

3-4 In Case Tax Payment is Delayed

If a taxpayer fails to pay tax by the due date of tax payment (Monday, March 16, 2020), or if the tax payment by transfer account cannot be made due to insufficient balance of the account, the delinquent tax will be imposed.

In such a case, pay the delinquent tax with the principal tax together at financial institutions or the Tax Office that has jurisdiction over your address.

March 17 to May 16, 2020	“7.3 % per annum” or “Special Standard Rate + 1%,” whichever is lower.
May 17, 2020~	“14.6 % per annum” or “Special Standard Rate + 7.3%,” whichever is lower.

* Delinquent tax is calculated for the number of days starting from the day following the due date for tax payment to the day on which the whole amount of the principal tax is paid and at the following rate.

“Special Standard Rate” is the rate announced by the Minister of Finance by December 15 of the previous year as the annual average contractual interest rate on bank short-term loan of each month from October of the second preceding year to September of the previous year, plus 1% p.a.

3-5 In Case of Mistakes on a Tax Return

- In the event of mistakes in the amount of tax declared or other details of a return, the following methods should be followed.
- Before the statutory tax return due date for filing tax returns, correct mistakes, prepare a new final return and submit it by the due date.
- After the statutory tax return due date, correct the declared contents according to the following methods.

	Method of Correction
When tax amount, etc. declared in return is less than what it should be	File “amended return” to correct amount. ⁽¹⁾
When tax amount declared in return is greater than what it should be	Request a correction to the tax return in order to correct amounts. ⁽²⁾

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

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

- If you have forgotten to file a return by the statutory tax return due date you are requested to file as soon as possible. Furthermore, in cases where there is no final income tax return filed although it is necessary to file, a District Director of Tax Office will decide on the amount of income and tax.
- Please note that in cases where the District Director of Tax Office corrects or makes a determination on a return or cases where returns are filed after the filing deadline, **an additional tax** may be levied, and concurrent payment of a **delinquent tax** will also be required for the period from the day following the legal filing deadline through the date of actual payment.

3-6 Estimated income tax etc. prepayment and Application for reduction of estimated tax prepayment

Income tax etc. are to finally calculate income and tax amount for one year and a final return is filed during the filing period of the following year and the tax in question is paid.

Meanwhile, the Tax Office notifies the taxpayer of the amount of estimated income tax etc. prepayment in cases where the base amount for the estimated tax prepayment calculated based on the previous year’s final tax return is 150,000 yen or more. The taxpayer is then requested to pay the tax liability in two installments, in July and November. This system is called estimated income tax prepayment.

Taxpayers may submit an application to have the amount of estimated tax prepayment reduced if their income tax etc. amounts of the following year are estimated to be less than the amount of the base amount for the estimated tax prepayment notified by the Tax Office. This may be approved for reasons such as: closing or suspension of the taxpayer’s business, unemployment, losses resulting from natural disasters, embezzlement, theft, medical expenses, business depression, or an increase in the number of dependents covered by the exemption.

3-7 Obligation to file consumption tax return and necessary report

1. For sole business proprietors whose taxable sales exceed 10,000,000 yen for 2019
 - If your taxable sales for 2019 exceed 10,000,000 yen, **you will be categorized as a taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2021**. If you newly become a taxable person, please submit “Notification of Taxable Enterprise Status for Consumption Tax (for base period) [消費税課税事業者届出書 (基準期間用)]” to the Tax Office with jurisdiction over the location of your address etc. without delay.
 - In general, the amount of consumption tax due is calculated by deducting the consumption tax imposed on taxable purchases from the consumption tax imposed on taxable sales. However, individuals whose taxable sales in the second preceding year before the taxable period amounts less than 50,000,000 yen can select the “simplified tax

system [簡易課税制度] by which the amount of tax is calculated based on the consumption tax imposed on taxable sales without calculating their actual consumption on taxable purchase. In case of selecting "simplified tax system [簡易課税制度]", the amount of consumption tax due is calculated by to consider the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of consumption tax on taxable sales by certain "deemed purchase rates [みなし仕入率]" to be the amount of consumption tax imposed on taxable purchases.

