

Guidelines for Supporters Accepting Fourth- generation Japanese

(Revised on March 29, 2021)

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1. Background for Establishing the "Program for Further Acceptance of Fourth-generation Japanese"

The Government of Japan has admitted entry of descendants of Japanese people who had migrated abroad, up to the third generation (those falling under the category of grandchildren of Japanese emigrants), in principle.

However, there have been requests from overseas Japanese communities asking for permission for entry of the fourth generation of Japanese emigrants, whose entry has not ever been so admitted, in the same manner as the third generation.

Some of the fourth-generation Japanese have a strong yearning for Japan, the homeland of their great-grandparents, and wish to come and see it.

Against such a background, the Program for Further Acceptance of Fourth-generation Japanese (hereinafter, sometimes referred to as "this Program") was newly established to enable fourth-generation Japanese to visit Japan easily and learn Japanese culture, etc.

2. Objective and Outline of the "Program for Further Acceptance of Fourth-generation Japanese"

This Program aims to foster fourth-generation Japanese, who bridge Japan and overseas Japanese communities, through providing them with opportunities to visit Japan and engage in activities to learn Japanese culture.

Fourth-generation Japanese who enter Japan under this Program will be permitted to stay in Japan for five years at the longest. Furthermore, they are permitted to work in Japan on the premise of engaging in activities to learn Japanese culture.

However, certain requirements must be satisfied for fourth-generation Japanese to enter and stay in Japan under this Program and they must secure a Supporter Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese, a volunteer who provides support for fourth-generation Japanese, (hereinafter sometimes simply referred to as a "Supporter").¹

Procedures for the entry and stay in Japan of fourth-generation Japanese under this Program are as indicated in the diagram on the following page.

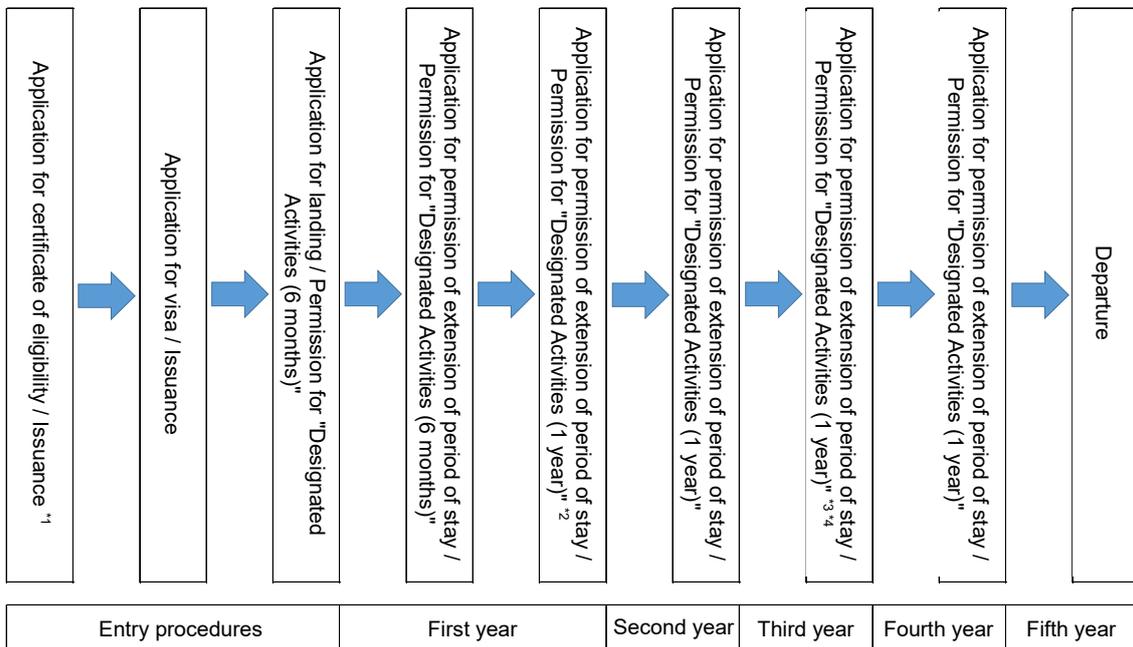
Many of the fourth-generation Japanese reside in countries in South America. This Program imposes no limitation due to nationality for their entry into Japan.

