



1

Procedures Related to Pregnancy

1-1

Notification of pregnancy and issuance of a maternal and child health handbook (boshi kenko techo)

- Once you learn of your pregnancy, report it to your local municipal office as soon as possible.
- The office will provide the following to those who report their pregnancy:

- A maternal and child health book (boshi kenko techo)
- Tickets for receiving subsidized prenatal checkups
- Consultation with public health nurses and other professionals
- Information on parental classes (for mothers and fathers)

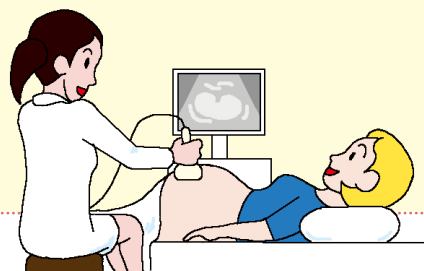
- * The maternal and child health handbook records the entire health history of the mother from pregnancy to birth, and of the child from infancy to early childhood, while providing guidance for the parents or guardians on childrearing. It is designed to allow parents or guardians to make notes of and manage information, and to enable healthcare professionals to make notes of and view information.

1-2

Prenatal health checkups

- During pregnancy, you must take even greater care of your health than usual.
Please receive regular prenatal checkups and manage your health according to the advice of doctors, midwives, and other healthcare professionals.
- It is best to receive prenatal health checkups with the following frequency:

- Once every four weeks from early pregnancy until week 23;
- Once every two weeks from week 24 to week 35;
and
- Once a week from week 36 until childbirth.



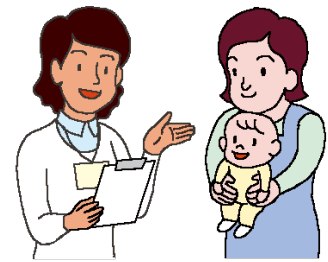
1-3

Home visits by a public health nurse, midwife, or other healthcare professional

A public health nurse, midwife, or other healthcare professional will visit you at your home to provide you with help and guidance on the following matters;

- i. Guidance on home life or meals;
- ii. Consultations about uncertainties or concerns you may have about pregnancy and childbirth; and
- iii. Consultations concerning caring for an infant.

* There is no fee for these visits. For details, please contact your local municipal office.



1-4

Parental classes (for mothers and fathers)

The municipality holds parental classes on pregnancy, childbirth, parenting, nutrition, and other relevant topics. These classes are also an opportunity to meet and talk with other expecting parents.



2

Procedures after Birth

2-1

Notification of birth

If you gave birth to a child in Japan

- A notification of birth must be submitted by the mother or father.
- This notification must be submitted within 14 days of birth.
- Submit the notification of birth to the municipality where your child was born or the municipality of the person submitting the notification.

**(1) Documents required for notification of birth**

- Birth certificate
- For other necessary documents, contact the municipality to which you are submitting the notification.

(2) Other procedures

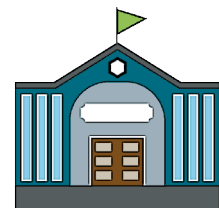
If a status of residence is not obtained for the child within 60 days of birth, the residence certificate may be deleted, and the child may not be able to receive administrative services such as national health insurance and child care allowance. For details, refer to Chapter 1, 2-4, "Acquisition of status of residence."

2-2

Notification of the childbirth to home countries

If neither of the parents have Japanese nationality, your child cannot obtain Japanese nationality even if he or she is born in Japan. In such a case, it is necessary to perform the procedure to report the birth of the child to your home country. For details, please contact the embassy or consulate (general) of the father's or mother's country in Japan.

In addition, acquire a passport for your child.



3

Childbirth Expenses and Allowances

As pregnancy and childbirth are not illnesses, they are not generally covered by health insurance.

C-sections and other surgical procedures are covered by health insurance as exceptions.

3-1**Lump-sum allowance for childbirth**

This is a system for paying out 420,000 yen to cover the expenses for delivery when the mother is enrolled in health insurance or the national health insurance. However, if the delivery is not covered by the Japan Obstetric Compensation System for Cerebral Palsy, such as when the duration of pregnancy is less than 22 weeks, the amount paid is 404,000 yen.

