

Simplified Tax form

2025

Consumption and Local Consumption Taxes Final Return Guide

For Sole proprietors

- For Sole proprietors who are Taxable person under the Consumption Tax Law, this guide describes the final return (Simplified Tax form) preparation process for consumption and local consumption taxes.
- This guide only explains general matters.
- The deadline for filing the 2025 consumption and local consumption taxes return is Tuesday, March 31, 2026.
- The deadline for payment of 2025 consumption and local consumption taxes is Tuesday, March 31, 2026.
The date for 2024 consumption and local consumption taxes automatic transfers is Thursday, April 30, 2026.
- Please note that there is no notice of tax payment such as sending tax payment slips, tax notices, etc. from the Tax Office after filing the return.
- Those business operators who have become business issuer of qualified invoice from Tax-exempt business, triggered by the introduction of the qualified invoice-based method (the invoice system), can use the application of special accommodation of 20%.

* With the special accommodation of 20%, tax amount to be paid can be calculated easily by aggregating sales amounts.

◎ State your Individual Number, etc.

- You need to state your Individual Number in returns and to present your identification document or attach a copy of your identification document.
- Example of identification document
 - 《Example 1》 The individual number card
 - 《Example 2》 Notification card + Driver's license, etc.
- For details, please refer to page 9 of the guide.

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Enter the value
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Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form



Your taxes help sustain our community

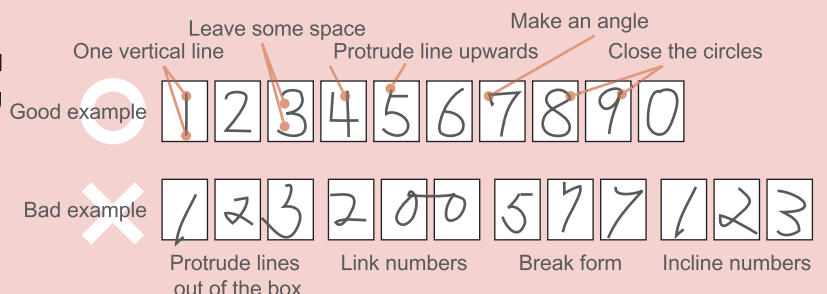
How this guide is organized

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Cautionary items when filling in the return form

The OCR (Optical Character Recognition) input final return form is machine-readable. Note the following cautions when entering numbers in your form.

- Do not soil or perforate the return form
- Use a black, ballpoint pen
(Please do not use an erasable ball-pointed pen.)
- Enter large, clear figures in the prescribed boxes



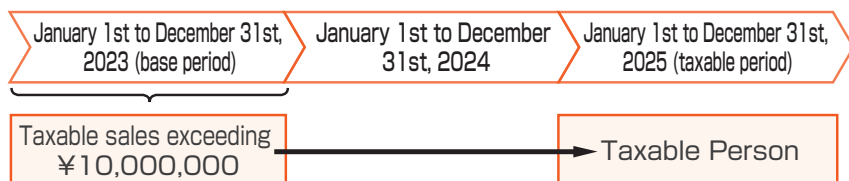
Basic knowledge

Explains things we would like you to know before filing your final return.

Those who must file final returns

Sole proprietors who at any stage fall under either of the following categories are required to file the Consumption and Local Consumption Taxes Final Return for 2025. The final return for consumption and local consumption taxes is filed in one final return form.

- (1) For a registered business issuer of qualified invoice
- (2) Sole proprietor which had **taxable sales** amounting to more than 10 million yen during **the base period** (2023), (see following figure) or
- (3) Sole proprietor which do not fall under category (1) above but have submitted the "Report on the Selection of Taxable Proprietors Status for Consumption Tax"
- (4) Sole proprietor which do not fall under category (1) and (2) above and whose taxable sales for a specified period (the period from January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024) exceeds 10 million yen. Note that for the determination of 10 million yen during a specified period, total amount of salary and other expenses may be used instead of taxable sales, except for sole proprietors who are nonresidents on the first day of the taxable period.



Note

If you fall under either (1) to (4), you need to file the final return for 2025, even if the amount of taxable sales during 2025 were 10 million yen or less. The simplified tax system is applicable to Sole proprietors whose taxable sales for the base period (2023) were 50 million yen or less and who has submitted the "Report on the Selection of the Simplified Tax System for Consumption Tax." Even when not falling under (1) to (4) above, there are cases where you become a taxable person (that is, special cases such as when having acquired high-value specified assets). For details, please refer to the "Overview of consumption tax," (in Japanese) etc. posted on the website of the National Tax Agency.

* In case you become a taxable person midway of a year after the registration as a business issuer of qualified invoice, you will be required to submit a tax return for the taxable transactions executed during the period as a taxable person (for instance, if you become a taxable person from April 1, 2025, the target period will be from April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025). In a case a Tax-exempt business becomes a business issuer of qualified invoice, during a tax period other than the tax period including October 1, 2023, it cannot become a tax-exempt business for any tax period up to and including the tax period in which the date two years after the registration date falls. In this case, please see the special corner for the invoice system on the website of the National Tax Agency, for the calculation method of consumption tax and how to fill in a tax return.

About the qualified invoice-based method(the invoice system)

The qualified invoice-based method (the invoice system) is a method to receive tax credit for consumption tax on purchases corresponding to multiple tax rates. Business operators that wish to issue a qualified invoice must submit an "Application for Registration as a Qualified Invoice Issuer" to the District Director of the Tax Office and be registered as a business issuer of qualified invoice. Regarding the procedures for registration and application to get registered as a business issuer of qualified invoice, check the "Application procedures" at the special corner for the invoice system on the website of the National Tax Agency. When registered after the assessment by tax office, registration number, etc. are notified to each applicant. At the same time, information on each registered business operator (in case of a sole proprietor, in principle, name, registration number, and registration date) will be published on the "Announcement Site of Business Issuers of Qualified Invoice (of the National Tax Agency)".

Once a business operator is registered as a business issuer of qualified invoice 《points that require attention as a seller》

When requested from a taxable person, a business issuer of qualified invoice is required to issue a qualified invoice and retain its copy. Also, even if the amount of taxable sales during the base period is below 10 million yen, consumption tax must be filed.

Requirements for purchase tax credit 《Points that require attention as a buyer》

In principle, to ensure the application of tax credits on purchases, it is required to retain the ledgers containing descriptions on certain items as well as the qualified invoices, etc. As a general rule, taxable purchases made from parties other than business issuer of qualified invoice, such as Tax-exempt business and consumers, are not eligible for tax credit for consumption tax on purchases. Descriptions and storage of account books, invoices, etc., please refer to Page 6.

Important terms

Base period

Benchmark period for determining whether or not the Sole proprietors is a Taxable person or a Tax-exempt business and if the simplified tax system can be applied. The base period for Sole proprietors is the second proceeding year before the taxable period.

Taxable period

Base of time used for calculating the amount of consumption and local consumption taxes payable. In principle, the taxable period for Sole proprietors is from January 1st to December 31st.

Taxable sales

Sum of the amount of sales relating to transactions subject to consumption tax (excluding consumption and local consumption taxes) and the amount of Tax-exempt sales such as those relating to export transactions. Those with returns, discounts or rebates should be deducted from the sum of these amounts (excluding consumption and local consumption taxes). In the case of Tax-exempt business in 2023, the consumption tax is not included in the sales. In this case, the Sales (except for Non-taxable sales) would be the taxable sales amount for 2023. (Do not exclude for tax.)

Qualified invoices

Qualified invoices is a means for a seller to communicate to a buyer the exact applicable tax rate and the amount of consumption tax, and refers to an invoice, delivery note, or other similar document that lists certain items. Please refer to P7 for information on and examples of qualified invoices.

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Amount of consumption and local consumption taxes payable

Consumption Tax rate

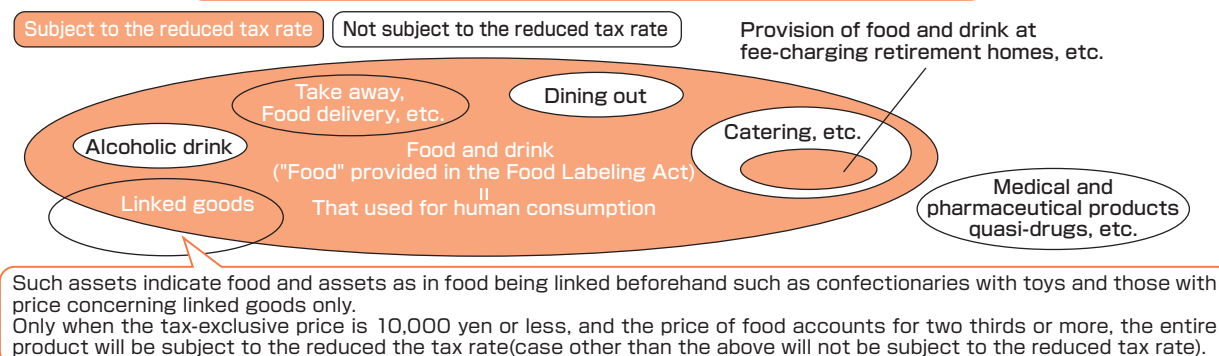
Classification	Standard tax rate	Reduced tax rate
Consumption Tax rate	7.8%	6.24%
Local Consumption Tax rate	2.2% (22/78 of the amount of Consumption Tax)	1.76% (22/78 of the amount of Consumption Tax)
Total	10.0%	8.0%

Reduced tax rate system for consumption tax

Items subject to the reduced tax rate

- Food and drink excluding alcoholic drink and dining out
- Newspapers issued more than twice a week or more (restricted to those by subscriptions)

Scope of food and drink subject to the reduced tax rate



Payable consumption taxes calculation method if applying the simplified tax system

$$\text{Consumption taxes on taxable sales during the taxable period} - \left(\text{Consumption taxes on taxable sales during the taxable period} \times \text{Deemed purchase rate} \right) = \text{Payable consumption taxes}$$

Ordinary payable consumption taxes calculation method

$$\text{Consumption taxes on taxable sales during the taxable period} - \text{Consumption taxes on taxable purchases during the taxable period} = \text{Payable consumption taxes}$$

Tax amount calculation method

《Amount of sales tax》

[Accumulation calculation]
Total of the amounts of consumption tax, etc. described on qualified invoices x 78/100, to calculate the amount of consumption tax. (This method can be used only by business issuer of qualified invoice.)

[Deduction calculation]
For each taxable base amount (calculated from the total amount of tax-included prices for the transfer, etc. of taxable assets, as grouped for each tax rate), multiply it by 7.8/100 (in case a reduced tax rate is applied, 6.24/100) to calculate the value.

For tax amounts on purchases, only "accumulation calculation" can be applied.

For tax amounts on purchases, whichever can be chosen.

《Tax amount on purchases》

[Accumulation calculation] *
Total of the amounts of consumption tax, etc. described on qualified invoices x 78/100, to calculate the amount of consumption tax.

[Deduction calculation]
For the total amount of purchase values (taxable purchases, as grouped for each tax rate), multiply it by 7.8/110 (in case a reduced tax rate is applied, 6.24/108) to calculate the value.

Important terms

Taxable sales
Please refer to "What are taxable sales?" (P5).

Taxable purchases
Please refer to "What are taxable purchases?" (P6).

Difference between Consumption/ Local Consumption Taxes and Income Tax

Consumption and local consumption tax calculation

The payable consumption taxes must be calculated based on taxable sales and taxable purchases for the taxpayer's entire business without regard to income category. The payable amount of local consumption tax must be calculated based on the payable consumption taxes.

Income tax calculation

If a Sole proprietor earns two or more categories of income from among businesses, real estate, and forestry income, the income tax levied based on the income calculated for each category.

* Whenever taxable purchases occur, if the amount obtained from the payment for the taxable purchases x 10/110 (in case a reduced tax rate is applied, 8/108) (if a fraction of less than 1 yen arises, the fraction is rounded down or put subject to 4 vs. 5 rounding) is described (recorded) in a ledger as a suspense payment for consumption tax, etc., total of such amounts x 78/100 is allowed as a method of accumulation calculation for the tax amount on purchases (ledger-based accumulation calculation).

Payable local consumption taxes calculation method

$$\text{Payable consumption taxes} \times \text{Rate of local consumption tax} \left(\frac{22}{78} \right) = \text{Payable local consumption taxes}$$

Note

In the tax return filing for consumption tax, it is necessary to calculate the amount of consumption tax for each tax rate category and add them all for all categories.

In the simplified tax system, the amount of consumption tax for the taxable sales is multiplied by deemed purchase rate, to calculate the amount of consumption tax to be deducted from the amount of consumption tax for the taxable sales.

Therefore, it is not necessary to calculate the amount of consumption tax for the real taxable purchases, etc., but it is necessary to calculate the amount of consumption tax for each tax rate category in taxable sales and aggregate them for all categories.

* In daily journalization, each transaction needs to be grouped to relevant tax rate category (separate accounting).

For separate accounting, please refer to Page 6.

What are taxable sales?

Taxable sales refer to transactions that satisfy all 4 of the following conditions.

1. Effectuated in Japan
2. Effectuated by a business for business purposes
3. Effectuated for a compensation
4. Effectuated by the transfer or lease of assets or by the provision of services

Consumption and local consumption taxes are levied on taxable sales.

For example, machinery rental fees and proceeds from the sale of machinery, buildings and other business assets are also included in taxable sales in addition to such things as proceeds, from the sale of products, goods, contract work and services.

Note The following transactions are not applicable to taxable sales.

In considering the inherent nature of taxation, there are certain items that should not be taxed such as interest income, proceeds from the sale or leasing of land (including leaseholds) or proceeds from the sale of commodity vouchers (merchandise coupons, beer coupons). Also, there are certain business activities considered unsuitable for taxation from a public policy perspective such as the income of doctors derived from social insurance medical fees. These are excluded from taxable sales and labeled as "non-taxable transactions". Also, because such things as insurance benefits and consumption tax refunds are not income received from the transfer or lease of assets or from the provision of services, they are not subject to consumption tax and labeled "untaxable transactions".

The following are examples of taxable sales in consumption tax within the income derived from business, real estate and capital gains.

Taxable portion of business income

Most business income is classified as taxable sales.

However, the revenue from social insurance medical fees earned by doctors, the revenue earned by obstetricians or midwives for deliveries and proceeds from the sale of commodity vouchers such as merchandise or beer coupons are excluded from taxation and therefore not classified as taxable sales.

Assets from inventory consumed by Sole proprietors for personal use is treated as taxable sales based on the prevailing market values for those items. However, a value that is above the purchase price and 50% or more of the prevailing market value (70% for income tax purposes) can be assigned for those items with respect to taxable sales.

Taxable portion of real estate income

Real estate income such as from property rental fees, key money, surcharges and renewal charge (excluding income from the land rent (including leaseholds) and house rent) is classified as taxable sales. As a rule, land rent is not taxable, however, fees for rental periods of less than 1 month and parking space rental fees are taxable.

The same is true for home rental fees, which are not taxable unless the rental period is less than 1 month.

When selling buildings for rent, the receipt of the purchase price is included in "Taxable portion of capital gains," as given below, even if you incur capital losses from the sale of the buildings.

Taxable portion of capital gains

Within the revenue from capital gains, any revenue derived from the sale of buildings, machinery, vehicles or other items used in business is classified as taxable sales.

In the same, when transferring the fixed assets used in business with some burdens as an onerous gift and contributing those assets in kind to corporations, the proceeds derived from those transactions are treated as taxable sales.

For example, proceeds from the sale of a vehicle used for deliveries (including funds received from trading in a used vehicle for the purchase of a new one; in case of a trade-in, the value of the trade) are considered as taxable sales. For such cases, the moment of the taxable sale is the entire amount of the sale, not the amount resulting from subtracting acquisition and transfer fees from the sale value.

However, proceeds from the sale of land (including leaseholds) are excluded from taxation and therefore not classified as taxable sales.

What are non-taxable transactions?

The following are classified as non-taxable transactions.

Transactions not considered taxable

- The transfer or lease of land
- The transfer of securities or instruments of payment
- Providing services remunerated in the form of interest on savings or bank deposits or in the form of insurance premiums
- The transfer of postage stamps, revenue stamps, certificate stamps as well as merchandise coupons
- Providing services involving specified work done by governmental entities or involving international postal money orders

Transactions based on social policy considerations

- Social insurance medical fees
- Providing services covered by nursing care insurance or the transfer of assets as part of social welfare services
- Transfers of asset or provision of services related to midwifery
- Providing services remunerated by burial or cremation fees
- The sale or lease of articles used by the disabled
- School tuitions
- The transfer of educational books
- The leasing of dwellings

What a tax exemption for exports, etc ?

The following are classified as tax exemption for exports, etc.

- ① Sales or leasing of assets effected as exports from Japan.
- ② Sales and leasing to nonresidents of mining rights, copyrights etc.
- ③ The provision of services to nonresidents, except for
(a)Transportation of assets situated in Japan;
(b)Services related to food drinking in Japan;
- ④ Transfer of Tax-exempt assets at a tax-free shop.

On Page 47, criteria table for consumption tax application is shown, whereby each transaction could be basically judged whether it is taxable or not for consumption tax. Please use it in your operations.

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What are taxable purchases ? (for reference)

This refers to the transfer or lease of assets from another party to a business or to the services received by that business for business purposes. For example, taxable purchases include not only the procurement of products and goods for inventory but also the purchase of buildings, machinery or consumables for business purposes, repair expenses and fuel costs for delivery vehicles. However, interest and discount fees, insurance premiums and the purchase or lease of land are non-taxable transactions and therefore not classified as taxable purchases. The payment of salaries and wages not subject to tax is also excluded from taxable purchases.

Purchasing goods for inventory and receiving services from consumers or operators of businesses not subject to consumption tax are also considered taxable purchases.

When purchasing depreciable assets, the entire amount expended is taxable for the year of purchase (for income tax purposes, only the amount of the depreciation allowance for the applicable year is a necessary expense).

Descriptions and storage of account books, invoices, etc.

Since the tax rates for consumption tax and local consumption tax are multiple rates of the standard tax rate (10%) and the reduced tax rate (8%), business operators must record transactions according to the different tax rates (separate accounting) in order to file consumption tax and local consumption tax returns, etc.

Under the invoice system, in order to deduct the amount of consumption tax on taxable purchases, etc. (purchase tax credit), it is necessary to record the facts of taxable purchases, etc., and store account books corresponding to separate accounting, as well as invoices such as qualified invoices, etc. issued by the business issuer of qualified invoice*. If neither of these are stored, the amount of consumption tax related to the taxable purchases, etc. that are not stored will not be eligible for deduction.