The number of fourth-generation Japanese permitted to enter Japan under this Program shall be 4,000 annually.²

¹ See the "Guidelines for Fourth-generation Japanese" for the requirements for the entry and stay in Japan.

² Annual admission is determined in consideration of the status of the entry and stay in Japan of fourth-generation Japanese using this System, effects on local communities and other factors.

Procedures for Entry and Stay in Japan (whole picture)



- *1 An applicant needs to have passed equivalent to N5 or a higher level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test or to be proved by a test or any other means that he/she has equivalent to N4 or a higher level of Japanese language ability at the time of issuance of a certificate of eligibility.
- *2 An applicant needs to have passed equivalent to N4 or a higher level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, except in cases where it is proved by a test or any other means that an applicant has equivalent to N4 or a higher level of Japanese language ability.
- *3 An applicant needs to have passed equivalent to N3 or a higher level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.
- *4 An applicant needs to be able to fully deepen their understanding of Japanese culture and other general lifestyle matters in Japan before he/she files an application.
For example, it is assumed that he/she has passed N2 or a higher level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, has obtained a qualification for, or passed an examination on, Japanese culture (tea ceremony, Japanese art of flower arrangement, judo, etc.), or joins local government activities or other meetups with local residents on a continuous basis and is found to have established his/her position as a member of their local community.

3. Supporters Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese

The period during which fourth-generation Japanese are permitted to enter and stay in Japan under this Program is limited to five years at the longest.

During such limited period of time, they are required to engage in activities to learn Japanese culture with the goal of fulfilling their role to bridge Japan and overseas Japanese communities. Appropriate support would be necessary so as to help them engage in these activities smoothly. It is also preferable that fourth-generation Japanese, who live in Japan apart from their home countries in a completely different environment, have someone to consult with when they face any problems.

Therefore, this Program adopts "Supporters Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese" who volunteer to provide support upon the entry of fourth-generation Japanese and during their stay in Japan. A fourth-generation Japanese who intends to enter and stay in Japan using this Program is required to secure a Supporter Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese.

4. Requirements to Become Supporters Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese

Anyone who can become a Supporter Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese needs to satisfy the following requirements.³

(1) Requirements for individuals

- Any individual, irrespective of their nationality, may become a Supporter. However, the person who lives in Japan, irrespective of their nationality, needs to be a permanent resident or a special permanent resident.
- One Supporter may provide support for up to two fourth-generation Japanese.
- When becoming a Supporter, an individual needs to submit a written pledge, etc. to show his/her intent to volunteer to provide support, at the time when the relevant fourth-generation Japanese goes through procedures at an immigration office (please see "6. Application for Issuance of Certificate of Eligibility" for details).

(2) Requirements for organizations

- An organization needs to be a non-profitable juridical person operating for the purpose of facilitating international exchange or contributing to local communities in the region where the relevant fourth-generation Japanese resides.
 - A stock company or other corporation whose objective is to seek economic interests of its members and distribute the organization's benefits among its members does not satisfy the requirements.
 - If the major activities of an organization are not for facilitating international exchange or contributing to local communities, the organization is not considered to be "operating for the purpose of facilitating international exchange or contributing to local communities"

³ A person intending to be a Supporter for a fourth-generation Japanese who newly enters Japan should apply for the issuance of certificate of eligibility at a regional immigration services bureau on behalf of that fourth-generation Japanese.

A person wishing to become a Supporter for a fourth-generation Japanese who has already been in Japan is required to submit a written pledge and other necessary documents when the fourth-generation Japanese applies for extension of period of stay.

as specified here.

- The expression "operating for the purpose of ... contributing to local communities" means to carry out activities for the purpose of improving the welfare of local communities, and activities of an organization operating for the sake of its members are not included.⁴
- One organization may provide support as a Supporter for up to two fourth-generation Japanese per each of its full-time workers engaging in support activities.
- When becoming a Supporter, an organization needs to submit a written pledge, etc. to show its intent to volunteer to provide support and documents concerning the organization, at the time when the relevant fourth-generation Japanese goes through procedures at an immigration office (please see "6. Application for Issuance of Certificate of Eligibility" for details).

