

1 Promotion of proper and fair taxation

~ Strict examination on malicious taxpayers, but brief contact for simple mistakes ~

The NTA analyzes information from various angles and for malicious taxpayers who try to illicitly evade their tax burden, we establish appropriate examination systems, and conduct strict examinations.

In addition, for other taxpayers, the NTA takes care of its administration processes in an effective and efficient manner, such as making brief contact via in writing or by telephone, and balances its allocation of limited human resources.

■ The number of field examinations

(thousand cases)

Tax category \ Operation year	2018	2019	2020
Self-assessment income tax	74	60	24
Corporation tax	99	76	25
Consumption tax	133	105	36
Inheritance tax	12	11	5

■ The additional tax amount of field examinations

(billion yen)

Tax category \ Operation year	2018	2019	2020
Self-assessment income tax	96.1	99.2	53.3
Corporation tax	194.3	164.4	120.7
Consumption tax	109.9	100.4	86.2
Inheritance tax	70.8	68.1	48.2

~ Strengthening the measures for date utilization ~

The NTA is trying to develop a prediction model to extract potentially high-risk taxpayers by extracting, processing and analyzing necessary information from various data, as well as grasping the consistency, correlation, and tendencies, etc. between the data.

Looking forward, we will endeavor to improve the efficiency of taxation operations and sophisticate them, through combining thus-formulated prediction model and the various materials and information held by the organizations of the NTA.

(1) Priority matters addressed in the tax examinations

~ Conduct sufficient examinations for ensuring proper taxation of consumption tax ~

As consumption tax is one of the main taxes for tax revenue and attracts the strong attention of the public, proper tax administration is especially necessary.

In particular, as there are cases where fraudulent consumption tax refunds were claimed through the filing of false returns, we work to prevent fraudulent refunds by instituting sufficient examinations of the facts.

Also, the NTA is working increasingly closer with customs authorities to strictly address the evasion of consumption tax by those who wrongfully traded consumption tax-free goods abusing the system of tax-free shops.

◎ Cases of examinations of consumption tax

- The NTA uncovered a case in which fictitious purchases were registered pretending that an expensive fixed asset was purchased.
- The NTA found that the person had purchased a large volume of consumption tax-free goods in certain tax-free shops, but that the person had not exported the goods thus purchased enjoying wrongful benefits from the exemption of consumption taxes.

～ Examination keeping in mind of increasingly diverse and international asset management ～

The NTA clarifies the actual state of increasing overseas investment and cross-border transactions and conducts in-depth examinations about them by using the information obtained from the records of outward remittances, etc. as well as the information obtained as per the information exchange system based on the tax treaties, etc. with competent foreign authorities (<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/shiraberu/kokusai/eoi/index.htm> [in Japanese]) and as per the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) (<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/shiraberu/kokusai/crs/index.htm> [in Japanese]).

We properly impose taxes on investment profit generated from diversified and globalized asset management conducted in particular by the affluent class. We also actively conduct examinations to accumulate information for the future proper taxation of inheritance tax.

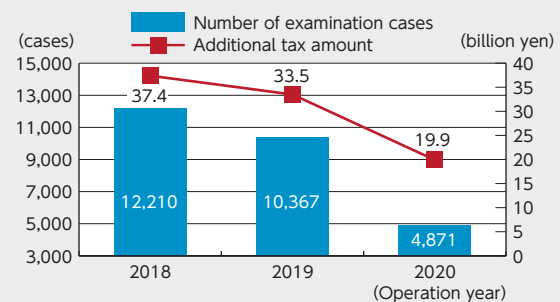
◎ Cases in which the NTA identified overseas assets not reported for Japanese tax purposes or international tax avoidance

- The NTA used the exchange of information based on the tax treaties, etc. and uncovered a case in which a representative had sales proceeds deposited in his/her personal account at an overseas bank and did not properly report sales.
- Triggered by CRS information, we uncovered a fact that the taxpayer had not included the cash withdrawn from an overseas deposit account in the tax return filing for inheritance tax.

～ Identify non-filers by utilizing information ～

Since no tax return filing will cause a strong sense of unfairness to voluntary compliant taxpayers, the NTA precisely identifies non-filers by utilizing relevant material information and actively conducts examinations.

■ Examination results of non-filers (income tax, inheritance tax and corporation tax)



◎ Cases of examinations of non-filers

- We uncovered a fact that the taxpayer had gained profits of a large amount through cryptoasset transactions but that the profits had not been included in the tax return of the taxpayer through the following: the cryptoassets had been remitted to a related person; and the related person had converted the cryptoassets to JPY.
- We uncovered a fact that the subject heir had withdrawn certain cash from the deceased's bank account before the death of the deceased and had stored the money at home, but that tax return filing for the money had not been done despite that filing for inheritance tax had been required.

～ Precise Action Towards New Fields of Economic Activities including the Sharing Economy¹ ～

As for the response to the economic activities in new areas such as sharing economy, we strive to create an environment that enables adequate filing: for instance, calling on the users (taxpayers) via the industrial organizations, intermediate companies, etc., for proper filing.

In addition, we endeavor to gather relevant information and enhance the analysis, for precisely grasping the taxpayers that might bear certain problems in taxation, to ensure provision of administrative guidance to them or to conduct tax examinations.

For more details of such efforts, please refer to the “Precise Action Taken Towards New Fields of Economic Activities including the Sharing Economy” (https://www.nta.go.jp/information/release/kokuzeicho/2019/sharingeconomy_taio/index.htm [in Japanese]) uploaded on the NTA website.

¹ “New fields of economic activities including the sharing economy” is used as a collective term for sharing business and service, transactions of cryptoassets (virtual currency), online advertising (affiliate etc.), digital contents, online shopping and auctions and new other economic transactions.

~ Accurately understanding claims made by taxpayers and executing proper tax administration ~

When conducting tax examinations, the NTA consistently strives to accurately interpret assertions made by the taxpayer and study the laws and regulations based on accurate fact finding to exercise proper taxation. Towards this end, we are thoroughly adhering to the procedures and processes as defined in legal requirements.

(2) Utilizing approaches other than field examinations

~ Promote various contact methods in addition to field examinations ~

To ensure proper and fair taxation within the limited resources, the NTA has been making effort to operate its work effectively and efficiently by employing various measures other than field examinations to ensure that taxpayers voluntarily fulfill their tax duties.

