

### 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, instead of submitting the tax return again, 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.

- How to fill out an amended return

When filing an amended return, use Pages 1 and 2 of the tax return.

If there is income subject to separate taxation, Page 3 of the tax return (for separate taxation) is also to be used.

\* Page 5 of the return is not used for amended returns for 2022 and thereafter.

- Page 1 of the tax returns

Enter the revised amount, etc. in Page 1 of the tax return in the same manner as for the final return.

The differences from the final return are as follows.

- (1) "Income Tax and Special Reconstruction Income Tax Return for the Year 2025[令和07]年分の所得税及び復興特別所得税の\_\_申告書"

Enter "Correction" in the space provided (the same should be entered in Page 2).

- (2) "Type[種類]" column

Enclose the word "Correction [修正]" with a circle.

- (3) "Amended return[修正申告]" column

Enter the amount of tax for the third period on the return, etc., immediately preceding the filing of the amended return in the column "Tax for third period prior to amendment ⑤4" (in the case of a refund, enter a minus sign at the beginning).

In the "Increase in tax for the third period ⑤5" column, enter the amount obtained by subtracting the amount in the "Amount of tax for the third period before correction ⑤4" column from the amount in the "Tax paid ⑤2" or "Tax refunded ⑤3" column (rounding down fractions less than 100 yen).

- Page 2 of the tax returns

Enter the items to be amended by the amended return and the reason in the "Special provisions, etc." column.

- 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, in addition to the taxes to be paid through the tax return, etc., an additional tax may be levied. The concurrent payment of a delinquent tax will 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 qualified dependents.

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

1. For sole business proprietors whose taxable sales exceeded 10,000,000 yen for 2023  
If your taxable sales for 2023 exceed 10,000,000 yen, you will be categorized as a taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2025. In this case, you must file your tax return and pay the consumption tax by Tuesday, March 31, 2026.  
\*1 Even if the sole business proprietor's taxable sales for 2023 do not exceed 10,000,000 yen, but the taxable sales for the specified period (the period from January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024) exceed 10,000,000 yen, the sole business proprietor will be categorized as a taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2025.  
Meanwhile, unless you are a non-resident on the first day of the tax period, 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.  
\*2 If a business is registered as an invoice issuer, it is a taxable business regardless of its taxable sales in the reference period. , And you are required to file a consumption tax return. For details, please see "3. Invoice System, etc."  
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]" or necessary procedures for filing tax returns and paying taxes. The various manuals and report book places it in our website (<https://www.nta.go.jp>).  
2. For sole business proprietors whose taxable sales exceed 10,000,000 yen for 2025  
If your taxable sales for 2025 exceed 10,000,000 yen, you will be categorized as a taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2027. 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 or Service Center (Note) with jurisdiction over the location of your address etc. without delay.  
Sole business proprietors who will select filing returns using the simplified tax system from 2027 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, 2026.  
\*1 Even if taxable sales are 10,000,000 yen or less for 2024, those whose taxable sales exceed 10,000,000 yen for the specified period (from January 1, through June 30, 2025) will be categorized as taxable person for the purpose of consumption tax in 2026. 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.  
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 or Service Center 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, social insurance, medical fees, etc.. Taxable sales also include manuscript fees, royalties, lecturer's fees, performance fees, remuneration for lecturers, and income from the Internet.  
\*3 The "Simplified Tax System [簡易課税制度]" is a system where, if the taxable sales in the year before last are 50,000,000 yen or less, 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.  
(Note) If submitting by mail to a tax office that is subject to the centralization of internal administrative operations, please send it to the operations center.  
3. Invoice system  
In principle, those who are subject to general taxation (those who are not subject to the simplified taxation system or the 20% special exception) cannot deduct the consumption tax portion of payment of purchases or expenses unless maintaining both books and invoices issued by the business subject to issue the invoice, describing the fact of taxable purchases, etc.  
Only businesses that have submitted an application for registration as an invoice issuer to the director of the Tax Office having jurisdiction over the place of payment tax payment in advance and have been registered as an invoice issuer.  
Furthermore, those who are registered as an invoice issuer will remain taxable businesses and be required to file consumption tax returns regardless of their taxable sales amount during the standard period or specific period, unless their registration is canceled.  
\* If a tax-exempt business previously is registered as an invoice issuer partway through a tax period other than the tax period including October 1, 2023, even if it cancels the registration, it cannot become a tax-exempt business for each tax period up to the tax period that includes the day two years after the registration date.  
If a tax-exempt business takes advantage of the invoice system to become an invoice issuer, if certain requirements are met, it is entitled to 20% of the consumption tax payable on taxable sales (20% special exception) and to a special deadline of certain period for submitting a "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]."  
\* If you submit a "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]" during the tax period following the tax period in which the 20% special exemption was applied, it is possible to apply the simplified tax system from the tax period in which it was submitted.  
For other details of the invoice system, please see the "Special Site for the Invoice System" on our website (<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/shiraberu/zeimokubetsu/shohi/keigenzeiritsu/invoice.htm>).