(3) Common requirements for individuals and organizations

- An individual or organization that has been sentenced to punishment for a violation of immigration-related laws and regulations or has committed any wrongful or unjust acts in relation to these laws and regulations is not allowed to become a Supporter.
 - An individual or organization that has been sentenced to punishment for a violation of labor-related laws and regulations, in addition to immigration-related ones, is not allowed to become a Supporter.
 - Such acts as having a foreign national engage in illegal work as specified by the Immigration Control Act or using a falsified or altered document in immigration procedures are included in "wrongful or unjust acts" as specified here, even if the relevant individual or organization has never been sentenced to punishment.
- An individual or organization is also required to have the ability to provide support surely and appropriately.

⁴ For example, organizations that can become a Supporter include a public interest incorporated foundation that mainly engages in international exchange activities, as well as a chamber or society of commerce and industry whose objective is legally defined as "to promote comprehensive improvement and development of the commerce and industry within a relevant region and to contribute to promoting the welfare of society as a whole."

On the other hand, an agricultural or fisheries cooperative or a business cooperative whose objective is legally defined as "to make the largest contribution for the sake of its partners or members through its business" cannot become a Supporter.

Please make inquiries with the nearest regional immigration services bureau if you want to check the eligibility of any organization other than these.

- For example, an individual or organization falling under the following cases is not considered to satisfy the requirements to become a Supporter.
 - A case where an individual is younger than 20 years old
 - A case where an individual or organization has failed to serve properly as a Supporter in past activities, such as failing to make a report to the authority properly
 - A case where an individual or organization is found to have any connection with an Organized Crime Group⁵

(4) Other

When there is an intermediary between a fourth-generation Japanese and a Supporter, the mediation needs to be conducted without compensation (including the case where employment placement service is provided in that mediation).

An intermediary who provides employment placement service as part of its mediation must be a person who can provide the relevant service legally by obtaining permission or filing a notification under the Employment Security Act. Therefore, it should be noted that when an employer intending to serve as a Supporter pays money to an intermediary for recruiting a fourth-generation Japanese, that employer can no longer become a Supporter.

5. Roles of Supporters Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese

Supporters Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese are required to provide all of the following support (1) to (3) without compensation.

A Supporter is to fulfil his/her roles until the relevant fourth-generation Japanese leaves Japan for home or until the Supporter him/herself notifies a regional immigration services bureau of the fact that he/she can no longer continue serving as a Supporter.

⁵ A member of an Organized Crime Group means any of the following.

- 1) Persons that are members of organized crime groups as defined by Article 2 item 6 of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members (Act No. 77 of 1991), or that have been members of organized crime groups within the last 5 years (hereinafter a “member of organized crime group, etc.”)
- 2) Minors without the same ability to act with respect to business as an adult, whose legal representative falls under any of 1) or 3)
- 3) A corporation whose officers fall under any of 1) or 2) above
- 4) Entities whose business activities are controlled by a member of organized crime group, etc.
- 5) Entities at risk of allowing a member of organized crime groups, etc. to engage in or assist in their business activities

(1) Support before entry into Japan

To perform prior procedures for the entry of the relevant fourth-generation Japanese at a regional immigration services bureau

- Specifically, the Supporter is to visit a regional immigration services bureau and file an application for issuance of a certificate of eligibility, which is required when the relevant fourth-generation Japanese goes through procedures for a visa outside Japan.
- Please see "6. Application for Issuance of Certificate of Eligibility" for details).