◎ Efforts to ensure voluntary fulfillment of tax obligations by taxpayers

- Initiatives to encourage voluntary review by contacting by documents or telephone, to the person who seemingly has made some calculation error or has applied incorrect tax laws, and who seemingly has failed to file a return based on accumulated information by the NTA
- Initiatives to promote proper declaration by publication through the NTA website on points to pay extra attention to when filing one's tax return

Cooperative approaches

We carry out initiatives to maintain and improve tax compliance through cooperative approaches in order to advocate voluntary efforts towards proper filing by large enterprises.

● Approach to enhance the corporate governance on tax matters

The NTA, taking the opportunities of examination of large enterprises, checks the status of corporate governance on tax matters, exchanges opinions with executive officers, and presents them effective examples of approaches to promote their efforts for the enhancement of corporate governance.

We are striving to maintain and improve the filing level, through increasing the number of corporations that can be expected to do adequate filing voluntarily, by encouraging large companies to enhance the quality of tax matter-related corporate governance.

With this action, the NTA will be able to effectively utilize the limited human resource. From a corporate perspective, we expect the effects of a reduction in risks that tax affairs are inappropriately processed, and a reduction of burdens due to tax examinations.

For more details, please refer to the "Endeavors to enhance tax matter-related corporate governance (for corporations handled by the Large Enterprise Division)" (<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/tetsuzuki/shinsei/shinkoku/hojin/sanko/cg.htm> [in Japanese]) on the NTA website.

● Promotion of the "self-inspection of tax returns and self-audit of tax items" at large enterprises

~ Publication of check sheets by Large Enterprise Department of Regional Taxation Bureau ~

The site provides two types of check sheets: "Check sheet for tax returns," which can be used for a voluntary inspection of tax returns before submission, and "Check sheet for tax items that require special attention at large enterprises." Details of this activity are available in the "Information concerning <Self-inspection of tax returns and self-audit of tax matters> (for corporations handled by the Large Enterprise Division)." (<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/tetsuzuki/shinsei/shinkoku/hojin/sanko/tk.htm> [in Japanese]) of the NTA website.

These sheets can be used for self-audit of, for example, omissions in entering adjustments in settling accounts and in adjustments for taxable income before tax return preparation. We expect the effect of a reduction in risks that processing errors are identified during examination by utilizing these to prevent errors in tax returns.

● Efforts through cooperative approach concerning transfer pricing taxation

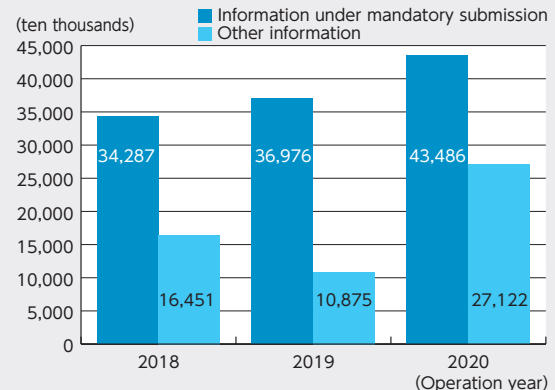
We published the “Transfer Pricing Guidebook-Towards Maintenance and Enhancement of Voluntary Tax Compliance” (June 2017) on the NTA website (<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/shiraberu/kokusai/itenkakakuzei/sei/index.htm>[in Japanese]) with the aim to increase the predictability of taxpayers and transparency of public administration concerning transfer pricing taxation.

(3) Data and Information

~ Collect data and information through every opportunity to use such information for accurate guidance as well as tax examinations ~

The NTA, through every occasion, collects a variety of information through the information inquiry procedures and found in the course of tax examinations, in addition to the withholding records of employment income, payment records of dividend, etc. The NTA uses such information for guidance as well as tax examinations.

■ Number of information items collected



(4) Criminal investigation

~ Pursues criminal responsibility of malicious tax evaders ~

The tax criminal investigation system aims to pursue criminal responsibility of malicious tax evaders and to contribute both to realizing proper and fair taxation and to maintaining the self-assessment system through the effect of “punishing one to serve as a warning to all.”

~ Positive action towards cases with socially strong ripple effects ~

In FY2021, in view of the purpose of the tax criminal investigation system, the NTA focused on and actively engaged in cases with strong social ripple effects, such as consumption tax cases, non-filing cases, international cases and up-to-date and distinctive cases.

As a result, we accused cases such as international fraudulent scheme using overseas corporations, a fraudulent refund case committed by a corporation holding pet animal events by abusing the tax credit system for consumption tax; and a case committed by a former employee of a construction company who received reward money from a subcontractor.

◎ An example of accusations to the prosecutor in FY2021

We accused a case of international fraudulent scheme using overseas corporations.

We accused a case of international fraudulent scheme for corporation tax evasion to the prosecutor. In the case, fictitious expenses to an overseas corporation were booked and payment of the same amount was remitted to a deposit account in the name of an overseas corporation presided over by a related person. Via the deposit account the money was flown back to the deposit account in the name of an overseas corporation managed by the representative.

■ Status of criminal investigations

	Number of cases conducted	Number of cases closed	Number of cases with accusation filed to the prosecutor	Total amount of tax evasion cases (portion with accusation filed to the prosecutor)	Amount of tax evasion per case (portion with accusation filed to the prosecutor)
FY2020	111 cases	113 cases	83 cases	9,050 million yen (6,926)	80 million yen (83)
FY2021	116	103	75	10,212 million yen (6,074)	99 million yen (81)

※ Figures of tax evasion include additional tax.

■ Ruling Status in the first trial of criminal investigation cases

	Number of judgements ①	Number of convictions ②	Percentage of cases convicted ②/①	Number of convictions with prison sentences without probation ③	Amount of tax evaded per case ④	Term of prison sentence per person ⑤	Amount of fines per person (company) ⑥
FY2020	87 cases (3)	86 cases (3)	98.9 %	6 persons (2)	57 million yen	14.1 months	13 million yen
FY2021	117 cases (5)	117 cases (5)	100.0 %	5 persons (3)	64 million yen	15.7 months	15 million yen

※ 1 Figures in the brackets indicate cases combined with non-tax crimes.

※ 2 ④ to ⑥ exclude those combined with non-tax crimes.

◎ An example in FY2021 resulted in conviction

Prison sentence given to representative of a corporation that did a disguised export trade of gold bullion

Prison sentence (1 year and 8 months) was given to the representative of a corporation that had wrongfully received refund of consumption taxes by abusing the system of consumption tax exemption in exports.

