

2-4 STEP 2 Amount of earnings etc. / Amount of income, etc.

According to the types of income, the amount of income is calculated by subtracting deductions from earnings such as necessary expenses, etc. from the amount of earnings in one year.

Business Income	⇒	page 18	Dividend income	⇒	page 20	Capital gains	⇒	page 24
Real estate income	⇒	page 19	Employment income	⇒	page 21	Occasional income	⇒	page 24
Interest income	⇒	page 20	Miscellaneous income	⇒	page 22			

*This section explains about the income subject to the aggregate taxation (see page 10).

1 Business income (from sales, etc. and agriculture)

Page 1 ㉞㉟㊱㊲

The business income from sales etc. includes wholesale and retail commerce, restaurants, manufacturing, construction, finance, transport, maintenance, services and any concern whose income derived from business activities.

It also includes the income of doctors, lawyers, writers, actors, professional baseball players, traveling salespersons, carpenters and those involved in fishery or similar enterprises.

Business income from agriculture is defined as deriving from agricultural production, fruit growing, sericulture, rearing of poultry and livestock, and dairy farming.

*Please note that business income may be liable to enterprise tax (see page 56) .

◇ How to calculate income

Total earnings – Necessary expenses

The income amount is calculated in the “Financial statement for blue return [青色申告決算書]” for blue return taxpayers, and the “Statement of earnings and expenses [収支内訳書]” for other than blue return taxpayers.

Those who satisfy both of the requirements below a) and b) are eligible for special treatment in calculating necessary expenses relating to amount of business income or miscellaneous income. For details, see our website “Special treatment for necessary expenditures of home workers, etc. [タックスアンサー 家内労働者等の必要経費の特例].”

- Home workers, traveling salespersons, money collectors, electricity meter-readers or people conducting on-going personal services for a specific group of people. (including people conducting on-going personal services for a silver human resource center)
- Those whose total amount of (i) earnings from employment etc. and (ii) necessary expenditures related to business income and miscellaneous income is less than 550,000 yen.

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

- Post each amount filled in the “Financial statement for blue return [青色申告決算書]” or the “Statement of earnings and expenses [収支内訳書]” to the following blocks;

㉞ (amount of earnings from sales, etc.) or ㉟ (amount of earnings from agriculture) and ㊱ (amount of business income from sales, etc.) or ㊲ (amount of business income from agriculture).

Post the amount of wages (deductions) for family employees filled in the “Financial statement for blue return” or the “Statement of earnings and expenses” to the block ㉞, and the amount of the special allowance for filing a blue return to the block ㉟.

- * In the block shown in the “classification [区分]” in ㉞ and ㉟, enter the corresponding number from the classification table on page 19 concerning status of entry and retention of ledger in 2024.

➤ Page 2

- Fill in the “statement of income (withholding income tax and special income tax for reconstruction) [所得の内訳 (所得税及び復興特別所得税の源泉徴収税額)]”, if applicable.
- Write the following information in the blocks headed “Items concerning family business employees [事業専従者に関する事項 (㉞)],”: name of family business employee(s), the individual number (My-Number), relationship, date of birth, number of months employed and frequency of work (those filing a white return only), nature of business (those filing a white return only), amount of wages (deduction) for family employee(s).

The real estate income includes income derived from leasing of land, building, property rights on real estate, ships, aircraft, etc.

The key money, contract renewal fees and transfer fees of title when leasing real estates are also classified as the real estate income.

※ Please note that income from real estate may be liable to enterprise tax.(see page 56).

◇ How to calculate income

Total earnings – Necessary expenses

The income amount is calculated in the “Financial statement for blue return [青色申告決算書]” for blue return taxpayers, and the “Statement of earnings and expenses [収支内訳書]” for other than blue return taxpayers.

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

- Post each amount filled in the “Financial statement for blue return [青色申告決算書]” or the “Statement of earnings and expenses [収支内訳書]” to the following blocks;

㊦ (amount of earnings) and ㊧ (amount of income).

Post the amount of wages (deductions) for family employees filled in the “Financial statement for blue return” or the “Statement of earnings and expenses” to the block ㊨, and the amount of the special allowance for filing a blue return to the block ㊩.

