

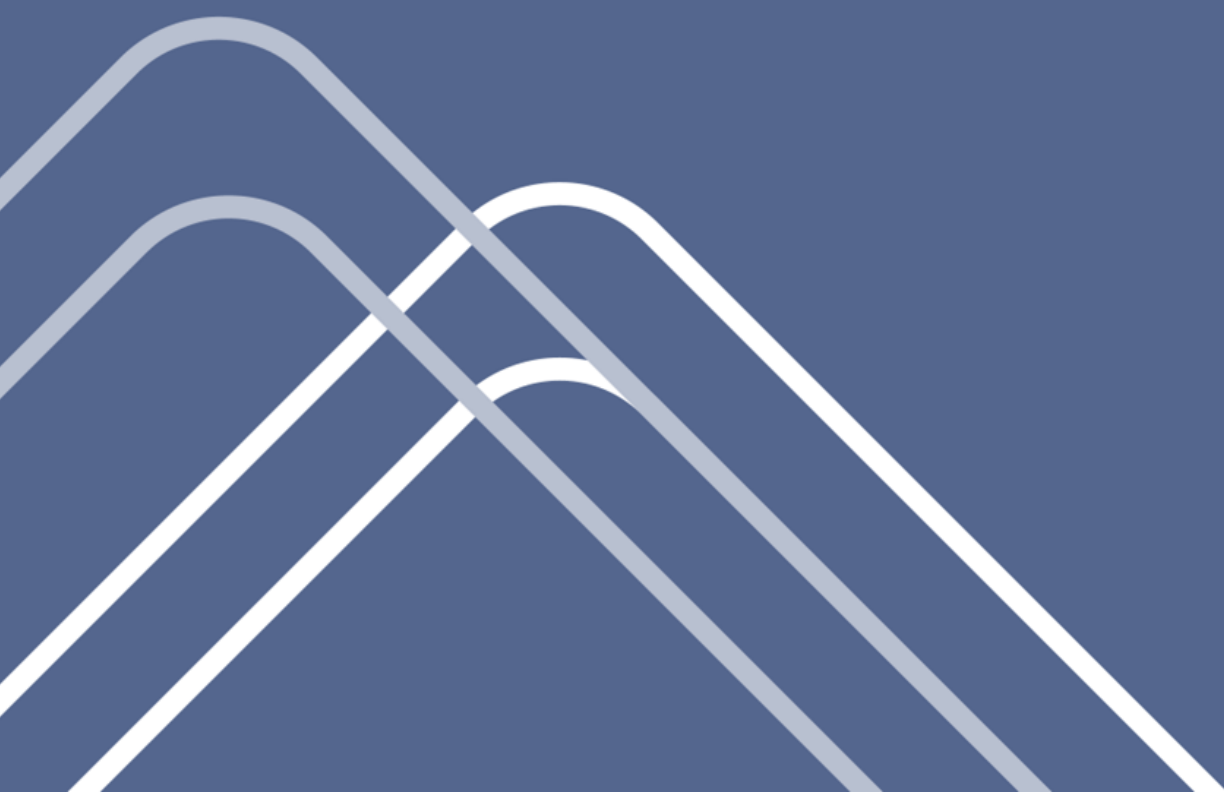


DOING BUSINESS IN JAPAN



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INTRODUCTION

UHY is an international organisation providing accountancy, business management and consultancy services through financial business centres in nearly 100 countries throughout the world.

Business partners work together through the network to conduct transnational operations for clients as well as offering specialist knowledge and experience within their own national borders. Global specialists in various industry and market sectors are also available for consultation.

This detailed report providing key issues and information for investors considering business operations in Japan has been provided by the office of UHY representatives:

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A detailed firm profile for UHY's representation in Japan can be found in section 8.

Information in the following pages has been updated so that they are effective at the date shown, but inevitably they are both general and subject to change and should be used for guidance only.

For specific matters, investors are strongly advised to obtain further information and take professional advice before making any decisions. This publication is current in April 2026.

We look forward to helping you do business in Japan.



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Japan is one of the world's economic superpowers and its prosperity is based on its efficient industries (automobile, information and communication technology and consumer electronics).

Japan has accelerated high-level technology development in the environmental, medical care and biotechnology sectors. Japan has also promoted a culture-oriented industry referred to as '**Cool Japan**' project (*). Japan provides warm welcome for a lot of tourists and various visitors.

*It is narcissistic, but we are very much keen to promote our attractive art and culture, in particular, entertainment, animation and gaming to the world based on this project.

Country Background

Population

Japan has an approximate population of 122 million inhabitants, with an average population density of 336 people per square kilometre (870 per square mile).

Area

Japan covers 377,970km² and is made up of 47 local government districts.

Language

The national language is Japanese.

Since most Japanese people study English during their time as a student usually for 10 years, English is the most popular foreign language. In addition, many companies have expanded to the overseas business, and most businesspeople must study English as their business skill.

Legal system

The Japanese constitution provides the democratic foundation for the separation of state powers (i.e. legislative, judicial and governmental). Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and lower courts established by law. Lower courts are divided into four bodies: high courts, district courts, family courts and summary courts.

Currency

The currency of Japan is the yen (JPY).

Cost of living

The standard of living and living costs in Japan are known for being one of the highest in the world. Some of the world's most expensive pieces of real estate would be found in central Tokyo Metropolitan. Although real estate prices once declined due to massive earthquake in March 2011, it rises in Tokyo again.

Employment

The Japanese labour market was characterised by lifetime employment and seniority-based wage systems until the mid-90s, but we have seen certain changes in these enterprises' employment practices since then. In 2024, the labour force was 69.50 million, with unemployment rate standing at 2.6%. There is no huge change in unemployment rate, but the labour force is decreasing, especially in food service and tourism industry, due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Economy

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

In 2024, the nominal GDP was 665 trillion yen (USD 4.03 trillion), the Fourth largest in the world after United States, China and Germany.

Recent economic history

Japan suffered a long-term economic recession during the 1990s after its assets price bubble in the late 1980s broke. The government adopted policies to promote exports and Japan's economy experienced a gradual recovery trend from 2003–2007, with steady economic growth.

However, the global financial crisis dried up global demand for Japan's exports and Japan went into recession in 2008. Government stimulus spending helped to bring the Japanese economy back on track in late 2009 and 2010.

Subsequently, the massive earthquake in March 2011 caused enormous damage in the north-eastern coastal region and Japan is facing rebuilding struggles.

In order to achieve an early end to deflation and break free of economic stagnation, in January 2013, the Government of Japan set forth its "three-arrows" strategy (also known as "Abenomics" portmanteau of Mr Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, and Economics). Based on this, economic circumstances have turned toward recovery, as exemplified by an exchange rate that shifted toward the depreciation of the yen, and significant increases in stock prices. Changes have also been observed in the prolonged situation of deflation

From early 2020, Japan suffered from COVID-19 pandemic. It is significantly impacting Japanese economy negatively. Japanese people's life was restricted by government policy and consumption decreased. Due to expansion of vaccine, Japanese economy gradually recovers, but it will take several years until it gets back to standard level.

Since Japan has strong reliance on the USA economy, it is important to keep good relationship with president of the USA.

Main trading partners (2026)

Main export destinations

COUNTRIES	% OF TOTAL EXPORTS
United States	18.5
People's Republic of China	17
Taiwan	7.2
South Korea	6.3
Hong Kong	5.8
Thailand	3.8
Singapore	2.9
India	2.6
Vietnam	2.6
Germany	2.5

Main countries of origin for imports

COUNTRIES	% OF TOTAL IMPORTS
People's Republic of China	22.4
United States	10.8
Australia	5.7
Taiwan	4.2
Indonesia	4.1
Vietnam	3.8
South Korea	3.8
Saudi Arabia	3.3
Thailand	3.2
Germany	2.9

Stock exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) is the third largest stock exchange in the world. TSE had 3,934 listed companies with a combined market capitalisation of 1,274.0 trillion yen (USD 8.5 trillion) as of February 6th, 2026 which is third biggest stock exchange after New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ.