(2) Support after entry into Japan

a. To have contact with the relevant fourth-generation Japanese regularly (at least once a month) to ascertain his/her status of living (centered on how he/she is learning Japanese culture and his/her working status)

- The Supporter is to regularly check whether the fourth-generation Japanese is learning Japanese culture, etc. without any problems.
- This regular checking should preferably be conducted through a direct interview or conversation by phone so as to correctly ascertain problems faced by the fourth-generation Japanese.

b. To compile the information on the status of living of the relevant fourth-generation Japanese that the Supporter has ascertained as mentioned in a. above and make a report thereon to a regional immigration services bureau upon filing an application for extension of period of stay of the fourth-generation Japanese

- The fourth-generation Japanese is to file an application for extension of period of stay with a regional immigration services bureau once every six months or 12 months.
- Upon filing an application for extension of period of stay, a document on the status of living of the relevant fourth-generation Japanese prepared by his/her Supporter is required.
- Specifically, the Supporter is to enter the required information in the form (Attachment 1) in Japanese and give it to the fourth-generation Japanese.

c. To give advice properly as needed when the Supporter found, through communication as mentioned in a. above, that the fourth-generation Japanese faces a problem or has gotten into trouble or the fourth-generation Japanese seeks advice on his/her living situation

- For example, advice should be given as needed as follows.

(ex. 1) When the fourth-generation Japanese seems to look for a place where he/she can learn the Japanese language, by introducing to him/her a free Japanese language class being provided by a local government or other means

(ex. 2) When it is found that the fourth-generation Japanese has suffered a break-in, by suggesting him/her to report to the police and accompany him/her to the police station if necessary

(ex. 3) When the fourth-generation Japanese complains of feeling ill, by introducing to him/her a nearby clinic and accompanying him/her to the clinic if necessary

(3) Reports, etc. to a regional immigration services bureau

a. When it has become difficult to continue providing support, the Supporter is to notify a regional immigration services bureau

- In the case where the Supporter can no longer provide support to the fourth-generation Japanese, a regional immigration services bureau needs to inform the relevant fourth-generation Japanese of the necessity of finding a new Supporter. Therefore, the Supporter is required to promptly notify the regional immigration services bureau.
- The Supporter will not be subject to any penalty even if he/she resigns after notifying the fact of being unable to provide support as a Supporter any longer (however, he/she may not be allowed to be a Supporter in the future depending on the circumstances that have led him/her to resign as a Supporter).
- Even in the case where the Supporter has informed a regional immigration services bureau that he/she can no longer continue providing support, the relevant fourth-generation Japanese is not immediately forced to leave Japan.⁶

b. When there is any inquiry about the status of living of the relevant fourth-generation Japanese from a regional immigration services bureau, the Supporter is to respond to that inquiry.

⁶ However, if a fourth-generation Japanese cannot find a new Supporter by the time of filing an application for extension of period of stay with a regional immigration services bureau, the application will not be accepted.

6. Application for Issuance of Certificate of Eligibility

An application for issuance of a certificate of eligibility needs to be filed by a Supporter Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese at the nearest regional immigration services bureau on behalf of the relevant fourth-generation Japanese.

Specifically, a Supporter must do the following.

- Preparation of a written application
- Compilation of documents to be attached to the written application (attachments)
- Submission of the written application and attachments to a regional immigration services bureau
- Sending of the certificate of eligibility to the fourth-generation Japanese

For details, please see (1) to (4) below.

(1) Preparation of a written application

The Supporter needs to fill in an application form (Designated Activities U (Other)) available at a regional immigration services bureau (Attachment 2).

An application form can also be downloaded from the website of the Immigration Services Agency of Japan.

(2) Compilation of documents to be attached to the written application

The Supporter should prepare documents to be attached to the written application (hereinafter referred to as "attachments") by receiving some of them from the relevant fourth-generation Japanese and creating the rest by him/herself.

Documents to be received from fourth-generation Japanese and documents to be created by Supporters are as follows, in principle.

A Japanese translation is also necessary for a document created in a foreign language.

a. Documents to be received from fourth-generation Japanese

Documents to be received from fourth-generation Japanese are as follows depending on requirements that the relevant fourth-generation Japanese must satisfy for entry into Japan.