- * In the block shown in the “classification 1 [区分1]” in ㊦, enter “1” should the Special Provisions on Profit and Loss Deduction, etc. for Real Estate Income from Secondhand Buildings Located Outside of Japan (Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation, 41-4-3) apply.

- * In the block shown in the “classification 2 [区分2]” in ㊦, enter the corresponding number from the below classification table concerning status of entry and retention of ledger in 2024.

➤ Page 2

- Write the following information in the blocks headed “Items concerning family business employees [事業専従者に関する事項(㊪)],”:name of family business employee(s), the individual number (My-Number), relationship, date of birth, number of months employed and frequency of work (those filing a white return only), nature of business (those filing a white return only), amount of wages (deduction) for family employee(s).

◎ Interest on liabilities incurred to acquire land

If you have a deficit in your real estate income and have included the “amount of interest on liabilities incurred to acquire land” in calculating necessary expenses, fill in the following amount in the block ㊧ in accordance with the following classification. In this case, indicate “㊫” at the beginning of the amount filled in here: the block ㊧ on the Page 1.

1. In the case the amount of interest on liabilities incurred to acquire land exceeds the amount of deficit in your real estate income: “0.”
2. In the case the amount of interest on liabilities incurred to acquire land does not exceed the amount of deficit in your real estate income: the amount of deficit except for the amount of interest on liabilities.

As for the amount of interest on liabilities incurred to acquire land, see “How to fill out the statement of earnings and expenditure (for the real estate income) [収支内訳書（不動産所得用）の書き方],” or “How to fill out financial statement for blue return (for the real estate income) [青色申告決算書（不動産所得用）の書き方].”

Classification Table (“Classification [区分]” in Business Income, “Classification 2 [区分2]” in Real Estate Income)	Numeral
In case, in line with the requirements for good electronic ledgers under the Electronic Bookkeeping Law, a notification (or application for approval for electromagnetic records) for preservation by electromagnetic records, has been submitted and general ledgers, journal ledgers and other necessary ledgers are retained and archived using electromagnetic records.	1
In case accounting software or other electronic devices are used for bookkeeping purposes, consistently from the initial recording stage by taxpayer itself. (excluding cases that fall under 1)	2
In case the business maintains a general ledger, journal ledger, and other necessary ledgers and records daily transactions in accordance with the principles of regular bookkeeping (double-entry bookkeeping) (excluding cases that fall under 1 or 2)	3
In case daily transactions are recorded using a simplified method other than regular bookkeeping principles (double-entry bookkeeping) (excluding those that fall under 2)	4
In case none of the above applies (including those cases in which the business does not know how to maintain an accounting book)	5

For more information on the Electronic Bookkeeping Act, including “Good electronic books,” please visit the National Tax Agency website’s “Special Site for the Electronic Bookkeeping System [電子帳簿等保存制度特設サイト].”

Income such as interest paid abroad on deposits etc., which is not subject to the Japanese withholding, or interest on corporate bonds issued by a family company that is paid out to shareholders etc. that served as the basis of the categorization as a family company falls into the interest income subject to the aggregate taxation.

*1 Interest on deposits or savings, bonds other than specified bonds (see page 59), and privately offered bond investment trusts, etc. are subject to the separate taxation at source (see page 10), so these items cannot be filed.

*2 Interest etc. subject to the aggregate taxation is not eligible for the separate self-assessment taxation.

◇ How to calculate income

$$\text{Total earnings} = \text{Amount of interest income}$$

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

• Enter the amount of earnings (income) from interest in block ④.

* The amount of income is need not be entered since (Total earnings) = (Amount of interest income).

➤ Page 2

• Write the applicable items in each block of “Statement of income (withholding income tax and special income tax for reconstruction) [所得の内訳 (所得税及び復興特別所得税の源泉徴収税額)].”

The dividend income includes income of dividends of surplus received from corporations and distribution of profit from investment trusts (excluding bond investment trusts and publicly offered bond investment trusts).