Case where hidden properties were found in criminal investigations

The NTA found cash in safety cashboxes placed under the movable floor of a closet in the house.



2 Ensuring tax payment

(1) Establishment of voluntary tax payment

~ Approximately 70.5 trillion yen of taxes paid within the fiscal year (97.9% paid within the fiscal year) ~

Self-assessed national tax becomes revenue when paid into the national treasury. In FY2020, about 72 trillion yen of taxes (amount determined for collection) were self-assessed in Tax Offices. Of this, about 70.5 trillion yen of taxes (collected amount) were paid into the national treasury within the fiscal year, for a 97.9% collection ratio.

~ Measures to prevent delinquencies ~

To prevent delinquencies, the NTA is proactively conducting publicity on payment deadlines and saving funds for tax payment with the cooperation of relevant private organizations and Certified Public Tax Accountants' Associations.

To settle payments in a planned manner, the NTA has introduced various payment options, such as transfer tax payments and advance payments utilizing direct payment, while promoting active adoption of these options.

A written notice on payment due date is sent in advance to taxpayers who has paid after the due date previously. After the due date has passed, we encourage a payment before the payment demand letter is sent.

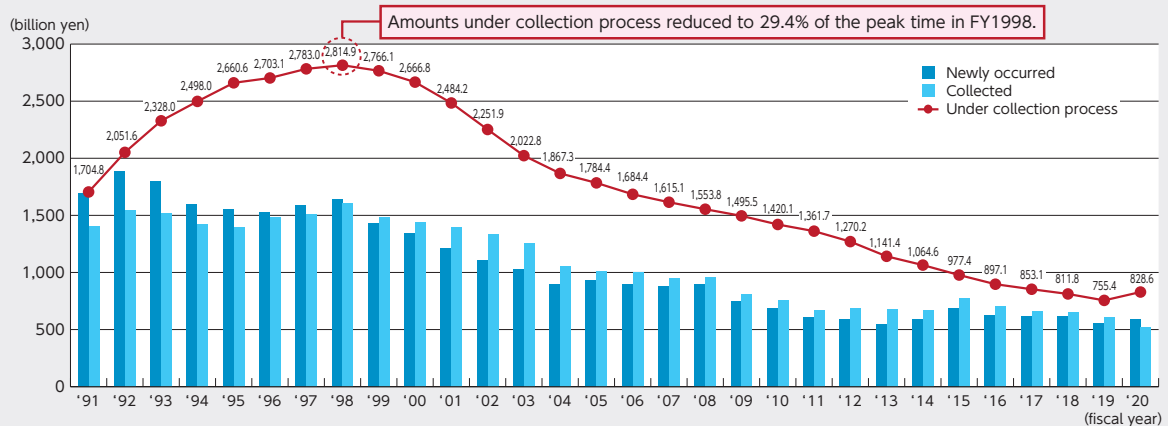
※ Delinquency signifies that the national tax was not paid by due date and a payment demand letter was sent.

(2) Efforts to promote reduction of tax delinquency

~ Amounts under collection process reduced to 29.4% of the peak time ~

At the end of FY2020, the total amount of delinquent taxes was 828.6 billion yen.

■ Trend of collection of delinquent tax, for all tax categories



※ 1 Figures are current cases under the collection process of delinquent taxes.

※ 2 Figures for local consumption tax are not included.

Amounts under collection process remains high at approximately 0.8 trillion yen

→ Continue to work on preventing and reducing delinquencies with cooperation of all Tax Bureaus and Offices.

For delinquent national taxes, from the viewpoint of fairness with the great majority of taxpayers who pay within the due date, the NTA is working for early completion, and works to resolve delinquencies under the following basic policy.

~ Appropriate action in collection while considering each delinquent taxpayer's situation ~

In the collection of delinquent taxes, we encourage a voluntary payment and confirm the taxpayer's intention to pay while we will determine the resolution policy after fully understanding the situation of each delinquent taxpayer, such as the condition of its business, assets and balance of income and expenditure.

In particular, should the taxpayer consult with the NTA concerning difficulties it may have in paying in a lump sum, we will consider applying measures to ease conditions of the tax payment, such as grace of tax payment or asset conversion, after listening carefully to the taxpayer's circumstances, and permit payment in installments provided it satisfies the requirements of laws and regulations.

On the other hand, should sincere intentions towards payment of taxes not be recognized, including where repeated defaults of payment commitments are made, the NTA will take disposition for collecting delinquent tax, such as seizure and auctioning off of assets in a timely and appropriate manner.

~ Strict and resolute handling of large and malicious delinquent cases ~

When collecting delinquent tax in a large and notably malicious delinquency case, strict and resolute action is taken, such as search and seizure or collection of delinquent tax through public auctions, exercised in a timely and appropriate manner.

In addition, stricter actions are taken in especially malicious cases with an attempt to hide assets or otherwise evade execution of disposition for delinquent tax¹. This crime of evading disposition for collecting delinquent tax is referred to the prosecutor.

◎ Cases of accusations filed to the prosecutor in FY2021

The NTA accused the case in which disposition for collecting delinquent tax was evaded by depositing money to a bank account in the name of a different company.

The NTA accused the case in which the suspect concealed part of the assets for evading disposition for collecting delinquent tax by having certain trade receivables wired to a deposit account in the name of a different company through a disguise that the delinquent company had changed its name.

~ Organizational response to difficult-to-handle cases ~

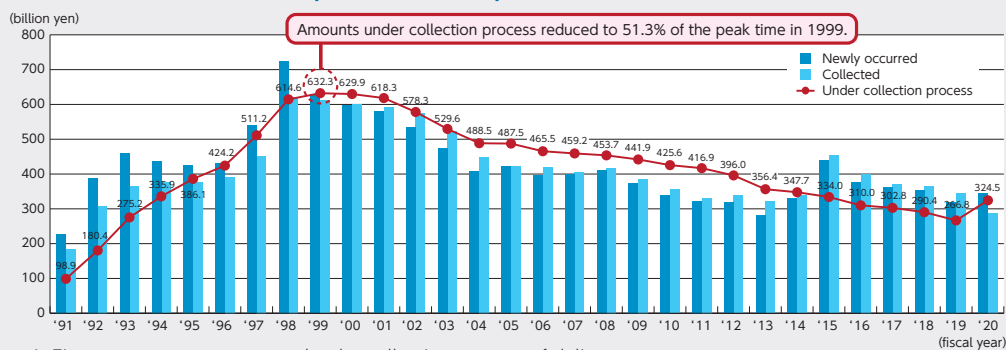
For delinquency processing of difficult-to-handle cases including complicated transactions and disguise of transfer of asset, the NTA secures sufficient resources necessary to solve the case and takes organizational actions such as disposition for delinquent tax by management over a wide geographic area, with timely project team formation.

