

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.

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.

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

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.

* 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.

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.

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 ⑪-1 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)	$\times \frac{100}{108} =$	⑪-1A Tax base
7.8% tax rate applicable	Taxable sales (tax included)	$\times \frac{100}{110} =$	⑪-1B Tax base

step.2-2

Enter the calculation result for step 2-1 in ⑪ of Schedule 4-3 rounding the figure down to the nearest 1,000 yen.

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.

$$\text{¥}280,000 - \text{¥}0 = \text{¥}280,000$$

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.

$$\text{¥}17,920,000 + \text{¥}280,000 = \text{¥}18,200,000$$

6.24% tax rate applicable

$$\text{¥}10,240,000$$

7.8% tax rate applicable

$$\text{¥}7,680,000 + \text{¥}280,000 = \text{¥}7,960,000$$

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Example of Table A: Kouno Store

step.2-1

⑪ of Table A is obtained as follows.

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

(Enter in ⑪-1(column A) of Schedule 4-3)

⑫ of Table A is obtained as follows.

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

(Enter in ⑪-1(column B) of Schedule 4-3)

Total amount is obtained as follows.

$$\text{¥}9,481,481 + \text{¥}7,236,363 = \text{¥}16,717,844$$

(Enter in ⑪-1(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 ⑪ of Schedule 4-3.

$$\text{¥}9,481,481 \rightarrow \text{¥}9,481,000$$

(Enter in ⑪(column A) of Schedule 4-3)

$$\text{¥}7,236,363 \rightarrow \text{¥}7,236,000$$

(Enter in ⑪(column B) of Schedule 4-3)

Total amount of tax base is obtained as follows.

$$\text{¥}9,481,000 + \text{¥}7,236,000 = \text{¥}16,717,000$$

(Enter in ⑪(column C) of Schedule 4-3)

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

課税売上高計算表

Table A

(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	表イー1の①C欄の金額 表イー1の①D欄の金額	表イー1の①C欄の金額 表イー1の①D欄の金額
農業課税売上高	②	表イー2の②C欄の金額 表イー2の②D欄の金額	表イー2の②C欄の金額 表イー2の②D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	表イー3の③C欄の金額 表イー3の③D欄の金額	表イー3の③C欄の金額 表イー3の③D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	⑦ 280,000		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	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	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

$$\textcircled{1} \text{A Tax} \times 6.24\% = \textcircled{2} \text{A Consumption tax base}$$

7.8% tax rate applicable

$$\textcircled{1} \text{B Tax} \times 7.8\% = \textcircled{2} \text{B Consumption tax base}$$

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)

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

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

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

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

$$\text{¥ } 591,614 + \text{¥ } 564,408 = \text{¥ } 1,156,022$$

* 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.

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

7.8% tax rate applicable
Total amount of recovered bad debt $\times \frac{7.8}{110} = ③B$ 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.

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.

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

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

* 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 (A+B)	C	
課 税 標 準 額 ①	円	9,481, 000	7,236, 000	16,717, 000	円	
課 税 資 産 の 譲 渡 等 の 対 値 の 額 ① 1	円	9,481,481	7,236,363	16,717,844	円	
消 費 税 額 ②	円	591,614	564,408	1,156,022	円	
貸 倒 回 収 に 係 る 消 費 税 額 ③	円				※付表5-3の②C欄へ	

step.2-2

step.2-1

step.3

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.

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

→ 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.)

$$\text{¥591,614} + \text{¥0} - \text{¥0} = \text{¥591,614}$$

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

$$\text{¥564,408} + \text{¥0} - \text{¥0} = \text{¥564,408}$$

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

$$\text{¥591,614} + \text{¥564,408} = \text{¥1,156,022}$$

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	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%

■ 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).

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

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

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

7.8% tax rate applicable

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

→ Use ⑦ to ⑫ 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.)
 $\text{¥ } 10,240,000 \times \frac{100}{108} = \text{¥ } 9,481,481$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑧(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 7,680,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = \text{¥ } 6,981,818$

Total amount (Enter in ⑧(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 9,481,481 + \text{¥ } 6,981,818 = \text{¥ } 16,463,299$

Type 4 business (capital gains)

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑩(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 280,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = \text{¥ } 254,545$

Total amount (Enter in ⑩(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 254,545$

step.8-2

The total amount is obtained as follows.

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑥(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 10,240,000 \times \frac{100}{108} = \text{¥ } 9,481,481$

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑥(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 7,960,000 \times \frac{100}{110} = \text{¥ } 7,236,363$

Total amount (Enter in ⑥(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)
 $\text{¥ } 9,481,481 + \text{¥ } 7,236,363 = \text{¥ } 16,717,844$

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.

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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.

$$\frac{\text{⑦～⑫C Taxable sales (tax excluded) per business type}}{\text{⑥C Total amount of taxable sales (tax excluded)}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{⑦～⑫ Sales ratio per business type}}{}$$

→ 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)

$$\text{¥ } 16,463,299 \div \text{¥ } 16,717,844 \times 100 \div 98.4\%$$

Type 4 business (capital gains)

$$\text{¥ } 254,545 \div \text{¥ } 16,717,844 \times 100 \div 1.5\%$$

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.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{6.24% tax rate applicable} \quad \text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \frac{6.24}{108} = \text{⑯～⑲A Consumption tax per business type} \\ \text{7.8% tax rate applicable} \quad \text{Taxable sales (tax included) per business type} \times \frac{7.8}{110} = \text{⑯～⑲B Consumption tax per business type} \end{array}$$

→ Use ⑯ to ⑲ 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 ⑯(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 10,240,000 × $\frac{6.24}{108}$ = ¥ 591,644

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑯(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 7,680,000 × $\frac{7.8}{110}$ = ¥ 544,581

Total amount (Enter in ⑯(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$\text{¥ } 591,644 + \text{¥ } 544,581 = \text{¥ } 1,136,225$$

Type 4 business (capital gains)

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑯(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 280,000 × $\frac{7.8}{110}$ = ¥ 19,854

Total amount (Enter in ⑯(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 19,854

step.10-2

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

Enter total amount of ⑯(column A, B) of Schedule 5-3 in ⑯ (column C) of Schedule 5-3.

step.10-2

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

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑯(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 591,644

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ⑯(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 544,581 + ¥ 19,854 = ¥ 564,435

Total amount (Enter in ⑯(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)
¥ 591,644 + ¥ 564,435 = ¥ 1,156,079

step.11 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 message **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.

