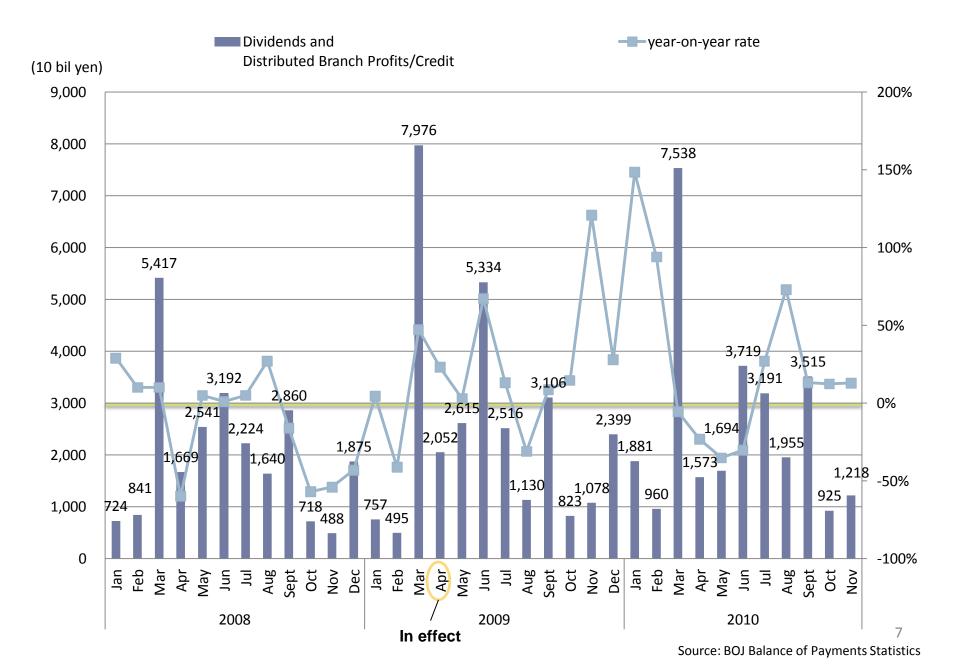
◆ Plan to increase repatriation despite the economic downturn after the financial crisis . <70% of all>

Profit repatriation marked record-high, up 20% in 2009FY



(10 bil yen)

Repatriation has been steadily increasing...



Any Questions?

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