【表紙】

【提出書類】	外国会社臨時報告書
【提出先】	関東財務局長
【提出日】	平成30年2月27日
【会社名】	ニュースキン・エンタープライジズ・インク (Nu Skin Enterprises, Inc.)
【代表者の役職氏名】	アシスタント・ジェネラル・カウンセル (Assistant General Counsel) グレゴリー・ベリストン (Gregory Belliston)
【本店の所在の場所】	アメリカ合衆国84601 ユタ州プロボ、 ウエスト・センター・ストリート75 (75 West Center Street, Provo, Utah 84601, U.S.A.)
【代理人の氏名又は名称】	弁護士　　門　田　正　行
【代理人の住所又は所在地】	東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目７番２号　JPタワー 長島・大野・常松法律事務所
【電話番号】	03―6889―7000
【事務連絡者氏名】	弁護士　　田　中　郁　乃
【連絡場所】	東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目７番２号　JPタワー 長島・大野・常松法律事務所
【電話番号】	03―6889―7000
【縦覧に供する場所】	該当事項なし。

（注）
別段の記載がある場合を除き、本報告書に記載の「ドル」、「US$」又は「$」は米国ドルを指すものとする。本報告書において便宜上記載されている日本円への換算は、別段の記載がある場合を除き、１ドル＝107.52円の換算率（株式会社三菱東京UFJ銀行が公表した2018年2月22日現在の対顧客電信直物相場の仲値）により換算されている。

(Note)
The term “dollars”, “US$” or “$” in this document, unless otherwise noted, refers to United States dollars. For the convenience of the Japanese readers, conversion into Japanese yen has been made at the exchange rate of $1.00=JPY 107.52 (the mean of the Telegraphic Transfer Selling Rate and Telegraphic Transfer Buying Rate for Customers quoted by The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. as of February 22, 2018).

1【提出理由】

ニュースキン・エンタープライジズ・インク（以下、「当社」という。）は、当社及び当社グループの財政状態、経営成績及びキャッシュ・フローの状況に著しい影響を与える事象が発生したので、金融商品取引法第24条の5第4項並びに企業内容等の開示に関する内閣府令第19条第1項及び第2項第12号及び第19号の規定に基づき、本報告書を提出するものである。

2【報告内容】

(1) Date of occurrence of the event:

December 22, 2017

(2) Nature of the event:

On December 22, 2017, tax reform legislation known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Reform Act) was enacted in the United States (U.S.). The Tax Reform Act significantly revises the U.S. corporate income tax by, among other things, lowering the corporate income tax rate to 21%, implementing a modified territorial tax system and imposing a one-time repatriation tax on deemed repatriated earnings and profits of U.S.-owned foreign subsidiaries (the Toll Charge).

(3) Effect of the event on the consolidated profit/loss of the Company:

The Company has preliminarily accounted for the effects of the Tax Reform Act, which resulted in a charge of $47.7 million (JPY 5,128,704,000) to deferred income tax expense in the fourth quarter 2017, comprised of a $52.0 million charge from recognition of a valuation allowance on foreign tax credit carryforwards, $7.3 million charge related to reversal of indefinite reinvestment, $4.1 million charge related to the reduction in FIN 48 assets, a benefit of $7.7 million due to the write-off of net outside basis deferred tax liabilities, a benefit of $3.1 million related to the tax effect on other comprehensive income and a benefit of $4.9 million from the estimated impact of remeasurement of U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities at a lower enacted corporate income tax rate.

The Toll Charge is based on the Company’s post-1986 earnings and profits (E&P) of U.S.-owned foreign subsidiaries for which the Company had previously deferred U.S. income taxes. The total estimated Toll Charge of $96 million is estimated to be offset entirely by foreign tax credits. The Company currently estimates that no additional cash taxes will be paid as a result of the Toll Charge. Due to the modified territorial system that has been implemented in the U.S. the Company wrote-off the net outside basis deferred tax liabilities balances after analyzing the impacts of the Toll Charge resulting in a tax benefit of $7.7 million.

As of December 22, 2017, the Company no longer considers undistributed earnings and profits of U.S. owned subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested and recorded a tax expense of $7.3 million related to foreign withholding taxes on unremitted foreign earnings that were previously asserted to be indefinitely reinvested in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Consistent with guidance from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, given the amount and complexity of the changes in tax law resulting from the Tax Reform Act, the

Company has not finalized the accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Reform Act. This includes the provisional amounts recorded related to the Toll Charge, the recording of a valuation allowance relating to foreign tax credits, the write-off and remeasurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and the change in the Company’s indefinite reinvestment assertion. The impact of the Tax Reform Act may differ from the estimates above, possibly materially, during the one-year measurement period due to, among other things, further refinement of the Company’s calculations, changes in interpretations and assumptions the Company has made, guidance that may be issued and actions the Company may take as a result of the Tax Reform Act.

In addition, the Company is in the process of analyzing the effects of new taxes due on certain foreign income, such as GILTI (global intangible low-taxed income), BEAT (base-erosion anti-abuse tax), FDII (foreign-derived intangible income), limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation, limitations on interest expense deductions (if certain conditions apply), and other provisions of the Tax Reform Act that are effective starting in 2018. Because of the complexity of the new GILTI tax rules, we are continuing to evaluate this provision of the Tax Reform Act and the application of ASC 740. Under U.S. GAAP, we are allowed to make an accounting policy choice of either (1) treating taxes due on future U.S. inclusions in taxable income related to GILTI as a current-period expense when incurred or (2) factoring such amounts into a company’s measurement of its deferred taxes. Our selection of an accounting policy with respect to the new GILTI tax rules will depend, in part, on analyzing our global income to determine whether we expect to have future U.S. inclusions in taxable income related to GILTI and, if so, what the impact is expected to be. We are not yet able to reasonably estimate the effect of this provision of the Tax Reform Act. Therefore, we have not made any adjustments related to potential GILTI tax in our financial statements and have not made a policy decision regarding whether to record deferred taxes on GILTI.

以上