In addition, even if you make taxable purchases from persons other than the business issuer of qualified invoice (such as tax-exempt businesses and consumers), there is a transitional measure that allows you to deduct a certain percentage of the amount equivalent to purchase tax for taxable purchases made between October 1, 2023 and September 30, 2029 by storing account books containing certain items and invoices, etc. containing the same items as those on the separate invoices. Please refer below for more information on this transitional measure.

If you have chosen the simplified tax system or are eligible for the special accommodation of 20%, the amount of consumption tax to be paid is calculated from taxable sales, so storage of account books, invoices, etc. is not a requirement for purchase tax credit.

Cases where the purchase tax credit is allowed by only storing account books

For transactions where it is difficult to receive a qualified invoice, etc., there is a special exception that allows purchase tax credit by only storing account books containing certain items. For more information on this special exception, please see the "Q&A on the Qualified Invoice Storage Method, etc. Under the Consumption Tax Purchase Tax Credit System for Consumption Taxes" (Invoice Q&A) on the National Tax Agency website.

Measures to reduce the administrative burden on businesses below a certain size (special exception for small amount)

Businesses with taxable sales of in the taxable sales during the base period is one hundred million (100,000,000) yen or less or the taxable sales during the specified period is fifty million (50,000,000) yen or less can apply for the purchase tax credit for taxable purchases of less than ten thousand (10,000) yen including tax from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2029 by only storing account books that state certain items (special exception for small amount). In this case, it is not necessary to state the fact that the special exception for small amount is applied in the account books.

In addition, whether an item falls under the category of "less than ten thousand (10,000) yen including tax" is determined based on the amount related to taxable purchases for a single transaction (including tax), and is not determined based on the amount of each good related to taxable purchases.

Transitional measure regarding tax credits for taxable purchases from persons other than the business issuer of qualified invoice

The amount of consumption tax on taxable purchases made from persons other than invoice issuers, such as tax-exempt businesses and consumers, cannot be deducted. However, there is a transitional measure that allows you to deduct a certain percentage of the amount equivalent to purchase tax for taxable purchases made between October 1, 2023 and September 30, 2029 if storing invoices, etc. containing the same items as those on the separate invoices, and indicating in the account books that the intention to seek the application of the provisions of this transitional measure (taxable purchases that are subject to the special exception of 80% deduction or 50% deduction) is stated.

If the "accumulation calculation" is applied to the amount of purchase tax, the amount of purchase tax on taxable purchases to which the transitional measure are applied must also be calculated using the "accumulation calculation".

Specifically, for each taxable purchase to which the transitional measure is applied, the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of consideration paid for the taxable purchase by 7.8/110 (6.24/108 if the purchase is subject to the reduced tax rate), and then multiplied by a certain percentage of the amount equivalent to the amount of purchase tax, will be considered as the amount of purchase tax (if that amount has a fraction of less than one (1) yen, that fraction shall be rounded down or up any fraction of less than one yen in such amount shall be rounded up or down.)

In addition, it is acceptable to separate and manage taxable purchases that are subject to this transitional measure, and to perform the above calculation for each such separated taxable purchase in the middle or at the end of the taxable period.

The periods during which this transitional measure can be applied are as follows:

Period	Ratio
From October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2026	80% of the amount equivalent to purchase tax
From October 1, 2026 to September 30, 2029	50% of the amount equivalent to purchase tax

Described items on account books, invoices, etc.

No specific form is set by law nor administrative notice, etc., any document can be regarded as a qualified invoice, if needed items are described therein irrespective of its name, including hand-written one.

Ledgers	Described items on a qualified invoice		Described items on separate invoice
	Qualified invoice	Simplified qualified invoice	
① Name of the taxable purchase supplier ② Date, month and year ③ Transaction description (Indicating that the reduced tax rate items subject) ④ Price	① Name or title of the qualified invoice issuer and registration number ② Transaction date ③ Transaction details (indicating that the item is subject to reduced tax rate) ④ Compensation amount totaled separately by tax rate (Excluding or including tax) and applicable tax rate ⑤ Consumption tax amount categorized by tax rate* ⑥ Name or title of the business operator against whom the invoice is issued	① Name or title of the qualified invoice issuer and registration number ② Transaction date ③ Transaction details (indicating that the item is subject to reduced tax rate) ④ Compensation amount totaled separately by tax rate (Excluding or including tax) and applicable tax rate ⑤ Consumption tax amount categorized by tax rate* Regarding the transactions of retail business, restaurant business, taxi operation business, etc. where goods or services are sold to many and unspecified people, simplified qualified invoices may be issued instead of qualified invoices.	① Name of the taxable purchase supplier ② Date, month and year ③ Transaction description (Indicating that the reduced tax rate items subject) ④ The tax-included total amounts of items by tax rate ⑤ Name of the invoice recipient* Ledgers Invoice, etc. *Business entities that trade with a large number of unspecified people, such as retail and restaurant business, may omit the descriptions of ⑤ in invoice that they issue. When invoice that are issued by suppliers have no descriptions that read "Items subject to the reduced tax rate" (of ③) or "④ The tax-included total amounts of items by tax rate," the business entities that received such invoice themselves may add descriptions concerning those matters alone, based on the fact of the relevant transaction.

*Fraction treatment for the "consumption tax categorized by tax rate" in ⑤: It is allowed only once for each tax rate, on one qualified invoice. As the fraction treatment method, you may choose either one of the following at your discretion: round-up; round-down; or 4 vs. 5 rounding.

Examples described of ledgers and invoices, etc.

Examples described of ledgers

総勘定元帳 (仕入れ) ○○商店			
月日	摘要	借方	貸方
11 2	(株)△△ 雑貨	22,000	
11 2	(株)△△ 食料品 ※	21,000	
11 3	(株)□□ 雑貨 ★	19,800	
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

※は軽減税率対象品目 ★はインボイス発行事業者以外からの仕入れ (80%控除)

Indicating that the reduced tax rate items subject

- Marks, such as ※ and ☆, shall be described on items subject to the reduced tax rate.
- It is required to demonstrate clearly that the marks indicate items subject to the reduced tax rate.

Set up a column for tax rate classification and describe "8%" or the tax rate code. These methods are acceptable too.

The fact that the transitional measure is applied

- The symbol such as "★" shall be placed on purchases from persons other than the business issuer of qualified invoice (80% deduction).
- It is required to demonstrate clearly that the symbol indicates purchases from persons other than the business issuer of qualified invoice (80% deduction).

Examples described of qualified invoices, etc.

Qualified invoice

請求書 ○○商店
 (株)○○御中 ← ⑥
 登録番号 T 012345...
 11月分 131,200円 ① × × 年11月30日

日付	品名	金額
11/1	魚 *	5,000円
11/1	豚肉 *	10,000円
11/2	タオルセット ③	2,000円
⋮	⋮	⋮
合計	120,000円	消費税 11,200円 ⑤
8%対象	40,000円	消費税 3,200円
10%対象	80,000円	消費税 8,000円

④ * 軽減税率対象

Simplified qualified invoice

② スーパー○○
 XX年11月30日 東京都...
 登録番号 T 123456... ①

領収書

ヨーグルト *	1	¥108
カップラーメン *	1	¥216
ビール	1	¥550
合計		¥874
8%対象		¥324
10%対象		¥550
(内 消費税額)		¥24
(内 消費税額)		¥50
③ * 軽減税率対象		
お預り	¥1,000	
お釣	¥126	

⑤ Applicable tax rate or amount of consumption tax, etc. is described.
 * Both can be described.

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■ About the burden-alleviating measure (special accommodation of 20%) for the small-scale business operators that become business issuer of qualified invoice

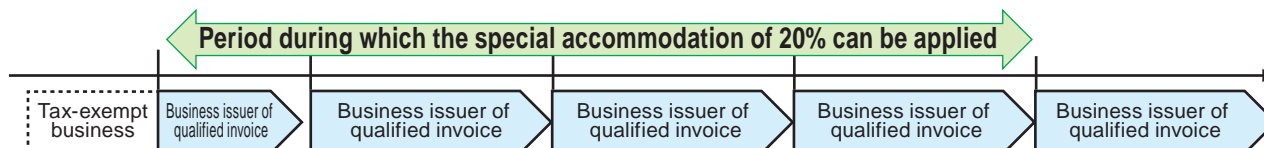
For those who have become taxable person (that is, business issuer of qualified invoice) from Tax-exempt business triggered by the introduction of the qualified invoice-based method (the invoice system), they may use the amount of tax credits on purchases as the tax amount after special deductions (that is, equivalent of 80/100 of the residual amount after deducting the total amount of consumption tax on the value of refund, etc. against the sales revenue from the amount of consumption tax on the total amount of the taxable base).

In case a Tax-exempt business (including those Tax-exempt business who become taxable person by submitting a choice decision notification on becoming a taxable business operator for consumption tax) becomes a business issuer of qualified invoice (Notes 1 and 2), the special accommodation of 20% can be applied to each of the taxation periods of the business issuer of qualified invoice that include October 1, 2023 and up to September 30, 2026.

(Example of a sole proprietor)

2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
------	------	------	------	------

Registered on October 1, 2023



(Note 1) In case of a taxable person who becomes a business issuer of qualified invoice, in principle, the special accommodation of 20% can be applied to the following taxation period onward after the taxation period when it became a business issuer of qualified invoice if its taxable sales amount was 10 million yen or less in the reference period.

(Note 2) In cases business operators become disqualified to enjoy tax exemption irrespective of registered as a business issuer of qualified invoice or not (for instance, business operators of over 10 million yen in taxable sales amount in the reference period, new corporations of 10 million yen or more in equity capital, business operators who have reduced the tax amount on purchases through obtaining fixed assets subject to adjustments or large-amount specific assets, etc.); or in cases a certain provision is applied to shorten the taxation period to 1 month or 3 months, the special accommodation of 20% cannot be applied.

■ Calculation method for the amount of tax

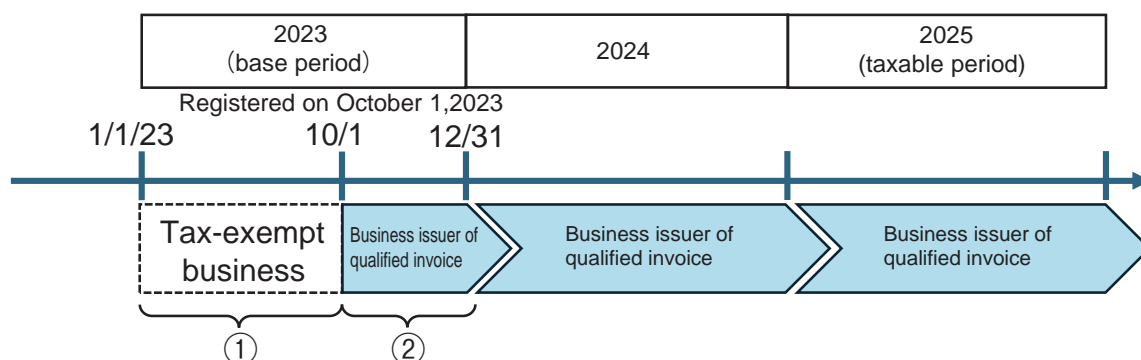
Amount of sales tax — Special deduction tax amount (Amount of sales tax × 80%)
= the amount of consumption tax payable (= 20% of amount of sales tax)

(Example) if the annual sales amount is ¥7,000,000 (tax is ¥700,000)
¥700,000 — ¥700,000 × 80% = ¥140,000

■ Calculation Method for Taxable Sales During the Base Period

For sole proprietors who became taxable entities as of October 1, 2023, upon becoming qualified invoice issuers, the taxable sales amount for the base period (2023) in their consumption tax returns for 2025 shall be calculated including the taxable sales amount for the period when they were tax-exempt business operators (January to September 2023).

Note that taxable sales amount during the period as a tax-exempt business operator is not subject to tax-exclusive treatment. These sales (excluding non-taxable sales, etc.) are directly included as taxable sales.



【Calculation Example】 ※ All applicable tax rates are 10%

① January to September 2023 Taxable sales ¥7,500,000

② October to December 2023 Taxable sales ¥3,300,000

➔ ① ¥7,500,000 + ② ¥3,300,000 × 100/110 = ¥10,500,000

Calculate as it is

Tax excluded

Taxable Sales
During the Base Period

③ Because taxable sales during the base period exceed 10 million yen, the 20% special measures cannot be applied.

Document to submit

The following documents must be submitted when filing your consumption and local consumption taxes final return (in case the simplified taxation system is applied).

Regarding the documents to be submitted and how to prepare a tax return when the 20% special deduction is applied, see the "Guidebook of final tax returns for consumption tax and local consumption tax when the 20% special deduction is applied."

- Consumption and Local Consumption Taxes Final Return Form (Simplified Tax Form) (Page 1) and (Page 2)
- (Schedule 4-3) Table for calculating the amount of consumption and local consumption tax and Calculating the amount of consumption tax representing the local tax base (Simplified Tax Form)
- (Schedule 5-3) Table for calculating the deductible tax on purchases (Simplified Tax Form)

* When small and medium business entities that have adopted the simplified tax system and have difficulty in classifying sales by tax rate adopt a special exception for calculating the sales tax amount, it will be required to attach the table for calculating the consideration of the transfer, etc. of taxable assets (for the taxable period in which the reduced sales rate [10 business days] is used) (for sales classification) to their final tax return. For the portion of sales subject to reduced tax rate, please refer to Page 6.

The individual number of the person filing the return indicated on the return will be verified at the tax office, so the following identification document must be presented or a copy attached.

《The individual number card was issued.》

- The individual number card

* When attaching a copy of the individual number card, a copy of the both the front and backside of the card is required.

《The individual number card was NOT issued.》

① Documents to verify the Number and ② Documents to verify identification

①	Documents to verify the Number 《Documents which verifies the individual number of the person filing》	One of the following documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Notification card*¹ ■ A copy of the resident register (limited to that with individual number)
+		
②	Documents to verify identification 《Documents which verifies that the individual number on the return is that of the person filing》	One of the following documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Driver's license ■ Passport ■ Certificate of Eligibility for Public Health Insurance *² ■ Physical disability certificate ■ Resident card

*¹ "Notification card" can be used as an identification document only when its entries (name, address, etc.) have not been changed, or change procedures have been taken properly.

*² If you attach a copy, please black out the insurer number and the insured person symbol/number on the copy to the extent that those cannot be restored.

* When a tax return other than a return for a refund (a return stating the "⑥ Amount of tax refundable for insufficient deduction") is submitted (excluding cases where a return is submitted by an inheritor), the presentation of documents to verify the Number or a copy attached of said documents may be omitted.

Regarding the schedules to be used in the documents you will submit and to calculate the tax amount, you can download them from the website of the National Tax Agency (<https://www.nta.go.jp>).

Samples for the following are shown on Page 41 ~ Page 46: tax return (Page 1 and Page 2); Schedule (4-3 and 5-3); and calculation table (Table A). You may use such samples to make drafts.

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Documents that help you calculate your tax

As explained in "1. Basic knowledge", there are many differences between income tax and consumption tax. It is necessary to calculate the amount of taxable transaction, based on the separate accounting. The documents below do not need to be submitted with your return form, however, they may be useful in calculating your taxable transactions for consumption tax. Please make good use of them.

- Table for calculating taxable sales [Table A]
- Table for calculating taxable transaction (for business, agriculture income and real estate)

* This guide explains how to calculate tax by using Table A.

For your reference

Use the following documents as reference when completing your final return form. They are most useful when prepared in advance.

○ Document that shows calculation results for each sale and purchase item	Blue return financial statement, statement of revenue and expenditures, etc.
○ Documents that itemizes all transactions (Those classified by the applicable tax rate of the taxable transactions of the consumption tax)	Ledger, etc.
○ Document that shows amounts received for transfers or acquisitions of fixed assets	Fixed asset register, etc.
○ Document which can confirm the presentation of your notification and the amount of interim payment	Postcard or notice of "Notice of Final Tax Returns"

令和 年 月 日

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 分収支内訳書 (一般用)

この収支内訳書は機械で読み取りますので、黒のボールペンで書いてください。

提出用 (令和5年分以降は必須)

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 分 収支内訳書 (一般用)

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 分 収支内訳書 (一般用)

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 月 日

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 分所得税青色申告決算書 (一般用)

この青色申告決算書は機械で読み取りますので、黒のボールペンで書いてください。

提出用 (令和5年分以降は必須)

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 分 所得税青色申告決算書 (一般用)

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

令和 年 分 所得税青色申告決算書 (一般用)

令和 年 月 日 至 令和 年 月 日

In case where there are transactions subject to former tax rates

This “Guide” explains about the case where there are only transactions subject to new tax rates (7.8% and 6.24%) has been conducted during the taxable period for a tax return (in 2025) (the case that is calculated by using Schedules 4-3 and 5-3). In case where there is a transaction subject to former tax rates (3%, 4% or 6.3%), it is calculated by using Schedules 4-1, 4-2, 5-1 and 5-2 because calculation methods of the amount of local consumption tax are different. These schedules used in this case can be downloaded from the website of the National Tax Agency (<https://www.nta.go.jp>).

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Calculate your consumption tax

Calculate your consumption tax, enter the appropriate figures in ① to ⑨ of Schedule 4-3 complete Schedule 5-3.

step.1 Calculate your total amount of taxable sales

$$\text{Amount of sales} - \text{Non-taxable sales, etc.} = \text{Taxable sales (tax included)}$$

step.2 Calculate your tax base

$$\text{Taxable sales (tax included)} \times \left(\frac{100}{108} \text{ or } \frac{100}{110} \right) = \text{Tax base} \quad (*\text{rounded down to the nearest } ¥1,000)$$

step.3 Calculate your consumption tax

$$\text{Tax base} \times (6.24\% \text{ or } 7.8\%) = \text{Consumption tax}$$

step.4 Calculate the amount of consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt

* Calculate if applicable.

step.5 Calculate the amount of tax on value of refunds, etc.

* Calculate if applicable.

* If you have kept a copy of the qualified return invoice (return invoice) issued for the value of refund, etc. against the sales revenue, the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of consumption tax, etc. stated on the qualified return invoice (return invoice) by 78/100 may be used as the amount of tax relating to the refunds and other charges.

step.6 Calculate the amount of consumption tax representing the base for determining the deductible tax on purchases

$$\text{Consumption tax} + \text{Consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt} - \text{Tax relating to refunds and other charges} = \text{Amount of consumption tax representing the base}$$

■ If operating 1 type of business

step.7 Calculate the deductible tax on purchases

$$\text{Amount of consumption tax representing the base} \times \text{Applicable deemed purchase rate} = \text{Deductible tax on purchases}$$

■ If operating 2 or more types of businesses

step.8 Calculate the amount of taxable sales (tax excluded) for each type of business

$$\text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \left(\frac{100}{108} \text{ or } \frac{100}{110} \right) = \text{Amount of taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type}$$

step.9 Calculate the sales ratio for each type of business

$$\text{Amount of taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type} \div \text{Total amount of taxable sales (tax excluded)} \times 100 = \text{Sales ratio per business type}$$

Q. What items are included in the amount of sales revenue?

A. The following revenue sources are included: business income from product sales, agriculture, etc.; proceeds from real estate property sales; proceeds from sales of fixed assets for business, etc.