TSE was restructured in April 2022 and broken into three categories: “Prime” for large companies, “Standard” for mid-sized companies, and “Growth” for the market of the high-growth and emerging stocks. The Osaka Securities Exchange (OSE) and Nagoya Stock Exchange (NSE) are also important stock exchanges for the local venture companies in Japan.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

There are a number of reasons for investing in Japan.

Key reasons why foreign investors are attracted to Japan is because the country offers:

- A large consumer market with a population about 125 million
- A financial centre
- A key trading hub in Asia
- A high degree of control over the Asian market
- Highly advanced technology
- A leading centre for innovation, research and development in Asia.

Investment support

Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO)

JETRO is a governmental organisation with more than 76 overseas offices in over 56 countries across the world. For foreign companies planning to start a business in Japan, JETRO's Invest Japan Business Support Centre (IBSC) will provide consultation advice and facilities for establishing a business base.

JETRO IBSC staff and advisors provide information and consultation advice, including on:

- Market and industry information
- Relevant legal systems
- Taxation, labour and legal issues
- Networking with potential business partners
- Finding human resources and an office location
- Information on the regulations and incentives from national and local governments.

National and local authorities offer a number of incentives to promote investment. These include;

- Preferential tax policies such as reduction or exemption of business taxes
- Preferential fixed asset taxes and real estate acquisition taxes
- Subsidies
- The provision of land and buildings

In addition to information on these incentives, IBSC can arrange meetings with representatives from national and local authorities.

The Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman (OTO)

The Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman (OTO) is a government body for the promotion of investment from abroad. OTO is the contact point when problems arise due to government regulations for export to or investment in Japan. OTO can contact relevant government ministries and agencies including customs houses, counsellor offices, regional economic trade and industry bureaus, general quarantine offices, animal quarantine stations, plant epidemic prevention stations, regional transport bureaus, embassies and consulates, as well as JETRO offices.

SETTING UP A BUSINESS

Foreign investors who intend to set up a business in Japan can choose from a wide range of legal entities.

The most common legal entities in Japan are:

- Representative offices
- Branch offices
- Companies (private and public).

It is possible to choose another entity type depending on the situation.

Representative Office

Before officially starting business in Japan, foreign investors can use representative offices as a temporary basis for preparation of their activities.

Direct business operations are not permitted for representative offices, only indirect business operations such as market surveys, collecting information and advertising. A representative office is not allowed to open bank accounts or lease real estate in its own name. For such activities, a headquarters' manager or a representative office manager must use his/her name. The establishment of a representative office does not need to be registered with any administrative authorities.

However, representative offices established by foreign banks, insurance companies, security companies, or other financial institutions are exceptions; prior notification must be provided to the Financial Services Agency for such representative offices (as stipulated in the Banking Law, Securities Exchange Law and other laws).

Set-up procedures for a representative office are outlined in the table below.

Setting up a representative office

POINT	REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE
Purpose	To gather information and advertise in Japan.
Tax Condition	Not considered as a 'permanent establishment' (PE) in Japan. However, if a representative office receives income on the sale or rental of real estate or receives interest and dividends (withholding tax 20.120% for a non PE), tax is imposed. *In addition, if the representative office exceeds the permitted functions outlined above, there is a risk that it will be subject to full Japanese taxation. The profits that would become subject to taxation under these circumstances would then be subject to negotiation between the company and the Japanese tax authorities.
Set-up procedures	1) Define the name and representative of representative office no registration is necessary. - Below procedures are necessary for foreign representative as individual- 2) Acquire a certificate of status of residence from the Ministry of Justice's Immigration Bureau

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">3) Submit certificate of status of residence to the Japanese consulate in the representative's home country and a Japanese consulate visa4) After entering Japan, the representative determines a place of residence and performs alien registration procedures5) Open bank account (in the case of a representative office only a personal account can be opened)6) Register employee information with the Labour Standards Inspection office, Public Employment Security office, Social Insurance office and Tax office (for wage payment related information) |
|--|---|

Branch office

Foreign investors may find setting up a branch office is the simplest way to establish a business base in Japan.

A branch office can start business operations after deciding a base of operation, appointing the branch representative (must have address in Japan) and registering all the necessary information.

A Japanese branch office can open bank accounts and lease real estate in its own name. However, a branch office does not have independent corporate status. It is treated as a part of a foreign company incorporated overseas. The foreign company is ultimately responsible for all the debts and credits incurred by the business activities of its Japanese branch.

A branch office may begin business operations after registering its establishment with the Legal Affairs Bureau; branch offices of foreign companies must register in accordance with the registration requirements for Japanese corporations of most similar form to that of the foreign company. In order to select the most similar form of Japanese corporations and to determine the information to be registered, reference should be made to the foreign company's articles of incorporation, establishment certificate, registration certificate, and other such documentation. Once the details of the branch office to be registered—the address of the branch office, the representative in Japan, the date of establishment of the branch office and the disclosure method for balance sheets—the information that must be registered can be ascertained.

Documents certifying the information to be registered must be submitted when applying for registration of the establishment of a branch office, and the certified documents must be issued by the competent authorities in the home country of the foreign company. It is usually convenient to use an "affidavit" on information for registration certified by that country's embassy/consulate in Japan.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

When foreign companies intend to establish a subsidiary company of their existing business in Japan, they must choose a type of corporation.

Japanese Corporation Law recognizes four types of company entity:

- Joint-stock company (*Kabushiki Kaisha*– KK)
- Limited liability company (*Godo Kaisha*–GDK)
- Unlimited partnership (*Gomei Kaisha*-GMK)
- Limited partnership (*Goshi Kaisha*-GSK).

The last two types of company are granted corporate status under the Japanese Corporation Law, though rarely chosen in practice because equity participants bear unlimited liability.

All types of subsidiary companies are established by completing legal procedures and are required to be registered. Once the registration is processed, companies can open bank accounts, rent or lease property and engage in activities as a legal entity. A Japanese subsidiary company is considered a separate entity from the foreign company, so all debts and credits generated by a subsidiary belong to the subsidiary.

Limited liability companies (LLC) and Limited liability partnership (LLP) are also recognized in Japan but these are not so common and limited mainly for specialist business.

Non-profit organization (NPO) and Non-governmental organization (NGOs) are recognized by the other legal basis and these are convenient for non-profit business organization.

joint-stock corporation (Kabushiki Kaisha –KK)

A *Kabushiki Kaisha* (KK) is the most common form of corporate entity used in Japan by foreign investors. Its shareholders' liability is limited to their capital contributions. The formation procedures for a KK are set out in Table 4 below.

Setting up a joint-stock corporation

STEPS	INFORMATION/ACTIONS REQUIRED
1) Determination of profile	Company name, company objectives, address of head office, paid-in capital, accounting period, bank for accepting share subscription money, existence of board of directors, name of directors and representative directors etc.
2) Search for similar company name	At the Legal Affairs Bureau
3) Preparation of articles of incorporation	<i>Absolute matters;</i> Company objectives, company name, address of head office, value or minimum amount of assets contributed at time of incorporation, name and address of /each promoter
4) Company seal	1) Acquire seal for the company and representatives at a seal carver 2) Obtain certificate seal registration at the Ward office
5) Promoter meeting	Preparation of minutes of the promoter meeting. Two copies of the meeting must be prepared
6) Notarisation of the articles of incorporation	Notarisation is done at a public notary office (stamp duty JPY 40,000 and a notary fee JPY 50,000)
7) Appointment of a bank to handle the share subscription money	The selection of a bank for future operations is very important
8) Public offering	Allotment of shares to the parent company
9) Payment of the share subscription money to the bank	Remittance of joint-stock corporation capital to special bank account in case of formation with outside offering * If a joint-stock corporation is incorporated with the joint equity participation by an individual or corporation with a bank account in Japan, it may not be necessary to apply to a bank for capital custody and issuance of a capital custody certificate. In this case, it is sufficient for the capital to be paid into the joint equity participant's bank account in Japan, and for documentary evidence to be submitted by the representative director of the joint-stock corporation in place of a bank-issued capital custody certificate in order to certify that payment of the full amount of capital has been received.