For the dividend income related to dividends etc. from listed stocks, etc. (excluding those for major shareholders, etc.), you can choose to apply whether the aggregate taxation or the separate self-assessment taxation (see page 58). When you choose to apply the separate self-assessment taxation, fill out the Page 3 (separate taxation form) etc. in addition to the Page 1 and 2.

For details, access our website “The method (example) for filing income from transfer of shares, etc. [株式等の譲渡所得等の申告のしかた]” .

◇ Calculation column to determine the amount of income

Amount of earnings from dividends, etc. (including tax)	(Total) _____yen	A
Interest on liabilities*	_____yen	B
Amount of dividend income (A-B)	(“0” when in deficit) _____yen	C

*Interest on liabilities is limited to the interest on money borrowed in order to buy shares or make investments. However, it does not include interest related to income from transfer of securities.

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

• Post the amount of earnings entered in box A to the block ① and the amount of dividend income entered in box C to the block ⑤ .

➤ Page 2

• Write the appropriate items in each block of “Statement of income (withholding income tax and special income tax for reconstruction) [所得の内訳 (所得税及び復興特別所得税の源泉徴収税額)]” and “Items about inhabitant taxes and enterprises taxes [住民税・事業税に関する事項]”

*See page 58 for taxation methods of the interest income and the dividend income.

The employment income includes wages, salaries, bonuses, allowances and any other payments of this nature.

◇ Calculation column to determine the amount of income (Calculate in the order of STEP 1 to 4.)

STEP 1 Amount of earnings from employment, etc.

Amount of earnings from employment, etc. (including tax)	(Total) _____yen	A
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STEP 2 Amount of wages, etc. after deduction from employment income.

Amount A	Amount of wages, etc. after deduction from employment income	
Up to 550,999 yen	0 yen	
551,000 yen to 1,618,999 yen	A - 550,000yen _____yen	
1,619,000 yen to 1,619,999 yen	1,069,000 yen	
1,620,000 yen to 1,621,999 yen	1,070,000 yen	
1,622,000 yen to 1,623,999 yen	1,072,000 yen	
1,624,000 yen to 1,627,999 yen	1,074,000 yen	
1,628,000 yen to 1,799,999 yen	A ÷ 4 (round down fractions less than 1,000 yen) × 2.4 + 100,000 yen _____yen	C
1,800,000 yen to 3,599,999 yen	B × 2.8 - 80,000 yen _____yen	
3,600,000 yen to 6,599,999 yen	B × 3.2 - 440,000 yen _____yen	
6,600,000 yen to 8,499,999 yen	A × 0.9 - 1,100,000 yen _____yen	
8,500,000 yen or more	A - 1,950,000 yen _____yen	

* Round down the fractions less than 1 yen.

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

• Post the amount of earnings entered in box ㊦ to the block ㊦ and the Amount of employment income ㊧ to the block ㊧.

* In the block shown in the "classification [区分]" of ㊦, enter "1" if it falls under (1) in "STEP 3 Exemption of amount of income adjustment," or "2" if it falls under (2). Enter "3" if it applies to both (1) and (2).

* In the block shown in the "classification [区分]" of the block ㊧, only those who apply the deduction for specially designated expenditure from employment income can make an entry.

➤ Page 2

• Fill in each block of "Statement of income (withholding income tax and special income tax for reconstruction) [所得の内訳(所得税及び復興特別所得税の源泉徴収税額)]".

• In the "Matters concerning spouse or relatives [配偶者や親族に関する事項] (20~23, 34, 39, 44)" column ... when the income amount adjustment deduction is applied and certain requirements are met (in the "Other" column of the spouse (special) deduction or dependent deduction), enter the name, relationship, and date of birth of the spouse or dependent.

* If employment income earners make specially designated expenditure ((1) commuting expense, (2) travel expenses for duties, (3) moving expense (related to a change of workplace), (4) training expense, (5) expense for obtaining qualifications (cost spent for a person to get a qualification), (6) traveling expense for coming home (related to working apart from their family) and (7) expenses necessary for work) in the year and the total of the specially designated expenditure of the year exceeds a certain amount, the persons are eligible for deduction for specially designated expenditure. For details, please see "Deduction for Specially Designated Expenditure for Employment Income Earners [タックスアンサー 給与所得者の特定支出控除について]."