1) A document to prove that the person is a fourth-generation Japanese

- A transcript of a family register or a removed family register (certificate of all matters) of a great-grandparent (Japanese national)
- Marriage certificates the great-grandparents, grandparents and parents issued by the authorities of their homelands (foreign countries)
- Birth certificates of the grandparents, parents and the fourth-generation Japanese him/herself issued by the authorities of their homelands

(foreign countries)

- A certificate of acknowledgment of parentage for the fourth-generation Japanese issued by the authority of his/her homeland (foreign country) (if applicable)
- A certificate of acceptance of birth notification or acknowledgment notification for the fourth-generation Japanese (only in the case where the relevant notification has been filed with a government office in Japan)
- Official documents to prove the past (or present) existence of the great-grandparents, grandparents and parents (their passports, death certificates, driver's licenses, etc.)

(Note) In the case where any of the grandparents or parents resides in Japan as a second-generation or third-generation Japanese, not all documents mentioned above but only documents proving the relationships between that person and the fourth-generation Japanese suffice, in principle.

- 2) A document to prove that the fourth-generation Japanese is between 18 and 30 years old
 - An identification certificate (his/her passport, ID card, driver's license, elector's handbook, etc.)
- 3) A document to prove that the fourth-generation Japanese "has a travel ticket to go back home or sufficient fund to purchase one" and "is expected to be able to earn his/her own living during his/her stay in Japan at the time of filing the application"
 - A certificate of deposit balance and a certificate of guarantee of future employment (if applicable), etc.
- 4) A document to prove that the fourth-generation Japanese "has normal health"
 - A health certificate
- 5) A document to prove that the "behavior and conduct of the fourth-generation Japanese is good"
 - A certificate of criminal record or police clearance (a document issued by an authorized organ of his/her country of nationality or a country where he/she resided immediately prior to coming to Japan)
- 6) A document to prove that the fourth-generation Japanese "has insurance coverage in preparation for death, injuries or illnesses during his/her stay in Japan"
 - A written declaration (Attachment 3)

- 7) A document to prove that the fourth-generation Japanese "has the ability to understand basic Japanese language as proved by a test or any other method⁷, or has the ability to understand basic Japanese language to a certain extent as proved by a test"⁸
 - A document to prove his/her Japanese language proficiency
- 8) Any other document to clarify the purpose of entry into Japan and the details of the activities in Japan
 - A written declaration (Attachment 3)

b. Documents to be created by Supporters by themselves

- A written pledge of the Supporter (Attachment 4 or 5)
- A resident record of the Supporter (in the case of an individual)
- A transcript of a registry of the Supporter (in the case of an organization)
- A document to prove that the Supporter is an official of the organization (in the case of an organization)
- A document to prove that its major activities are those for facilitating international exchange or contributing to local communities (in the case of an organization)

(3) Submission of the written application and attachments to a regional immigration services bureau

The Supporter should submit those documents and attachments prepared as mentioned in (1) and (2) above to the nearest regional immigration services bureau. The nearest regional immigration services bureau can be checked on the website of the Immigration Services Agency of Japan.

Please note that the Supporter also needs to bring and submit a stamped envelope, which is to be used for sending an issued certificate of eligibility from the regional

⁷ As of this writing, a test or any other means refers to, among other cases, the case in which a fourth-generation Japanese has previously studied at any of the schools (excluding kindergartens) set forth in Article 1 of the School Education Act for at least one year (in this case, a copy of document at hand, such as a graduation certificate or report card evidencing that he/she has studied for at least one year, a declaration of attendance period, or other relevant document is required as the documents evidencing the Japanese proficiency in this case). For details, please consult the relevant regional immigration services bureau.

⁸ A test here means any of the following.

- N5 or a higher level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test
- 250 or a higher score for the F-G level of the J.TEST-Test of Practical Japanese (by Nihongo Kentei Kyokai (corporation engaging in specified non-profit activities))
- Level 5 or a higher level of the Japanese Language NAT-TEST (by Senmon Kyouiku Publishing Co., Ltd.)

immigration services bureau.

(4) Sending of the certificate of eligibility to the fourth-generation Japanese

When an application for issuance of a certificate of eligibility is approved, a certificate of eligibility is issued by the relevant regional immigration services bureau.

This certificate is required when the fourth-generation Japanese files an application for visa with a Japanese embassy or consulate in the country where he/she resides.

The Supporter is requested to send the issued certificate of eligibility to the fourth-generation Japanese.

