## National Health Insurance Tax Reduction

A National Health Insurance (NHI) tax reduction system is in place for low-income households. The NHI tax is calculated on a household basis, and based on the declared income of all household members. Reductions are applied automatically to eligible households; an application for reduction is not required.

Please note, **however**, that all household members must declare their income.

Even if your household is qualified as a low-income household, if there is anyone in your household who has not reported his or her income, your household may not get reductions.

## Even if a person had no income, they still need to declare to that effect; otherwise the NHI tax may not be reduced.

Reduction of NHI Tax for Low-Income Households
Households that meet the following income requirements are eligible for reductions of the per-capita levy and the per-household levy.

| Reduction ratio  | Total amount of income earned in 2024 by the head of household, all household members enrolled in NHI, and specified persons belonging to the same household ( <i>tokutei doitsu setai shozokusha</i> ) |
|------------------|---|
| 70% reduction    | Up to ¥430,000+[¥100,000 × (number of employment income earners, etc. – 1)]   |
| 50%<br>reduction | Up to ¥430,000+[¥305,000 × (number of NHI-insured members + number of specified persons belonging to the same household)+¥100,000 × (number of employment income earners, etc1)]                        |
| 20% reduction    | Up to ¥430,000+ [¥560,000 × (number of NHI-insured members+specified persons belonging to the same household)+¥100,000 × (number of employment income earners-1)]                                       |

- \* Specified persons belonging to the same household (*tokutei doitsu setai shozokusha*): People who continue to belong to the same household after transitioning from National Health Insurance to the Latter-Stage Elderly Healthcare System
- \* Employment income earners, etc.: Employment income earners whose salary income exceeds \(\frac{1}{2}\)550,000 and public pension recipients (in receipt of public pensions, etc. that exceed \(\frac{1}{2}\)600,000 for those under the age of 65, or \(\frac{1}{2}\)1,100,000 for those aged 65 or above).
- \* Deduction for family employees and special reduction for capital gains are not applied.
- \* Income requirements presented above are those for fiscal year 2025.

[Reference] Tax Rates for fiscal year 2025

| Portion for medical treatment (all NHI-insured members)            |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Income-based levy  | (Gross income - basic municipal tax deduction) × 8.10% |  |  |
| Per-capita levy  | Number of insured members × <b>¥20,000</b>             |  |  |
| Per-household levy   | ¥22,000 per household                                  |  |  |
| Portion for latter-stage elderly support (all NHI-insured members) |  |  |  |
| Income-based levy  | (Gross income - basic municipal tax deduction) × 2.81% |  |  |
| Per-capita levy  | Number of insured members × ¥6,000                     |  |  |
| Per-household levy   | ¥8,000 per household                                   |  |  |
| Portion for nursing care (people aged 40 to 64)                    |  |  |  |
| Income-based levy  | (Gross income - basic municipal tax deduction) × 2.27% |  |  |
| Per-capita levy  | Number of insured members × ¥10,000                    |  |  |
| Per-household levy   | ¥6,000 per household                                   |  |  |

\* When the total income is \(\frac{\pmathbb{2}}{2}\)4 million or less, the amount of basic municipal tax deduction is \(\frac{\pmathbb{2}}{4}30,000\), and when the total income is over \(\frac{\pmathbb{2}}{2}\)4 million, the amount of the said deduction varies depending on the total income amount.