The NTA also takes legal action, such as a lawsuit to demand the rescission of a fraudulent act² and actively uses legal means to collect delinquent taxes.

~ Certain handling of consumption tax delinquency cases ~

With respect to delinquency of consumption taxes, the NTA is striving to reduce the balance of delinquent consumption tax in a decisive manner such as by making sure that new cases are dealt with swiftly.

■ Trend of collection of delinquent consumption tax



※1 Figures are current cases under the collection process of delinquent taxes.

※2 Figures for local consumption tax are not included.

1 If actions such as hiding of assets are done to evade seizure or other disposition for collecting delinquent tax, up to 3 years in prison or up to a 2.5 million yen fine can be imposed.

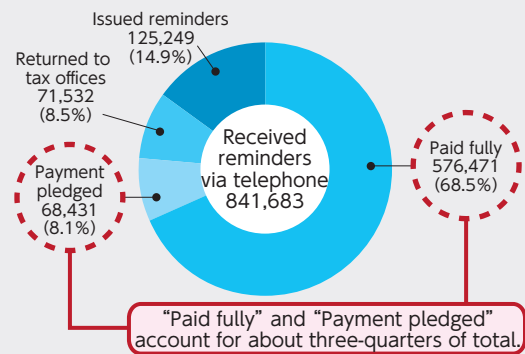
2 A lawsuit to demand the rescission of fraudulent act is a lawsuit to negate the validity of a legal act (fraudulent act) regarding assets between the delinquent taxpayer and third party, where such act harms the claimant (country). The lawsuit aims to take back from the third party that asset separated from the delinquent taxpayer, and return it to the delinquent taxpayer.

(3) The Office of Tax Collections Call Center ~ Conduct effective and efficient phone notices ~

The Office of Tax Collections Call Center is broadly in charge of new delinquency cases. This office makes system-assisted phone calls as reminders for payment, to ensure effective and efficient collection of delinquent taxes.

Over the year from July 2020 to end of June 2021, the office placed notifications to about 840,000 people, of which about 580,000 people (68.5%) have already fully paid and about 70,000 people (8.1%) pledged payment.

Collection of delinquent taxes by the Office of Tax Collections Call Center



(4) Public auctions

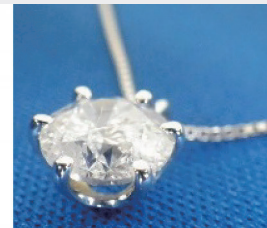
~ Sold approximately 850 items ~

Regarding the properties seized as a means of disposition for collecting delinquent tax, the NTA sells them through a bid or in a public auction and the proceeds are appropriated as the collection of delinquent taxes.

During a year between July 2020 and June 2021, 138 public auctions were conducted nationwide. As a result, about 850 items (real estate properties, cars, jewelry, etc.) were sold and the total amount of the proceeds was about 3 billion yen.

Regarding the list of items to be put subject to a public auction by the Regional Taxation Bureaus throughout Japan and each auction schedule, you can confirm the details in the section of "Public auction notices" (<https://www.koubai.nta.go.jp/> [in Japanese]) on the NTA website.

Examples of properties that were sold through public auctions between July 2020 and June 2021



(5) Accurate and efficient management of claims and liabilities

~ Prompt process realized by advanced use of systems ~

Tax Offices use systems so that the management operation for the national tax claims and liabilities, that arise from tax return filings and refund filings in huge volume, can be processed accurately and efficiently.

There are about 40.25 million tax payment cases each year. To efficiently process this amount of payments, the NTA is using optical character recognition (OCR)¹ for processing tax payment slips at the Bank of Japan, and adopted online tax payment, direct payment and others in addition to transfer tax payment for income tax and sole proprietors' consumption tax. The NTA is also pursuing efficient and speedy refunds by adopting online transfer procedures.

3 Addressing international transactions

(1) Background

~ Increase of public interest in international tax avoidance cases ~

Year after year, the economy has been getting increasingly more globalized with an increase in overseas investment by individual investors and overseas transactions conducted by corporations. Under such circumstances, public interest has been significantly increasing on international tax avoidance cases. Those include hiding assets overseas by the affluent class and corporations that conduct overseas transactions and reducing tax burden using the differences in tax systems between jurisdictions.

In consideration of this situation, the NTA considers that achieving proper and fair taxation in view of both global and domestic trends will lead to securing trust from taxpayers.

(2) Actions against the affluent class and corporations conducting cross-border transactions

~ Active engagement with international tax avoidance cases ~

The NTA places undertakings in international taxation high on its list of priorities, and actively carries out examinations of international tax avoidance cases, while at the same time: (1) enhancement of information resources (reinforcement of information collection and utilization), (2) enhancement of human resources for examination (establishment and expansion of a system for enforcement areas), and (3) reinforcement of global networks (including cooperation with foreign tax authorities).

① Enhancement of information resources (reinforcement of information collection and utilization)

~ Detect precisely cross-border transactions and domestic and foreign assets ~

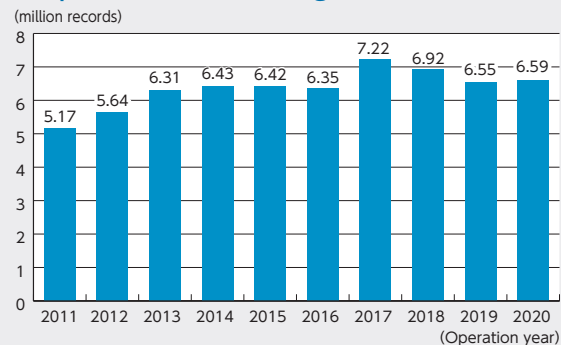
The NTA adopts the following systems to precisely detect overseas transactions and assets within and outside of Japan, while comprehensively analyzing collected or given information and others to deal with cases of international tax avoidance adequately, for the purpose of detecting the income flows from cross-border economic activities and realizing appropriate and fair taxation.

¹ OCR processing (optical character recognition processing) converts the characters written on a tax payment slip into electronic data. This electronic data is communicated between the Bank of Japan and the NTA, providing more efficient information transfer and paperless processing.

a. Records of remittances and receipts related to foreign countries

Records of remittances and receipts related to foreign countries are reports to be submitted to Tax Offices by financial institutions that conduct outward and inward overseas remittances over 1 million yen. The record states the name and address of the sender and receiver of funds, remittance amount, etc.

