

CORPORATE TAX CUTS: TAKING A PAGE FROM THE JAPANESE PLAYBOOK

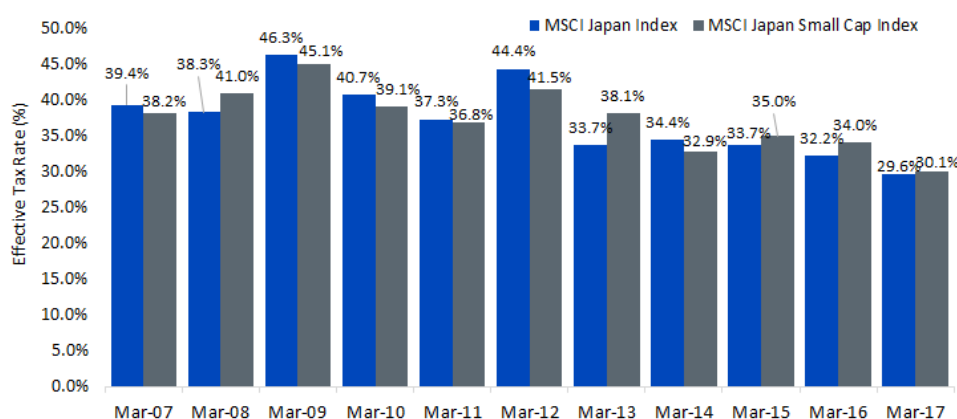
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One of the biggest discussions in the U.S. market in 2017—particularly in the fourth quarter—concerned corporate taxes. While the earnings growth that comes from the cut in corporate tax rates to 21% will play out in 2018 and beyond, we can look at how Japanese earnings responded to the lowering of corporate tax rates that came with [Abenomics](#).

U.S. equity markets have been reacting to the ebb and flow of different corporate tax-related announcements, but we believe that non-Japanese investors might not even realize the magnitude of the corporate tax cuts that Japan has already experienced.

Over the Last 10 Years, Effective Tax Rates in Japan Have Fallen Approximately 10%

Japan Effective Corporate Tax Rates (FY 2007–2017)



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, with data as of March 31, fiscal year-end of each year. Universes: MSCI Japan Index and MSCI Japan Small Cap Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Please visit our [glossary](#) for definitions of indexes in the chart.

- We must recall that Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s first election victory occurred on December 16, 2012. For Japan’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the effective tax rate for the MSCI Japan Index constituents was more than 40%. The current level—29.6%—represents a massive difference.

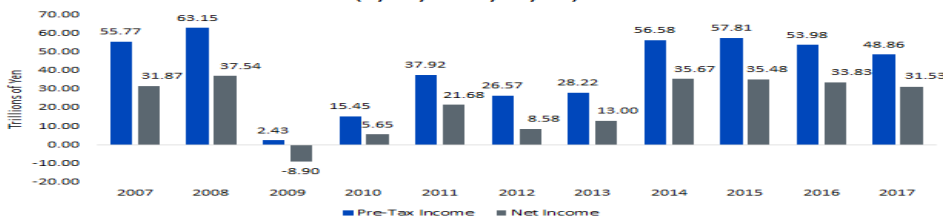
Have Profits Responded to Lower Taxes in Japan?

This is the true question for an equity investor, as lower taxes are nice, but the

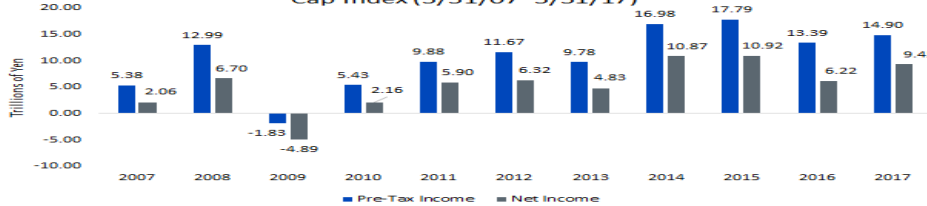
investment decision focuses on the profit response.

There Seems to Be an “Abenomics Response” to Both Pre-Tax and After-Tax Income

Comparison of Pre-Tax and Post-Tax Income for MSCI Japan Index (3/31/07–3/31/17)



Comparison of Pre-Tax and Post-Tax Income for MSCI Japan Small Cap Index (3/31/07–3/31/17)



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, with data as of March 31, fiscal year-end of each year. Universes: MSCI Japan Index and MSCI Japan Small Cap Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

- **MSCI Japan Index (Large Caps):** For the fiscal years that ended in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, we can note that revenue (not shown) was only about 7.9% higher on average than for the fiscal years that ended in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.¹ However, pre-tax income was approximately 100% higher, on average, and after-tax income was approximately 179% higher. We certainly wouldn't say that tax rates were the sole driver—things such as the yen exchange rate also mattered—but they were definitely a factor.
- **MSCI Japan Small Cap Index (Small Caps):** For the fiscal years that ended in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, we can note that revenue (not shown) was only about 26% higher, on average, than in the prior four fiscal years.² However, pre-tax income was almost 100% higher, and net income was, on average, more than 70% higher. The yen exchange rate would have been less important here, as these firms would engage in far less exporting than those within the MSCI Japan Index.

New Policy “Arrows”: Further Incentives May Help Companies Lower Their Tax Burdens over the Next Three Years

On December 14, Japan’s government announced a set of further incentives that could help corporations pay [effective tax rates](#) as low as 20%, even if the broader statutory rates remained unchanged.³

- Big companies can potentially cut their effective tax rate to around 25% (from 29.74%) if they raise wages by more than 3% and expand investment on fixed assets and human resources.
- Small and medium-sized businesses have it a bit easier, only needing to raise wages 1.5% and not having a fixed investment requirement in order to qualify for the tax break.

- Further tax breaks for firms are available—possibly bringing their effective rates closer to 20%—if investments in technologies related to the Internet of Things are made and are associated with rising productivity.

Abenomics Has Been About More Than a Weaker Yen

We think it's a trap to look at Japan, then look at the level of the yen and use solely that to judge whether Abenomics has been successful. As with any government policy, some facets have been more impactful than others and none of it can be said to be "perfect," but there have been some very positive changes if you know where to look.

Foreign Investors Should Appreciate Japan's Potential

In 2017, foreign investors placed about \$3.7 billion⁴ in net inflows into Japan's equity market. We'd note that this country has some of the best alignment between the fiscal and monetary authorities that one can find, and they have not been shy about attempting reforms. Corporate taxes are a big topic these days, and we look forward to seeing how these new incentives will shift the picture for Japan's equities going forward.

¹Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, with data as of March 31, fiscal year-end of each year. Universe: MSCI Japan Index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

²Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, with data as of March 31, fiscal year-end of each year. Universe: MSCI Japan Small Cap Index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

³Source: Shotaro Tani, "Japan Plans a Tax Incentive to Encourage Wage Hikes," NIKKEI Asian Review, 12/21/17.

⁴Source: Bloomberg, 12/22/17.

Important Risks Related to this Article

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DEFINITIONS

Abenomics: Series of policies enacted after the election of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on December 16, 2012 aimed at stimulating Japan's economic growth.

MSCI Japan Index: A market cap-weighted subset of the MSCI EAFE Index that measures the performance of the Japanese equity market.

MSCI Japan Small Cap Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the small cap segment of the Japanese market.

Effective tax rate: The average tax rate at which a corporation's pre-tax profits are taxed, taking into account all forms of taxation paid by the company.