STEP 3 Exemption of amount of income adjustment

The amount of deduction is calculated according to the following formula should either (1), (2), or both apply.

(1) The amount of your earnings (inclusive of tax) from wage, etc., exceeds 8,500,000 yen, and either: (i) you, your spouse living in the same household (see page 34), or dependent (see page 36) is a person with special disability (see page 33), or (ii) you have a dependent under the age of 23.

(2) If you have employment income and miscellaneous income, such as public pensions, etc., and the total amount of wages, etc., after deduction from employment income and the amount of miscellaneous income, such as public pensions, etc. exceed 100,000 yen.

Amount of earnings from wages, etc. (inclusive tax) (amount of A)	(up to 10,000,000) _____yen	D
D - 8,500,000 yen	_____yen	E
Amount of exemption of amount of income adjustment (E x 0.1)	_____yen	F

Amount of wages, etc. after deduction from employment income (amount of C)	(up to 100,000) _____yen	G
Amount of miscellaneous income from public pension, etc. (amount of C on page 22 or 23)	(up to 100,000) _____yen	H
Amount of exemption of amount of income adjustment ((G + H) - 100,000yen)	_____yen	I

* Round up the fractions less than 1 yen.

STEP 4 Amount of employment income

Amount of employment income (C - (F + I))	_____yen	J
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* In case there is no applicable exemption of amount of income adjustment, transfer the amount of C to J.

The miscellaneous income includes the National Pension, the Employee Pension, defined-benefit corporate pensions, defined-contribution pensions, other public pensions and certain foreign pensions, side income including manuscript fees and lecture fees, and earnings from sharing economy business, as well as annuities under life insurance contracts (personal annuity insurance), mutual-aid insurance annuities and any other income which does not fall into other categories of income.
 The increased pension and ordinary pension for those injured during war service, survivor's pension paid based on the employment of the deceased, benefit payments deriving from the Mentally and Physically Handicapped Dependents Mutual Relief System, a portion of annuities based on the right to receive annuities under life insurance policies etc. obtained as a result of an inheritance, which is subject to the inheritance tax and the gift tax, etc. are not liable to taxation of income tax etc.

◇ **Calculation column to determine the amount of income**

Calculate separately in the order of “(2) miscellaneous income pertaining to operations” ⇒ “(3) other miscellaneous income” ⇒ “(1) miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc.” and added up those in the block (4) at the end.

(1) **Computation of miscellaneous income from public pensions etc. (Calculate in the order of STEP 1 to 3.)**

STEP 1 Amount of earnings from miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc.

Amount of earnings from miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc. (including tax)	(Total) _____ yen	A
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STEP 2 Computation of the total amount of income pertaining to the income other than miscellaneous income pertaining to public pensions, etc.

Total of amounts entered in the blocks ① to ⑤ + ⑪ on Page 1	(Total) _____ yen	/
Amount entered in [C] - [F] of employment income (see page 21) (or the amount entered in [C] on page 21 if any amount is not written in [F])	_____ yen	
Amount of [F] on page 23 + [I] on page 23	(“0” when in deficit) _____ yen	
Total of the above amounts	(Total) _____ yen	

Enter this amount in the block (㉕) on Page 1.

STEP 3 **Computation of miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc.**

➢ Individuals born on or after January 2, 1960 (individuals aged less than 65)