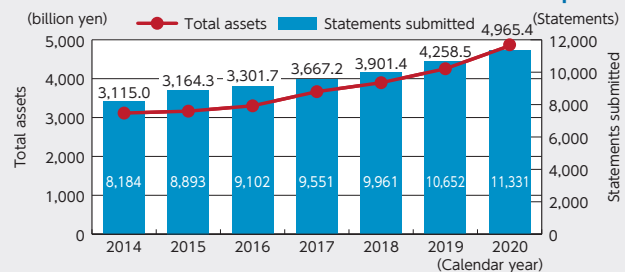
■ The number of Records of remittances and receipts related to foreign countries submitted



b. Foreign asset statements

Those who have foreign assets totaling over 50 million yen as of December 31 in the year are to submit a statement describing the type, value of the assets overseas, etc. by March 15 of the following year to Tax Offices.

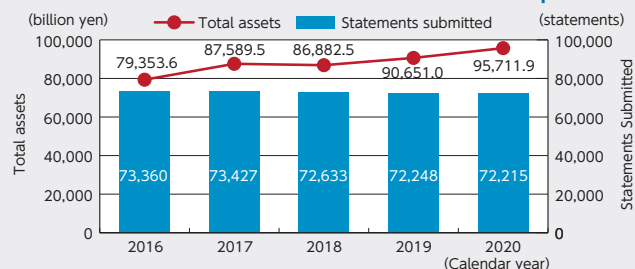
■ The number of foreign asset statements submitted and total amount of assets reported



c. Statements of assets and liabilities

Those who earn an income of over 20 million yen in the year, and hold assets totaling 300 million yen or more or securities, and others totaling 100 million yen or more as of December 31 in the year are to submit a statement describing the type, value of the assets, the amount of debt, etc. by March 15 of the following year to Tax Offices.

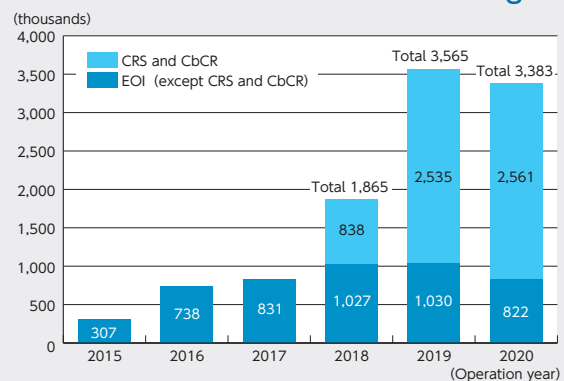
■ The number of statements of assets and liabilities submitted and total amount of assets reported



d. Exchange of information under tax treaties, etc.

Regarding the cross-border transactions, the NTA acquires the necessary information for proper and fair taxation and collection from other jurisdictions by utilizing exchange of information with foreign tax authorities under Tax treaties, etc. (As of May 2022, Japan has 83 Tax treaties, etc.¹ in force, which cover 149 jurisdictions).

■ Trend in number of information exchange



※1 Number of information exchange represents the total of provisions and receipts in each operation year.

※2 Figures for operation year 2018 and onwards include financial account information of non-residents under the CRS and CbCR.

¹ The term "Tax Treaties, etc." refers to tax treaties, information exchange agreements, Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and the private-sector arrangement with Taiwan.

e. Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information of non-residents based on the Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

To address international tax evasion and avoidance performed through foreign financial institutions, the OECD formulated the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) which is the international standard for regularly exchanging financial account information of non-residents (name, address, account balance, etc.) with the tax authorities of other jurisdictions.

Japan also exchanges relevant information with other foreign tax authorities based on this framework. The NTA uses the information received to detect and identify financial assets located overseas and income generated through those assets, and cross-border transactions with taxation issues after paying attention to changes in asset balances and analyzing the information together with other documents and information, such as records of remittances and receipts related to foreign countries and foreign asset reports.

■ Table: Automatic Exchange of Information concerning financial accounts of non-residents under the CRS

	Receipt				Provision			
	July 2019~June 2020		July 2020~June 2021		July 2019~June 2020		July 2020~June 2021	
	Number of countries and regions	Number of accounts	Number of countries and regions	Number of accounts	Number of countries and regions	Number of accounts	Number of countries and regions	Number of accounts
Asia and Pacific	15	1,630,421	16	1,473,200	11	373,870	12	529,864
North America and Central & South America	19	96,288	19	117,291	11	33,526	13	43,354
EU and NIS Countries	41	299,313	40	313,587	38	64,129	39	73,074
Middle East and Africa	11	32,755	12	2,818	5	2,174	6	4,266
Total	86	2,058,777	87	1,906,896	65	473,699	70	650,558