10) Certificate for the receipt of the share subscription money	<p>Issued by the bank</p> <p>A bank capital custody certificate is required to certify the amount paid in by the promoter as well as the subscriber of shares at incorporation.</p>
11) Establishment meeting by the subscribers	Appoint directors and auditors
12) Board of director meeting	Approval of directors; minutes must be taken
13) Register of Establishment	Application at the Legal Affairs Bureau for registration (with a registered representative seal); registration and licence tax of JPY 150,000 or 0.7% of paid in capital
14) Opening of bank account under company name	Register with the Bank of Japan within 15 days
15) Notification of stock acquisition to the Bank of Japan	Notification prior to company establishment may be required in certain sectors
16) Notifications required after registration	<p>After completing the process of incorporation or establishment of a branch, the following notifications need to be filed with the authorities.</p> <p>1) National tax authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Notification of incorporation in case of a subsidiary corporation: File within 2 months from date of incorporation. -Notification of acquisition of status of foreign ordinary corporation in case of a branch: File within 2 months from date of acquisition of status of foreign ordinary corporation -Notification of establishment of an office paying salaries: File within 1 month from establishment of office. -Application for approval of filing a blue-form tax returns: File the day before the sooner of the day 3 months after incorporation or the last day of the first business year after incorporation. <p>2) Prefectural and municipal (local) tax authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of incorporation or establishment of branch, etc. <p>3) Labour standards inspection authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour standards enforcement report

-Labour insurance: notification of establishment of labour insurance: relationship and declaration of estimated insurance contributions. A business becomes subject to labour insurance as soon it employs any workers (even if just one). These documents must be filed within 10 days of the date of hiring and insurance contributions paid within 50 days.

- Agreement on overtime and holiday work:

This must be filed in advance if workers will be required to work in excess of statutory working hours (more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week) or on statutory holidays (1 day per week) at a business establishment.

- Employment regulations:

Any business ordinarily employing 10 or more workers must draw up and submit a copy of its employment regulations without delay.

Note: "Employees" here also includes representatives of corporations, such as representative directors.

4) Public employment security authorities

- Notification of coverage of establishment by employment insurance (including notification of acquisition of insured status):

This must be filed within 10 days of first hiring workers.

5) Pension authorities

- Notification of first-time coverage by health/employees' pension insurance: File within 5 days of first hiring employees at a corporation or other establishment covered by social insurance.

- Notification of acquisition of insured status under health/employees' pension insurance: File within 5 days of hiring employees.

- Notification of addition/removal of dependents of insured employees: File within 5 days if a person (employee) covered by health insurance have dependents.

- Notification of acquisition of type 3 insured status under the National Pension: File within 5 days if a spouse of an insured person (employee) is a dependent.

Note: "Employees" here also includes representatives of corporations, such as representative directors.

limited liability company (*Godo Kaisha*–GDK)

A *Godo Kaisha* (GDK) is an entity loosely based on the US LLC. The investor's liability in the GDK is limited to their capital contribution. A GDK is more flexible than a KK and well-suited for smaller companies.

Unlike the US LLC, a GDK is not available for pass-through income taxation for Japanese tax purposes. The formation and legal structure of a GDK is similar to that of a KK but much simpler. Unlike a KK, each GDK member is responsible for managing the affairs of and representing the GDK.

In case of GDK, dividend ratio is decided by the shareholders' meeting regardless share ratio.

unlimited partnership (*Gomei Kaisha*-GMK)

A *Gomei-Kaisha* is a company with unlimited liability members. They are jointly and severally responsible for the company's liabilities.

Limited partnership (*Goshi Kaisha*-GSK)

A *Goshi Kaisha* is similar to a *Gomei-Kaisha* except there are members with unlimited liability and with limited liability.

Overview for new investors

A foreign company may invest in Japan using a method other than those described above, for example, by establishing a joint venture with a Japanese company or equity participation in a Japanese company.

The following section provides a summary regarding the main methods of setting up a business, representative offices, branches and subsidiary companies, as a comparison guide for new foreign investors. Table 5 shows the general factors which should be checked before determining the entry type.

Factors to consider when choosing a representative office, branch or subsidiary company

TYPE	FACTORS TO BE CHECKED
Representative Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Not permissible to conduct business operations b) For gathering information and communications only c) Purchase and hold materials only d) Difficult to get business trust from customers e) Not corporate tax taxable because of non-income
Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand business slowly by trade or trade in Japan b) Possible to set off a starting-up loss with the HO income c) Impossible to deduct loan interest from the parent d) Convenient for HO management control e) Corporation tax taxable in Japan and to be added to the HO tax
Subsidiary Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To expand business faster by business operation in Japan b) Not necessary to disclose the parent company's accounts c) To avoid HO director appearing in a Japanese court d) Possible to deduct loan interest from the parent e) Necessary to consider tax treaty and foreign tax deductions f) Easy to employ new staff g) Easy to gain trust from customers h) Easy to get a loan from the bank and government i) Corporation tax taxable in Japan as a common company

Comparison of SUBSIDIARY COMPANY (KK) versus branch OFFICE

Most foreign investors choose a corporation or branch as their business entity in Japan.



Comparison between a subsidiary company (KK) and branch office

POINT	CORPORATION	BRANCH
Capital	No limit	N/A
Number of investors	1 or more	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of equity participation share 	May be transferred freely in principle. May be stipulated in articles of incorporation that approval of Board of Directors is needed for transfer of shares.	No equity participation share
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividends of profits 	Allocated according to equity participation ratio. Remittance subject to withholding tax at 20% (or reduced rates under tax treaty)	N/A
Loan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan from H/O • Loan from parent • Loan from bank 	N/A Interest is deductible (Thin capitalisation rules) Possible	Possible Interest is not deductible Difficult
Annual administration	Annual shareholders' meeting	Not required regular general meeting Update registered items
Tax return	Submitted by the subsidiary	Submitted by the branch with the parent's accounts
Directors (The requirement that at least one representative director must be domiciled in Japan is no longer applied to KK on and after March 16, 2015)	Appointment of 1 or more required. *Publicly traded joint-stock corporations required appointment of 3 or more.	Not required
Hiring new staff	Attractive for employees	Not attractive for employees

LABOUR

There have been major changes to the employment environment in Japan in the last 20 years.

In 1999, 2003, 2012, 2015 and 2020 the government revised the Worker Dispatch Law, which fundamentally eased regulations on the use of temporary workers. This made the use of temporary work prevalent in Japanese companies.

The government introduced “equal pay for equal work” to decrease wage gap between full-time workers and part time workers.

Types of Employment

Employment in Japan is classified into two categories:

- Regular
- Temporary (part-time and dispatch).

Regular employment

Regular employment (often referred as 'permanent employment' in Japan) is regular full-time employment that includes benefits, such as health insurance, paid time off and retirement allowance.

Most Japanese companies traditionally used permanent employment and many people regarded their employment as a life-time assignment. However, the permanent employment system inevitably raised personnel costs with regards to maintaining senior employees. To cope with an increasingly open economy and build international competitive advantage, the government adopted policies of labour market deregulation such as the revision of the Worker Dispatch Law.

Temporary employment

Temporary employment refers to a situation where an employee is expected to leave the employer within a certain period of time. Temporary workers may work full-time or part-time, depending on individual cases.

Part-time

Part-time workers have shorter working hours per week than regular workers in the same place of work. In some cases, part-time workers are given benefits (such as health insurance) but not a full benefit package. Regular pay hires, bonus payments and retirement allowances are generally not applied to this type of worker.

However, the Part-Time Employment Act was revised to protect part-time workers. For example, it stipulates that part-time workers' abilities should be used effectively and working conditions should be equal to those of regular employees in the same workplace.

Dispatch

Dispatch workers are workers who have employment contracts with temporary work agencies. The agencies send dispatch workers to companies in need as short-term staffs. Dispatch workers are also used in work that has a cyclical nature which requires frequent adjustment of staffing levels. The Worker Dispatch Law prohibits the use of dispatch workers in some industries, including port transport, construction, guard services and medical services.