		Total amount of income pertaining to the income other than miscellaneous income pertaining to public pensions, etc. [B]		
		Up to 10,000,000 yen	10,000,001 yen to 20,000,000 yen	20,000,001 yen or more
Amount of earnings from miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc. [A]	Up to 1,299,999 yen	[A] - 600,000 yen (“0” when in deficit) _____ yen	[A] - 500,000 yen (“0” when in deficit) _____ yen	[A] - 400,000 yen (“0” when in deficit) _____ yen
	1,300,000 yen to 4,099,999 yen	[A] × 0.75 - 275,000 yen _____ yen	[A] × 0.75 - 175,000 yen _____ yen	[A] × 0.75 - 75,000 yen _____ yen
	4,100,000 yen to 7,699,999 yen	[A] × 0.85 - 685,000 yen _____ yen	[A] × 0.85 - 585,000 yen _____ yen	[A] × 0.85 - 485,000 yen _____ yen
	7,700,000 yen to 9,999,999 yen	[A] × 0.95 - 1,455,000 yen _____ yen	[A] × 0.95 - 1,355,000 yen _____ yen	[A] × 0.95 - 1,255,000 yen _____ yen
	10,000,000 yen or more	[A] - 1,955,000 yen _____ yen	[A] - 1,855,000 yen _____ yen	[A] - 1,755,000 yen _____ yen
			C	

* Round down the fractions less than 1 yen.

- Individuals with employment income shall enter the amount of [C] to [H] under Employment Income (page 21).

- Individuals born on or before January 1, 1960 (individuals aged 65 or more)

		Total amount of income pertaining to the income other than miscellaneous income pertaining to public pensions, etc. B		
		Up to 10,000,000 yen	10,000,001 yen to 20,000,000 yen	20,000,001 yen or more
Amount of earnings from miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc. A	Up to 3,299,999 yen	A - 1,100,000 yen (“0” when in deficit) _____ yen	A - 1,000,000 yen (“0” when in deficit) _____ yen	A - 900,000 yen (“0” when in deficit) _____ yen
	3,300,000 yen to 4,099,999 yen	A × 0.75 - 275,000 yen _____ yen	A × 0.75 - 175,000 yen _____ yen	A × 0.75 - 75,000 yen _____ yen
	4,100,000 yen to 7,699,999 yen	A × 0.85 - 685,000 yen _____ yen	A × 0.85 - 585,000 yen _____ yen	A × 0.85 - 485,000 yen _____ yen
	7,700,000 yen to 9,999,999 yen	A × 0.95 - 1,455,000 yen _____ yen	A × 0.95 - 1,355,000 yen _____ yen	A × 0.95 - 1,255,000 yen _____ yen
	10,000,000 yen or more	A - 1,955,000 yen _____ yen	A - 1,855,000 yen _____ yen	A - 1,755,000 yen _____ yen

* Round down the fractions less than 1 yen.

- Individuals with employment income shall enter the amount of **C** to **H** under Employment Income (page 21).

(2) Miscellaneous income pertaining to operations

Amount of earnings from miscellaneous income pertaining to operations (including tax)	(Total) _____ yen	D
Necessary expenses	_____ yen	E
Subtracted figure (D - E)	_____ yen	F

(3) Computation of other miscellaneous income

Amount of earnings from other miscellaneous income (including tax)	(Total) _____ yen	G
Necessary expenses	_____ yen	H
Subtracted figure (G - H)	_____ yen	I

- (4) **Amount of miscellaneous income** (Add up “(1) miscellaneous income from public pensions, etc.” and “(2) miscellaneous income pertaining to operations” and “(3) other miscellaneous income”)

Amount of miscellaneous income (C + F + I)	(Total) _____ yen	J
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◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

Post the amount of earnings entered in the box **A** to the block ㉗, the amount entered in the box **D** to the block ㉘, and the amount entered in the box **G** to the block ㉙.

Post the amount of income entered in the box **C** to the block ㉚, the amount of income entered in the box **F** to the block ㉛, the amount of income entered in the box **I** to the block ㉜, and the amount of income entered in the box **J** to the block ㉝.

* If you apply the cash basis exception when calculating the amount of miscellaneous income related to business, enter “1” in the blank box of Classification [区分] in ㉗.

* In the block shown in the “classification [区分]” in ㉗, enter “1” if you have related income from personal annuity insurance, “2” if you have related income from crypto asset transaction, and “3” if you have related income from both personal annuity insurance and crypto asset trades.

➤ Page 2

Fill in each block of “Statement of income (withholding income tax and special income tax for reconstruction) [所得の内訳(所得税及び復興特別所得税の源泉徴収税額)].”