There are two types of payment in this system.

(1) Direct payment

With this method, the medical institution requests and receives the lump-sum allowance for childbirth on the mother's behalf. As the lump-sum allowance is paid directly to the medical institution, you do not have to pay the full amount of the childbirth expenses at the payment counter when leaving the hospital.

(2) Proxy recipient

With this method, when requesting the lump-sum allowance for childbirth from the Health Insurance Association or other association you are enrolled in, you can entrust medical institution where your child will be born to receive the allowance so that the lump-sum allowance is paid directly to the medical institution.

3-2**Childbirth allowance**

If you are enrolled in health insurance yourself and must take a leave of absence from work without pay, you will be eligible to receive a childbirth allowance for the duration you were absent within the period starting 42 days before birth (the due date) (98 days for multiple births) and ending 56 days after birth. In principle, you are eligible to receive the amount equivalent to two thirds of your wages per day as childbirth allowance during your maternity leave from your health insurance. However, if you receive wages from the company you work for during your leave, and the amount you receive from the company is greater than the childbirth allowance amount, you are not eligible to receive the childbirth allowance.

The date of birth is included in the period prior to the date when the child is born. If the actual date of birth is later than the due date, you will be also eligible to receive a childbirth allowance for the delayed period.

3-3 Childcare leave benefits

(1) Provision during childcare leave

If you are enrolled in employment insurance and take childcare leave to care for a child who is less than one year of age (one year and two months if certain conditions are met or one year and six months or two years if certain other conditions are met) and meet the following conditions, you will be eligible to receive childcare leave benefits by applying for the benefit at Hello Work, in principle. (For the first six months, you will receive the amount equivalent to 67% of your wages prior to the start of the leave. After that, you will receive 50% of your wages prior to the start of the leave.)

- Conditions for receiving the benefits

- You have worked more than 11 days per month or more than 80 working hours per month as the bases of wage payment for 12 months or more during the two years prior to the start date of your childcare leave.
- You meet certain conditions such as your wages during childcare leave drop to less than 80% of the wages you made when starting your leave.

(2) In the case of a temporary worker (employee with a fixed-term contract)

A temporary worker (an employee with a fixed-term contract) must satisfy all of the following conditions at the start of the childcare leave, in addition to the conditions above:

- Employed by the same company (same business owner) for more than one year
- It is unclear that the employment contract will end before his/her child turns one year and six months old (two years old if the childcare leave starts after the child is one year and six months old due to reasons such as the child being unable to enter daycare).



3-4 Child allowance

The child allowance is paid to ensure a stable home environment and the healthy development of the children.

This allowance is paid when the child and the person raising the child are both living in Japan.

(1) Eligibility

Person raising a child until the first March 31st after their 15th birthday

(2) How to receive the child allowance

- Submit an application for the allowance to your local municipality.
- In principle, the allowance is paid starting from the month following the month in which the application is submitted.
- You need to submit the new application when a new child is born or when you move to another municipality

(3) Amount

Age of child	Amount of child allowance (monthly amount per child)
Under 3	15,000 yen
From 3 years until the first March 31st after their 12th birthday	10,000 yen (15,000 yen for the third and subsequent children)
From the first March 31st after their 12th birthday until the first March 31st after their 15th birthday	10,000 yen

* If the income of the person raising the child is at or above income threshold, 5,000 yen a month (5,000 or 0 yen a month from June 2022 onward) is paid.

* "Third and subsequent children" means the third child and subsequent children among the children who have not reached the first March 31st after their 18th birthday and are being raised.

(4) Payment timing

As a rule, child allowance is paid altogether once in 4 months (June, October, and February).

4

Parenting

4-1

Checkup of infants

Your municipality provides the following health checkups for free:

- 18-month-old checkup
- 3-year-old checkup
- Depending on the municipality, checkups may be provided for infants of other ages.
- * Checkups include tests of development, height and weight measurement, and parenting consultations. For details, contact your local municipality.