Working conditions

Foreign employees are protected by the Labour Standards Law and other related laws which protect Japanese employees.

These laws are designed to ensure that there is no discrimination or unfair treatment of employees.

Work permits and visas

Employers are only able to employ individuals who have permission to live and work in Japan. Generally, foreigners who have one of the following residential statuses have the right to work in Japan:

- Permanent resident
- Spouse or child of Japanese national
- Spouse or child of permanent resident
- Long-term resident.

Foreigners are permitted to work as the following or in the following professions/services:

- Professor
- Artist
- Religious activities
- Journalist
- Investor/business manager
- Legal/accounting services
- Medical services
- Researcher
- Instructor
- Engineer
- Specialist in humanities and international services
- Intra-company transferee
- Entertainment
- Skilled labour
- Designated activities.

More detailed information is provided by the Immigration Bureau of Japan.

Contract of employment

Employers are required to enter into labour contracts with employees. Employers also need to provide written notification about employment conditions, including:

- Place of work
- The duties that the employee will have to perform
- Working hours
- Holidays
- The methods of determining, calculating and paying wages
- Matters pertaining to resignation and dismissal.

Probation period

A permanent contract of employment will usually have a probation period of three months. Employers are allowed to terminate their relationship with an employee during or after the probation period if reasons of termination are objectively reasonable.

Wages

Employers must pay wages to employees in full at least once a month, on a fixed date. Employers are also required to deduct income tax, social insurance premiums and similar expenses from wages of their employees.

Guarantee of minimum wages

The minimum wage depends on the industry and region. Industrial minimum wages are applied to certain industries and usually set higher than the regional minimum wages. If regional and industrial minimum wages differ, the higher of two will be applied.

As of 2026, regional minimum wages range from JPY 1,023-1,226 per hour for all workers. Minimum wages do not include costs of commuting; overtime pay and temporary pay. They must be paid exclusively to employees.

Retirement benefit

Most Japanese companies have some form of retirement benefits or severance pay system. Retirement benefits are calculated based on the length of service and reason for leaving the company. Retirement benefits are treated more favourably for tax purposes than ordinary pay.

“Defined Benefit (DB)” used to be most popular retirement system but “Defined Contribution (DC) has recently become more popular. 401K is also gradually increasing among the companies.

Extra pay

Employers must pay employees for overtime work, work on holidays and ‘midnight’ work. Japanese laws and regulations establish rules for how to calculate extra pay, which is paid on top of the regular wage. To determine overtime pay, the employer must calculate this at a rate of 25% or more of the regular wage, for work on holidays at least 35% and for work during the night (between the hours of 10pm–5am) at least 25%.

Advance notice of dismissal

When dismissing an employee, the advanced notice period is usually at least 30 days. If an employer fails to give timely advance notice with no reasonable excuse, the employer must pay the employee the amount of the average wage for the number of days falling short of the 30 days advanced notice.

Working hours, breaks and days off

The statutory working hours are eight hours a day, 40 hours a week. However, as an exception, working up to 44 hours a week is permitted for certain businesses. These businesses include retail and beauty services, theatres, businesses related to health and hygiene, as well as restaurants and entertainment businesses with less than ten regular employees.

Statutory holiday is one day a week or four days or more in a four-week period.

Labour and social insurance systems

Employers are legally obliged to take part in labour and social insurance schemes. There are four kinds (listed below) of insurance systems, where employers pay their portion of insurance premiums to the authorities together with the employee's portion (which is deducted from the employee's wages):

- 1) Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance—covers work-related injuries and diseases including accidents while commuting to or from work
- 2) Employment Insurance— provides temporary financial assistance for unemployed people while they look for work or upgrade their skills
- 3) Health Insurance and Nursing Care Insurance— covers medical and nursing care expenses for employees
- 4) Employees' Pension Insurance—provides benefits for employees to cover the income of households after retirement and likely risks, such as disability and death.

Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance and Employment Insurance are referred to collectively as 'Labour insurance'. Health, Nursing Care and Employees' Pension Insurances are referred to collectively as 'Social Insurance'.

Immigrant workers are quickly increasing mainly for the purpose of their own skill up and learning Japanese business system. They have a plan to set up Japanese style business in their country after their stay in Japan.

WORKING STYLE RENEWAL

In 2018, the government enacted the Work Style Reform legislation to promote flexibility of working style and increase productivity of workers. The law obligated company to set limitation on overtime working hours, require employees to take at least 5 days of annual leave, and increased overtime wage rate for overtime exceeding 60 hours.

After COVID-19 pandemic, remote working rapidly increased. But many companies later introduced hybrid working arrangements combining office and remote work. In recent years the remote working rate has stabilized at around the mid-20% range, and many companies have returned to office-based operations while maintaining flexible working policies.

TAXATION

Residency of companies

For the purpose of applying the Corporation Tax Law of Japan, a company which is headquartered or has its main office in Japan is considered a domestic company.

A company is considered a foreign company if it is headquartered or has its main office outside of Japan.

Taxpayers subject to the Corporation Tax Law of Japan are corporations (including those established by special laws) under the company law or other corporation laws or under the civil code. This section focuses only on companies established under the company law of Japan or equivalent laws of foreign countries.

Corporate tax

Taxation of domestic companies and foreign companies

A domestic company is liable to pay corporation tax on its worldwide income. A foreign company is liable to pay corporation tax on its domestic source income.

Domestic Source income

The kinds of domestic source income were revised for the fiscal years starting on or after 1 April 2016. Domestic source income includes income which is attributed to a permanent establishment (PE) under the domestic tax laws, income from using, holding or transferring assets located in Japan, income from conducting a business providing personal services in Japan, income from renting real estate or any right on real estate located in Japan, interest from Japanese government bonds, dividends from domestic companies and other income as prescribed by the corporation tax law.

The scope of domestic source income subject to corporation tax varies according to the forms of a foreign company operating in Japan, i.e. the presence or absence of PE in Japan and whether the domestic source income is attributed to the PE or not.

Three types of PE are prescribed by the corporation tax law:

- Branch, factory or other fixed place of business (Item 1 PE)
- Activities of construction, installation or assembly (Item 2 PE)
- Agent of the foreign corporation (Item 3 PE).

Nevertheless, Japan has concluded tax treaties with many countries for purpose of avoiding double taxation of income. Domestic source income and PE treatment under Japanese law may at times be amended in accordance with these tax treaties.

Taxable income and tax year

Taxable income is net revenue less deductions (cost, expenses and losses). It is to be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the provisions of the corporation tax law. The tax year for the calculation of taxable income is to be the same as the accounting year used for financial reporting purposes.

A company is allowed to carry forward NOLs (Net Operating Loss as the net of revenue less deductions for costs, expenses and losses) in a tax year to use as a deduction in the succeeding 10 years for losses incurred in fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2018 (9 years for losses incurred that date), as long as the company has the blue form tax return filing status.

The blue form tax return filing status is given to a company meeting requirements prescribed by the corporation tax law for keeping records of transactions, having obtained the permission by the Director of the District Tax Office and having filed its tax return every year on a timely basis. Nevertheless, NOL deductions are generally limited to 50 % of current taxable income for large company.

Local taxes

A company is liable to pay local taxes on its income in addition to the corporation tax paid to the national government. Currently, local taxes applicable to a company are prefectural and municipal inhabitant taxes, enterprise tax and special local corporation tax.

Corporation tax rates

Corporations are taxed at a rate of 23.20% after April 2019. A special reduced rate of 15% is applicable for taxable income up to JPY 8 million of a small and medium-sized company.

Corporate income tax rates

COMPANY SIZE	TAX RATE AFTER APRIL 2023	TAX RATE AFTER APRIL 2024	TAX RATE AFTER APRIL 2026
Small & medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)			
• Up to JPY 8 million	15%	15%	15%*
• Over JPY 8 million	23.2%	23.2%	23.2%
Large companies	23.2%	23.2%	23.2%

*The 15% rate is a temporary measure under the Special Taxation Measures Act and is currently applicable to fiscal years beginning on or before March 31, 2027.