N 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

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

Total of consumption tax amounts by business type

→ Use ② 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 =

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

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 ② 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 ② to ⑯ 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.

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

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

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%).

Basic knowledge

Preparation

Procedures

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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.12 Determine the deductible tax on purchases

Determine the deductible tax on purchases and enter the value in ⑦ of Schedule 5-3.
Enter ⑦ of Schedule 5-3 in ④ of Schedule 4-3.

Example: Kouno Store

step.11

Kouno Store can use methods ① and ②.

The deductible tax on purchases is calculated using both methods and calculation method ②, which yields the greater deduction, is selected.

① Basic formula

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ②(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

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

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ②(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

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

Total amount (Enter in ②(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$\text{¥ } 473,291 + \text{¥ } 447,554 = \text{¥ } 920,845$$

② Special method 1

6.24% tax rate applicable (Enter in ②(column A) of Schedule 5-3.)

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

7.8% tax rate applicable (Enter in ②(column B) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$\text{¥ } 564,408 \times 80\% = \text{¥ } 451,526$$

Total amount (Enter in ②(column C) of Schedule 5-3.)

$$\text{¥ } 473,291 + \text{¥ } 451,526 = \text{¥ } 924,817$$

step.12

Enter **¥ 473,291** (②(column A)) in ⑦(column A of Schedule 5-3) and ④(column A of Schedule 4-3).

Enter **¥ 451,526** (②(column B)) in ⑦(column B of Schedule 5-3) and ④(column B of Schedule 4-3).

Enter **¥ 924,817** (②(column C)) in ⑦(column C of Schedule 5-3) and ④(column C of Schedule 4-3).

(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)
④ × みなし仕入率 〔 $\frac{⑭ \times 90\% + ⑮ \times 80\% + ⑯ \times 70\% + ⑰ \times 60\% + ⑯ \times 50\% + ⑯ \times 40\%}{⑯}$ 〕	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 447,554	⑯ 920,845

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)
(⑦C + ⑧C + ⑨C + ⑩C + ⑪C + ⑫C + ⑬C) ≥ 75% ④ × みなし仕入率 (90% · 80% · 70% · 60% · 50% · 40%)	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817

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 (⑦C + ⑧C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑭ \times 90\% + (⑯ - ⑭) \times 80\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第一種事業及び第三種事業 (⑦C + ⑨C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑭ \times 90\% + (⑯ - ⑭) \times 70\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第一種事業及び第四種事業 (⑦C + ⑩C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑭ \times 90\% + (⑯ - ⑭) \times 60\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第一種事業及び第五種事業 (⑦C + ⑪C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑭ \times 90\% + (⑯ - ⑭) \times 50\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第一種事業及び第六種事業 (⑦C + ⑫C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑭ \times 90\% + (⑯ - ⑭) \times 40\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第二種事業及び第三種事業 (⑧C + ⑨C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑮ \times 80\% + (⑯ - ⑮) \times 70\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第二種事業及び第四種事業 (⑧C + ⑩C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑮ \times 80\% + (⑯ - ⑮) \times 60\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第二種事業及び第五種事業 (⑧C + ⑪C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑮ \times 80\% + (⑯ - ⑮) \times 50\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第二種事業及び第六種事業 (⑧C + ⑫C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑮ \times 80\% + (⑯ - ⑮) \times 40\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第三種事業及び第四種事業 (⑨C + ⑩C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑯ \times 70\% + (⑯ - ⑯) \times 60\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第三種事業及び第五種事業 (⑨C + ⑪C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑯ \times 70\% + (⑯ - ⑯) \times 50\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第四種事業及び第五種事業 (⑩C + ⑪C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑯ \times 60\% + (⑯ - ⑯) \times 50\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第四種事業及び第六種事業 (⑩C + ⑫C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑯ \times 60\% + (⑯ - ⑯) \times 40\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817
第五種事業及び第六種事業 (⑪C + ⑫C) / ⑥C ≥ 75% ④ × $\frac{⑯ \times 50\% + (⑯ - ⑯) \times 40\%}{⑯}$	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817

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 (⑯ ~ ⑯) の内から選択した金額 ⑯	⑯ 473,291	⑯ 451,526	⑯ 924,817

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.

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

Note

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

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 "⑤Amount 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.

$$\text{"④Amount of deductible tax on purchases" + "⑤Amount of tax relating to refunds and other charges" + "⑥Amount of tax relating to bad debt" = "⑦Subtotal of deductible tax"}$$

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.

$$\text{"②Amount of consumption tax" + "③Amount of tax relating to recovery of bad debts" - "⑦Subtotal of deductible tax" = "⑨Balance"}$$

*rounded down to the nearest ¥100

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)

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.

$$\text{"⑦Subtotal of deductible tax" - "②Amount of consumption tax" - "③Amount of tax relating to recovery of bad debts" = "⑧The refundable for insufficient deduction"}$$