- Sole business proprietors who will select filing returns using the simplified tax system from 2021 must submit "Report on the Selection of the Simplified Tax System for Consumption Tax [消費税簡易課税制度選択届出書]" to the Tax Office with jurisdiction over the location of your address by December 31, 2020.
 - *1 Even if the sole business proprietor's taxable sales for 2018 (the base period for 2020) do not exceed 10,000,000 yen, but the taxable sales for the specified period (the period from January 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019) exceed 10,000,000 yen, the sole business proprietor will be categorized as a taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2020.
Meanwhile, you can use the total amount of salaries etc. paid instead of taxable sales to determine if you are categorized as a taxable person or otherwise.
If you become a taxable person by this method, please file "Notification of Taxable Enterprise Status for Consumption Tax (for specified period) [消費税課税事業者届出書(特定期間用)]" to the Tax Office with jurisdiction over the location of your address without delay.
 - *2 Taxable sales mean the sales from transactions subject to the imposition of consumption tax (including transactions conducted concomitantly with business activities, such as the sale of a building for business purposes). Sales from most of the transactions fall under taxable sales; however, income concerning transactions exempt from consumption tax is excluded, such as income from the sale of land and housing rent. Taxable sales also include manuscript fees, royalties, performance fees, lecturer's fees, remuneration for lecturers, and income from a side job using the Internet.
 - *3 Please note that a taxpayer under the general taxation system (those not under the simplified taxation system) may not deduct consumption tax paid at the time of purchases and the payment of expenses without both a ledger and an invoice stating taxable purchases etc.
 - *4. If business operators who have difficulty in totaling up taxable purchases, etc. (including taxes) by separating them to each tax rate file "Notification of Taxable Enterprise Status for Consumption Tax by the last date of the taxation period, they will be allowed to use the simplified taxation system from the taxation period to which the date of filing the notification belongs, as a transitory measure. This treatment accompanies the introduction of an reduced tax rate system and is limited to any day that belongs to the taxation period from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020.
2. For sole business proprietors whose taxable sales exceed 10,000,000 yen for 2017
- If your taxable sales for 2017 exceed 10,000,000 yen, you will be categorized as a taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2019.

In such a case, you are required to file your consumption tax return and make tax payment by Tuesday, March 31, 2020.

*1 Even if taxable sales are 10,000,000 yen or less for 2017, those whose taxable sales exceed 10,000,000 yen for the specified period (from January 1, through June 30, 2018) will be categorized as taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2019.

Meanwhile, you can use the total amount of salaries, etc. paid instead of taxable sales to determine if you are categorized as a taxable enterprise or otherwise.

*2 Sole business proprietors that made a purchase of specified high value asset on, may not be eligible for system of tax exemption sales thresholds for enterprises and simplified tax system for the year subsequent to the year of the date on which the purchase was made. For details, including provisional measures, please access the NTA website "Notice on the consumption tax law revision (April,2016) (November, 2016 revision) [消費税法改正のお知らせ(平成28年4月)(平成28年11月改訂)]".

* Please see "Outline for consumption tax [消費税のあらまし]" for general matters and procedures, "Consumption and Local Consumption Taxes Final Return Guide [消費税及び地方消費税の確定申告の手引き]" for necessary procedures for filing tax returns and paying taxes. The various manuals and report book places it in our website (www.nta.go.jp).

A reduced tax rate system for consumption tax has been implemented on October 1, 2019

○ When preparing a book in routine accounting activities, it is necessary to perform separate accounting according to the tax rate for each of sales or purchase transactions (reduced tax rate of 8% or standard tax rate of 10%).

Points changed for preparing a consumption tax return form

In preparing the "Table for calculating the taxable sales ratio and deductible tax on purchases (Schedule 2-1)" and "Table for calculating taxable transactions" of the Consumption and Local Consumption Taxes Final Return, calculations must be implemented separately for 8% and 10% tax categories.

○ If sales include those of an item subject to the reduced tax rate, it is necessary to issue an invoice in which tax-inclusive prices totaled according to different tax rates (invoices with classified descriptions).

※ Even a tax-exempt business could potentially be required to issue invoices with classified descriptions.

Items subject to the reduced tax rate

- Food and drink excluding alcoholic drink and dining out
- Newspapers issued more than twice a week(those based on subscriptions)

⇒ For details, access our website(www.nta.go.jp).

【Examples of Tax documents after the implementation of the system】

Table for calculating taxable transactions (Table A)
(For business income)

Account	Account settlement amount A	Portion of A that does not relate to taxable transactions B	Amount of taxable transactions C (A-B) × 10%	Tax in Settlement	
				2019	2020
Sales (including excise tax)	10	1000	900	90	90
Less: Purchases	20	2000	1800	180	180
Subtotal	10	1000	900	90	90
Less: Deductible tax on purchases	20	2000	1800	180	180
Balance	10	1000	900	90	90

Indicate sale proceeds by tax rate

Account	Account settlement amount A	Portion of A that does not relate to taxable transactions B	Amount of taxable transactions C (A-B) × 10%	Tax in Settlement	
				2019	2020
Food and drink	10	1000	900	90	90
Alcoholic drink	10	1000	900	90	90
Food and drink excluding alcoholic drink and dining out	10	1000	900	90	90
Newspapers	10	1000	900	90	90
Subtotal	40	4000	3600	360	360
Less: Deductible tax on purchases	20	2000	1800	180	180
Balance	20	2000	1800	180	180

Indicate purchase amounts and expenses by item and tax rate

"Separate accounting" is required to prepare this calculating table and such.