A small and medium-sized company eligible for the special reduced rate is a company whose paid-in capital is JPY 100 million or less and is not 100% owned directly or indirectly by a company whose paid-in capital is JPY 500 million or more. Large companies are those whose paid-in capital is more than JPY 100 million.

The above eligible standard was revised and tightened in the 2019 tax reform because many listed large companies decrease paid-in capital to avoid special enterprise tax.

Local tax rates

Prefectural and municipal inhabitant taxes are calculated based on the amount of national corporation tax of a company. Applicable tax rates, which are determined respectively by a prefecture and a municipality, vary between standard and maximum rates.

Prefectural and municipal inhabitant tax rates applied to national corporation tax amount.

It is usually calculated by 10.3% of corporation tax but it may increase depending on the municipality and company size.

Standard inhabitant tax rate is applied after October 1, 2019 is as follows;

	STANDARD RATE	MAXIMUM RATE
Prefecture	1.0%	2.0%
Municipality	6.0%	8.4%
Local Corporation Tax	10.3%	10.3%
Total	17.3%	20.7%

In case of Tokyo, prefectural and municipal excess tax rate 10.4% is also introduced to the company whose paid-in capital is more than 100 million.

In addition to taxes which are applied to a corporation's tax amount, a company is also liable to pay per capita inhabitant taxes to prefectures and municipalities, which are based on the amount of paid-in capital and the number of employees. It is 70,000JPY in minimum and flexible for paid-in capital.

Although prefectural and municipal tax rates will decrease from the fiscal year beginning after October 2014, local corporation tax (National tax) will be newly introduced to make the effective tax rate as equal. This tax reforms were enacted in order to decrease the gaps of urban and rural areas tax revenue.

Tax rates of enterprise tax

Enterprise tax, imposed by prefectures, is calculated based on the amount of a company's taxable income. Applicable tax rates determined by each prefecture vary between a standard and maximum rate.

Enterprise tax rates;

ENTERPRISE TAX

Enterprise tax (income levy) is calculated based on the amount of taxable income using the following rates;

INCOME LEVY	ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME	PAID-IN CAPITAL JPY 100 MILLION OR LESS		PAID-IN CAPITAL MORE THAN JPY 100 MILLION	
		STANDARD RATE	MAXIMUM RATE	STANDARD RATE	MAXIMUM RATE
	Up to JPY 4 million	3.5%	3.75%	0.4%	0.495%
	JPY 4 – 8 million	5.3%	5.665%	0.7%	0.835%
	More than JPY 8 million	7.0%	7.48%	1.0%	1.18%
Added value levy				—	1.26%
Capital levy				—	0.525%

The Special local corporate tax was terminated as part of the 2019 tax reform, and the enterprise tax system was reorganized.

Tax rates for business scale taxation after October 1, 2019 are as follows;

	PAID-IN CAPITAL JPY 100 MILLION OR LESS	PAID-IN CAPITAL MORE THAN JPY 100 MILLION
Income levy over 8 million	7.0%	1.0%
Special corporate enterprise tax	Income levy x 37%	Income levy x 260%

In case of Tokyo, special excess enterprise tax rates are also introduced as follows;

	PAID-IN CAPITAL JPY 100 MILLION OR LESS	PAID-IN CAPITAL MORE THAN JPY 100 MILLION
Income levy over 8 million	7.48%	1.18%
Special corporate enterprise tax	Income levy x 37%	Income levy x 260%

Effective Tax Rate

Enterprise tax and special corporation enterprise tax are deductible in the calculation of taxable income for corporation tax. Considering the deductible nature of these local taxes after March 31, 2020, the effective tax rate is calculated as **30.62%** for a company located in Tokyo (inside 23 ward district) whose paid-in capital is in excess of JPY 100 million. In case of company located in Tokyo (inside 23 ward district) whose paid-in capital is under JPY 100 million, the effective tax rate is calculated as **34.59%**. It is necessary to be careful for these effective tax rate because Tokyo and Osaka have introduced special additional taxes on the standard tax rate.

Other Taxes

Business Office Tax

Companies whose business premises exceed 1,000 square meters and/or employ in excess of 100 employees in designated cities are subject to business office tax. Designated cities have discretion whether or not to charge the tax.

Fixed Assets Tax

Real property and tangible depreciable fixed assets are subject to fixed asset taxes at the standard rate of 1.4%.

Group Taxation Regime

Under the 2010 tax reform, the Group Taxation Regime was introduced. It is the most important revision for Japanese subsidiary companies and Japanese branch offices of foreign companies. Group taxation is designed to reduce the negative effect the separate existence of related companies has on the aggregate tax liability of the group. Group taxation provides business groups flexibility to organise their business activities, internal restructurings and asset transfers.

Generally, the rules eliminate income and loss recognition on intra-group transactions by providing for deferral. The Group Taxation Regime automatically applies to certain transactions carried out by companies belonging to the same 100% group (companies with a 100% shareholding relationship directly or indirectly).

The main points of the Group Taxation Regime are:

- Capital gains/losses arising from transfers of assets between Japanese companies in a 100% group are deferrable
- The Dividends Received Deduction (DRD) –dividends from wholly-owned companies (100% Japanese subsidiaries) are exempt from taxable income without deducting attributable interest expense on such dividends
- Tax qualified dividends-in-kind between Japanese companies in a 100% group–dividends-in-kind are assets which companies distribute as dividends other than money. Dividends-in-kind between Japanese companies in a 100% group are treated as tax qualified dividends-in-kind. Recognition of capital gains/losses from tax qualified dividends-in-kind is deferred. In addition, withholding taxes are not imposed
- Donations between Japanese companies in a 100% group–a donation between Japanese companies in a 100% group is not deductible for the donating company. For the recipient company, the donation amount is not included in its taxable income.

Special tax reliefs are applied to small and medium-sized companies.

Former Consolidated tax and Japan group relief tax regime

A Japanese 100% group can choose the consolidated filing of income tax returns. Once a 100% group adopts consolidated filing, it is irrevocable unless specific events, such as change of ownership, occur. The consolidated tax return filing system is applicable only to Japanese companies in a 100% group, not to foreign companies.

The main benefit provided by the consolidated tax regime is the offsetting of profits and losses; a consolidated group can offset profits and losses within the group companies for national corporate tax purposes. However, some features of the consolidated tax regime may result in a tax burden.

When a tax consolidated group forms or a subsidiary joins an existing consolidated group, assets of the subsidiaries will be re-evaluated at market value. These built-in gains/losses could result in additional taxation. In addition, tax losses incurred by the subsidiary before joining the consolidated group will be erased.

The consolidated tax return filing system is applied only to national corporate income tax. Local corporate income taxes are imposed on member companies. Each member company has to continue to pay local corporate taxes on an individual basis although the amount payable will be affected by the existence of the consolidation.

The consolidated tax return filing system was abolished for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022, and replaced by the Japanese group relief tax regime. Under the Japanese group relief tax regime, each company files its own tax return, while group loss sharing and other adjustments are made through intercompany tax adjustments, resulting in a tax effect broadly similar to the former consolidated tax system.

Withholding tax credits

Withholding taxes are imposed on incomes such as interest and dividends. In general, withholding taxes are creditable against corporate tax. An excessive amount of withholding tax on a corporate tax liability (if any) is refundable.

Foreign tax credits

A Japanese company is allowed to claim tax credits for foreign corporation tax, including foreign local tax and withholding tax that are paid directly by the Japanese company. There is a certain limit on the amount of creditable foreign tax.

Foreign Dividend Exclusion System

Under the Foreign Dividend Exclusion System, 95% of dividends from foreign subsidiaries to a Japanese parent company are exempted from corporate income tax. To apply for the Foreign Dividend Exclusion, foreign subsidiaries have to meet two qualifications:

- Hold 25% of shares or more directly or indirectly
- Hold 25% of shares or more at least six months before the date on which the obligation to pay the dividends is determined.

The exclusion system does not apply to subsidiaries with less than 25% shareholdings.

After 1 April 2016, when a company located in Japan receives dividends from its subsidiary companies located overseas, these dividends are generally excluded from taxation in Japan (95% exemption) , and foreign withholding tax on such dividends is not creditable in Japan.