7. Consultation Services

Inquiries on this Program are to be made at the following (1) or (2).

(1) Immigration Information Center

- Available languages
Japanese, English, Korean, Chinese, Spanish, etc.
- Telephone number
Navi Dial (NTT 0570 service): 0570-013904
IP phone: 03-5796-7112
- Reception hours
8:30 to 17:15 on weekdays
Unavailable on Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays, and New Year holidays
- Email address
info-tokyo@i.moj.go.jp

(2) Regional immigration services bureaus

- Inspection Department, Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Hokkaido
Tel: 011-261-9658
- Inspection Department, Sendai Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima
Tel: 022-256-6073
- Permanent Residence Inspection Department, Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi and Nagano
Tel: 0570-034249 (Department Number: 610)

- Employment and Permanent Residence Inspection Department, Yokohama Branch, Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Kanagawa
Tel: 0570-045259 (Department Number: 20)
- Permanent Residence Inspection Department, Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi and Mie
Tel: 052-559-2120
- Employment and Permanent Residence Inspection Department, Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara and Wakayama
Tel: 06-4703-2190
- Inspection Department, Kobe Branch, Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Hyogo
Tel: 078-391-6378
- Immigration and Residence Inspection Department, Hiroshima Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi
Tel: 082-221-4412
- Inspection Department, Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi
Tel: 087-822-5851
- Employment and Permanent Residence Inspection Department, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima
Tel: 092-717-7596
- Inspection Department, Naha Branch, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau
Jurisdiction: Okinawa
Tel: 098-832-4186

8. Other

When providing support for fourth-generation Japanese, Supporters may receive various questions relating to daily living, working conditions, human rights, legal

matters or the like.

In order to respond to such wide-ranging questions, Supporters are requested to check the following information in advance so that they can introduce these services to fourth-generation Japanese, as necessary.

[Consultation on daily problems]

- "List of regional consultation offices"

A list of one-stop daily problem consultation service offices for foreign nationals established and operated by municipal governments is available.

For details, please visit <http://www.moj.go.jp/isa/content/930004512.pdf> in "A Daily Life Support Portal For Foreign Nationals".

- Prefectural consultation service for foreign nationals

Location: _____ TEL: _____

- Prefectural international association

Location: _____ TEL: _____

- Municipal consultation service for foreign nationals

Location: _____ TEL: _____

[Consultation on job seeking]

- Hello Work

Please visit the following page (within the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare home page):

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000637894.pdf> (available in Japanese and English)

* Hello Work offices nationwide provide consultation on job seeking and employment placement service. Please make inquiries at the nearest office for details. Consultation can be made in thirteen languages including Portuguese, Spanish, etc. using the telephonic interpretation system. Some Hello Work offices offer interpreter services, and other Hello Work offices provide telephone consultation services in foreign languages.

[Hello Work offices in which interpreter services are available]

Please check the following pages:

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000592865.pdf> (available in Japanese)

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/11600000/000563379.pdf> (available in Portuguese)

[Hello Work offices that provide telephone consultation services in foreign languages]

For those Hello Work offices, please see the following pages (within the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare home page):

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000673000.pdf> (available in Japanese)

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000673009.pdf> (available in Portuguese)

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000673010.pdf> (available in Spanish)

[Consultation on working conditions]

- Prefectural Labor Bureau or Labor Standards Office

Location: _____ TEL: _____

* Prefectural Labor Bureaus and Labor Standards Offices nationwide provide consultation on working conditions. Please make inquiries at the nearest labor bureau for details.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has put in place the Telephone Consultation Service for Foreign Workers and provides consultation service for foreign nationals in six languages (English, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese). Through this service, legal explanations are given on problems concerning working conditions and relevant organizations are introduced.

