

# 7 消費税

統計表を見る方のために

## 1 利用上の注意

この章は、令和4年4月1日から令和5年3月31日までの間に終了した課税期間に係る消費税の課税実績をそれぞれ示したものである。

## 2 消費税の概要

### (1) 消費税の創設

昭和63年度の税制の抜本改革の一つとして、消費税が創設され、平成元年4月1日から適用された。

### (2) 納税義務者

国内取引・・・課税資産の譲渡等を行う事業者

輸入取引・・・課税貨物を保税地域から引き取る者

### (3) 課税標準

国内取引・・・課税資産の譲渡等の対価の額

輸入取引・・・保税地域からの引取価格

### (4) 税額の計算

(売上げに係る消費税額)

(仕入れに係る消費税額)

国内取引・・・納付税額＝課税期間中の課税売上高×消費税率－課税期間中の課税仕入高×消費税率

輸入取引・・・納付税額＝保税地域からの引取価格×消費税率

(注) 消費税率について、平成26年3月31日までの取引及び税率に関する経過措置の適用があるものについては4%、令和元年9月30日までの取引及び税率に関する経過措置の適用があるものについては6.3%、令和元年10月1日以降の標準税率は7.8%、軽減税率は6.24%。

### (5) 申告及び納付

国内取引・・・課税期間（個人事業者＝暦年、法人＝事業年度）の終了後2か月以内に確定申告書を提出し、納付する。

(注) 個人事業者の申告・納付期限は、翌年の3月31日までとなっている。

輸入取引・・・課税貨物を保税地域から引き取る時まで、輸入申告書を提出し、納付する。

### (6) 免税取引及び非課税取引（国内取引分）

イ 輸出取引は、免税とされている。

ロ 非課税取引の主なもの、次のとおりである。

消費税の性格上、課税することになじまないもの	①土地の譲渡及び貸付け、②公社債や株式の譲渡、③利子、保険料、保証料、④郵便切手、印紙等の譲渡、⑤商品券の譲渡など
社会政策的な配慮に基づくもの	①社会保険医療等、②社会福祉法に規定する社会福祉事業等、③学校教育法に規定する学校の授業料、入学検定料、④住宅の貸付けなど

### (7) 軽減税率の適用対象

軽減税率は、次のイ及びロの品目の譲渡を対象としている。

イ 酒類を除く飲食物品

ロ 週2回以上発行される新聞（定期購読契約に基づくもの）

### (8) 事業者の納税事務負担を軽減するための措置等（国内取引分）

イ 納税義務の免除

基準期間の課税売上高が1,000万円以下の事業者は、納税義務が免除される。ただし、次のいずれかに該当する場合には、納税義務は免除されない。

(イ) 課税事業者選択届出書を提出した場合

(ロ) 特定期間の課税売上高が1,000万円を超える場合

(注) 特定期間における1,000万円の判定は、課税売上高に代えて、給与等支払額の合計額によることもできる。

(ハ) 基準期間がない法人（社会福祉法人を除く。）のうち、その事業年度開始の日における資本金の額又は出資の金額が1,000万円以上の法人

ロ 簡易課税制度

基準期間の課税売上高が5,000万円以下の事業者は、課税売上高から納付税額を計算できる簡易課税制度の適用を受けることができる。

(算式) 納付税額＝課税期間の課税売上高×消費税率×(1－みなし仕入率)

(注) 消費税率について、平成26年3月31日までの取引及び税率に関する経過措置の適用があるものについては4%、令和元年9月30日までの取引及び税率に関する経過措置の適用があるものについては6.3%、令和元年10月1日以降の標準税率は7.8%、軽減税率は6.24%。

# 7 Consumption Tax

For the people who use the statistical tables

## 1 Notes on use

This section shows the statistics of taxation of consumption tax for the taxable period between April 1, 2022, and March 31, 2023.

## 2 Outline of consumption tax

### (1) Introduction of consumption tax

Consumption tax was established as one of the radical tax system reforms of FY1988, and became effective on April 1, 1989.

### (2) Taxpayer

Domestic transaction: Business enterprises which transfer taxable assets, etc.

Import transaction: Those who withdraw taxable goods from bonded area

### (3) Tax base

Domestic transaction: Amount of the transfer value of taxable assets, etc.

Import transaction: Receipt price of goods from bonded area

### (4) Calculation of amount of tax

Domestic transaction:

Amount of tax to be paid = Amount of taxable sales for the taxable period × Consumption tax rate (i.e. amount of consumption tax related to sales) – Amount of taxable purchase for the taxable period × Consumption tax rate (i.e. amount of consumption tax related to purchase)

Import transaction:

Amount of tax to be paid = Receipt price of goods from bonded area × Consumption tax rate

Note: Regarding consumption tax, as for transactions by March 31, 2014, and transactions subject to transitional measures, tax rate is 4%, and as for transactions by September 30, 2019 and transactions subject to transitional measures, tax rate is 6.3%. On and after October 1, 2019, standard tax rate is 7.8% and reduced tax rate is 6.24%.

### (5) Filing returns and tax payment

Domestic transaction:

Final returns should be filed and tax should be paid within 2 months after the last day of the taxable period (calendar year for individual enterprises, and accounting period for corporations).

Note: The due date of filing returns and tax payment for individual entrepreneurs is March 31 of the following year.

Import transaction:

Import declarations should be filed and tax should be paid by the time of the receipt of taxable goods from bonded area.

### (6) Tax exempt transaction or non-taxable transaction (for domestic transaction)

A: Export transactions are tax-exempt.

B: Major non-taxable transactions are as follows.

Transactions which are not suitable to taxation from the nature of consumption tax.	① Transfer and lease of land, ② Transfer of bonds or stocks, ③ Interest, Insurance premium, Guarantee commission, ④ Transfer of postal and other stamps, ⑤ Transfer of merchandise coupon, etc.
Transactions which are not subject to taxation from social policy points of view	① Medical care by social insurance, etc. ② Social welfare work etc. provided by Welfare Work Law, ③ Tuition and entrance examination fee of school provided by School Education Act, ④ House rent, etc.

### (7) Items subject to the reduced tax rate

A: Food and drink excluding alcoholic drink

B: Newspapers issued twice a week or more (restricted to those by subscription)

### (8) Measures to reduce tax burden of enterprises (for domestic transaction)

A: Exemption of tax liability

Enterprises whose taxable sales during a base period are less than 10 million yen are exempt from tax payment.

However, if any of the following cases is applicable, tax liability is not exempt.

(a) A Report on the Selection of Taxable Proprietor Status for Consumption Tax was submitted

(b) Taxable sales for a specified period exceed 10 million yen

Note: A judgment on 10 million yen during a specified period can be made by using the salary and related payments by using the taxable sales.

(c) A corporation with no base periods (except welfare corporation) with an amount of capital or investment in the corporation at the beginning day of its accounting period of 10 million yen or more

B: Simplified tax system

Business enterprises whose taxable sales during a base period are less than 50 million yen can use the simplified tax system where they can calculate the amount of tax to be paid just from taxable sales.

(Formula)

Amount of tax to be paid = Taxable sales for the taxable period × Consumption tax rate × (1 – Deemed purchase rate)

Note: Regarding consumption tax, as for transactions by March 31, 2014, and transactions subject to transitional measures, tax rate is 4%, and as for transactions by September 30, 2019 and transactions subject to transitional measures, tax rate is 6.3%. On and after October 1, 2019, standard tax rate is 7.8% and reduced tax rate is 6.24%.