Transfer Pricing

The operation of transfer pricing taxation needs to be properly managed, taking into consideration the fact that this taxation system is based on arm's length principles in accordance with the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines. For this reason, it shall be operated in accordance with the basic policies stated below:

- A close examination will be made to assess whether prices fixed for foreign-related transactions are equal to the normal prices fixed for uncontrolled transactions. Where any problem is found with transactions, efforts shall be made to collect information widely on the market and business for an appropriate assessment of the calculation method selected and comparable transaction, and adjustment for differences
- The corporation is required to prepare and maintain transfer pricing documentation, including a master file, local file and country-by country report, in accordance with the BEPS documentation requirements.
- To ensure the predictability of the corporation and to realise proper and smooth enforcement of transfer pricing taxation, the advance pricing agreements (APA) process may be conducted where an APA request regarding the transfer pricing mechanism (TPM) is submitted by the corporation, based on the contents of a mutual agreement related to the APA request (if there is any such agreement)

To solve international double taxation caused by transfer pricing taxation, it is important for the tax authorities of each country to share an understanding of transfer pricing. Therefore, an examination or APA review shall be conducted in an appropriate manner in accordance with the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines and mutual agreement procedures (MAP) under applicable tax treaties.

CFC Tax System (Controlled Foreign Tax)

- CFC (Controlled Foreign Corporation) tax system is part of international taxation, designed to tax the profits of domestic companies that have established subsidiaries or related companies abroad. The purpose of this tax system is to prevent companies from transferring profits to countries with lower tax rates and to protect the domestic tax base.
- (1) Purpose of CFC Tax System
- The CFC tax system aims to prevent companies from reducing their tax burden by transferring profits to low-tax countries. This helps maintain the domestic tax base and promotes fair competition.
- (2) Target Companies
- The foreign corporations subject to the CFC tax system are those that meet the following conditions:
 - - Domestic companies and/or Japanese residents collectively hold more than 50% of the foreign corporation's shares or voting rights.
 - - The effective tax rate of the foreign corporation is below approximately 30%, or certain passive income conditions are met.
- (3) Taxable Income
- Under the CFC tax system, the "undistributed profits" of the foreign subsidiary (profits that have not been distributed as dividends) are taxed on the domestic company. This means that companies must report and be taxed on profits earned abroad in their domestic jurisdiction.
- In addition, certain passive income (such as interest, royalties, dividends, and securities income) may be subject to inclusion in the taxable income of the domestic company even if the foreign subsidiary conducts active business.
- (4) Taxation Method
- Taxation under the CFC tax system is typically conducted through the domestic company's corporate tax return. Specifically, taxation is carried out in the following manner:
 - - The profits of the CFC are added to the taxable income of the domestic company.
 - - If taxation has already occurred at the CFC level, the tax amount may be deductible in some cases.
- (5) Exceptions and Exemptions
- Many countries have exemptions or exceptions for certain CFCs that meet specific conditions. For example, the following conditions may be considered:
 - - The CFC satisfies the economic activity (substance) test, including office, employees, and business activities in the country of residence.
 - - The CFC's tax rate exceeds a certain threshold (CFC tax systems may not apply to subsidiaries in high-tax countries).
- (6) Reporting Obligations
- There may be an obligation to report information related to CFCs to tax authorities. This includes financial statements of the CFC, profit calculations, and the status of dividend payments. Through this reporting, tax authorities obtain information necessary for proper taxation.
- (7) Differences by Country
- The CFC tax system varies by country, so specific application methods and criteria differ according to each country's laws. For example, the United States, EU countries, and Japan each have their own unique CFC tax systems.

- In this way, the CFC tax system plays an important role in the international tax environment, influencing the international expansion of companies.



Consumption Tax

Japanese consumption tax, similar to European value added tax (VAT), is applied at the rate of 8% or 10% to the majority of goods and services consumed in Japan, including imports of goods and certain cross-border services.

There are a number of exemptions, including the lease or sale of land, education, medical treatment and social welfare activities. Exports and certain specific services invoiced to non-residents are 0% rated.

The consumption tax rate is 10% (national consumption tax rate of 7.8% and local consumption tax rate of 2.2%) after October 1, 2019. Special reduced consumption tax rate 8% (national tax rate 6.24% and local tax rate 1.76%), however, is available just for taking out foods. In case of having dinner and lunch at the restaurant and other place, 10% is applied.

A reduced consumption tax rate, however, will also be introduced at the same time. The reduced tax rate of 8% (inclusive of local consumption tax rate of 1.76%) will be applied to sales of food and beverages, except for alcoholic drinks and dining out, and sales of newspapers published more than twice a week (under subscription contracts).

The reduced tax rate system for "foods and drinks excluding liquors and eating-out services" and "subscribed newspapers published twice or more a week" consider low-income people after the consumption tax hike. The consumption tax rate for these goods will be 8% (6.24% in national tax and 1.76% in local tax), while the standard tax rate will be 10% (7.8% in national tax and 2.2% in local tax).

From October 1, 2023, the Qualified Invoice System was introduced. In order for a purchaser to claim input consumption tax credits, a qualified invoice issued by a registered consumption tax invoice issuer is required. Businesses whose taxable sales exceed the threshold or who wish to allow customers to claim input tax credits must register as a qualified invoice issuer.

After 1 October 2015, the supply of cross-border digital services made by foreign enterprises to customers in Japan may be subject to the consumption tax.

Different consumption tax implications arise depending on whether a digital service is a B2B (business to business) supply or B2C (business to consumer) supply.

For B2B supplies, the recipients of digital services in Japan are required to file and pay consumption tax under **"the reverse charge mechanism"**. This is referred to as the reverse charge mechanism for consumption tax purposes.

For B2C supplies, the outline of consumption tax treatment is as follows;

A foreign provider of digital services is required to file and pay consumption tax in Japan if it is a consumption taxpayer

The service recipient can claim input consumption tax credit only if the foreign provider of digital services is a registered as a qualified invoice issuer under the Japanese consumption tax invoice system.

If you would like to be a registered foreign business for consumption tax purposes, please let us know so that we can prepare the registration application for submission to the tax authority.

Registration

Vendors/service suppliers must register as consumption taxpayers if they have taxable sales transactions in excess of JPY 10 million in the base period (two years before the current year). If the taxable sale in the base period is not more than JPY 10 million, the vendor/service supplier is able to elect whether or not they are treated as a consumption taxpayer.

Qualified Invoice System

The invoice system is a method to receive tax credit for consumption tax corresponding to multiple tax rates on purchases. Under the invoice system, in order for the buyer to receive tax credit for consumption tax on purchases, as a general rule, retention of a qualified invoice, etc. issued by the “qualified invoice issuer” will be required.

In order for the seller to issue a qualified invoice, it must be registered as a “business issuer of qualified invoice” by the District Director of the tax office of jurisdiction.

Whether or not the transaction is subject to the reduced tax rate, if an invoice is requested by the buyer who is a taxable party, a qualified invoice must be issued and a copy must be retained. Even if the amount of taxable sales during the base period is below ¥10,000,000, once registered as a qualified invoice issuer, consumption tax returns must be filed and consumption tax must be paid unless the registration is cancelled.

In order to apply for tax credit for consumption tax on purchases, it is necessary, in principle, to retain accounting books and a qualified invoice, etc. in which certain matters are recorded.

* Items of entry in accounting books are the same as in the current system of retaining separate accounting invoices.

* In case the simplified tax system has been selected, the amount of tax payable will be calculated from taxable sales using the deemed purchase rate. Therefore, retention of a qualified invoice, etc., is not required for calculating the input consumption tax credit.

As a general rule, taxable purchases made from parties other than business issuer of qualified invoice, such as tax-exempt businesses and consumers, are not eligible for tax credit for consumption tax on purchases.

However, for a certain period, a transitional measure has been established under which a certain percentage of the amount equivalent to the consumption tax on purchases can be deducted as the purchase tax, subject to certain requirements (80% credit from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2026 and 50% credit from October 1, 2026 to September 30, 2029).