◎ Effective use cases of the CRS information

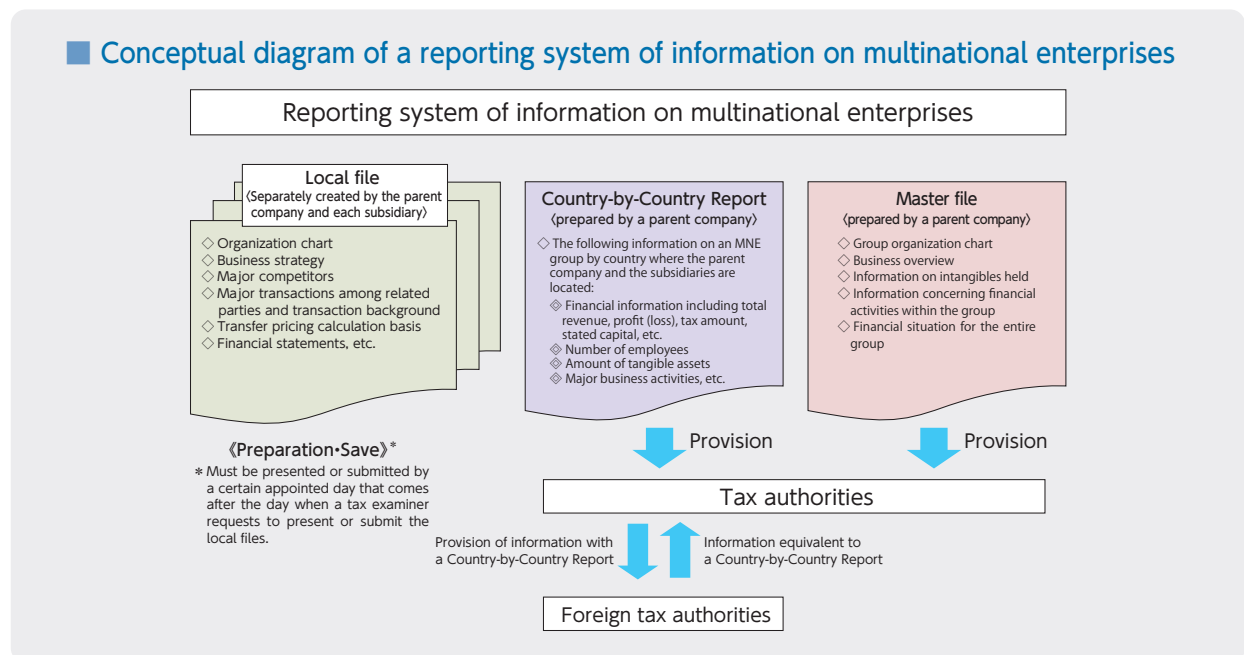
- Based on CRS information, the NTA detected the fact of failure in including officer compensation received from a foreign corporation as well as dividend income earned from asset management using the said officer compensation as the base fund in the tax return of the subject taxpayer.
- Based on CRS information, the NTA detected the existence of an overseas deposit account in the name of the ancestor as well as the fact of failure in including the balance of the deposit account and overseas real estate properties newly found in our examination in the tax return of the subject taxpayer.
- Based on CRS information, the NTA detected the fact that a significant amount of balance remained in a deposit account located overseas under the name of the corporate representative and revealed the fact that earned commission was being excluded from the corporate income deliberately by collecting that commission through the representative's individual account.

f. Reporting system of information on multinational enterprises

For the purpose of understanding the global activities and the actual situation of tax payment by multinational enterprises (MNEs), certain corporations are obligated to provide (or prepare and store) the following information to Tax Offices: (1) reporting items by country (“Country-by-Country Report [CbCR]”), (2) Master Files, and (3) local files¹.

Regarding CbCR, the ultimate parent company of MNE group over a certain size is obligated to provide CbCR to the tax authority of residence Jurisdiction. In operation year 2020, NTA received 2,186 CbCRs from the tax authority of 53 jurisdictions and provided 898 CbCRs to 57 jurisdictions.

The NTA is effectively using such information in the process of assessing the transfer pricing risk and tax avoidance risk among MNEs.



② Enhancement of human resources for examination (establishment and expansion of a system for implementation areas)

~ Establishment of dedicated divisions and project teams ~

To deal with international tax avoidance, the NTA ensures that a dedicated section be established within Regional Taxation Bureau or Tax Office.

In addition, the project team for the selective management of the affluent class, established in each Regional Taxation Bureau across the country, collects and analyzes various kinds of information through an integrated management of taxpayers who in particular hold a large amount of assets among the affluent class, by managing its relevant parties, the companies controlled by them, etc. as an integrated group.

¹ The ultimate parent entity of an MNE group that earns a total revenue of 100 billion yen or more in the preceding fiscal year of the ultimate parent entity is required to submit a CbCR and a master file via e-Tax no later than 12 months after the last day of the fiscal year of the ultimate parent entity (this applies to the fiscal year of the ultimate parent entity that begins on or after April 1, 2016).

③ Reinforcement of global networks (cooperation with foreign tax authorities)

~ Enhance cooperation with the foreign tax authorities ~

With cross-border economic activities being more active, it is essential to cooperate with the foreign tax authorities to ensure proper and fair taxation. The NTA has been striving to enhance cooperation with foreign tax authorities.

a. Participation in global frameworks

(a) Development and implementation of international agreements

The BEPS Project was initiated by the OECD to address tax avoidance by MNEs exploiting gaps and mismatches in tax rules. Working together with the G20 members that are non-OECD countries, the final report was publicized in October 2015.

It provides 15 Actions that equip governments with the domestic and international instruments needed to review the overall international tax rules, address international tax avoidance by MNEs and increase the transparency of each jurisdiction's tax system and MNEs' business activities. The NTA has been proactively engaged in implementing those Actions appropriately. For detailed information on each Action, please refer to the section titled "BEPS Project" on the NTA website.

(b) Participation in the OECD activities

The Actions in the final BEPS report need to be implemented not only in the OECD member countries but also in many other countries and regions including emerging and developing countries. Thus, "Inclusive Framework on BEPS" has been established. As of May 2022, 141 jurisdictions including Japan participate in this framework, and we are doing peer review of the implementation status of the Actions, discussion for reviewing the Actions and, in these days, discussion about solutions to address the tax challenges arising from digitalization of the economy.

Regarding exchange of information under tax treaties, the legal framework and the implementation in each jurisdiction are mutually assessed at the "Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Information Exchange" in which 164 jurisdictions participate as of May 2022.

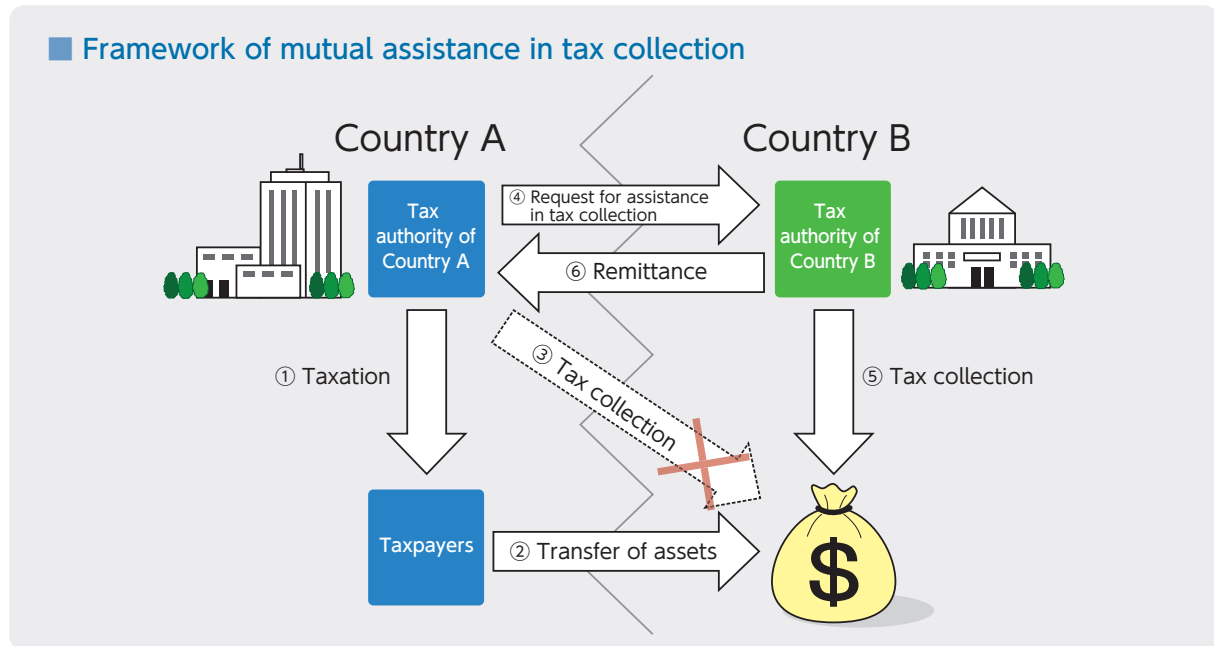
Moreover, at the "Joint International Taskforce on Shared Intelligence and Collaboration (JITSIC)" of the "OECD Forum on Tax Administration," members are taking part in activities with the objective to share information among member countries, and to work together on common challenges, such as international tax avoidance.