[Telephone Consultation Service for Foreign Workers]

Language	Days available	Hours available	Telephone number
English	Monday to Friday	10:00 to 15:00 (excl. 12:00 to 13:00)	0570-001701
Chinese			0570-001702
Portuguese			0570-001703
Spanish			0570-001704
Tagalog			0570-001705
Vietnamese			0570-001706
Burmese	Monday		0570-001707
Nepalese	Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday		0570-001708
Korean	Thursday and Friday		0570-001709
Thai	Wednesday		0570-001712
Indonesian			0570-001715
Cambodian			0570-001716
Mongolian			Friday

[Consultation on human rights]

- Foreign-language Human Rights Hotline
TEL: 0570-090911 (9:00 to 17:00 on weekdays; unavailable on Saturday, Sunday, public holidays, and New Year holidays)

[Legal consultation]

- Multilingual Information Service, Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)
TEL: 0570-078377 (9:00 to 17:00 on weekdays; unavailable on Saturday, Sunday, public holidays, and New Year holiday)

[General consultation]

- Foreign Residents Support Center (FRESC), which is located in Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, is a consultation center in which the related four ministries and eight organizations provide advice on the status of residence, labor, human rights, and laws, and employment support, on a single floor of the building with the aim of further improving the environment for realization of a multicultural society.

Telephone number

(Navi Dial (NTT 0570 service)): 0570-011000

IP phone: 03-5363-3013

Reception hours

9:00 to 17:00 on weekdays

Unavailable on Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays, and New Year holidays

For details, please see <http://www.moj.go.jp/isa/support/fresc/fresc01.html>.

9. Q&A concerning Supporters Accepting Fourth-generation Japanese

Q.1 I am considering becoming a Supporter for a fourth-generation Japanese, but is it possible even if I have never met that person?

A. Yes. You can be a Supporter.

However, it is desirable to have contact with the fourth-generation Japanese sufficiently before becoming a Supporter.

Q.2 I am considering becoming a Supporter for a fourth-generation Japanese, but to what extent should a Supporter take responsibility for the behavior of the relevant fourth-generation Japanese?

A. Roles expected for Supporters are limited to those mentioned in 5. (1) to (3). Supporters are not required to take any further responsibility. For example, they do not have to bear housing costs, food costs or hospital costs of fourth-generation Japanese or compensate for troubles caused by fourth-generation Japanese.

Q.3 I am considering becoming a Supporter for three brothers of fourth-generation Japanese. Is the limit of two persons to be supported by one Supporter also applicable in this case?

A. Yes. One Supporter can provide support for up to two fourth-generation Japanese. Therefore, at least one more Supporter needs to be found.

Q.4 I am willing to be a Supporter, but I wonder whether a Supporter is unilaterally discharged if he/she becomes too busy with work to fulfil the necessary roles sufficiently.

A. Supporters are not unilaterally discharged. However, they are to be checked concerning whether they have sufficiently fulfilled expected roles on such occasions as when the relevant fourth-generation Japanese files an application for extension of period of stay.

In the case where a Supporter can no longer continue providing support, the Supporter needs to complete a notice of resignation in Attachment 6 and promptly notify the nearest regional immigration services bureau so that the bureau can inform the fourth-generation Japanese of the need to find a new Supporter.

Q.5 I have encouraged the fourth-generation Japanese to participate in a Japanese language class or to otherwise participate in activities to learn Japanese culture. However, he/she shows no interest, insisting that he/she is busy due to work. What shall I do?

A. First explain the objective of this Program. If you have difficulty in persuading the fourth-generation Japanese, please consult with the nearest regional immigration services bureau.

Q.6 May I keep the fourth-generation Japanese's passport or residence card to prevent his/her job transfer?

A. Keeping passports or residence cards of fourth-generation Japanese against their will constitutes infringement of their human rights. Passports and residence cards should be managed by fourth-generation Japanese by themselves. Fourth-generation Japanese have the freedom to change their jobs. Therefore, prohibiting their job transfer also falls under human rights infringement.

Q.7 What shall I do if I have lost contact with the fourth-generation Japanese?

A. Please notify the nearest regional immigration services bureau.

Q.8 What shall I do if I would like to stop serving as a Supporter for the fourth-generation Japanese due to deterioration of the relationship?

A. Please consult the nearest regional immigration services bureau before resigning. If you have unfortunately decided to resign, please promptly notify the nearest regional immigration services bureau and also tell the fourth-generation Japanese to consult an official at the nearest regional immigration services bureau to find a new Supporter immediately.