4-2

Vaccinations

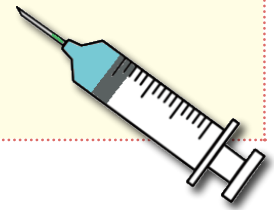
There are some illnesses that can be immunized against with vaccinations. There are two types of vaccinations.

i. Vaccinations recommended by the municipality

These vaccinations may be provided for free. For details, contact your local municipality.

ii. Voluntary vaccinations available by request

For these vaccinations, you will pay out-of-pocket.
Consult your doctor before giving your child vaccinations.



4-3

Medical expenses for children

If you are enrolled in a health insurance, you pay 20% of the medical expenses for children up to age six prior to the start of elementary school.

Depending on your local municipality, medical expenses may be free until the end of elementary school or additional aid may be provided.

4-4

Facilities for preschool-aged children

- There are different types of facilities for children up to age six prior to the start of elementary school, such as daycare centers, kindergartens, and centers for early childhood education and care.
- Fees for daycare centers, kindergartens, centers for early childhood education and care, are free for all children aged 3 to 5.

(1) Day care center (Hoikujo)

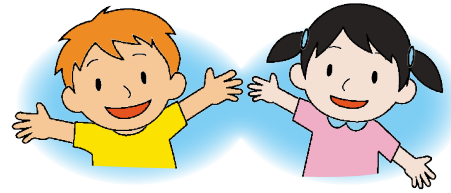
- These facilities care for children in lieu of parents and guardians who are unable to provide care at home for work or other reasons.
- Regular daycare services are eight hours a day, and some daycares also offer after-hours services such as evening and holiday daycare services.
- Some day care centers offer hourly care services in which children can be left there on an hourly basis in the event of urgent business or a short-term part-time job, for example.

Key Point:

Non-registered daycare facilities

This is the general term for facilities that care for children and that have not been approved according to the Child Welfare Act. The following are examples of non-registered daycare facilities:

- Non-registered daycares (Muninka hoikujo)
- Daycares for customers at department stores
- Day nurseries (Takujisho)
- Baby hotels
- Baby sitters



(2) Kindergarten (Yochien)

- Kindergartens are school for children from age three until they start elementary school.
- The standard time for education is four hours a day, but childcare services is available at some kindergartens until evening or night, or from early morning, depending on the circumstances of parents and guardians such as working.
- Kindergartens focus on a children's voluntary activity and play, unlike education after elementary school.
- Some kindergartens also offer consultation services related to child-rearing for parents and guardians in the local community or open their schoolyard to the public.

(3) Center for Early Childhood Education and Care (Nintei Kodomoen)

- Centers for early childhood education and care combine the functions of both kindergartens and daycares.
- Centers for early childhood education and care can be used regardless of whether parents/guardians work or not.
- They also have other functions for all households with children such as consultation activities to help with the anxiety of parenting and providing a place where parents and children to get together.

4-5

After-school Children's club (Hokagojido-club)

- For elementary school children whose parents or guardians are not at home during the daytime for work or other reasons, after-school children's clubs are available.
- In these clubs, after-school care workers are staffed to offer an appropriate place for playing and spending time after classes.
- In addition to after-school children's clubs, some municipalities also offer after-school children's classes that include different types of learning and interactive activities for all elementary school children.

4-6

Family Support Center

- The Family Support Center is an organization that consists of the members described below. The Center acts as a go-between to help members support each other.
 - i. Parents who need assistance in watching infants or elementary school children
 - ii. People who want to provide assistance
- Examples of support are as follows.
 - i. Taking children to and from daycare facilities
 - ii. Watching children after daycare facility hours or after school
 - iii. Watching children while parents or guardians go grocery shopping or run other errands
- The procedure for using such support is as follows.
 - i. Contact the nearest local Family Support Center, and register to become a member.
 - ii. Apply for use of the support.
 - iii. A Family Support Center advisor introduces you to a member who will provide you with assistance and acts as a go-between for you and that person.
 - iv. Pay a fee to the person who provided assistance after the assistance.