Please use the table for calculating taxable sales (Table A) to determine your tax base.

Please use the table for calculating the deductible tax on purchases (Schedule 5-3) to determine the amount of deductible tax on purchases.

Q. Please tell me about the business types and the deemed purchase rate for each type.

A. Our answer is as follows.

Nature of the business	Business type	Deemed purchase rate
Wholesale	Type 1	90%
Retail, etc.	Type 2	80%
Manufacturing, etc.	Type 3	70%
Other type of business	Type 4	60%
Services, etc.	Type 5	50%
Real estate	Type 6	40%

Please refer to Page 20 for more details.

step.10 Calculates the amount of consumption tax for each type of business

$$\text{Amount of taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \left(\frac{6.24}{108} \text{ or } \frac{7.8}{110} \right) = \text{Consumption tax per business type}$$

step.11 Select the calculation method for the deductible tax on purchases

<Basic formula>

$$\text{Amount of consumption tax representing the base} \times \frac{\left(\frac{\text{Consumption tax for Type 1 business}}{\text{X 90\%}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Consumption tax for Type 2 business}}{\text{X 80\%}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Consumption tax for Type 3 business}}{\text{X 70\%}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Consumption tax for Type 4 business}}{\text{X 60\%}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Consumption tax for Type 5 business}}{\text{X 50\%}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Consumption tax for Type 6 business}}{\text{X 40\%}} \right)}{\text{Total of consumption tax amounts by business type}} = \text{Amount of deductible tax on purchases}$$

<Special method 1> If the amount of taxable sales relating to one business type covers 75% or more of the entire amount of taxable sales

<Special method 2> If the total amount of taxable sales relating to two business types covers 75% or more of the entire amount of taxable sales

○ If not classifying businesses by type

Calculate the deductible tax on purchases for taxable sales relating to unclassified businesses using the lowest deemed purchase rate corresponding to those businesses.

⇒ See P23 for more specific calculation methods.

step.12 Determine the deductible tax on purchases

Calculate with the calculation method selected in step 11.

step.13 Calculate the amount of tax relating to bad debt

* Calculate if there is bad debt.

step.14 Calculate the subtotal of deductions

$$\text{Amount of deductible tax on purchases} + \text{Amount of tax on value of refunds, etc.} + \text{Amount of tax relating to bad debt} = \text{Subtotal of deductible tax}$$

step.15 Calculate either the balance or the consumption tax refund

$$\text{Consumption tax} + \text{Amount of tax relating to recovered bad debt} - \text{Subtotal of deductible tax} = \text{Balance* or Tax refundable for insufficient deduction}$$

(*rounded down to the nearest ¥100)

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Bad debt

No deductions can be claimed for bad debt unless you have kept ample documentation that certifies the facts supporting the writing off of doubtful receivables and provides clear details pertaining to the bad debt.

Q. Please tell me about the cases where tax return for refund is applied.

A. In the simplified tax system, tax return for refund is applied when the tax amount in interim tax return filing is larger than that in tax return filing, etc.

Calculate the local consumption tax

Calculate the amount of local consumption tax and enter it in ⑩ to ⑬ of Schedule 4-3.

- step.16 Enter the amount of consumption tax representing the local tax base
- step.17 Calculate either the amount of the tax payable or the amount of tax refundable

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Balance or} \\ \text{Tax refundable} \\ \text{for insufficient deduction} \end{array} \times \frac{22}{78} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Amount of tax payable* or} \\ \text{Amount of tax refundable} \\ \text{(*rounded down to the nearest ¥100)} \end{array}$$

Enter the appropriate figures in the return form (Page 1 and Page 2).

- step.18 Enter in the return form (Page 2)
Enter in the return form (Page 2) from Schedule 4-3.
- step.19 Enter the appropriate figures in ① to ⑨ of the return form (Page 1)
Enter the appropriate figures in the return form (Page 1) from the return form (Page 2) and Schedule 4-3.
- step.20 ⑩ of the return form (Page 1) Enter the interim payment
- step.21 ⑪ of the return form (Page 1) Calculate the amount of consumption tax payable
- step.22 ⑫ of the return form (Page 1) Calculate the amount of refundable interim payment
- step.23 ⑮ and ⑯ of the return form (Page 1) Enter the amount of taxable sales for the tax period (2025) and the base period (2023)
- step.24 Enter the appropriate figures in ⑰ to ⑳ of the return form (Page 1)
Enter the appropriate figures in the return form (Page 1) from Schedule 4-3.
- step.25 ㉑ of the return form (Page 1) Enter the transferable interim payment
- step.26 ㉒ of the return form (Page 1) Calculate the transferable amount of tax payable
- step.27 ㉓ of the return form (Page 1) Calculate the transferable interim payment refundable
- step.28 ㉔ of the return form (Page 1) Calculate the total consumption tax and local consumption taxes (payable or refundable)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{"⑪Amount of} \\ \text{tax payable"} + \text{"㉒Transferable} \\ \text{tax payable"} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{"⑮Tax refundable} \\ \text{for insufficient} \\ \text{deduction"} + \text{"㉒Refundable} \\ \text{interim} \\ \text{payment"} + \text{"⑯Amount} \\ \text{of tax} \\ \text{refundable"} + \text{"㉓Transferable} \\ \text{interim payment} \\ \text{refundable"} \end{array} \right) = \text{"㉔Total consumption and local consumption taxes"}$$

Enter other items

- Enter the place for tax payment, the business name, your individual number, your name and any supplementary information

* See P35 for details.

Filing and paying

Submit your return form

Details of how to submit the final return form are as follows.

1. File by e-Tax
2. Send it by post or courier ("shinshobin" only) to the Tax office covering your jurisdiction or the Submission Processing Center applicable to your postal address.
3. Hand it in at the reception counter of the Tax office covering your jurisdiction.

* See P39 for details.

Paying your consumption and local consumption taxes

The payment method is as follows.

1. Tax payment by transfer account
2. Direct Payment (Account transfer via e-Tax)
3. Payment via Internet banking or at ATM
4. Payment by credit card
5. Payment by smartphone app
6. Cash payment at convenience stores using QR code
7. By presenting cash and your tax payment slip to the financial institution or to the Tax office covering your jurisdiction by due date for tax payment

* See P39 for details.

What is tax payment by transfer account?

Tax payment by transfer account is quite a convenient system whereby the tax amount is automatically debited from the deposit or savings account with a financial institution that was designated in advance. To apply for the tax payment by transfer account, please refer to Page 39.

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About interim filing and payment for 2026

If the final consumption tax amount is more than 480 thousand yen for 2025, you need to file and pay for interim return for 2026, in accordance with the following categories.

- "If the amount is more than 480 thousand yen but 4 million yen or less (one interim filing and payment a year)"
Please file and pay for 6/12 of the final consumption tax amount for 2025 and 22/78 of that amount as local consumption tax by Monday, August 31, 2026.
- "If the amount is more than 4 million yen but 48 million yen or less (three interim filing and payment a year)" and "If the amount is more than 48 million yen (eleven interim filings and payment a year)"
Please refer to the website of the National Tax Agency (<https://www.nta.go.jp>) about the due date of filing and payment, etc.
- * Any businesses required to file interim consumption tax returns must file and pay for 22/78 of the interim payment amount of consumption tax as the interim payment amount of local consumption tax together with the interim consumption tax returns.

About voluntary interim return system

If the final consumption tax amount (excluding local consumption tax amount) in the previous year is 480 thousand yen or less (without an obligation of interim tax returns) but if you submit a "Notification of filing voluntary interim tax returns" to the District Director of the Tax office in your jurisdiction at the payment location, you can voluntarily file and pay for interim tax returns starting for the June interim return period, the last day of which first arrives on and after the day when the said notification is submitted.

The final day of the target period for the interim tax declaration for 2026 income will be Tuesday, June 30, 2026. Therefore, if you want the application starting with the interim tax declaration for 2026 income, submit a notice to the District Director of the tax office in charge by that day.

* Amount of the interim tax to be paid should be 6/12 of the amount of consumption tax in the final tax return of the previous year. When paying the interim consumption tax, you should pay the interim local consumption tax at the same time.

**Consumption tax and local consumption tax are the taxes that will be eventually assumed by consumers; they have the nature of deposits payable.
Please ensure proper tax return filing and payment within the due date.**

Example: Kouno Store

The following is an example of how to complete the Consumption and local consumption taxes final return form.

Kouno Store is a business that sells merchandise retail.

- Its income for 2025 was limited to business income derived from retail sales and the sale of fixed business assets (capital gains).
- Its taxable sales for 2023, its base period, was ¥14,951,456. It is Taxable person for 2025.
- Its entries pertaining to consumption and local consumption taxes were effectuated using the "tax included accounting method" (P40).
- The following are Kouno's 2025 income results and special mentions.
 - Its sales (revenue) appearing in its income statement is ¥18,270,000.
 - ¥350,000 worth of sales from beer coupons (Non-taxable transaction) is included in its sales. Of the sales amount ¥17,920,000, the taxable transactions, tax rate 6.24% applicable amount is ¥10,240,000, tax rate 7.8% applicable amount is ¥7,680,000.
 - A delivery vehicle was sold for ¥280,000.
 - There are returns, discounts and rebates relating to sales, however, the accounting method used directly deducted these amounts from sales.
- Regarding the amount of sales tax and tax amount on purchases deduction calculation is applied.
- It submitted "Report on the Selection of the Simplified Tax System for Consumption tax" in 2024.

step.1 Calculate your total amount of taxable sales

Calculate the amount of sales(not including consumption and local consumption taxes) relating to taxable transactions effectuated during the taxable period(January 1st to December 31st, 2025), by the tax rate. Use the table for calculating taxable sales (Table A)(P41).

* In case you become a taxable person midway of a year after the registration as a business issuer of qualified invoice, entries are made based on the transaction amounts during the period as a taxable person (for instance, if you become a taxable person from April 1, 2025, the target period will be from April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025).

In this case, regarding the calculation method for consumption tax and how to fill in a tax return, see the special corner for the invoice system on the website of the National Tax Agency.

step.1-1

Enter the amount of sales(revenue) relating to business income (sales, etc.), as it appears in ledgers, etc.(separate accounting) and portion not considered taxable sales and calculate the difference.

➡Use ① of Table A.

step.1-2

As in step 1-1, enter the amount of revenue relating to business (agriculture) income and the portion excluded from taxable sales and calculate the difference.

➡Use ② of Table A.

step.1-3

As in step 1-1, enter the amount of revenue derived from real estate income and the portion excluded from taxable sales and calculate the difference.

➡Use ③ of Table A.

step.1-4

If there is any amount of revenue relating to other income, enter the name of the income, the amount of such revenue and the portion excluded from taxable sales in () of [Table B] (3) and calculate the difference.

➡Use ④ to ⑥ of Table A.

* The amounts in ① to ③ in the Table B can be calculated with using 1 to 3 of Table A, but this guide explains how to calculate them with using only Table B.

Example of Table A: Kouno Store

step.1-1

The sale of beer coupons is a non-taxable transaction, therefore, not included in taxable sales.

The balance of taxable sales is obtained as follows.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{¥18,270,000} & - & \text{¥350,000} \\ \text{(amount of sales)} & & \text{(sales of beer coupons)} \\ & & = \text{¥17,920,000} \end{array}$$

Enter ¥17,920,000 in ① (Amount) of Table A.

Enter ¥10,240,000 in ①(6.24% tax rate applicable) of Table A.

Enter ¥7,680,000 in ①(7.8% tax rate applicable) of Table A.

step.1-5

If there are revenue relating to capital gains from the sale of fixed business assets, enter that amount and that portion excluded from taxable sales and calculate the difference.

→Use ⑦ to ⑨ of Table A.

step.1-6

Sum up the values in steps 1-1 to 1-5 to calculate the total balance of taxable sales.

→Use ⑩ of Table A.

Example of Table A: Kouno Store

step.1-5

The sale of a delivery vehicle is treated as a transfer of a fixed business asset. The balance of taxable sales is obtained as follows.

$$¥280,000 - ¥0 = ¥280,000$$

Enter ¥280,000 in ⑦ and ⑨(Amount) of Table A.

Enter ¥280,000 in ⑦ and ⑨(7.8% tax rate applicable) of Table A.

step.1-6

The total amount of taxable sales is obtained as follows.

$$¥17,920,000 + ¥280,000 = ¥18,200,000$$

6.24% tax rate applicable

$$¥10,240,000$$

7.8% tax rate applicable

$$¥7,680,000 + ¥280,000 = ¥7,960,000$$

step.2 Calculate your tax base

step.2-1

Multiply the total amount of taxable sales (Table A column ⑩) by 100/108 or 100/110; and calculate the total amount of sales related to taxable transactions for each of the categories (at differing tax rates). Then, enter them in Table A columns ⑪ and ⑫ respectively.

Enter this calculation result in column ①-1 of Schedule 4-3.

* If using the "tax excluded accounting method (P40)", calculate your tax base by adding the amount of temporary received consumption tax, etc. relating to taxable sales to your total amount of taxable sales and multiplying the resulting figure by 100/108 or 100/110.

* Regarding the amount of sales tax, the calculation method based on "deduction calculation" (whereby deduction is applied to the total transaction value in the calculation for each applicable tax rate) is hereby shown. For the calculation method and how to fill in a tax return when the "accumulation calculation" (whereby amounts of consumption tax, etc. described on qualified invoice are accumulated in the calculation) is applied, see the special corner for the invoice system on the website of the National Tax Agency.

6.24% tax rate applicable	Taxable sales (tax included)	×	$\frac{100}{108}$	=	①-1A Tax base
7.8% tax rate applicable	Taxable sales (tax included)	×	$\frac{100}{110}$	=	①-1B Tax base

step.2-2

Enter the calculation result for step 2-1 in ① of Schedule 4-3 rounding the figure down to the nearest 1,000 yen.

Example of Table A: Kouno Store

step.2-1

⑪ of Table A is obtained as follows.

$$¥10,240,000 \times \frac{100}{108} = ¥9,481,481$$

(Enter in ①-1 (column A) of Schedule 4-3)

⑫ of Table A is obtained as follows.

$$¥7,960,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = ¥7,236,363$$

(Enter in ①-1 (column B) of Schedule 4-3)

Total amount is obtained as follows.

$$¥9,481,481 + ¥7,236,363 = ¥16,717,844$$

(Enter in ①-1 (column C) of Schedule 4-3)

step.2-2

Round down the figure(step 2-1) to the nearest ¥1,000 to obtain the tax base. Enter in ① of Schedule 4-3.

$$¥9,481,481 \Rightarrow ¥9,481,000$$

(Enter in ①(column A) of Schedule 4-3)

$$¥7,236,363 \Rightarrow ¥7,236,000$$

(Enter in ①(column B) of Schedule 4-3)

Total amount of tax base is obtained as follows.

$$¥9,481,000 + ¥7,236,000 = ¥16,717,000$$

(Enter in ①(column C) of Schedule 4-3)

The table for calculating taxable sales for Kouno Store is as the next page.

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Table A

課税売上高計算表

(令和 7 年分)

(1) 事業所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
営業等課税売上高	① 17,920,000	10,240,000	7,680,000
農業課税売上高	②		
(2) 不動産所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
課税売上高	③		
(3) () 所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
損益計算書の収入金額	④		
④のうち、課税売上げにならないもの	⑤		
差引課税売上高 (④－⑤)	⑥		
(4) 業務用資産の譲渡所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
業務用固定資産等の譲渡収入金額	⑦ 280,000		280,000
⑦のうち、課税売上げにならないもの	⑧		
差引課税売上高 (⑦－⑧)	⑨ 280,000		280,000
(5) 課税売上高の合計額 (①＋②＋③＋⑥＋⑨)	⑩ 18,200,000	10,240,000	7,960,000
(6) 課税資産の譲渡等の対価の額の計算			
10,240,000 円×100/108 税抜経理方式によっている場合、⑩軽減税率6.24%適用分額に課税売上げに係る仮受消費税等の金額を加算して計算します。	⑪ (1円未満の端数切捨て) (一般用)付表1-3の①-1A欄へ (簡易課税用)付表4-3の①-1A欄へ (特別用)付表6の②A欄へ	9,481,481	
7,960,000 円×100/110 税抜経理方式によっている場合、⑩標準税率7.8%適用分額に課税売上げに係る仮受消費税等の金額を加算して計算します。	⑫ (1円未満の端数切捨て) (一般用)付表1-3の①-1B欄へ (簡易課税用)付表4-3の①-1B欄へ (特別用)付表6の②B欄へ	7,236,363	

step.1-1

step.1-2

step.1-3

step.1-4

step.1-5

step.1-6

step.2-1

* In case you become a taxable person midway of a year after the registration as a business issuer of qualified invoice, entries are made based on the transaction amounts during the period as a taxable person (for instance, if you become a taxable person from April 1, 2025, the target period will be from April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025). In this case, regarding the calculation method for consumption tax and how to fill in a tax return, see the special corner for the invoice system on the website of the National Tax Agency.

step.3 Calculate the consumption tax

Calculate the amount of consumption tax by multiplying the "①tax base" of Schedule 4-3 by the consumption tax(national Tax) rate of 6.24% or 7.8%. Enter the calculation result in ② of Schedule 4-3.

6.24% tax rate applicable	①A Tax base × 6.24% = ②A Consumption tax
7.8% tax rate applicable	①B Tax base × 7.8% = ②B Consumption tax

Example of Schedule 4-3: Kouno Store

The amount of consumption tax is obtained as follows.

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ②(column A) of Schedule 4-3)

$$¥9,481,000 \times 6.24\% = ¥591,614$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ②(column B) of Schedule 4-3)

$$¥7,236,000 \times 7.8\% = ¥564,408$$

Total amount (Enter in ②(column C) of Schedule 4-3)

$$¥591,614 + ¥564,408 = ¥1,156,022$$

* Regarding the amount of sales tax the calculation method based on "deduction calculation" (whereby deduction is applied to the total transaction value in the calculation for each applicable tax rate) is hereby shown. For the calculation method and how to fill in a tax return when the "accumulation calculation" (whereby amounts of consumption tax, etc. described on qualified invoice are accumulated in the calculation) is applied, see the special corner for the invoice system on the website of the National Tax Agency.

step.4 Calculate the amount of consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt

In the event accounts representing the sale of merchandise or the provision of services are unrecoverable and become bad debt, the amount of consumption tax included in those accounts receivable that became bad debt (herein, "bad debt") can be deducted from the amount of consumption tax levied on the tax base. If you have recovered previously deducted bad debt in whole or in part, during the 2025 taxable period calculate the consumption tax included in the recovered bad debt. Enter the calculation result in ③ of Schedule 4-3.