◆ Capital gains subject to aggregate taxation

The capital gains subject to the aggregate taxation include income derived from transfer of golf club memberships, gold bullion, ships, machinery, patent rights, fishing rights, paintings, curios and other objects of art, and precious metals, etc.

Short-term capital gain is income derived from transfer of assets held for not more than five years; long-term capital gain is income derived from transfer of assets held for more than five years.

Please note that capital gains from transfer of land, leasehold rights, or capital gains from transfer of shares are subject to separate self-assessment taxation (see page 10). In this case, fill out the Page 3 (separate taxation form) etc. in addition to Page 1 and 2.

* Amount of income shall be calculated by the "Statement of capital gains (appendix to a final return form) [for aggregate taxation] [譲渡所得の内訳書 (確定申告書付表) [譲渡所得]]", and submitted with the final return.

◆ Occasional income

The occasional income includes lump-sum payments and maturities from life or casualty insurance policies, prize money, lottery winnings, and winnings from horse or cycle races and other occasional income without consideration.

◇ Calculation column to determine the amount of income

Amount of short-term capital gains (Post the amount from the statement of capital gains)	_____yen	A
Amount of long-term capital gains (Post the amount from the statement of capital gains)	_____yen	B
Amount of earnings from Occasional income (inclusive of tax)	(Total) _____yen	C
Amount spent to gain earnings	_____yen	D
Subtracted figure (C - D)	("0" when in deficit) _____yen	E
Special deduction amount (E or 500,000 yen, whichever is less)	_____yen	F
Amount of occasional income (E - F)	_____yen	G
(B+G) x 0.5	_____yen	H
Amount in the block of "capital gains and occasional income" (A+H)	_____yen	I

* If there is a fraction less than 1 yen, round down the number.

* If you have incurred a deficit in business income, real estate income or capital gains subject to the aggregate taxation, do not use this column and use the "Calculation form for aggregate of profit and Loss [損益の通算の計算書]".

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

- Post the "amount of short-term capital gains" entered in the box **A** to the block **㊦**, and the "amount of long-term capital gains" entered in the box **B** to the block **㊧**, and the "amount of occasional income" entered in the box **G** to the block **㊨**.

* In this block, post the amount of income, not that of earnings.

- Post the "amount in the block of "capital gains and occasional income"" entered in the box **I** to the block **㊩**.

➤ Page 2

- Enter relevant item in each block of "Statement of income "Items concerning capital gains subject to the aggregate taxation, and occasional income [総合課税の譲渡所得、一時所得に関する事項(㊩)]".
- In the "Type of income [所得の種類]" column, enter "transfer (short-term) [譲渡(短期)]" for short-term transfer income, "transfer (long-term) [譲渡(長期)]" for long-term transfer income, and "occasional [一時]" for occasional income.

* If you have occasional income, enter the relevant item in each of the blocks of "Breakdown of income (withholding tax for income tax and special income tax for reconstruction) [所得の内訳 (所得税及び復興特別所得税の源泉徴収税額)]" in addition to the blocks above.

◇ How to complete the form

➤ Page 1

- Post the total amount of the sums you have entered in the blocks ① to ⑥ + the amount in the block ⑩ + the block ⑪ to the block ⑫.
- * If you have filled in the block ⑬ “losses carried forward to deduct from the income of this year” (see page 49) on Page 1, post the total amount of the sums you have entered in the blocks from ① to ⑥ + the amount in the block ⑩ + the block ⑪ to the block ⑫ after deducting the amount entered in block ⑬.

Aggregation of profit and loss

If you have deficits in the business income, the real estate income, the timber income or the capital gains subject to the aggregate taxation, you may deduct the deficit from other categories of income that are not in deficit. This is called “aggregation of profit and loss”.

Please pay attention to the following points when aggregating profit and loss:

- If you do not have the capital gains subject to the aggregate taxation or the occasional income, but you do have a deficit in any of the boxes from ① to ③ on the Page 1, you must add up the figures for each type of income as they are.
- In the cases that differ from note (i) above use “Calculation form for aggregation of profit and loss [損益の通算の計算書]” to calculate.
- As a rule you can’t deduct the deficit of the transferring golf club memberships, etc. from other categories of income.