It is necessary to pay attention to the qualified invoice system because there are various exemption cases. It is recommended to consult a tax specialist in Japan when you start up business in Japan.



Income taxes on Individuals

Resident/non-resident status

Individuals are generally classified according to the period of their residence in Japan.

Residency status

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	STATUS
Up to 12 months	Non-resident
12–60 months	Non-permanent resident
More than 60 months	Permanent resident

Non-resident taxpayers are considered taxable on only their Japanese source income.

Non-permanent resident taxpayers are taxable both on Japanese source income and part of the non-Japanese source income that is paid in and/or remitted to Japan. Permanent resident taxpayers are taxable on their worldwide income.

National income tax and local inhabitant tax

Individual taxes consist of national income tax and local inhabitant tax. The tax year is the calendar year beginning on 1 January. For local inhabitant tax, taxable income is based on the previous tax year's income.

National income tax

The rate of tax levied on an individual is determined by the individuals' taxable income. As income increases, the marginal rate of tax increases (progressive tax rate). When calculating the net ordinary taxable income, a number of tax deductions are allowed to reduce taxable income.

Tax deductions available for individuals include, but are not limited to:

- Social insurance premiums paid to the Japanese government
- Life insurance premiums
- Earthquake insurance premiums
- Charitable contributions
- Qualified medical expenses
- Deductions for dependents (dependent spouse, children over 16 years old) *
- Deduction for the elderly (over 70 years old)
- Deduction for the disabled.

*Deductions for dependent spouse were updated in 2020 and are reduced for taxpayers whose total income exceeds 10 million. A separate single-parent deduction (regardless of gender) is available for a taxpayer raising a child alone due to divorce, death or other qualifying circumstances.

Individual tax rates – applied to the net of ordinary taxable income

NET TAXABLE ORDINARY INCOME (JPY)	TAX RATE (%)	DEDUCTION (JPY)
0 – 1,950,000	5%	-
1,950,000 – 3,300,000	10%	97,500
3,300,000 – 6,950,000	20%	427,500
6,950,000 – 9,000,000	23%	636,000
9,000,000 – 18,000,000	33%	1,536,000
18,000,000 – 40,000,000	40%	2,796,000
More than 40,000,000	45%	4,796,000

Calculation: taxable income × tax rate – deduction

Special Reconstruction Income tax

Special Reconstruction Income Tax was introduced under the ‘Act on Special Measures for Reconstruction Funding’. Special Reconstruction Income Tax will be imposed on individuals for 25 years (i.e. from 2013 to 2037) as additional 2.1% of its individual tax amount.

Local inhabitant tax

Local inhabitant tax consists of an ‘income-based levy’ and ‘per-capita levy’. The tax rate of the income-based levy is 10% standard rate regardless of the amount of taxable income. As described above, taxable income for local inhabitant tax is based on the previous tax year’s income. The standard amount of ‘per capita levy’ is JPY 1,500 per capita for municipal inhabitant tax and JPY 3,500 for prefectural inhabitant tax. There is additional tax for disaster prevention expenses 500 JPY from 2014 to 2023, and from 2024 a Forest Environment Tax of 1,000 JPY per person is collected with the inhabitant tax.

Capital gains

Capital gains from real estate realised by individuals are subject to tax separately from ordinary income and are classified as:

- Short-term capital gains (for real estate held five years or less) are taxable at a 39.63% total, 30.63% income tax rate with additional 2.1% of special income tax for reconstruction charged on income tax amount, 30%, and a 9% inhabitant tax rate.
- Long term capital gains (for real estate held more than five years) are taxable at a 20.315% total, 15.315% income tax rate with additional 2.1% of special income tax for reconstruction charged on income tax amount, 15%, and 5% inhabitant tax rate.

In the case of the sale of the individual's residence, certain tax advantages are available (i.e. special deductions, loss carry-forward and a lower tax rate).

Stamp duty

Stamp duty is imposed on taxable documents, such as contracts and legal documents. It is imposed in the range of JYP 200–600,000.

Taxation Overview for new investors

The following section provides a taxation comparison overview for new foreign investors.

Taxable income

Scope of taxable income of a corporation

While domestic and foreign source income is subject to a corporate tax, a foreign tax credit is allowed to a corporation.

Scope of taxable income of a branch

As a result of 2014 tax reform, which was applied to foreign companies in the fiscal years starting on or after 1 April 2016, corporation tax of Japan branch is calculated based on the income earned in Japan and in foreign countries which is attributed to Japan branch. In case the foreign headquarters have income earned in Japan, their corporation tax is calculated separately.

(Fiscal years starting before 1 April, 2016)

Any income earned in Japan (including the domestic income earned by foreign headquarters) is taxable as the income of branch, regardless of attribution.

The remittance of funds from a Japan branch to its foreign headquarters and transactions between them is generally not subject to corporate taxation.

(Fiscal years starting on or after 1 April, 2016)

The income earned in Japan and in foreign countries attributed to Japan branch is taxable as the income of branch.

Certain transactions between a Japan branch and its foreign headquarters such as intra-company licenses, intra-company loans are recognized at an arm's length price generally.

The new rules provide that headquarters and the branch should calculate their own taxable income individually including their internal transactions. The Branch needs to declare its income to the extent it is attributable to the Japan branch, regardless of the country where it is earned. Since the Japan branch has to declare foreign income attributable to it, it is allowed for the foreign corporation (with the Japan branch) to take a foreign tax credit to eliminate double taxation on income.

Representative office

A representative office of a foreign company engaged in advertising, information provision, market survey, basic research and other supplementary activities in Japan for its head office is not subject to corporate tax.

Notification to tax office regarding setting up a subsidiary

TIMING	NATIONAL TAX OFFICE	LOCAL TAX OFFICE
A	Notification of establishment of office paying salaries for withholding tax purposes	Notification of incorporation. Establishment of a company
B	Notification of incorporation of a company	
C	Application of Blue Return Filers	

Notification to tax office regarding setting up a branch

TIMING	NATIONAL TAX OFFICE	LOCAL TAX OFFICE
*	Notification of establishment of office paying salaries for withholding tax purposes	Notification of incorporation. Establishment of a company
*	Notification of a foreign company with attachment	
*	Application of Blue Form Return	

* No particular deadline is regulated but it should be submitted at the latest within two months after the above matters are completed.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Corporate Law amended in 2005 regulates accounting and reporting requirements for all companies in Japan.

This law requires that every company should maintain accurate records and prepare the following statements for each fiscal year:

- Balance sheet
- Income statement
- Statement of changes in net assets
- Annotations for the above statements
- Business report
- Supporting schedules.

Publicly listed companies are also governed by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. This law requires listed companies to prepare both financial statements and internal control reports. Therefore, listed companies have to comply with two laws for disclosure; the disclosures required by the Corporate Law are for shareholders, while the disclosures required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law are for investors. Both disclosures are similar, but the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law requires listed companies to provide further information, such as cash flow statements and quarterly reports. Listed companies are also required to submit a quarterly release of financial results to the stock exchanges under the listing rules. For non-listed companies, only disclosures for the shareholders under the Corporate Law are required.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR BRANCHES

A foreign company with a Japanese branch must attach the financial statements of the Japanese branch, as well as those of the company as a whole, to the Japanese corporate tax return to be filed each fiscal year.

A foreign company conducting regulated business (i.e. banking or insurance) must prepare financial statements for the government in compliance with the relevant laws governing such regulated business. There are no extra accounting and reporting requirements applicable to a branch that conducts non-regulated businesses.

Accounting Standards

Financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Japan (J-GAAP).

J-GAAP is determined by the Financial Service Agency (FSA) and the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ). The ASBJ started the convergence project with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2005, and entered into an agreement known as the Tokyo Agreement in August 2007. Under this agreement, ASBJ had been promoting examinations towards the convergence of J-GAAP with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All of the examination objects under this agreement had been once settled in 2013 with the public announcement of amended “Accounting Standard for Business Combinations” and related guidance.