6.24% tax rate applicable	Total amount of recovered bad debt × $\frac{6.24}{108} =$ ③A Consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt
7.8% tax rate applicable	Total amount of recovered bad debt × $\frac{7.8}{110} =$ ③B Consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt

* It is not necessary to calculate the collection of the bad debt of accounts receivable etc. that lie transferred of the taxation property then when it was Tax-exempt business.

step.5 Calculate the amount of tax on value of refunds, etc.

If there were any returns, discounts or rebates charged against goods sold or provision of services, calculate the consumption tax relating to those amounts and enter the result in ⑤ of Schedule 4-3.

6.24% tax rate applicable	Amount of returns, discounts or rebates × $\frac{6.24}{108} =$ ⑤A Amount of tax on value of refunds, etc.
7.8% tax rate applicable	Amount of returns, discounts or rebates × $\frac{7.8}{110} =$ ⑤B Amount of tax on value of refunds, etc.

This calculation is not necessary if, as shown in the example, applying an accounting method that directly deducts any returns, discounts or any other charges relating to sales from the amount of sales.

- * It is not necessary to calculate returned goods and the discount, etc. that lie transferred of the taxation property done when it was Tax-exempt business.
- * If you have kept a copy of the qualified return invoice (return invoice) issued for the value of refund, etc. against the sales revenue, the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of consumption tax, etc. stated on the qualified return invoice (return invoice) by 78/100 may be used as the amount of tax relating to the refunds and other charges.

Example: Kouno Store

To the following is an example of Schedule 4-3 filled in with results of calculations effectuated up to this point. Below is a review of those calculation results.

第4-(11)号様式

付表4-3 税率別消費税額計算表 兼 地方消費税の課税標準となる消費税額計算表

簡 易

課 税 期 間		7・1・1～7・12・31	氏 名 又 は 名 称	Taro Kouno
区 分		税 率 6.24 % 適 用 分 A	税 率 7.8 % 適 用 分 B	合 計 C (A+B)
課 税 標 準 額 ①		9,481,000	7,236,000	16,717,000
課 税 資 産 の 譲 渡 等 の 対 価 の 額 ① 1		9,481,481	7,236,363	16,717,844
消 費 税 額 ②		591,614	564,408	1,156,022
貸 倒 回 収 に 係 る 消 費 税 額 ③				

step.2-2

step.2-1

step.3

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step.6 Calculate the amount of consumption tax representing the base for the deductible tax on purchases

Use the table for calculating the deductible tax on purchases (Schedule 5-3)(P43 to P44) to calculate the deductible tax on purchases.

step.6-1

Enter the calculation results for ②, ③ and ⑤ of Schedule 4-3 in ①, ② and ③ of Schedule 5-3.

step.6-2

Calculate the amount of consumption tax representing the base for the deductible tax on purchases by applicable tax rate based on the amounts in ① to ③ of Schedule 5-3.

$$\text{① Consumption tax} + \text{② Consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt} - \text{③ Tax relating to refunds and other charges} = \text{④ Amount of consumption tax representing the base}$$

→ Use ① to ④ of Schedule 5-3.

Example: Kouno Store

step.6-1

Enter ¥591,614 (Schedule 4-3, ②(column A)) in ①(column A) of Schedule 5-3.

Enter ¥564,408 (Schedule 4-3, ②(column B)) in ①(column B) of Schedule 5-3.

Enter ¥1,156,022 (Schedule 4-3, ②(column C)) in ①(column C) of Schedule 5-3.

step.6-2

The amount of consumption tax representing the base for the deductible tax on purchases is obtained as follows.

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ④(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥591,614 + ¥0 - ¥0 = ¥591,614$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ④(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥564,408 + ¥0 - ¥0 = ¥564,408$$

Total amount (Enter in ④(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥591,614 + ¥564,408 = ¥1,156,022$$

Note

In the simplified tax system, the deductible tax is calculated by multiplying the consumption taxes on taxable sales for business Type 1 to Type 6 by the deemed purchase rate. Business classifications are determined, as a rule, for every transaction. Moreover, if there are amounts relating to returns, discounts or rebates, the amount resulting from subtracting them from the taxable sales per business type is the actual amount of tax sales per business type.

Q. Please elaborate on business types.

A. Business is classified in the following types. There is also a flowchart on P47 that serves as a guide for determining the business types.

Nature of the business		Business type	Deemed purchase rate
Wholesale	The sale of goods to other business operators without changing the condition in which they were originally purchased.	Type 1	90%
Retail, etc	This refers to the sale of goods to consumers without changing the condition in which they were originally purchased and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (restricted businesses related to transfer of food and drink). A business that manufactures and retails goods is a Type 3 business.	Type 2	80%
Manufacturing, etc.	This refers to agriculture, forestry and fisheries (excluding businesses related to transfer of food and drink), mining, stone gravel quarrying, construction, manufacturing, manufacturing and retail, electricity, gas, heat supply and waterworks. A business that renders services remunerated in processing fees is a Type 4 business.	Type 3	70%
Other type of business	This refers to businesses that do not fall under either of Types 1 to 3, 5 or 6. For example, eating and drinking services, etc. The sale of fixed business assets by the business operator is also a Type 4 business.	Type 4	60%
Services, etc.	This refers to financial and insurance service providers, transportation and, communications industries, services (excluding businesses related to eating and drinking services).	Type 5	50%
Real estate	This means real estate business (excluding Types 1 to 3 and Type 5 businesses).	Type 6	40%

■ If operating 1 type of business

step.7 Calculate the amount of deductible tax on purchases

Calculate the deductible tax on purchases by multiplying the consumption tax representing the base in step 6-2 by the deemed purchase rate. Enter the calculation result in ⑤ of the Schedule 5-3.

Example: Kouno Store

Kouno Store is a 2-business type operation since it has income derived from merchandising (Type 2) and capital gains from the sale of a delivery vehicle (Type 4).

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$$\text{④ Consumption tax representing the base} \times \text{Applicable deemed purchase rate} = \text{⑤ Deductible tax on purchases}$$

Enter ⑤ of Schedule 5-3 in ④ of Schedule 4-3, respectively.

■ If operating 2 or more types of businesses

step.8 Calculate the amount of taxable sales (tax excluded) for each type of business

step.8-1

Calculate the taxable sales (tax excluded) by multiplying the taxable sales (tax included) for each type of business by 100/108 or 100/110.

6.24% tax rate applicable

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \frac{100}{108} \\ &= \text{⑦~⑫A Taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type} \end{aligned}$$

7.8% tax rate applicable

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \frac{100}{110} \\ &= \text{⑦~⑫B Taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type} \end{aligned}$$

➡Use ⑦ to ⑫ of Schedule 5-3.

step.8-2

Calculate total of the taxable sales (tax excluded) by tax rate.

Enter total amount of ⑥ (column A, B) of Schedule 5-3 in ⑥ (column C) of Schedule 5-3.

6.24% tax rate applicable

$$\text{Taxable sales (tax included)} \times \frac{100}{108} = \text{⑥A Taxable sales (tax excluded)}$$

7.8% tax rate applicable

$$\text{Taxable sales (tax included)} \times \frac{100}{110} = \text{⑥B Taxable sales (tax excluded)}$$

➡Use ⑥ of Schedule 5-3.

Example: Kouno Store

step.8-1

The taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type are obtained as follows.

Type 2 business (merchandising)

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑧ (column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥10,240,000 \times \frac{100}{108} = ¥9,481,481$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑧ (column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥7,680,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = ¥6,981,818$$

Total amount (Enter in ⑧ (column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥9,481,481 + ¥6,981,818 = ¥16,463,299$$

Type 4 business (capital gains)

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑩ (column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥280,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = ¥254,545$$

Total amount (Enter in ⑩ (column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥254,545$$

step.8-2

The total amount is obtained as follows.

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑥ (column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥10,240,000 \times \frac{100}{108} = ¥9,481,481$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑥ (column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥7,960,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = ¥7,236,363$$

Total amount (Enter in ⑥ (column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥9,481,481 + ¥7,236,363 = ¥16,717,844$$

step.9 Calculate the sales ratio for each type of business

Calculate the sales ratio for each type of business based on the calculation result in step 8.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{⑦} \sim \text{⑫C} & & \text{⑥C Total amount} \\ \text{Taxable sales} & \div & \text{of taxable} \\ \text{(tax excluded) per} & & \text{sales} \\ \text{business type} & & \text{(tax excluded)} \end{array} \times 100 = \begin{array}{c} \text{⑦} \sim \text{⑫} \\ \text{Sales} \\ \text{ratio per} \\ \text{business type} \end{array}$$

→ Enter the amounts in the boxes provided for sales ratios in ⑦ to ⑫ of Schedule 5-3.

Example: Kouno Store

step.9

The sales ratio per business type is obtained as follows.

Type 2 business (merchandising)

$$¥ 16,463,299 \div ¥ 16,717,844 \times 100 = 98.4 \%$$

Type 4 business (capital gains)

$$¥ 254,545 \div ¥ 16,717,844 \times 100 = 1.5 \%$$

step.10 Calculate the amount of consumption tax for each type of business

step.10-1

Calculate the amount of consumption tax for each type of business.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{6.24\% \text{ tax rate applicable}} & \text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \frac{6.24}{108} = & \text{⑭} \sim \text{⑰A Consumption tax per business type} \\ \boxed{7.8\% \text{ tax rate applicable}} & \text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \frac{7.8}{110} = & \text{⑭} \sim \text{⑰B Consumption tax per business type} \end{array}$$

→ Use ⑭ to ⑰ of Schedule 5-3.

Example: Kouno Store

step.10-1

The consumption tax per business type is obtained as follows.

Type 2 business (merchandising)

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑮(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 10,240,000 \times \frac{6.24}{108} = ¥ 591,644$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑮(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 7,680,000 \times \frac{7.8}{110} = ¥ 544,581$$

Total amount (Enter in ⑮(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 591,644 + ¥ 544,581 = ¥ 1,136,225$$

Type 4 business (capital gains)

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑰(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 280,000 \times \frac{7.8}{110} = ¥ 19,854$$

Total amount (Enter in ⑰(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 19,854$$

step.10-2

The total amount of consumption tax for each business type is obtained as follows.

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑮(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 591,644$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑮(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 544,581 + ¥ 19,854 = ¥ 564,435$$

Total amount (Enter in ⑮(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 591,644 + ¥ 564,435 = ¥ 1,156,079$$

step.10-2

Calculate total amount of the consumption tax by tax rate for each type.

Enter total amount of ⑮(column A, B) of Schedule 5-3 in ⑮(column C) of Schedule 5-3.

step.1 1 Select the calculation method for the deductible tax on purchases

If you are undertaking 2 or more types of businesses, calculate the deductible tax on purchases using either one of methods **A** to **D** shown below.

Sole proprietors who can use more than 1 calculation method from among massage **A** to **C** may select either one of the methods.

* However, it is not possible to select a different calculation method for each applicable tax rate.

Note

In the following cases, you should calculate differently from this Guide.

- If there is an amount of consumption tax relating to recovered bad debt
- If there is an amount of tax on value of refunds, etc. and the amounts of those charges are greater than the amounts of consumption tax for each type of business

A Basic formula

$$\text{Amount of consumption tax representing the base} \times \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 1} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 90\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 2} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 80\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 3} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 70\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 4} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 60\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 5} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 50\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 6} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 40\% \end{array} \right)}{\text{Total of consumption tax amounts by business type}} = \text{Amount of deductible tax on purchases}$$

➔ Use ㉔ of Schedule 5-3.

*Simplified method

If both ① and ② are not applicable, you may use the following formula for the calculation.

- ① In case there is any recovered bad debt.
- ② In case there is any refund, etc. out of the sales proceeds: When the amount of consumption tax relating to the refund, etc. out of the sales proceeds for each business is deducted from the consumption tax amount for each business, if still deduction is not enough

Amount of deductible tax on purchases =

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 1} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 90\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 2} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 80\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 3} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 70\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 4} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 60\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 5} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 50\% \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Consumption tax} \\ \text{for Type 6} \\ \text{business} \\ \times 40\% \end{array} \right)$$

B Special method 1 If the amount of taxable sales relating to one business type covers 75% or more of the entire amount of taxable sales

Sole proprietors with 2 or more types of businesses, 1 of which covering 75% or more of the entire amount of taxable sales may calculate the deductible tax on purchases using the deemed purchase rate corresponding to that type of business

➔ Use ㉔ of Schedule 5-3.

$$\text{Amount of consumption tax representing the base} \times \text{The deemed purchase rate for the business type covering 75% or more} = \text{Amount of deductible tax on purchases}$$

Example If the taxable sales for Type 1 business cover 80% of the whole

Type 1 business 80% of the whole	Type 2 business 20% of the whole
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Apply the deemed purchase rate covering to Type 1 business (90%).

C Special method 2 If the amount of taxable sales relating to two business types covers 75% or more of the entire amount of taxable sales

Sole proprietors with 3 or more types of businesses of which the sum of the taxable sales for 2 of those businesses covers 75% or more of the entire amount of taxable sales may use the greater of those 2 deemed purchase rates on the amount of taxable sales of its corresponding businesses. For the other businesses, of the 2 business types covering 75% or more of the whole, the lesser of the 2 deemed purchase rates only may be used to calculate the deductible tax on purchases.

➔ Use the applicable columns from ㉔ to ㉞ of schedule 5-3.

Example If the total taxable sales for Types 1 and 2 businesses cover 80% of the whole

Type 1 business 50% of the whole	Type 2 business 30% of the whole	Type 3 business 20% of the whole
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Apply the deemed purchase rate for Type 1 business (90%). Apply the deemed purchase rate for Type 2 business (80%).

In this case, the formula for calculating the deductible tax on purchases is as follows.

$$\text{Amount of consumption tax representing tax base} \times \frac{\text{Consumption tax on Type 1 business} \times 90\% + \left(\text{Total amount of consumption tax for each business} - \text{Consumption tax on Type 1 business} \right) \times 80\%}{\text{Total of consumption tax amounts by business type}} = \text{Amount of deductible tax on purchases}$$

D If not classifying sales by type of business

Sole proprietors with 2 or more types of businesses not classifying their sales by type of business may use the lowest corresponding deemed purchase rate among those unclassified businesses on the total amount of unclassified taxable sales to calculate the deductible tax on purchases.

For example, Sole proprietors with 3 types of businesses the sales of which are not classified may use the lowest deemed purchase rate of the rates corresponding to those businesses to calculate the deductible tax on purchases (Example 1).

Sole proprietors whose classified and unclassified businesses are mixed together in the same operation may use the deemed purchase rate corresponding to the classified business on the amount of sales for that business and the lowest corresponding deemed purchase rate on the total sales of the unclassified businesses to calculate the deductible tax on purchases (Example 2).

Example 1 If neither of Types 1, 2 nor 3 businesses are classified

Types 1, 2 and 3 businesses
Sales ratio unknown for the whole

Apply the deemed purchase rate for Type 3 business (70%).

Example 2 If Type 1 business is classified but Types 2 and 3 businesses are not classified

Types 1 business 50% of the whole	Types 2 and 3 businesses Sales ratio unknown for 50% of the whole
--------------------------------------	--

Apply the deemed purchase rate for Type 1 business (90%). Apply the deemed purchase rate for Type 3 business (70%).

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step.12 Determine the deductible tax on purchases

Determine the deductible tax on purchases and enter the value in ③⑦ of Schedule 5-3.
Enter ③⑦ of Schedule 5-3 in ④ of Schedule 4-3.

Example: Kouno Store

step.11

Kouno Store can use methods ㉑ and ㉒.

The deductible tax on purchases is calculated using both methods and calculation method ㉒, which yields the greater deduction, is selected.

㉑ Basic formula

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ㉑(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 591,614 \times \frac{¥ 591,644 \times 80\%}{¥ 591,644} = ¥ 473,291$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ㉑(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 564,408 \times \frac{¥ 544,581 \times 80\% + ¥ 19,854 \times 60\%}{¥ 564,435} = ¥ 447,554$$

Total amount (Enter in ㉑(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 473,291 + ¥ 447,554 = ¥ 920,845$$

㉒ Special method 1

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ㉑(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 591,614 \times 80\% = ¥ 473,291$$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ㉑(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 564,408 \times 80\% = ¥ 451,526$$

Total amount (Enter in ㉑(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$¥ 473,291 + ¥ 451,526 = ¥ 924,817$$

step.12

Enter ¥ 473,291 (㉑(column A)) in ③⑦(column A of Schedule 5-3) and ④(column A of Schedule 4-3).

Enter ¥ 451,526 (㉑(column B)) in ③⑦(column B of Schedule 5-3) and ④(column B of Schedule 4-3).

Enter ¥ 924,817 (㉑(column C)) in ③⑦(column C of Schedule 5-3) and ④(column C of Schedule 4-3).

Kouno Store's Schedule 5-3 is as follows.

