

Municipal and prefectural taxes

Municipal and prefectural taxes are taxes paid to the city or town based on income. They are levied by the city office where you live on January 1st of that year.

The amount of the payment is determined by the amount of income you made from January 1st to December 31st of the previous year. Tax will not be levied in case you had no income in the previous year.

A tax notice is sent out every June, and basically, you are required to pay in four installments.

The deadlines for the four payments are the end of June for the first installment, the end of August for the second installment, the end of October for the third installment, and the end of January of the following year for the fourth installment. Depending on the company, the tax may be deducted from your monthly salary instead of paying in four installments.

Property tax

Property tax is a tax levied on owners of property such as land, buildings, etc. located in Shimada City as of January 1st of that year.

The amount of payment is determined based on the value of the fixed assets owned.

A tax notice is sent out every May, and the tax is to be paid in four installments. The deadlines for the four payments are the end of May for the first installment, the end of July for the second installment, the end of September for the third installment, and the end of December for the fourth installment.

Light vehicle tax

Light vehicle tax is a tax levied on owners of light vehicles, motorcycles, etc. in Shimada city as of April 1st of that year.

The amount of the tax varies depending on the type of vehicle, such as motorcycles or light vehicles.

Tax notices are sent out every May, and payment is due by the end of May of that year.

National Health Insurance Tax

In Japan, Health Insurance is required for all residents in Japan.

National Health Insurance (NHI) is for people who are not enrolled in employer-based social insurance and the insurance premium is the NHI Tax.

NHI is not required on individuals, but on a household basis, and is charged to the head of the household.

Even if the head of the household is a social insurance subscriber, NHI tax is levied on the head of the household if there is someone in the household who is enrolled in National Health Insurance.

The amount of the tax is determined based on the previous year's income of all subscribers and the number of months subscribed.

For those who did not have any income, the minimum tax called a flat rate is required.

Tax notices are sent out every July.

There are a total of eight payments due from July in the first period to February of the following year, and payments must be made by the end of each month.

If you enroll or withdraw from National Health Insurance during the year, notification is required as the amount of tax will be recalculated accordingly.