

Roadmap for the Realization of a Society of Harmonious Coexistence with Foreign Nationals(FY2024 Partly Changed) (Outline)

In June 2022, we formulated a Roadmap that shows Japan's visions for a society of harmonious coexistence with foreign nationals, as well as the medium- to long-term issues to be addressed and the specific measures to be taken to achieve these visions. Following the FY2023 partly changed, to ensure the steady implementation of these measures, we conducted a review by seeking advice from experts on the progress of the measures, and updated the measures as needed. (104 measures)

1 Ideal Society of Harmonious Coexistence with Foreign Nationals (Three visions)

Safe and Comfortable Society

A society where foreign nationals are included as members of Japanese society of the future, and where all people can live safely and comfortably.

Diverse and Vibrant Society

A diverse and vibrant society where all people, including foreign nationals, from various backgrounds can participate and demonstrate their abilities to their fullest.

Society that Respects Individual Dignity and Human Rights

A society where all people, including foreign nationals, respect each other's individual dignity and human rights and can live without discrimination or prejudice.

2 Medium- to Long-term Issues to be Addressed (Four Key Points)

1 Initiatives such as Japanese language education for smooth communication and participation in society

2 Disseminating information to foreign nationals / strengthening consultation systems for foreign nationals

3 Support for each life stage and life cycle

4 Initiatives to establish the foundation of a society of harmonious coexistence

3 Major measures Related to the Key Points

1 Initiatives such as Japanese language education for smooth communication and participation in society

- The government promotes initiatives for the creation of a comprehensive system for enhancing the Japanese language education provided by prefectures and other entities. The government supports Japanese language educational programs run jointly by municipalities and prefectures. [MEXT] 《1》
- The government develops and promotes educational models by discipline based on the teaching content and level scale specified in the “Framework of Reference for Japanese Language Education”. [MEXT] 《3》
- The government establishes an environment for learning knowledge about Japanese social systems and other knowledge (open to those who are planning to come to Japan in the future) by creating and using daily life orientation videos (provide basic information necessary for living in Japan, basic Japanese language education, etc.). [MOJ] 《6》
- The government develops and provides ICT lesson materials for Japanese language for different daily occasions, etc. [MEXT] 《8》
- The government promotes the environment of Japanese language education abroad for foreign nationals to learn how to communicate smoothly in Japanese before coming to Japan. [MOFA] 《9》
- The government starts accreditation of Japanese language educational institutions. The government operates a certification system for registered Japanese language teachers smoothly. [MEXT] 《11》

3 Support for each life stage and life cycle

- The government promotes to implement community-based programs that provide opportunities for parents and their children to meet up and consult about their concerns and problems encountered when parenting. [CFA] 《33》
- The government promotes integrated management and identifies the school enrollment status of foreign children by collaborating the Basic Resident Registration system with the school-age children registration system. [MEXT] 《36》
- The government creates models of educational environment for children that is attractive for foreign nationals and roll out to local governments and schools across the country. [MEXT] 《46》
- The government promotes efforts to set special admission quotas for foreign students for public high school entrances examinations. The government promotes efforts to make necessary adjustments for foreign examinees. [MEXT] 《48》
- The government promotes the utilization of the Japanese language tutoring system for the high school curriculum. [MEXT] 《50》
- The government dispatches expert consultants and interpreters to the career service sections for foreign nationals at public employment security offices (“Hello Work”) to provide suitable career consultation services. The government familiarizes and educates staff on how to handle the employment of foreign nationals. [MHLW] 《58》
- The government provides job training for settled foreign residents with special consideration for their Japanese proficiency levels. [MHLW] 《62》
- The government continues and enhances publicity and public relations concerning the pension system. [MHLW] 《64》
- The government grasps actual conditions by using the “Basic Survey on Foreign Residents,” etc. [MOJ] 《67》

2 Disseminating information to foreign nationals/Strengthening consultation systems for foreign nationals

- The government formulates and publishes guidelines for the “Guidebook on Living and Working” and “A Daily Life Support Portal for Foreign Nationals”. [MOJ] 《17》
- The government considers the prompt acquisition of information through the Mynportal, etc. The government considers the customized or push-type dissemination of information. [MOJ] 《18》
- The government promotes the establishment of one-stop consulting counters by reviewing the subsidies to prepare an environment that is accepting of foreign nationals. [MOJ] 《20》
- The government takes initiatives for multilingual translation/interpreting technologies focused on developing practical simultaneous interpreting technologies. The government expands the priority languages of the technologies to include 21 languages. [MIC] 《23》
- The government holds joint consultation sessions by relevant organizations providing support to foreign nationals in local communities. [MOJ] 《27》
- The government conducts training programs to promote plain Japanese, etc. [MOJ] [MEXT] 《31》 《32》

4 Initiatives to establish the foundation of a society of harmonious coexistence

- The government establishes a month for raising public awareness of the harmonious coexistence with foreign nationals. The government implements various events to raise public awareness, etc. [MOJ] 《68》 《69》
- The government promotes and enhances education based on cross-cultural understanding and multicultural coexistence through school programs. [MEXT] 《72》
- The government creates and publishes new statistical tables to analyze the living conditions of foreign residents by nationality, status of residence, industry, etc. by utilizing the statistics on foreign residents in Japan, etc. [MOJ] 《75》
- The government conducts statistical surveys for the management of labor conditions and other labor aspects of foreign nationals. The government keeps track of labor transitions, etc. [MHLW] 《76》
- The government supports the efforts of private support groups to provide outreach support to foreign residents. [MOJ] 《81》
- The government takes initiatives for information sharing between relevant organizations with the aim of improving convenience in the procedures for residence status. The government takes initiatives for information sharing between relevant organizations with the aim of ensuring appropriate residence management through the implementation of smooth examinations based on accurate information. [MOJ] 《83》
- The government switches completely to online applications for status of residence, etc., and improves convenience. [MOJ] 《84》
- The government integrates Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”) and residence cards to improve convenience. [MOJ] 《86》
- The government provides training support staff for foreign nationals. The government considers a certification system for highly specialized support staff, etc. [MOJ] 《87》
- The government improves an environment for accepting foreign human resources with establishment of the Employment-for-Skill-Development Program and other measures. [MOJ, MHLW] 《92》
- The government promotes deportation and voluntary departure by further enhancing the forms of deportation in a case-by-case manner. [MOJ] 《103》

Note: Items with measure numbers in red are new measures that accompany the FY2024 partly changed.

4 Promotional Framework

- ◆ The planning period is until FY2026.
- ◆ The government tracks progress through annual assessments while interviewing experts, and updates the measures as needed.
- ◆ The government clearly indicates measures in the Comprehensive Measures that are to be implemented within the applicable fiscal year.

5 FY2024 Updates

Major points indicated by experts

- Regarding the Roadmap in general, we would like KPI indicators to be set with an awareness of how each KPI indicator is connected.
- Although output indicators are clearer than they were in the previous fiscal year, it is difficult to evaluate fiscal years with unclear output indicators, so we would like KPI indicators to be set more definitively.
- It is necessary to set outcome indicators and show what kind of changes have been made through the measures.
- There are many government surveys that can be used as KPI indicators, so we would like to see the government continue to use figures as an important tool for monitoring the Roadmap.
- It is necessary to maintain data and statistics from the perspectives of understanding the actual situation and verifying the effects of policies in order to implement measures, so we would like you to put even more effort into the maintenance of statistics and other information.
- The points raised other than those listed above were concerning individual measures.

Major updates

Work schedule updates 22 items

KPIs updates 30 items

New measures and updates of the current measures 15 items