第4-(12)号様式

付表5-3 控除対象仕入税額等の計算表

簡易

課税期間	7・1・1～7・12・31	氏名又は名称	Taro Kouno
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I 控除対象仕入税額の計算の基礎となる消費税額

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
課税標準額に 対する消費税額 ①	(付表4-3の②A欄の金額) 591,614	(付表4-3の②B欄の金額) 564,408	(付表4-3の②C欄の金額) 1,156,022
貸倒回収税に 係る消費税額 ②	(付表4-3の③A欄の金額)	(付表4-3の③B欄の金額)	(付表4-3の③C欄の金額)
売上対価の返還等 に係る消費税額 ③	(付表4-3の⑤A欄の金額)	(付表4-3の⑤B欄の金額)	(付表4-3の⑤C欄の金額)
控除対象仕入税額の計算 の基礎となる消費税額 (①+②-③) ④	591,614	564,408	1,156,022

step.6-1

step.6-2

II 1種類の事業の事業者の場合の控除対象仕入税額

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
④ × みなし仕入率 (90%・80%・70%・60%・50%・40%) ⑤	(※付表4-3の④A欄へ)	(※付表4-3の④B欄へ)	(※付表4-3の④C欄へ)

step.7

III 2種類以上の事業を営む事業者の場合の控除対象仕入税額

(1) 事業区分別の課税売上高(税抜き)の明細

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)	売上 割合
事業区分別の合計額 ⑥	9,481,481	7,236,363	16,717,844	
第一種事業 (卸売業) ⑦			(※第一表「事業区分」欄へ)	%
第二種事業 (小売業等) ⑧	9,481,481	6,981,818	16,463,299	98.4
第三種事業 (製造業等) ⑨			(※)	
第四種事業 (その他) ⑩		254,545	254,545	1.5
第五種事業 (サービス業等) ⑪			(※)	
第六種事業 (不動産業) ⑫			(※)	

step.8-2

step.8-1
step.9

(2) (1)の事業区分別の課税売上高に係る消費税額の明細

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
事業区分別の合計額 ⑬	591,644	564,435	1,156,079
第一種事業 (卸売業) ⑭			
第二種事業 (小売業等) ⑮	591,644	544,581	1,136,225
第三種事業 (製造業等) ⑯			
第四種事業 (その他) ⑰		19,854	19,854
第五種事業 (サービス業等) ⑱			
第六種事業 (不動産業) ⑲			

step.10-2

step.10-1

注意 1 金額の計算においては、1円未満の端数を切り捨てる。

2 課税売上げにつき返品を受け又は値引き・割戻しをした金額(売上対価の返還等の金額)があり、売上(収入)金額から減算しない方法で経理して経費に含めている場合には、⑥から⑲欄には売上対価の返還等の金額(税抜き)を控除した後の金額を記載する。

(1/2)

(R1.10.1以後終了課税期間用)

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption
tax calculationEnter the value
in the return form
(Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

(3) 控除対象仕入税額の計算式区分の明細

イ 原則計算を適用する場合

控除対象仕入税額の計算式区分		税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
$\left(\frac{\text{④} \times \text{みなし仕入率}}{\text{⑬}} \right) \text{ ⑳}$ $\left(\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + \text{⑮} \times 80\% + \text{⑯} \times 70\% + \text{⑰} \times 60\% + \text{⑱} \times 50\% + \text{㉑} \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}} \right)$		円 473,291	円 447,554	円 920,845

step.11 A

ロ 特例計算を適用する場合

(イ) 1種類の事業で75%以上

控除対象仕入税額の計算式区分		税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
$(\text{㉑} \text{C} / \text{㉒} \text{C} + \text{㉓} \text{C} / \text{㉔} \text{C} + \text{㉕} \text{C} / \text{㉖} \text{C} + \text{㉗} \text{C} / \text{㉘} \text{C} + \text{㉙} \text{C} / \text{㉚} \text{C} + \text{㉛} \text{C} / \text{㉜} \text{C}) \geq 75\%$ ④×みなし仕入率(90%・80%・70%・60%・50%・40%)	㉑	円 473,291	円 451,526	円 924,817

step.11 B

(ロ) 2種類の事業で75%以上

控除対象仕入税額の計算式区分		税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
第一種事業及び第二種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 80\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉒	円	円	円
第一種事業及び第三種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 70\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉓			
第一種事業及び第四種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 60\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉔			
第一種事業及び第五種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉕			
第一種事業及び第六種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉖			
第二種事業及び第三種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 70\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉗			
第二種事業及び第四種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 60\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉘			
第二種事業及び第五種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉙			
第二種事業及び第六種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉚			
第三種事業及び第四種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑯} \times 70\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑯}) \times 60\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉛			
第三種事業及び第五種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑯} \times 70\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑯}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉜			
第三種事業及び第六種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑯} \times 70\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑯}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉝			
第四種事業及び第五種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑰} \times 60\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑰}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉞			
第四種事業及び第六種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑰} \times 60\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑰}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㉟			
第五種事業及び第六種事業 (㉑C + ㉒C) / ㉓C ≥ 75%	④ × $\frac{\text{⑱} \times 50\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑱}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$ ㊱			

step.11 C

ハ 上記の計算式区分から選択した控除対象仕入税額

項 目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
選択可能な計算式区分(㉒～㊱)の内から選択した金額 ㊲	円 473,291	円 451,526	円 924,817

step.12

注意 金額の計算においては、1円未満の端数を切り捨てる。

(2/2)

step.13 Calculate the amount of tax relating to bad debt

In the event accounts representing the sale of merchandise or the provision of services are unrecoverable and become bad debt, the amount of consumption tax included in those accounts receivable that became bad debt ("bad debt") can be deducted from the amount of consumption tax levied on the tax base. Enter the result in ⑥ of Schedule 4-3.

No deductions can be claimed for bad debt unless you have kept ample documentation that certifies the facts supporting the writing off a account receivable and provides clear details pertaining to the bad debt.

6.24% tax rate applicable	Amount relating to bad debt (tax included) × $\frac{6.24}{108}$ = ⑥A Amount of tax relating to bad debt
7.8% tax rate applicable	Amount relating to bad debt (tax included) × $\frac{7.8}{110}$ = ⑥B Amount of tax relating to bad debt

Note

1. Bad debt resulting from receivables other than those relating to taxable sales cannot be treated as a consumption tax deduction.
2. Bad debt resulting from account receivables relating to taxable sales effectuated as a Tax-exempt business cannot be treated as a consumption tax deduction.
3. The scope of bad debt in consumption tax is the same as in income tax.

step.14 Calculate the subtotal of deductible tax

Sum up the "④Amount of deductible tax on purchases", the "⑤ Amount of tax relating to refunds and other charges" and the "⑥Amount of tax relating to bad debt" and enter the result in ⑦ of the schedule 4-3.

"④Amount of deductible tax on purchases"	+	"⑤Amount of tax relating to refunds and other charges"	+	"⑥Amount of tax relating to bad debt"	=	"⑦Subtotal of deductible tax"
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Example: Kouno Store

The subtotal of deductible tax is obtained as follows.

6.24% tax rate applicable	(Enter in ⑦(column A) of Schedule 4-3.)
¥473,291 + ¥0 + ¥0 = ¥473,291	
7.8% tax rate applicable	(Enter in ⑦(column B) of Schedule 4-3.)
¥451,526 + ¥0 + ¥0 = ¥451,526	
Total amount	(Enter in ⑦(column C) of Schedule 4-3.)
¥473,291 + ¥451,526 = ¥924,817	

step.15 Calculate either the balance or the consumption tax refund

Consumption taxes on taxable sales (sum of the "②Amount of consumption tax" and the "③Amount of consumption tax relating to recovery of bad debts") exceeds consumption taxes on taxable purchases ("⑦Subtotal of deductible tax") by tax rate. Enter the result in ⑨ of Schedule 4-3.

"②Amount of consumption tax"	+	"③Amount of tax relating to recovery of bad debts"	-	"⑦Subtotal of deductible tax"	=	"⑨Balance"*
						*rounded down to the nearest ¥100

If the calculated result of the above formula is negative, it is refundable. In this case, enter the result in ⑧ of Schedule 4-3.

"⑦Subtotal of deductible tax"	-	"②Amount of consumption tax"	-	"③Amount of tax relating to recovery of bad debts"	=	"⑧The refundable for insufficient deduction"
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Example: Kouno Store

The balance is obtained as follows.
(Enter the value in ⑨ of Schedule 4-3.)

¥1,156,022 + ¥0 - ¥924,817 = ¥231,205
¥231,205 → ¥231,200
(rounded down to the nearest ¥100)

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption tax calculation

Enter the value in the return form (Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

Local consumption tax calculation

Refer to the example and calculate your local consumption tax.

step.16 Enter the amount of consumption tax representing the local consumption tax base

If there is a value appearing in ⑨ of Schedule 4-3, enter the "⑨Balance" in ⑪ of Schedule 4-3.

If there is a value appearing in ⑧ of Schedule 4-3, enter the "⑧Amount of the refundable for insufficient deduction" in ⑩ of Schedule 4-3.

Example: Kouno Store

Enter ¥231,200 (Schedule 4-3,⑨) in ⑪ of Schedule 4-3.

step.17 Calculate either the amount of tax payable or the amount of tax refundable

Calculate by the following formula and enter the result in ⑫ or ⑬ of Schedule 4-3. Note that amount with fraction rounded down to the nearest 100 yen is entered in ⑬Amount of tax payable.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{"⑩Amount of tax refundable for} \\ \text{insufficient deduction" or "⑪Balance"} \end{array} \times \frac{22}{78} = \begin{array}{l} \text{"⑫Amount of tax refundable"} \\ \text{or "⑬Amount of tax payable"}^* \end{array}$$

*rounded down to the nearest ¥100

Example: Kouno Store

The amount of tax payable is obtained as follows.

(Enter the value in ⑬ of Schedule 4-3)

$$¥231,200 \times \frac{22}{78} = ¥65,210$$

$$¥65,210 \rightarrow ¥65,200$$

(rounded down to the nearest ¥100)

Example of Schedule 4-3: Kouno Store

Kouno Store's Schedule 4-3 is as follows.

第4-(11)号様式

付表4-3 税率別消費税額計算表 兼 地方消費税の課税標準となる消費税額計算表

簡易

課税期間		7・1・1～7・12・31	氏名又は名称	Taro Kouno
区分		税率 6.24 % 適用分 A	税率 7.8 % 適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
課税標準額	①	9,481,000	7,236,000	16,717,000
課税資産の譲渡等の対価の額	①・1	9,481,481	7,236,363	16,717,844
消費税額	②	591,614	564,408	1,156,022
貸倒回収に係る消費税額	③			
控除対象仕入税額	④	473,291	451,526	924,817
返還等対価に係る税額	⑤			
貸倒れに係る税額	⑥			
控除税額小計 (④+⑤+⑥)	⑦	473,291	451,526	924,817
控除不足還付税額 (⑦-②-③)	⑧			
差引税額 (②+③-⑦)	⑨			231,200
地方と消費の差引税額 (⑧)	⑩			
差引税額 (⑨)	⑪			231,200
還付額	⑫			
割納税額	⑬			65,200

step.2-2

step.2-1

step.3

step.4

step.7

step.12

step.5

step.13

step.14

step.15

step.16

step.17

注意 金額の計算においては、1円未満の端数を切り捨てる。

(R1.10.1以後終了課税期間用)

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption
tax calculation

Enter the value
in the return form
(Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

Enter the value in the return form (Page 1 and Page 2)

step.18 Enter the value in the return form (Page 2)

Enter the necessary items in the return form (Page 2) from Schedule 4-3 as follows.

The return form (Page 2)		Items based	
Tax base		①	① (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Total amount of the transfer value of taxable assets, etc.	6.24% tax rate applicable	⑤	①-1 (column A) of Schedule 4-3
	7.8% tax rate applicable	⑥	①-1 (column B) of Schedule 4-3
		⑦	①-1 (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Consumption tax		⑪	② (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Breakdown of ⑪	6.24% tax rate applicable	⑮	② (column A) of Schedule 4-3
	7.8% tax rate applicable	⑯	② (column B) of Schedule 4-3
Tax relating to refunds and other charges		⑰	⑤ (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Breakdown of ⑰	Amount of tax on value of refunds, for sales	⑱	⑤ (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Consumption tax as local consumption tax base		⑳	⑪ of Schedule 4-3 (In the case of plus) or ⑩ of Schedule 4-3 (In the case of minus)
	6.24% and 7.8% tax rate applicable	㉓	⑪ of Schedule 4-3 (In the case of plus) or ⑩ of Schedule 4-3 (In the case of minus)

step.19 Enter the value in the return form (Page 1)

Enter the necessary items in the return form (Page 1) from the return form (Page 2), Schedule 4-3 as follows.

The return form (Page 1)		Items based	
Tax base		①	① of return form (Page 2)
Consumption tax		②	⑪ of return form (Page 2)
Tax adjustment for excess deduction		③	③ (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Deductible tax	Deduction tax on purchases	④	④ (column C) of Schedule 4-3
	Tax relating to refunds and other charges	⑤	⑰ of return form (Page 2)
	Tax relating to bad debt	⑥	⑥ (column C) of Schedule 4-3
	Subtotal of deduction tax	⑦	⑦ (column C) of Schedule 4-3
Tax refundable for insufficient deduction		⑧	⑧ of Schedule 4-3
Balance (rounded down to the nearest ¥ 100)		⑨	⑨ of Schedule 4-3

* If the balance is more than 480 thousand yen, you need to file and pay for interim return 2026. See P15 for details.

step.20 ⑩ of the return form (Page 1) Enter the interim payment (Sole proprietors who filed an interim return for 2025)

Sole proprietors who filed an interim return should enter the total amount of their interim consumption tax payment for 2025 in ⑩ of the return form (Page 1) regardless of whether or not they actually paid. Sole proprietors who received their return form by post from the Tax office and had an interim payment, that amount will be printed in the form.

- * If you filed an interim return every three months or one month (3 times or 11 times in the year), the interim payment amount will not appear in your return. Add up the total amount of consumption tax up to the amount in the last interim return (amount of 3rd or 11th interim return) and enter the result in ⑩ of the return form (Page 1).
- * Sole proprietors who are in receipt of the "Notice on tax return filing" in the form of a postcard or a letter are advised to confirm the interim payment amount.

step.21 ⑪ of the return form(Page 1) Calculate the amount of tax payable

If the "⑨Balance" exceeds the "⑩Amount of the tax payable as per Interim return", calculate the difference and enter the result in ⑪ of the return form(Page 1).
If the result is negative, leave ⑪ of the return form(Page 1) blank and proceed to step 22.

Example: Kouno Store

The amount of tax payable is obtained as follows. (Enter the amount in ⑪ of the return form (Page 1).)

$$¥231,200 \text{ (balance rounded down to the nearest ¥100)} - ¥0 = ¥231,200$$

$$\text{"⑨Balance"} - \text{"⑩Interim payment"} = \text{"⑪Amount of tax payable"}$$

step.22 ⑫ of the return form(Page 1) Calculate the amount of refundable interim payments

If the "⑩Amount of the tax payable as per Interim return" exceeds the "⑨Balance" calculate the difference and enter the result in ⑫ of the return form(Page 1).

$$\text{"⑩Interim payment"} - \text{"⑨Balance"} = \text{"⑫Refundable interim payments"}$$

step.23 ⑮ and ⑯ of the return form(Page 1) Enter the amount of taxable sales for the taxable period and the base period

Enter the amount of the taxable sales for 2024 in ⑮ of the return form(Page 1). If there are Tax-exempt sales such as exports, add the amount of Tax-exempt sales and enter the total. The base period for 2025 is 2023. Enter the amount of taxable sales for 2023 in ⑯ of the return form(Page 1).

step.24 Enter the value in ⑰ to ⑳ of the return form(Page 1)

Enter the necessary items in the return form(Page 1) from Schedule 4-3 as follows.

The return form(Page 1)			Items based	
Consumption tax as local consumption tax base	Tax refundable for insufficient deduction	⑰	⑩ of Schedule 4-3	
	Balance	⑱	⑪ of Schedule 4-3	
Transferable amount	Amount of tax refundable	⑲	⑫ of Schedule 4-3	
	Amount of tax payable	⑳	⑬ of Schedule 4-3	

step.25 ㉑ of the return form(Page 1) Enter the transferable interim payment (Sole proprietors who filed an interim return for 2025)

Sole proprietors who filed an interim return should enter their total local consumption tax transferable interim payment for 2025 in ㉑ of the return form(Page 1) regardless of whether or not they actually paid. Sole proprietors who received their return form by post from the Tax office and had a transferable interim payment, the total amount will be printed on the form.

* If you filed an interim return every three months or one month (3 times or 11 times in the year), the transferable interim payment amount will not appear in the return form sent by the Tax office. Add up the total amount of local consumption tax up to the amount in the last interim return (amount of 3rd or 11th interim return) and enter the result in ㉑ of the return form(Page 1).

* Sole proprietors who are in receipt of the "Notice on tax return filing" in the form of a postcard or a letter are advised to confirm the interim payment amount.

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption
tax calculation

Enter the value
in the return form
(Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

step.26 ② of the return form(Page 1) Calculate the transferable amount of tax payable

If the "②①Amount of tax payable" exceeds the "②①Transferable interim payment", calculate the difference and enter the result in ② of the return form(Page 1).

If the difference is negative, leave ② of the return form(Page 1) blank and proceed to step 27.

Example: Kouno Store

The amount of transferable tax payable is obtained as follows.(Enter the amount in ② of the return form (Page 1).)

$$¥65,200 - ¥0 = ¥65,200$$

$$\text{"②①Amount of tax payable"} - \text{"②①Transferable interim payment"} = \text{"②Transferable amount of the tax payable"}$$

step.27 ③ of the return form(Page 1) Calculate the transferable interim payment refundable

If the "②①Transferable interim payment" exceeds the "②①Amount of tax payable", calculate the difference and enter the result in ③ of the return form(Page 1).

$$\text{"②①Transferable interim payment"} - \text{"②①Amount of tax payable"} = \text{"③Transferable interim payment refundable"}$$

step.28 ⑥ of the return form(Page 1) Calculate the total consumption and local consumption taxes (payable or refundable)

Calculate the total consumption and local consumption taxes payable or refundable and enter the amount in ⑥ of the return form(Page 1). If the result is negative, enter a minus(-) mark in the box to the left of the figure.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{"①①Amount} \\ \text{of tax} \\ \text{payable"} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{"②②Transferable} \\ \text{tax payable"} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{"⑧Tax refundable} \\ \text{for insufficient} \\ \text{deduction"} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{"⑫Refundable} \\ \text{interim} \\ \text{payments"} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{"⑬Amount} \\ \text{of tax} \\ \text{refundable"} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{"⑭Transferable} \\ \text{interim payment} \\ \text{refundable"} \end{array} \right) \\ & = \text{"⑥Total consumption and local consumption taxes"} \end{aligned}$$

Example: Kouno Store

The total consumption and local consumption taxes is obtained as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} & (¥231,200 + ¥65,200) - (¥0 + ¥0 + ¥0 + ¥0) = ¥296,400 \\ & \begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{(amount of tax payable)} & \text{(transferable tax payable)} & \text{(tax refundable for} & \text{(refundable} & \text{(amount of} & \text{(transferable interim} & \\ & & \text{insufficient deduction)} & \text{interim payment)} & \text{tax refundable)} & \text{payment refundable)} & \\ & & & & & & \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Example of a return form(Page 2): Kouno Store

To the following is an example of a return form(Page 2) filled in with results of calculations effectuated up to this point.