The NTA is actively participating in these activities and discussions.

b. Utilization of a mutual tax collection assistance system

A country's tax authority cannot exercise its public authorities outside the country's territory for the purpose of tax collection. For this reason, in order to deal properly with international tax collection evasion through transfer of assets overseas, a framework of "mutual assistance in tax collection" which enables each country's tax authority to mutually collect tax claims of treaty partners is adopted in tax treaties.

The NTA promotes international tax collection by actively utilizing the mutual assistance system for tax collection under treaties such as the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters¹.



■ Web-TAX-TV “Chase overseas assets! Efforts for International Collection”



The NTA's Internet program, “Web-TAX-TV,” is a drama movie about revenue officers' work. In the movie, they conduct tax collection using the mutual assistance system for tax collection based on tax treaties for a malicious tax delinquency case where a delinquent taxpayer transfers assets to overseas and tries to avoid tax payment. Please look at it.

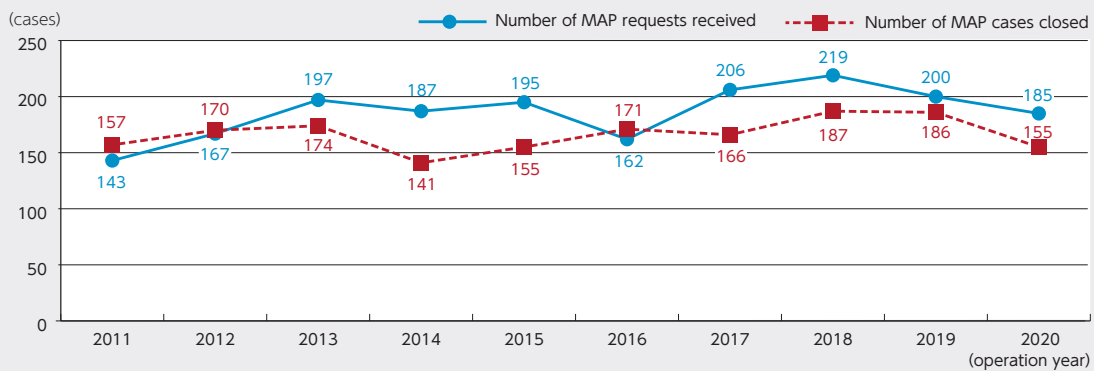
¹ It is a multilateral convention on mutual assistance for the exchange of tax-related information, tax collection and service of documents and has become effective in 137 jurisdictions including Japan (as of June 1, 2022).

c. Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP)

When a taxpayer makes a request regarding international double taxation arises from transfer pricing adjustments or others, the NTA enters into Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP)¹ with relevant foreign tax authorities based on the provisions of applicable tax treaties to resolve such double taxation. In addition, the NTA enters into MAP for Advance Pricing Arrangement (APA)² in view of the predictability for taxpayers and the proper and smooth administration of the transfer pricing taxation³.

The NTA makes every effort to resolve the MAP cases appropriately and promptly. Specifically, we have been ensuring adequate number of staff and establishing cooperative relationships with relevant foreign tax authorities for swift and smooth MAP negotiations⁴.

Number of MAP requests received and MAP cases closed

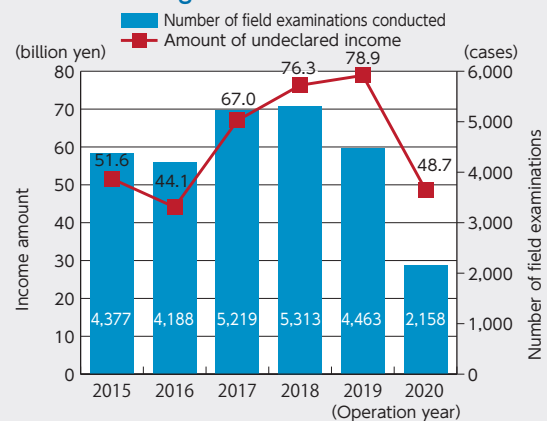


(3) Actions against the affluent class and corporations that conduct cross-border transactions

~ Actively conducting examinations the affluent class and corporations conducting cross-border transactions ~

The NTA has set actions against affluent class and corporations conducting cross-border transactions as a priority issue, and by pressing forward with the above initiatives, has been actively conducting examinations with the objective to properly deal with concealment of assets overseas and with acts of international tax evasion.

Actual number of income tax examinations carried out against the affluent class



Example cases of examinations on the affluent class and enterprises engaged in cross-border transactions

- Through requesting for necessary information based on the relevant tax treaty, etc., the NTA uncovered a case of wrongful tax return that the taxpayer had hidden certain dividend income from an overseas corporation controlled by the person by preparing a false tax return.
- The NTA ascertained the fact that an overseas account was being used to receive consulting fees from a foreign corporation, and the subject fee was not being declared as income.

