

Typical cases where you are requested to present your Individual Number (as of January 18, 2016)

Your employer, financial institutions and other organizations may ask you to present your Individual Number by law for use in administrative services related to tax and social security.

- When you present your Individual Number, you should have your personal ID ready, such as your Individual Number Card. **Note that the requesting parties listed below will never ask for your Individual Number by telephone.**
- No private businesses will use Individual Numbers for unintended purposes, and there will be no networked connection between the databases of government offices and those of private businesses.
- Even after the introduction of the Social Security and Tax Number System, government offices' access to personal information will remain limited to that permitted by law. The System is not intended to give government offices access to any kind of personal information.

Requesting parties (including their agents or entrusted parties)	Persons who need to present the Individual Number
Employer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who receive salaries, retirement allowances, etc. • Those who seek qualification for employees' pension insurance, health insurance and/or employment insurance • Third insured person of the National Pension (spouse of an employee), etc.
Contracting parties (clients, organizers of lectures, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who receive remuneration, fees, contract money, etc. (e.g., remuneration to certified professionals, salespersons, money collectors, insurance agents, horse owners, professional sports players, bar hostesses, etc.; medical treatment fees paid by Health Insurance Claims Review & Reimbursement Services; payments received for manuscripts, lectures, paintings, etc.)
Real estate agents, etc. (legal entities that pay real estate brokerage fees or tenant fees [rent])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who receive a conveyance price of more than ¥1 million per year or real estate brokerage fees or tenant fees [rent] of more than ¥150,000 per year from real estate agents or legal entities
Financial institutions, etc. (banks, securities firms, life insurance companies, nonlife insurance companies, futures dealers, gold bullion dealers, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who are engaged in transactions of stocks, mutual funds, bonds, etc., with financial institutions (* Individual Numbers will be linked to deposit and savings accounts; starting in 2018, people will not be obligated to provide their Numbers.) (* A three-year grace period from 2016 will be provided for securities transactions in existing accounts.) • Those who have tax-exempt deposit and savings accounts or workers' property accumulation savings accounts • Those who send or receive money to or from other countries • Life or nonlife insurance policyholders (with policies for more than ¥1 million death benefits, policies for annuity insurance for an annual payment of more than ¥200,000, policies with a rider for a lump-sum payment or maturity refund of more than ¥1 million, etc.) or cooperative insurance policyholders • Those who are dealing in futures (e.g., foreign exchange margin transactions) • Those who use trust companies • Those who sell gold bullion worth more than ¥2 million at a time • Shareholders who receive dividends on unlisted shares, etc.
Tax office, Japan Pension Service,* Hello Work offices, Labor Standards Inspection Offices, prefectures, municipalities, Japan Health Insurance Association, health insurance societies * The use of Individual Numbers by Japan Pension Service is postponed for the time being.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who go through administrative procedures related to social security, tax and disaster response (e.g., application for public assistance or for employment/health insurance benefits, filing tax returns for 2016 and beyond)