課 税 標 準 額		①	十 千 百 十 億 千 百 十 万 千 百 十 一 円												
※申告書(第一表)の①欄へ															
															01
課 税 資 産 の 譲 渡 等 の 対 価 の 額 の 合 計 額	3 % 適 用 分	②													02
	4 % 適 用 分	③													03
	6.3 % 適 用 分	④													04
	6.24 % 適 用 分	⑤													05
	7.8 % 適 用 分	⑥													06
(② ～ ⑥ の 合 計)		⑦													07
特 定 課 税 仕 入 れ に 係 る 支 払 対 価 の 額 の 合 計 額 (注1)	6.3 % 適 用 分	⑧													11
	7.8 % 適 用 分	⑨													12
	(⑧ ・ ⑨ の 合 計)	⑩													13
消 費 税 額		⑪													21
※申告書(第一表)の②欄へ															
⑪ の 内 訳	3 % 適 用 分	⑫													22
	4 % 適 用 分	⑬													23
	6.3 % 適 用 分	⑭													24
	6.24 % 適 用 分	⑮													25
	7.8 % 適 用 分	⑯													26
返 還 等 対 価 に 係 る 税 額		⑰													31
※申告書(第一表)の⑤欄へ															
⑰ の 内 訳	売 上 げ の 返 還 等 対 価 に 係 る 税 額	⑱													32
	特 定 課 税 仕 入 れ の 返 還 等 対 価 に 係 る 税 額 (注1)	⑲													33
(⑳ ～ ㉓ の 合 計)		㉔													41
地 方 消 費 税 の 課 税 標 準 と な る 消 費 税 額 (注2)	4 % 適 用 分	㉕													42
	6.3 % 適 用 分	㉖													43
	6.24%及7.8% 適 用 分	㉗													44

(注1) ⑧～⑩及び⑱欄は、一般課税により申告する場合で、課税売上割合が95%未満、かつ、特定課税仕入れがある事業者のみ記載します。
(注2) ㉔～㉗欄が還付税額となる場合はマイナス「-」を付してください。

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption
tax calculation

Enter the value
in the return form
(Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

To the following is an example of a return form(Page 1) filled in with results of calculations effectuated up to this point.

この申告書による消費税の税額の計算																
		十 兆 千 百 十 億 千 百 十 万 千 百 十 一 円														
課 税 標 準 額	①							1	6	7	1	7	0	0	0	03
消 費 税 額	②							1	1	5	6	0	2	2	06	
貸倒回収に係る消費税額	③														07	
控 除	控除対象仕入税額	④								9	2	4	8	1	7	08
返 還 等 対 価 に 係 る 税 額	⑤														09	
貸倒れに係る税額	⑥														10	
控 除 税 額 小 計 (④+⑤+⑥)	⑦									9	2	4	8	1	7	
控除不足還付税額 (⑦-②-③)	⑧														13	
差 引 税 額 (②+③-⑦)	⑨									2	3	1	2	0	0	15
中 間 納 付 税 額	⑩													0	0	16
納 付 税 額 (⑨ - ⑩)	⑪									2	3	1	2	0	0	17
中間納付還付税額 (⑩ - ⑨)	⑫													0	0	18
この申告書 が修正申告 である場合	既 確 定 税 額	⑬													19	
	差 引 納 付 税 額	⑭												0	0	20
この課税期間の課税売上高	⑮							1	6	7	1	7	8	4	4	21
基準期間の課税売上高	⑯							1	4	9	5	1	4	5	6	
この申告書による地方消費税の税額の計算																
地方消費税 の課税標準 となる消費 税 額	控除不足還付税額	⑰													51	
	差 引 税 額	⑱								2	3	1	2	0	0	52
譲 渡 割 額	還 付 額	⑲													53	
	納 税 額	⑳								6	5	2	0	0	54	
中 間 納 付 譲 渡 割 額	㉑													0	0	55
納 付 譲 渡 割 額 (㉑ - ㉒)	㉒									6	5	2	0	0	56	
中間納付還付譲渡割額 (㉒ - ㉑)	㉓													0	0	57
この申告書 が修正申告 である場合	既 確 定 譲 渡 割 額	㉔													58	
	差 引 納 付 譲 渡 割 額	㉕												0	0	59
消費税及び地方消費税の 合計(納付又は還付)税額	㉖									2	9	6	4	0	0	60

㉖ = (⑪+㉒) - (⑧+⑫+⑲+㉓)・修正申告の場合㉖ = ⑭+㉕
㉖が還付税額となる場合はマイナス「-」を付してください。

Other items

Enter necessary entries
other than tax calculations.

- A** Filing date, name of the Tax office covering your jurisdiction, place for tax payment, business name or shop name, individual number and the name of filer

Filing date (Page 1)

Enter the year, month and day the return form is filed.

Name of the Tax office covering your jurisdiction (Page 1)

Enter the name of the Tax office covering your jurisdiction.

Place for tax payment, business/shop name (Page 1, Page 2)

Enter the place for tax payment, telephone number and business name for which you are filing the return.

Individual Number (Page 1)

Enter the Individual Number of the person filing. You need to present your identification document or attach a copy of your identification document in order for the Tax office to confirm your identification. Please see P9 for details.

Name of filer (Page 1, Page 2)

Enter the name of the person filing, the pronunciation in Japanese syllabary.

* Individual number needs to be entered only on Page 1 of the tax return.

- B** (For individuals) Having the continued will to use account transfer or not? (Page 1)

When the tax office covering your jurisdiction has changed due to relocation, etc., if you wish to keep using the transfer account used before the relocation, please circle the item.

* For those who will not be subject to any tax payment obligation or for whom a tax refund will be made in the final tax return of this period, it is requested to put a circle in the space, if wishing to continue tax payment by transfer account.

☐ (個人の方) 振替継続希望

- C** Taxable period and heading

Taxable period (Page 1, Page 2)

Taxable period for Sole proprietors is, as a rule, a calendar year (January 1st to December 31st). Sole proprietors who have received their return form by post from the Tax office will have taxable period printed on the form.

(Note) When writing a taxable year, please use numerals.

Entry example

自 令和 7 年 1 月 1 日
至 令和 7 年 12 月 31 日

課税期間分の消費税及び地方
消費税の(確定)申告書

Heading (Page 1, Page 2)

Enter "FINAL" in the parentheses of the heading.

- D** Supplemental items (Page 1)

Installment basis, deferred payment basis etc., percentage of completion method, cash basis accounting if applying

If applying a special sales basis, circle the appropriate "Y" [有] mark. Circle the "N" [無] mark if not applying a special sales basis.

Example: Kouno Store

付	割 賦 基 準 の 適 用	<input type="radio"/>	有	<input type="radio"/>	無	31
記	延 払 基 準 等 の 適 用	<input type="radio"/>	有	<input type="radio"/>	無	32
事	工 事 進 行 基 準 の 適 用	<input type="radio"/>	有	<input type="radio"/>	無	33
項	現 金 主 義 会 計 の 適 用	<input type="radio"/>	有	<input type="radio"/>	無	34

- E** Reference items (Page 1)

Applying a special methods for calculating consumption tax on the tax base

Please do not use this field.

Taxable sales (tax excluded) and sales ratio per business type**○Taxable sales (tax excluded)**

Enter the taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type calculated in step 8-1 (P21) rounding down to the nearest ¥ 1,000.

○Sales ratio

Enter the sales ratio per business type calculated in step 9 (P22).

Applying the special calculation method

If the amount calculated in step 12 (P24) using the basic formula A was entered as a deductible tax on purchases, circle the "N" [無]. If the amount entered as the deductible tax on purchases was calculated using either B, C or D, circle "Y" [有].

Example: Kouno Store

参 考 事 例 分 項	課税標準額に対する消費税額の計算の特例の適用	<input type="radio"/>	有	<input type="radio"/>	無	35
	区分 課税売上高 (免税売上高を除く)	売上割合%				
	第1種	千円				36
	第2種	16,463		98	4	37
	第3種					38
	第4種	255		1	5	39
	第5種					42
特例計算適用(令57③)	第6種					43
		<input type="radio"/>	有	<input type="radio"/>	無	40

F Financial institution for refund collection

Sole proprietors claiming a refund (if the calculation result for item ②⑥ of the return form (Page 1) is negative) should select one of the following items pertaining to receiving the method.

* Transfers cannot be made to deposit or savings accounts whose account holder name includes a shop name, office name, or other designation (business name). Please use a deposit or savings account whose **account holder name consists solely of the declarant's own name**.

* If a tax agent is designated, it will be the savings account in the name of that tax agent (accounts to receive public funds cannot be used).

* Transfers to banks existing only on the Internet.

Refunds may not be transferred to an electronic bank on the Internet, excluding those banks specified. Please inquire to your bank about whether or not the refunds may be transferred.

i If choosing a bank account transfer

Enter the name of the financial institution, the name of the branch, the type of account and the account number.

ii If choosing a Japan Post Bank account transfer

Enter only the reference number appearing on savings account passbook.

Entry example for designating a Japan Post Bank savings accounts

還する金融機関等	銀行 金庫・組合 農協・漁協		本店・支店 出張所 本所・支所
	預金	口座番号	
	ゆうちょ銀行の 貯金記号番号	1xxx0-xxxxxxx	
	郵便局名等		

* With regard to persons who wish to receive their refund from a Japan Post Bank branch or over-the-counter at a post office, please just write the name of post office, etc. in question.

G (For individuals) Use of an account to receive public funds (Page 1)

If you wish to send a wire transfer to the account for receiving public funds (only for those who have already registered an account for receiving public funds), please circle the item.

* The "financial institution where you wish to receive a refund" need not be specified. (In case it is specified, a wire transfer will be made to the stated deposit and savings account.)

* An account to receive public funds cannot be used if the identity is not confirmed because the individual number of the person filing the return (My Number) may be incorrectly described or the documents used to confirm the identity may not suffice.

☒ (個人の方) 公金受取口座の利用

H In case any of the documents based on the Certified Public Tax Accountant Act is submitted (Page 1)

When submitting the "certificate of the tax agency authorities prescribed in Article 30 of the Certified Public Tax Accountant Act" or an "attachment that describes the calculation, assessment items, etc. as prescribed in Article 33-2 of the Certified Public Tax Accountant Act," please circle the applicable items.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	税理士法第30条の書面提出有
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	税理士法第33条の2の書面提出有

I Application of the transitional measure (special accommodation of 20%) in relation to H tax amount deduction [Page 1]

When the special accommodation of 20% is applied, circle it. See P8 for details of the special accommodation of 20%.

☒ 税額控除に係る経過措置の適用(2割特例) 42

J Special calculation of the tax due to the Supplementary Provisions of the Amendment Act

Please do not use this field.

改正法附則による税額の特例計算			
軽減売上割合(10営業日)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	附則38①	51
小売等軽減仕入割合	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	附則38②	52

Now your tax return has been completed. On the next page, let's confirm the contents of the completed tax return of Kouno store.

OCR入力用(この用紙は機械で読み取ります。折ったり汚したりしないでください。)

第3-(3)号様式

Referring to A of P35

Referring to B of P35

G K 0 4 0 7

簡

個人事業者用 第一表

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption
tax calculation

Enter the value
in the return form
(Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

令和五年十月一日以後終了課税期間分(簡易課税用)

令和 8 年 3 月 3 日 Kojimachi 税務署長殿

納税地 3-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
(電話番号 03 - 3210 - ××××)

(フリガナ) コウノショウテン

屋号 Kouno Store

個人番号 ××××××××××××××

(フリガナ) コウノ タロウ

氏名 Taro Kouno

(個人の方) 振替継続希望 ☒

※ 申告年月日 令和 年 月 日

申告区分 指導等 庁指定 局指定

通信日付印 確認 確認書類 個人番号カード 通知カード・運転免許証 身元確認

指導年 月 日 相談区分1 区分2 区分3

Referring to C of P35

自 令和 7 年 1 月 1 日 課税期間分の消費税及び地方消費税の(確定)申告書

至 令和 7 年 12 月 31 日

(中間申告 自 令和 年 月 日) の場合の 年 月 日

Referring to D of P35

この申告書による消費税の税額の計算

課税標準額	①	16717000
消費税額	②	1156022
貸倒回収に係る消費税額	③	
控除対象仕入税額	④	924817
返還等対価に係る税額	⑤	
貸倒れに係る税額	⑥	
控除税額小計(④+⑤+⑥)	⑦	924817
控除不足還付税額(⑦-②-③)	⑧	
差引税額(②+③-⑦)	⑨	231200
中間納付税額	⑩	00
納付税額(⑨-⑩)	⑪	231200
中間納付還付税額(⑩-⑨)	⑫	00
この申告書が修正申告である場合 既確定税額	⑬	
差引納付税額	⑭	00
この課税期間の課税売上高	⑮	16717844
基準期間の課税売上高	⑯	14951456

この申告書による地方消費税の税額の計算

地方消費税の課税標準となる消費税額	⑰	
差引税額	⑱	231200
還付額	⑲	
納税額	⑳	65200
中間納付譲渡割額	㉑	00
納付譲渡割額(㉑-㉒)	㉒	65200
中間納付還付譲渡割額(㉒-㉑)	㉓	00
この申告書が修正申告である場合 既確定譲渡割額	㉔	
差引納付譲渡割額	㉕	00
消費税及び地方消費税の合計(納付又は還付)税額	㉖	296400

付 割 賦 基 準 の 適 用 ☒ 有 ☐ 無 31

延 払 基 準 等 の 適 用 ☒ 有 ☐ 無 32

工 事 進 行 基 準 の 適 用 ☒ 有 ☐ 無 33

現 金 主 義 会 計 の 適 用 ☒ 有 ☐ 無 34

課税標準額に対する消費税額の計算の特例の適用 ☒ 有 ☐ 無 35

区分	課税売上高(免税売上高を除く)	千円
第1種		
第2種	16,463	98.4
第3種		
第4種	255	1.5
第5種		
第6種		

特例計算適用(令57③) ☒ 有 ☐ 無

Referring to E of P35

税額控除に係る経過措置の適用(2割特例) ☒ 有 ☐ 無 44

銀行 金庫・組合 農協・漁協 本店・支店 本店・支所

預金 口座番号

ゆうちょ銀行の貯金記号番号

郵便局名等

(個人の方) 公金受取口座の利用 ☒

Referring to F of P36

※ 税務署 整理番号

税理士名 (電話番号 - -)

Referring to G of P36

☒ 税理士法第30条の書面提出有

☒ 税理士法第33条の2の書面提出有

⑧=(①+②)-(④+⑤+⑥)が修正申告の場合④+⑤+⑥が還付税額となる場合はマイナス「-」を付してください。

Referring to P16 to 34

Referring to H of P36

G K 0 6 0 2

第3-(2)号様式

課税標準額等の内訳書

Referring to A of P35

Referring to J of P36

納税地	3-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku (電話番号 03 - 3210 - ××××)
(フリガナ)	コウノショウテン
屋号	Kouno Store
(フリガナ)	コウノ タロウ
氏名	Taro Kouno

改正法附則による税額の特例計算		
軽減売上割合(10営業日)	<input type="radio"/>	附則38① 51
小売等軽減仕入割合	<input type="radio"/>	附則38② 52

Referring to C of P35

自 令和 7 年 1 月 1 日

課税期間分の消費税及び地方
消費税の(確定)申告書

至 令和 7 年 1 月 31 日

中間申告 自 令和 年 月 日
の場合の
申告期間 平成 年 月 日

Referring to P16 to 34

課税標準額	①	十	兆	千	百	十	億	千	百	十	万	千	百	十	一	円
※申告書(第一表)の①欄へ							1	6	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	01

課税資産の 譲渡等の 対価の額 の合計額	3 % 適用分	②														02	
	4 % 適用分	③														03	
	6.3 % 適用分	④														04	
	6.24 % 適用分	⑤								9	4	8	1	4	8	1	05
	7.8 % 適用分	⑥								7	2	3	6	3	6	3	06
(② ~ ⑥ の合計)		⑦								1	6	7	1	7	8	4	07
特定課税仕入れ に係る支払対価 の額の合計額 (注1)	6.3 % 適用分	⑧														11	
	7.8 % 適用分	⑨														12	
(⑧ ・ ⑨ の合計)		⑩														13	

消費税額	⑪	十	兆	千	百	十	億	千	百	十	万	千	百	十	一	円
※申告書(第一表)の②欄へ							1	1	5	6	0	2	2			21
⑪ の内訳	3 % 適用分	⑫														22
	4 % 適用分	⑬														23
	6.3 % 適用分	⑭														24
	6.24 % 適用分	⑮								5	9	1	6	1	4	25
	7.8 % 適用分	⑯								5	6	4	4	0	8	26

返還等対価に係る税額	⑰	十	兆	千	百	十	億	千	百	十	万	千	百	十	一	円
※申告書(第一表)の⑤欄へ																31
⑰の内訳	売上げの返還等対価に係る税額	⑱														32
	特定課税仕入れの返還等対価に係る税額 (注1)	⑲														33

地方消費税の 課税標準となる 消費税額 (注2)	(⑳ ~ ㉓ の合計)	㉔								2	3	1	2	0	0	41
	4 % 適用分	㉕														42
	6.3 % 適用分	㉖														43
	6.24%及び7.8% 適用分	㉗								2	3	1	2	0	0	44

(注1) ㉔～㉗及び㉙欄は、一般課税と同一申告する場合、課税売上割合が95%未満、かつ、特定課税仕入れがある事業者のみ記載します。

(注2) ㉔～㉗欄が還付税額となる場合はマイナス「-」を付けてください。

OCR入力用(この用紙は機械で読み取ります。折ったり汚したりしないでください。)

個人事業者用

第二表

令和四年四月一日以後終了の課税期間分

Deadline for filing and paying

The deadline for filing your final consumption and local consumption tax return and paying your tax for 2025 is **Tuesday, March 31, 2026**.

The deadline for filing the final return for income tax and special income tax for reconstruction and paying income tax and special income tax for reconstruction is **Monday, March 16, 2026**. Please do not get them mixed up.

Submitting your return form

The following describes 3 ways you can submit your final consumption and local consumption tax return from. See P9 about the documents to submit.

- 1. File by e-Tax**
- 2. Send it by post or courier ("shinshobin" only) to the Tax office covering your jurisdiction or the Submission Processing Center(*) applicable to your postal address.**
In case of forwarding by post or courier ("shinshobin" only), forwarder's stamp date is regarded as the submission date.
* If submitting your return form by post or courier, the date stamped on the envelope is deemed the date of submittal.
* The National Tax Agency is now applying "centralized handling of internal operations" whereby the internal operations of certain multiple tax offices are centrally processed at a dedicated venue (Submission Processing Center), targeting some limited tax offices. When submitting a tax return or application by postal mail to any tax office that is subject to centralized handling of internal operations, please send it to the applicable Submission Processing Center.
To determine which tax offices are subject to the centralized handling of internal operations, please refer to the website of the National Tax Agency (<https://www.nta.go.jp>).
- 3. Hand it in at the reception counter of the Tax office covering your jurisdiction.**
* You may also place your return in the night deposit box when the Tax office is closed.
* Note that the document cannot be submitted by bringing it directly to the Submission Processing Center.
* It is preferable that you use public transportation when visiting the Tax office.