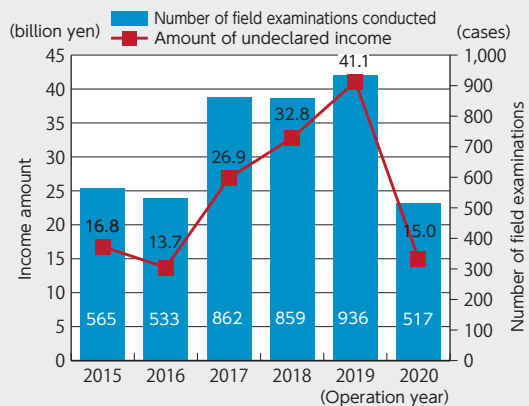
1 "Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP)" is a formalized set of procedure between tax authorities of treaty partners which are provided in tax treaties. The NTA enters into MAP upon the taxpayers request where taxpayers consider that international double taxation arise or will arise from transfer pricing adjustments or others.

2 "APA" means the advance confirmation by a tax authority on taxpayer's method for calculating the arm's length price.

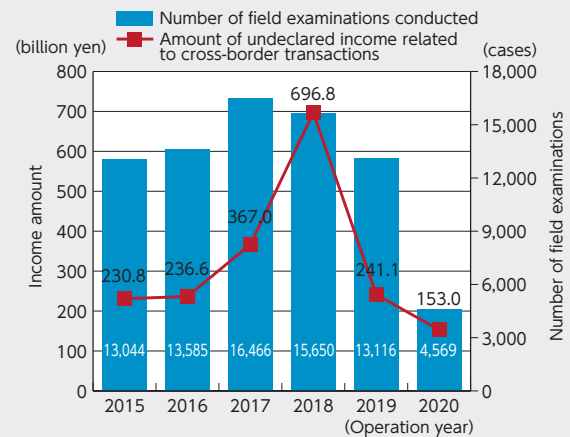
3 An adjustment of an enterprise's the income based on the transaction price between third parties (referred to as "arm's length price") when such enterprise engages in a transaction with a related enterprise abroad, and the income of such enterprise is diminished due to the fact that the transaction price is different from an "arm's length price."

4 During operation year 2020, the NTA had 57 MAP meetings totaling 153 days.

Actual number of income tax examinations carried out against the affluent class related to cross-border transactions



Actual examination of corporation tax related to cross-border transactions



~ Defining conditions for application of transfer pricing taxation ~

As company activities become increasingly globalized, more transactions are becoming subject to the transfer pricing taxation, and the details of the transactions are becoming more complex. To increase predictability for taxpayers, the NTA has announced its administration policy on the operations and its application requirements, by updating directive on the interpretation of laws and administrative guidelines relating to the transfer pricing taxation. In case of the Advance Pricing Arrangement (APA), the NTA has been providing an environment where taxpayers can smoothly apply for this APA, such as engaging in consultations prior to accepting requests for APA.

4 Cooperation with foreign tax authorities

(1) Technical cooperation for developing countries

~ Technical cooperation for developing countries with a focus on Asia ~

Under the framework of technical cooperation by the Official Development Assistance (ODA), the NTA is actively providing technical cooperation to developing countries, focusing on Asian countries. The aims are to improve tax administration of developing countries and foster understanding Japan's tax administration. In FY2021, since it was difficult to invite trainees from foreign countries and to dispatch lecturers to overseas due to the Covid-19 pandemic just like in the previous fiscal year, we made efforts to hold as many trainings as possible, using online systems, etc.

Overview of technical cooperation

1. Dispatch of officials to developing countries

Based on the requests received from developing countries' tax authorities, the NTA dispatches its officials for trainings held in those countries. In FY2021, we gave lectures to the tax authorities of Vietnam, etc. using online systems.

Moreover, with a view to giving continuous advice on tax administration to developing countries, the NTA also dispatches its officials as long-term experts of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). In FY2021, they worked in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, and Vietnam.

2. Trainings conducted in Japan

(1) International Seminar on Taxation (ISTAX)

This is the seminar for tax officials from several developing countries, and gives lectures on Japan's tax system and tax administration. It has two courses: "General" for mid-career officials, and "Advanced" for upper management-level officials.

(2) Country-Focused Training Courses

The courses target tax officials from a certain developing country, and give lectures based on its requests.

(3) International Taxation for Asian Countries

This course targets tax officials from Asian developing countries and gives lectures on "international taxation."

(4) Practicum at the NTA

This course targets tax officials from developing countries who are studying at Japanese graduate schools (master's courses) on a scholarship from the World Bank, etc., and gives lectures on Japan's tax system and tax administration. In FY2021, nine students in total, enrolling in graduate schools of Keio University and National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies, participated in this course.

■ Status of trainings conducted in Japan

(number of countries, people)

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
International Seminar on Taxation (ISTAX) (General)	Countries	15	14	16	–	14
	Participants	15	14	16	–	14
International Seminar on Taxation (ISTAX) (Advanced)	Countries	9	9	11	–	10
	Participants	9	9	11	–	10
Country-Focused Training Courses in Tax Administration	Countries	4	6	3	1	2
	Participants	79	86	32	15	136
International Taxation for Asian Countries	Countries	6	5	7	–	6
	Participants	12	7	7	–	11
Practicum at the NTA	Countries	11	11	12	7	8
	Participants	15	17	15	9	9

(2) Other technical assistance

~ OECD Asia-Pacific Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation ~

OECD Asia-Pacific Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation, which the NTA holds in collaboration with OECD, is the training program regarding investigation techniques on tax crimes, money laundering, and international cooperation, etc.

Since the first program at Wako Campus of the National Tax College in May 2019, we held nine programs in total including those held online as of the end of FY2021.

(3) Cooperation among countries for tackling the challenges in tax administrations

In order to cooperate and share experiences with foreign tax authorities, the NTA actively participates in international conferences including the OECD Forum on Tax Administration and the Study Group on Asian Tax Administration and Research.

a. The OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA)

The FTA is a forum for Commissioners from 38 OECD and 14 non-OECD countries (as of May 2022) to share their knowledges and experiences in a wide range of fields in tax administrations. The 14th Plenary Meeting took place virtually in December 2021, where the commissioners discussed the issues in implementation of the new international taxation agreement and the responses taken by each tax authority to the Covid-19 pandemic, etc.

b. Study Group on Asia-Pacific Tax Administration and Research (SGATAR)

SGATAR is comprised of tax authorities of 18 countries and regions in Asia-Pacific. This is a forum for discussions on cooperation and sharing of knowledge in the region.

In November 2021, the NTA hosted the 50th SGATAR Annual Meeting which is held online, with the discussions about the efforts towards digitalization of tax administration and mutual assistance in tax collection.