A number of differences still remain between J-GAAP and IFRS even after the convergence project. Among the differences, treatment of goodwill seems to have the most profound impact on financial statements. In principle, J-GAAP requires goodwill to be amortised within 20 years using the straight-line method or any other rational method, meanwhile, it is not amortised but is subject to an impairment review in each reporting period under IFRS.

In regard to Japan’s lease accounting standards, an exposure draft for was published by Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) in May 2023. As the content is intended to be consistent with IFRS, it represents a major change from the previous concept and is expected to be broadly similar to IFRS. The new lease accounting standards is expected to be applied from fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2027.

Adoption of Accounting Standards other than J-GAAP

Japanese companies can now use one of four accounting standards in their consolidated financial statements (subject to certain eligibility requirements), J-GAAP, US-GAAP, the designated IFRS and the newly issued JMIS.

US-GAAP

Japanese companies registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have to submit financial statements that conform to US-GAAP or (starting March 2008) IFRS. With consideration for those SEC registered companies, it has been permitted in Japan to use US-GAAP instead of J-GAAP in its consolidated financial statements. Recently, companies which had adopted US-GAAP are shifting their accounting standard to IFRS and the number of companies using US-GAAP is decreasing.

Designated IFRS

Since 2010, eligible listed companies have been permitted to use IFRS as designated by the FSA in their consolidated financial statements, instead of J-GAAP. At the present moment, the designated IFRS are identical IFRS issued by the IASB before the effective date without an exception.

Mandatory adoption of IFRS has been considered in Japan for some time, though the decision is yet to be made. Recently, Japan is promoting greater use of IFRS on a voluntary adoption basis. Complying with this trend, the eligibility requirements for listed companies or those applying for a listing to use designated IFRS have been relaxed as follows:

An entity has to establish an internal process that enables them to prepare appropriate reporting under designated IFRS, and post the officers or employees with sufficient knowledge of the subject

An entity has to file and disclose the fact that the designated IFRS have been used, and the basis of eligibilities.

As a result of relaxing the eligibility requirements, companies which adopt or plan to adopt designated IFRS on a voluntary basis are increasing steadily.



JMIS (Japan’s Modified International Standards: Accounting Standards Comprising IFRS and the ASBJ Modifications)

In June 2010, the Japanese Business Accounting Council (BAC) released its final report on the use of IFRS in Japan, titled “The Present Policy on the Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)”. In the report the BAC recommended the introduction of an additional set of standards identical to IFRS with limited modifications.

In response to the above recommendation from the BAC, the ASBJ issued “Japan’s Modified International Standards (JMIS): Accounting Standards Comprising IFRSs and the ASBJ Modifications” in June 2015. JMIS are the standards and interpretations issued by the IASB with certain ‘deletions or modifications’ where considered necessary. The current list of JMIS consists of standards issued by the IASB as at 31 December 2012. Through an endorsement process, two ASBJ Modification Accounting Standards related to the accounting of goodwill and other comprehensive income were also published. JMIS requires goodwill to be amortised and all comprehensive income to be recycled to profit or loss eventually in the same way that J-GAAP does.

Companies may apply JMIS to consolidated financial statements for annual periods ending on or after 31 March 2016. Regarding quarterly financial reporting, companies may apply it for quarters within annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016. Though there is still no Japanese company which has applied JMIS, some companies may consider applying JMIS at the stage prior to applying the designated IFRS.

Criterion of revenue recognition has been newly updated based on IFRS 15 and it has been applied in 2021. The listed companies have to apply new criterion of recognition after 2022.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

All listed companies after the financial year ended at 31 March 2015 have to introduce the Corporate Governance Code (CGC). It was introduced together with Stewardship Code, introduced in 2014 and has subsequently been revised in 2018 and 2021. The company has to promote engagement with shareholders, in particular through effective communication with shareholders. The CGC sets out principles in relation to company activities as a listed company. These requirements, however, are not mandatory in all respects and are applied under a “comply or explain” approach. Every listed company has to disclose the company’s policy regarding the CGC under the “comply or explain” framework.

All listed companies have to disclose a Corporate Governance Report promptly after the regular shareholders’ meeting. The present government promotes the CGC to enhance communication with investors.

Audit

The Japanese Corporate Law requires large companies' annual accounts to include a report from a suitably qualified and registered auditor to the shareholders. Qualified auditors are certified public accountants (CPA) or auditing firms registered in Japan. The law stipulates that a large company is a company whose capital stock is JPY 500 million or more or whose total amount of liabilities (as of the latest balance sheet date) is JPY 20 billion or more. The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law also require listed companies to have their financial statements audited by a qualified auditor.

KAM

KAM (Key Audit Matters) has been introduced on the auditors' report limited to listed company. KAM generally equals to CAM (Critical Audit Matters) in other countries. Auditors have to describe key audit points they have considered as key audit matters and as particular consideration points on their audit report at the year-end based on security Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and Commercial law. Many of KAM are referred from accounting estimation matters including impairment loss and deferred tax assets.

INTERNAL CONTROL AUDIT

The Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange law requires that all listed companies have to provide internal control audit by each company with an external auditors' report prepared by CPA or auditing firms.

UHY IN JAPAN



UHY Tokyo & Co.

Japan

CONTACT DETAILS

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CONTACTS

Liaison contact:	Nobuyuki Hara
Position:	Managing Partner
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SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECTIONS

Year established:	1984
PCAOB registered?	No
Number of partners:	17
Total staff:	73

OTHER IN-COUNTRY OFFICE LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS

Nagoya

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIRM

UHY Tokyo & Co is proud of its lengthy and strong client relationships with a range of major listed companies in Japan, founded on our excellent audit capabilities and management relationships. With our close support and range of capabilities, several of our clients have grown from small venture companies to major leaders in their respective fields.

Our experienced specialists in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) provide clients with useful guides to meeting the new standards. Our IT specialists have significant experience in IT networks. In addition, our skills and manpower are able to meet whatever requirements or challenges existing and potential clients may have for international business expansion.

What helps to make UHY Tokyo & Co unique among mid-level audit firms are our depth of experience and English-language capabilities, a combination rarely found among our competitors. Our reputation and professional standing have been built on service excellence and pride in our work. Our clients agree.

PRINCIPAL OPERATING SECTORS

Retailing
Manufacturing
IT services
Service
Transportation
Finance
Fund
Financial Services

UHY Tokyo & Co.

Japan

Consulting Services

LANGUAGES

Japanese and English.

CURRENT PRINCIPAL CLIENTS

Partial list of clients permitting public disclosure:

Universal Entertainment Corporation (Significant foreign subsidiaries location: Philippine)

Pan Pacific International Holdings Corporation

Festaria Holdings Co., Ltd.

GaiaX Co. Ltd.

ACMOS INC.

NEW ART Holdings Co.,Ltd.

GiG Works Inc.

SHINWA WISE HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

Terilogy Holdings Co., LTD.

MARUHACHI HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

CHUO BUILD INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

FISCO Ltd.

CAICA DIGITAL Inc.

NCXX Group Inc.

Kushim, Inc.

Nice Corporation

Jade Group, Inc

Double Standard Inc

R.C.CORE CO., LTD

OTHER COUNTRIES IN UHY CURRENTLY WORKING WITH, OR HAVE WORKED WITH IN THE PAST

USA, Vietnam, Korea, Hongkong, Thailand, China, Philippines

BRIEF HISTORY OF FIRM

Originally established in April 1984 as 'San-Ei & Co', we became 'BA Tokyo & Co' several years later, choosing 'BA' to mean 'Business Assurance' to our clients.

The firm was a member of the Mazars network from May 2002 until October 2010.

We established Kyoto and Okutama offices to continue to meet the needs of our clients in Japan and our growth over the years has led us to become one of Japan's leading mid-size audit corporations with considerable experience in a variety of sectors.

In 2009 our firm organised three product groups to provide a new range of high quality services to meet client needs: IFRS+US GAAP PG; IT internal control PG; and Tax+fraud PG.

The firm joined UHY in 2011 and changed firm name to UHY Tokyo & Co from BA Tokyo & Co.

In 2012 we closed Okutama office.

In 2019 we opened Nagoya office.

In 2022 we closed Kyoto office

Let us help you achieve further business success

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