Regarding stamping receipt dates on copies of tax returns, etc. from January 2025

As part of a review of procedures for the digitalization of tax administration, the National Tax Agency, Regional Taxation Bureaus, and Tax Offices will have not stamped receipt dates on copies of tax returns, etc. since January 2025. If you submit (send) a tax return, etc. in writing, please submit (send) only the document for submitting the tax return, etc.
In addition, we will not stamp copies of tax returns, etc. with the date of receipt. However, we ask that you make and keep your own copies, and record and manage your tax returns, etc., as necessary.
Furthermore, from January 2025, for the time being, we will provide anyone who requests a "leaflet" (which explains the details of this revision and how to confirm the submission of tax returns and other documents) with the date and name of the tax office (name of the business center) written on it.

How to pay your tax

There are various options to handle payment procedures, as shown below. We suggest you use whichever you prefer for completing the payment procedures.

- 1. Cashless payment**
It is convenient to you a cashless payment option (explained below) to pay national taxes.
Please refer to the website of the National Tax Agency (<https://www.nta.go.jp>), for detailed contents of each payment procedure.
 - (1) Tax payment by transfer account**
The tax payment by transfer account takes your amount of tax due directly from a deposit or savings account at a financial institution designated by you and deposits it in the national treasury.
Sole proprietors using the tax payment by transfer account are asked to verify the balance in their account to ensure a smooth transfer of funds.
The date for 2025 consumption and local consumption tax automatic transfers is **Thursday, April 30, 2026**.
This system can only be used by Sole proprietors who have submitted their return form by the deadline for filing.
* Among those who wish to keep using the transfer account before relocation at the time the tax office of jurisdiction has changed due to relocation, etc., if he/she ① puts a circle in the space "(For individuals) Having continued, will use account transfer or not?" on Page 1 of the return form; or if he/she ② submitted the "Application of transfer or change of place for tax payment for income tax / consumption tax" that contains his/her wish to keep paying tax via a transfer account after the relocation as well, there is no need to once again pursue procedures for tax payment via a transfer account.
* You must complete the necessary application for the automatic transfers of consumption and local consumption taxes, even if you already applied for the automatic transfers of your income tax and special income tax for reconstruction.
 - (2) Direct Payment (Account transfer via e-Tax)**
If you have pursued the procedures to start using e-Tax at the relevant tax office in advance and submitted a designated application to the tax office or financial institution you will use, you can pay taxes from the deposit and savings account in the taxpayer's name immediately or on the designated date by account transfer.
 - (3) Payment via Internet banking or at ATM**
By registering or entering the relevant payment-related information, you can pay taxes via Internet banking or at an ATM.
 - (4) Payment by credit card**
Payment can be made on a dedicated webpage using the Internet.
 - (5) Payment by smartphone app**
After submitting tax return data via e-Tax, you can make payments using smartphone payment apps like "〇〇Pay" via the "National Tax Smartphone Payment Site."
* This procedure is for individuals whose tax liability is 300,000 yen or less.
- 2. Payment methods other than cashless payment**
This category includes the following methods:
 - (1) Cash payment at convenience stores using QR code**
You can create and print the QR code including information necessary for payment in "Filing assistance on the website of the National Tax Agency (Japanese version only)" section or the "Screen for creating a QR code to be used for payment at convenience stores" on our website at home, etc., and you can pay taxes at convenience stores by using it.
* Amount that may be settled will be limited to under ¥300,000.
* "QR code" is the product name of DENSO WAVE INCORPORATED.
 - (2) By presenting cash and your tax payment slip to the financial institution or to the Tax office covering your jurisdiction by due date for tax payment**
Sole proprietors paying their tax in person should visit their nearest financial institution or the Tax office covering your jurisdiction by the due date for tax payment.
Make sure to present your tax payment slip when paying your tax. If you don't have a tax payment slip, please use the ones available at any financial institution or Tax office. If there is no tax payment slip at the financial institution, please contact the Tax office covering your jurisdiction.
* After you have filed your return form, no tax payment slips or notices will be sent from the Tax office.

We recommend the tax payment by transfer account

The due date for application for the tax payment by transfer account for 2025 consumption and local consumption taxes is **Tuesday, March 31, 2026**.

If you submit it in writing, please fill out the "Application (notification of charge) for tax payment by transfer account" on page 48 and submit it to the competent Tax Office or to the financial institution. (When submitting documents by mail to tax offices subject to internal administrative centralization, please send them to the Submission Processing Center.)
Please note that the receipt is not issued when you use this system.

To ensure payments of consumption tax and local consumption tax within due date, you are advised to make proper preparations in advance, such as systematic accumulation of funds for tax payment, etc.
Advance payments using direct payment may be convenient for accumulating funds for tax payment.

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Should you be late in paying your taxes

If you paid your taxes after the due date or, for users of the tax payment by transfer account, if the transfer was rendered impossible due to an insufficient balance in your account, delinquent tax will be levied starting on the day after the due date. For such a case, you must pay your principle amount of tax in addition to the delinquent tax in person at your nearest financial institution or the tax office covering your jurisdiction.

The delinquent tax is calculated as follows for returns submitted by March 31, 2026.

From April 1st to May 31st, 2026	"7.3% per annum" or "Special Standard Rate for Delinquent Tax + 1%", whichever is lower
On or after June 1st, 2026	"14.6% per annum" or "Special Standard Rate for Delinquent Tax + 7.3%", whichever is lower

* Special Standard Rate for Delinquent Tax is the rate calculated by adding 1% a year to the rate announced by the Finance Minister by November 30 of the preceding year as the rate obtained by dividing the total of new short-term average contractual interest rate on bank loan of each month from September of the second preceding year to August of the preceding year by 12.

Should the overdue amount remain unpaid, you may be subject to procedures for default of tax payment including the seizure of assets. Please exercise caution.

* The delinquent tax calculation may vary if filing after the deadline or submitting an amended return. Contact the Tax office covering your jurisdiction for details.

* In case any special circumstances apply and render the taxpayer unable to pay by the due date, grace may be allowed by submitting an application. In this case, please consult the tax office covering your jurisdiction (collection section) as soon as possible.

If there is a mistake in the amount of tax calculated in the final tax return

Please make corrections to the content of your return using the following methods.

	Method of Correction
When tax amount, etc. included in return is actually less than what it should be	File "amended return" to correct amount.
When tax amount included in return is actually greater than what it should be	You can request a correction to the tax return in order to correct amounts.

* If an incorrect return amount is not voluntarily corrected, a District Director of Tax Office will correct it.

* In principle, a request for correction is allowed within 5 years from the statutory tax return due date.

* Furthermore, irrespective of it being necessary to file a tax return, in case where there is no final tax return filed, a District Director of Tax Office will decide on the amount of tax base and tax payable. Please note that in cases where the District Director of Tax Office corrects or makes a determination on a return and cases where returns are filed after the filing deadline, an additional tax may be levied, and you will be required to pay your tax and any delinquent tax together.

9

Income tax adjustment

The following explains the adjustment method using the "tax included" or "tax excluded" accounting method.

The income tax adjustment method after calculating the amount of consumption and local consumption taxes (herein, "consumption tax, etc.") payable or refundable varies depending on the accounting method.

If applying the "tax included accounting method"

As a rule, the amount of consumption tax, etc. payable or refundable is added to necessary expenses or total revenue after calculating the income derived from business, real estate, timber, etc. (herein, "income from business") is the accounting year under which the date of filing the consumption and local consumption tax return forms.

In the event an amount of consumption tax, etc. payable or refundable is treated as an entry in accounts payable or receivable, Sole proprietors now have the option to include that amount in business expenses or total revenue after calculating the income from business generated in the accounting year relating to that account payable or receivable.

If applying the "tax excluded accounting method"

If applying the "tax excluded accounting method", the amount representing the difference between the consumption tax, etc. determined using the simplified tax system and the amount resulting from subtracting the temporary consumption tax payable from the temporary consumption tax receivable at the end of the taxable period should be added to the total revenue or the necessary expenses in the amount of business income, etc. for that taxable period. Please refer to the website of the National Tax Agency (<https://www.nta.go.jp>) for inquiries pertaining to income tax adjustments by Sole proprietors who operate a business that generates 2 or more types of income.

What a "tax included" and "tax excluded" accounting methods?

The tax included accounting method treats the value of a transaction relating to consumption tax, etc. as including the amount of consumption tax, etc. The method treats the amount of tax consumption tax, etc. relating to the taxable sales, taxable purchases, etc. including it in the sales amount or purchases amount.

The tax excluded accounting method treats the value of a transaction relating to consumption tax, etc. by first separating it from the amount of consumption tax, etc. The method treats the amount of consumption tax, etc. by establishing an account of temporary receipts of consumption tax, etc. or of temporary payments of consumption tax, etc., excluding it from the sales amount or purchase amount.

Table for calculating taxable sales (Table A)

This calculation table is a specimen.

課税売上高計算表

(令和 年分)

(1) 事業所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
営業等課税売上高	① 表イ-1の①C欄の金額 円	表イ-1の①D欄の金額 円	表イ-1の①F欄の金額 円
農業課税売上高	② 表イ-2の④C欄の金額	表イ-2の④D欄の金額	表イ-2の④F欄の金額

(2) 不動産所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
課税売上高	③ 表イ-3の④C欄の金額	表イ-3の④D欄の金額	表イ-3の④F欄の金額

(3) () 所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
損益計算書の収入金額	④		
④のうち、課税売上げにならないもの	⑤		
差引課税売上高 (④-⑤)	⑥		

(4) 業務用資産の譲渡所得に係る課税売上高	金額	うち軽減税率 6.24%適用分	うち標準税率 7.8%適用分
業務用固定資産等の譲渡収入金額	⑦		
⑦のうち、課税売上げにならないもの	⑧		
差引課税売上高 (⑦-⑧)	⑨		

(5) 課税売上高の合計額 (① + ② + ③ + ⑥ + ⑨)	⑩		
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(6) 課税資産の譲渡等の対価の額の計算	
円×100/108 税抜経理方式によっている場合、⑩軽減税率6.24%適用分欄の金額に課税売上げに係る仮受消費税等の金額を加算して計算します。	⑪ (1円未満の端数切捨て) (一般用)付表1-3の①-1A欄へ (簡易課税用)付表4-3の①-1A欄へ (特別用)付表6の②A欄へ
円×100/110 税抜経理方式によっている場合、⑩標準税率7.8%適用分欄の金額に課税売上げに係る仮受消費税等の金額を加算して計算します。	⑫ (1円未満の端数切捨て) (一般用)付表1-3の①-1B欄へ (簡易課税用)付表4-3の①-1B欄へ (特別用)付表6の②B欄へ

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(Schedule 4-3) Table for calculating the amount of consumption and local consumption tax and Calculating the amount of consumption tax representing the local tax base (Simplified Tax Form)

This calculation table is a specimen.

第4-(11)号様式

付表4-3 税率別消費税額計算表 兼 地方消費税の課税標準となる消費税額計算表

簡易

課税期間		・ ・ ・ ・	氏名又は名称	
区 分		税率 6.24 % 適用分 A	税率 7.8 % 適用分 B	合 計 C (A+B)
課税標準額	①	円 000	円 000	※第二表の①欄へ 円 000
課税資産の譲渡等の対価の額	① 1	※第二表の⑤欄へ	※第二表の⑥欄へ	※第二表の⑦欄へ
消費税額	②	※付表5-3の①A欄へ ※第二表の⑧欄へ	※付表5-3の①B欄へ ※第二表の⑧欄へ	※付表5-3の①C欄へ ※第二表の⑩欄へ
貸倒回収に係る消費税額	③	※付表5-3の②A欄へ	※付表5-3の②B欄へ	※付表5-3の②C欄へ ※第一表の③欄へ
控除対象仕入税額	④	(付表5-3の⑤A欄又は⑥A欄の金額)	(付表5-3の⑤B欄又は⑥B欄の金額)	(付表5-3の⑤C欄又は⑥C欄の金額) ※第一表の④欄へ
返還等に係る税額	⑤	※付表5-3の③A欄へ	※付表5-3の③B欄へ	※付表5-3の③C欄へ ※第二表の⑪欄へ
貸倒れに係る税額	⑥			※第一表の⑥欄へ
控除税額小計 (④+⑤+⑥)	⑦			※第一表の⑦欄へ
控除不足還付税額 (⑦-②-③)	⑧			※第一表の⑧欄へ
差引税額 (②+③-⑦)	⑨			※第一表の⑨欄へ 00
標準消費税の課税標準額	⑩			※第一表の⑩欄へ ※マイナス「-」を付して第二表の⑫及び⑬欄へ
差引税額 (⑨)	⑪			※第一表の⑪欄へ ※第二表の⑫及び⑬欄へ 00
還付額	⑫			(⑩C欄×22/78) ※第一表の⑬欄へ
割納税額	⑬			(⑪C欄×22/78) ※第一表の⑭欄へ 00

注意 金額の計算においては、1円未満の端数を切り捨てる。

(R1.10.1以後終了課税期間用)

(Schedule 5-3) Table for calculating the deductible tax on purchases (Simplified Tax Form)

This calculation table is a specimen.

第4-(12)号様式

付表5-3 控除対象仕入税額等の計算表

簡易

課税期間	・ ・ ・ ・ ・	氏名又は名称	
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I 控除対象仕入税額の計算の基礎となる消費税額

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
課税標準額に 対する消費税額 ①	(付表4-3の②A欄の金額) 円	(付表4-3の②B欄の金額) 円	(付表4-3の②C欄の金額) 円
貸倒回収に 係る消費税額 ②	(付表4-3の③A欄の金額)	(付表4-3の③B欄の金額)	(付表4-3の③C欄の金額)
売上対価の返還等 に係る消費税額 ③	(付表4-3の⑤A欄の金額)	(付表4-3の⑤B欄の金額)	(付表4-3の⑤C欄の金額)
控除対象仕入税額等の計算 の基礎となる消費税額 (① + ② - ③) ④			

II 1種類の事業の事業者の場合の控除対象仕入税額

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
④ × みなし仕入率 (90%・80%・70%・60%・50%・40%) ⑤	※付表4-3の④A欄へ 円	※付表4-3の④B欄へ 円	※付表4-3の④C欄へ 円

III 2種類以上の事業を営む事業者の場合の控除対象仕入税額

(1) 事業区分別の課税売上高(税抜き)の明細

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
事業区分別の合計額 ⑥	円	円	円
第一種事業 (卸売業) ⑦			※第一表「事業区分」欄へ %
第二種事業 (小売業等) ⑧			※ "
第三種事業 (製造業等) ⑨			※ "
第四種事業 (その他) ⑩			※ "
第五種事業 (サービス業等) ⑪			※ "
第六種事業 (不動産業) ⑫			※ "

(2) (1)の事業区分別の課税売上高に係る消費税額の明細

項目	税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
事業区分別の合計額 ⑬	円	円	円
第一種事業 (卸売業) ⑭			
第二種事業 (小売業等) ⑮			
第三種事業 (製造業等) ⑯			
第四種事業 (その他) ⑰			
第五種事業 (サービス業等) ⑱			
第六種事業 (不動産業) ⑲			

注意 1 金額の計算においては、1円未満の端数を切り捨てる。

2 課税売上げにつき返品を受け又は値引き・割戻しをした金額(売上対価の返還等の金額)があり、売上(収入)金額から減算しない方法で経理して経費に含めている場合には、⑥から⑫欄には売上対価の返還等の金額(税抜き)を控除した後の金額を記載する。

(1/2)

(R1.10.1以後終了課税期間用)

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(3) 控除対象仕入税額の計算式区分の明細

イ 原則計算を適用する場合

控 除 対 象 仕 入 税 額 の 計 算 式 区 分		税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
$\left(\frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + \text{⑮} \times 80\% + \text{⑯} \times 70\% + \text{⑰} \times 60\% + \text{⑱} \times 50\% + \text{㉑} \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}} \right) \times \text{⑫}$	㉒	円	円	円

ロ 特例計算を適用する場合

(イ) 1種類の事業で75%以上

控 除 対 象 仕 入 税 額 の 計 算 式 区 分		税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
$(\text{㉓} \text{C} / \text{㉔} \text{C} \cdot \text{㉕} \text{C} / \text{㉖} \text{C} \cdot \text{㉗} \text{C} / \text{㉘} \text{C} \cdot \text{㉙} \text{C} / \text{㉚} \text{C} \cdot \text{㉛} \text{C} / \text{㉜} \text{C} \cdot \text{㉝} \text{C} / \text{㉞} \text{C}) \geq 75\%$ $\text{④} \times \text{みなし仕入率} (90\% \cdot 80\% \cdot 70\% \cdot 60\% \cdot 50\% \cdot 40\%)$	㉞	円	円	円

(ロ) 2種類の事業で75%以上

控 除 対 象 仕 入 税 額 の 計 算 式 区 分			税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
第一種事業及び第二種事業 ($\text{㉓} \text{C} + \text{㉔} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 80\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㉞	円	円	円
第一種事業及び第三種事業 ($\text{㉓} \text{C} + \text{㉗} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 70\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㉟			
第一種事業及び第四種事業 ($\text{㉓} \text{C} + \text{㉙} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 60\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊱			
第一種事業及び第五種事業 ($\text{㉓} \text{C} + \text{㉛} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊲			
第一種事業及び第六種事業 ($\text{㉓} \text{C} + \text{㉝} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑭} \times 90\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑭}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊳			
第二種事業及び第三種事業 ($\text{㉔} \text{C} + \text{㉗} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 70\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊴			
第二種事業及び第四種事業 ($\text{㉔} \text{C} + \text{㉙} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 60\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊵			
第二種事業及び第五種事業 ($\text{㉔} \text{C} + \text{㉛} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊶			
第二種事業及び第六種事業 ($\text{㉔} \text{C} + \text{㉝} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑮} \times 80\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑮}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊷			
第三種事業及び第四種事業 ($\text{㉗} \text{C} + \text{㉙} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑯} \times 70\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑯}) \times 60\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊸			
第三種事業及び第五種事業 ($\text{㉗} \text{C} + \text{㉛} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑯} \times 70\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑯}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊹			
第三種事業及び第六種事業 ($\text{㉗} \text{C} + \text{㉝} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑯} \times 70\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑯}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊺			
第四種事業及び第五種事業 ($\text{㉙} \text{C} + \text{㉛} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑰} \times 60\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑰}) \times 50\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊻			
第四種事業及び第六種事業 ($\text{㉙} \text{C} + \text{㉝} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑰} \times 60\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑰}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊼			
第五種事業及び第六種事業 ($\text{㉛} \text{C} + \text{㉝} \text{C}$) / $\text{㉕} \text{C} \geq 75\%$	$\text{④} \times \frac{\text{⑱} \times 50\% + (\text{⑬} - \text{⑱}) \times 40\%}{\text{⑬}}$	㊽			

ハ 上記の計算式区分から選択した控除対象仕入税額

項 目		税率6.24%適用分 A	税率7.8%適用分 B	合計 C (A+B)
選 択 可 能 な 計 算 式 区 分 (㉒ ~ ㊽) の 内 か ら 選 択 し た 金 額	㊾	※付表4-3の㉒A欄へ 円	※付表4-3の㉒B欄へ 円	※付表4-3の㉒C欄へ 円

注意 金額の計算においては、1円未満の端数を切り捨てる。

Consumption and Local Consumption Taxes Final Return Form (Simplified Tax Form) (Page 1)

This return form is a specimen.

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption
tax calculation

Enter the value
in the return form
(Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

第3-(3)号様式

G K O 4 0 7

令和 年 月 日 税務署長殿

納税地 (フリガナ) (電話番号 - -)

屋号

個人番号 (フリガナ)

氏名

(個人の方) 振替継続希望

※ 申告年月日 令和 年 月 日

申告区分 指導等 庁指定 局指定

通信日付印 確認 確認書類 個人番号カード 通知カード・運転免許証 その他()

身元確認

指導年月日 相談区分1 区分2 区分3

令和 年 月 日

簡 個人事業者用 第一表

自 令和 年 月 日

課税期間分の消費税及び地方消費税の()申告書

至 令和 年 月 日

(中簡申告 自 令和 年 月 日)
(対象期間 至 令和 年 月 日)

この申告書による消費税の税額の計算

課税標準額	①	0 0 0	03
消費税額	②		06
貸倒回収に係る消費税額	③		07
控除対象仕入税額	④		08
返還等対価に係る税額	⑤		09
貸倒れに係る税額	⑥		10
控除税額小計 (④+⑤+⑥)	⑦		
控除不足還付税額 (⑦-②-③)	⑧		13
差引税額 (②+③-⑦)	⑨	0 0	15
中間納付税額	⑩	0 0	16
納付税額 (⑨-⑩)	⑪	0 0	17
中間納付還付税額 (⑩-⑨)	⑫	0 0	18
この申告書が修正申告である場合 差引納付税額	⑬	0 0	19
この課税期間の課税売上高	⑭		20
基準期間の課税売上高	⑮		21

この申告書による地方消費税の税額の計算

地方消費税の課税標準となる消費税額	⑯		51
差引税額	⑰	0 0	52
還付額	⑱		53
納税額	⑲	0 0	54
中間納付譲渡割額	⑳	0 0	55
納付譲渡割額 (⑲-⑳)	㉑	0 0	56
中間納付還付譲渡割額 (㉑-⑲)	㉒	0 0	57
この申告書が修正申告である場合 差引納付譲渡割額	㉓	0 0	58
消費税及び地方消費税の合計(納付又は還付)税額	㉔		60

付 割 賦 基 準 の 適 用

延 払 基 準 等 の 適 用

工 事 進 行 基 準 の 適 用

現 金 主 義 会 計 の 適 用

課税標準額に対する消費税額の計算の特例の適用

区分 課税売上高 (免税売上高を除く) 売上割合%

第1種

第2種

第3種

第4種

第5種

第6種

特例計算適用(令57③)

税額控除に係る経過措置の適用(2割特例)

還す付る金を受ける機械等

銀行 本店・支店

金庫・組合 出張所

農協・漁協 本所・支所

預金 口座番号

ゆうちょ銀行の貯金記号番号

郵便局名等

(個人の方) 公金受取口座の利用

※税務署整理欄

税 理 士 名 (電話番号 - -)

税理士法第30条の書面提出有

税理士法第33条の2の書面提出有

㉔ = (①+②)-(⑧+⑫+⑬+⑳)・修正申告の場合㉔ = ㉑+㉒
㉔が還付税額となる場合はマイナス「-」を付してください。

※ 2割特例による申告の場合、⑬欄に①欄の数字を記載し、
⑬欄×22/78から算出された金額を㉔欄に記載してください。

OCR入力用(この用紙は機械で読み取ります。折ったり汚したりしないでください。)

①・②又は③・④の記入をお願いします。

This return form is a specimen.

第3-(2)号様式

G K 0 6 0 2

課税標準額等の内訳書

納 税 地	(電話番号 - -)
(フリガナ) 屋 号	
(フリガナ) 氏 名	

整 理 番 号	
---------	--

改正法附則による税額の特例計算			
軽減売上割合(10営業日)		附則38①	51
小売等軽減仕入割合		附則38②	52

個人事業者用

第二表

自 令和 年 月 日	課税期間分の消費税及び地方消費税の()申告書	中簡申告 自 令和 年 月 日
至 令和 年 月 日		対象期間 至 令和 年 月 日

令和四年四月一日以後終了課税期間分

課 税 標 準 額	①	十 百 千 百 十 億 千 百 十 万 千 百 十 一 円
※申告書(第一表)の①欄へ		0 0 0 01

課 税 資 産 の 譲 渡 等 の 対 価 の 額 の 合 計 額	3 % 適用分	②		02
	4 % 適用分	③		03
	6.3 % 適用分	④		04
	6.24 % 適用分	⑤		05
	7.8 % 適用分	⑥		06
(② ~ ⑥ の 合 計)		⑦		07
特定課税仕入れ に係る支払対価 の額の合計額 (注1)	6.3 % 適用分	⑧		11
	7.8 % 適用分	⑨		12
	(⑧ ・ ⑨ の 合 計)	⑩		13

消 費 税 額	⑪		21	
※申告書(第一表)の②欄へ				
⑪ の 内 訳	3 % 適用分	⑫		22
	4 % 適用分	⑬		23
	6.3 % 適用分	⑭		24
	6.24 % 適用分	⑮		25
	7.8 % 適用分	⑯		26

返 還 等 対 価 に 係 る 税 額	⑰		31	
※申告書(第一表)の⑤欄へ				
⑰ の 内 訳	売 上 げ の 返 還 等 対 価 に 係 る 税 額	⑱		32
	特定課税仕入れの返還等対価に係る税額 (注1)	⑲		33

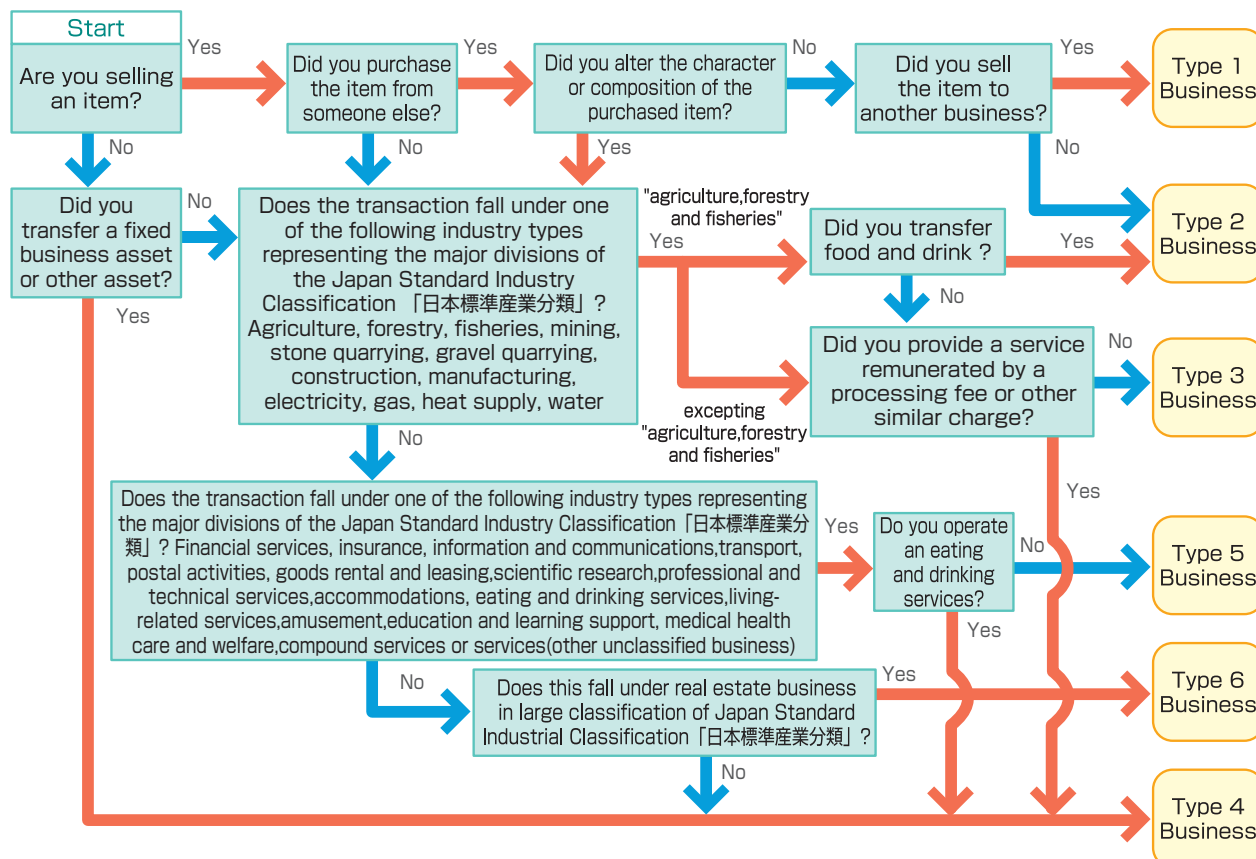
地 方 消 費 税 の 課税標準となる 消 費 税 額 (注2)	(⑳ ~ ㉓ の 合 計)	㉔		41
	4 % 適用分	㉕		42
	6.3 % 適用分	㉖		43
	6.24%及び7.8% 適用分	㉗		44

(注1) ⑧~⑩及び⑱欄は、一般課税により申告する場合で、課税売上割合が95%未満、かつ、特定課税仕入れがある事業者のみ記載します。
(注2) ㉔~㉗欄が還付税額となる場合はマイナス「-」を付けてください。

OCR入力用(この用紙は機械で読み取ります。折ったり汚したりしないでください。)

Flowchart for determining business types

- The following flowchart serves as a guide when determining business types. See P20 as to the business types.
- As a rule, business types are determined per transaction (per transfer of taxable asset, etc.) and each transaction is judged for its classification into the Business Types 1 through 6.



- * Each Sole proprietor classification is determined based on transactions effectuated within the bounds of normal social standards. However, in the event certain transactions are effectuated where transfers of assets are confused for services provided and vice versa and the amounts charged are treated individually for each transaction, each business type should be determined based on each of those Sole proprietor amounts.
- * For the question, "Did you alter the character or composition of the purchased item?", the following example are judged as actions that do not constitute an alteration in the character or composition of the item.
 - Attaching or displaying the brand or name of the item
 - Containing a liquid or other product within a sales receptacle
 - Selling the items as they are in assorted multi-packs
 - Glass or other product that is sold in cut pieces
- * As per the flowchart, if a transaction neither involves the transfer of an item purchased from someone else nor constitutes a manufacturing and retailing activity, use the manufacturing industries category of the Japan Standard Industry Classification (major divisions) as a base for determining whether or not the transaction relates to transfers of assets generally occurring in one of these manufacturing industries.
- * Even if a transaction is deemed as falling under the manufacturing industries category of the Japan Standard Industry Classification irrespective of the designation of the charge, any service provided involving the processing of raw materials, other material or a product belonging to someone else that was remunerated by a fee charged for that processing is deemed a Type 4 business.

Table for determining the taxable transactions

This table contains an approximate standard for determining the taxable transactions with respect to consumption tax for each item appearing in the income statement for business and other income. Examine the nature of a transaction well whenever actually determining its taxability.

Taxability determination table (for sales, etc. and real estate income)

Account	Taxable /Not taxable	Items not relating to taxable sales
Amount of sales (revenue including miscellaneous revenue)	△	Medical fees paid for by the social insurance system (NON) Proceeds from the sale of merchandise coupons (NON) Proceeds from land sales (NON) Interest received (NON) House rents (NON) Insurance benefits (UN) Subsidies, benefits, and aids that cannot be valued (UN) Revenue from transactions effectuated abroad (UN) Revenue from exports (EX)

Taxability determination table (for agriculture income)

Account	Taxable /Not taxable	Items not relating to taxable sales
Amount of sales	△	Revenue from exports (EX)
Household consumption	○	
Business consumption	Amount ▽	Business consumption of seeds and seedlings
Miscellaneous revenue	△	Subsidies on which a value cannot be assigned (UN) Insurance benefits (UN) Subsidies, benefits, and aids that cannot be valued (UN) Interest received (NON)
Subtotal		
Agricultural commodity inventory	Initial / Year-end	

Meaning of the symbols:

-Transactions relating to taxable sales
- ×.....Transactions not relating to taxable sales
- △.....Most transactions are relating to taxable sales, however, some are not
- ▽.....Most transactions are not relating to taxable sales, however, some are

- NON.....Non-taxable transactions
- UN.....Transactions not subject to consumption tax (untaxable transactions)
- EX.....Tax-exempt transactions

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

Completing your return

Calculation

Local consumption tax calculation

Enter the value in the return form (Page 1 and Page 2)

Other items

Filing and paying

Income tax adjustment

Rough draft return form

Application (notification of change) for tax payment by transfer account *You may sever this page to use as a request for account transfer.

Those who newly use tax payment by transfer account for consumption tax and local consumption tax, self-assessed income tax and special income tax for reconstruction, or those who change the requested contents, please sever this page from the guidance text, fill in necessary information in the following form of "Application (notification of change) for tax payment by transfer account", place the seal used in the passbook for the deposit or savings account, and submit it to the tax office or to an eligible financial institution together with the tax return. (When submitting documents by mail to tax offices subject to internal administrative centralization, please send them to the Submission Processing Center.) Note that e-Tax also may be used for the submission.

- For tax payment by transfer account, you may use any of the following throughout the country: banks (including Japan Post Bank), shinkin banks, labor banks, credit cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, and fishery cooperatives.
- For tax payment by transfer account, you may use an account opened with any of the following types of deposits, etc.: ordinary deposit, current deposit, deposit for tax payment, ordinary savings, etc.
* You cannot use time deposit account nor savings account, etc.
In addition, note that some of the following entities or types of branches, etc. cannot be used for the purpose: some financial institutions such as Internet-dedicated banks, etc., some Internet bank branches, etc.
- When submitting it, please do not paste it to the tax return.
If the tax office holding the jurisdiction was changed due to relocation, etc., procedures for tax payment by transfer account are newly required.

Note

Among those who want to keep using the wire transfer method before the relocation, if submitting a tax return circling the "Column for indicating wish to keep using the existing wire transfer, an "Application of transfer or change of place for income tax/consumption tax," that describes the wish to keep using the tax payment by transfer account after the relocation, no new procedures for tax payment by transfer account are required.

Write the date from which you wish to use the tax payment by transfer account. This date has to be on or after the day you submit this request.

If Japan Post Bank is used, it is not necessary to write in a branch name.

Write your address, etc.

Write the name that appears on the bank account you will use.

If a bank other than Japan Post Bank is used, please circle the type of savings account and write in the account number.

Write the code and number of the account, if you use Japan Post Bank.

納付書送付依頼書

(金融機関経由印)

(提出先の税務署名を書いてください。)

私が納付する

- 申告所得税及復興特別所得税 (1期分、2期分、確定申告分(期限内申告分)、延納分)
- 消費税及地方消費税 (中間申告分、確定申告分(期限内申告分))

ご利用にならない税目については、二重線で抹消してください。この場合訂正印は不要です。

氏名

令和 年 月 日 以降納期が到来するものを、口座振替により納付したいので納付税額等必要な事項を記載した納付書は、指定した金融機関宛に送付してください。

※税務署 整理欄

〔整理〕 番号

〔振替〕 区分

〔金融機〕 関番号

〔入力〕 日付

〔送付〕 日付

(この依頼書の提出年月日を書きます。)

預貯金口座振替依頼書

令和 年 月 日

金融機関名

銀行・信用金庫 本店・支店 御中
労働金庫・信用組合 本所・支所
漁協・農協 出張所

あなたの住所 (〒) 電話 ()

(申告納税地)

氏名 (フリガナ) (金融機関お届け印)

銀行等 (ゆうちょ銀行以外)	預金の種類	1 普通	2 当座	3 納税準備
口座番号				
記号番号	1		0	

金融機関使用欄

税務署から私名義の納付書が貴店(組合)に送付されたときは、私名義の上記の預貯金から次のとおり口座振替により納付することとしたいので、下記約定を承認の上依頼します。

- 対象税目
 - 申告所得税及復興特別所得税 (1期分、2期分、確定申告分(期限内申告分)、延納分)
 - 消費税及地方消費税 (中間申告分、確定申告分(期限内申告分))

ご利用にならない税目については、二重線で抹消してください。この場合訂正印は不要です。
- 振替納付日

納期の最終日(休日の場合は翌取引日)

ただし、納付の日が納期限後となる場合で、法令の規定によりその納付が納期限においてされたものとみなされるときは、貴店(組合)に納付書が到達した日から2取引日を経過した最初の取引日まで。

Cross Out, with a double line, the tax items for which you do not want to use the tax payment by transfer account.

Write the name of the financial institute and its branch from which you wish to transfer.

Write your address on your return, if your address is different from that on your return.

Stamp with the seal that you have registered with your bank, etc. if the impression is unclear, stamp it again next to it.

Cross Out, with a double line, the tax items for which you do not want to use the tax payment by transfer account.

約 定 (必ず確認してください。)

- 預貯金の支払手続については、当座勘定規定又は預貯金規定にかかわらず、私が行すべき当座小切手の振出又は預貯金通帳及び預貯金払戻請求書の提出などいたしません。
- 指定預貯金残高が振替において、納付書の金額に満たないときは、私に通知することなく納付書を返却されても差し支えありません。
- この口座振替契約は、貴店(組合)が相当の事由により必要と認めた場合には私に通知されることなく解除されても異議はありません。
- この口座振替契約を解除する場合には、私から(納税貯蓄組合長を経由して)指定した金融機関並びに税務署あて文書により連絡します。
- この取扱いについて、仮に紛議が生じて、貴店(組合)の責によるものを除き、貴店(組合)には迷惑をかけません。
- 貴店(組合)に対して領収証書の請求はいたしません。

1 If you have already used the tax payment by transfer account, you do not have to submit this request.

2 If you have filed your return with different tax office from that of the previous year due to changing your address, etc., you have to follow the necessary procedure to continue the tax payment by transfer account. Please see P39.