

Chapter 12 Daily rules and customs



1 Life rules

1-1 Garbage



(1) Basic rules for garbage disposal

When you dispose of garbage, you have to observe the following rules:

- Comply with the garbage sorting rules, pick-up sites and days; and
- Follow the rules set forth by the municipal government in your area.
 - * In general, you must put your garbage bags outside on the morning of the collection day.
 - * The wrong kind of garbage or garbage bags placed outside of the designated site will not be collected.
 - * In some areas, you have to purchase trash bags designated by the local government and put your garbage in them.

Garbage sorting example (Follow the rules stipulated by your municipality)



Burnable waste	Kitchen waste and paper, etc.
Non-burnable waste	Broken ceramics, glasses, metal, etc.
Recyclable waste	Bottles, cans, plastic bottles, newspapers, books, plastic containers, cartons, etc.
Oversized garbage A fee may be charged for disposal and recycling	Furniture (tables and chairs, etc.), bicycles, bed mattresses, etc.
Home Appliance Waste A fee may be charged for disposal and recycling	Air conditioners, TVs, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and clothes dryers, etc.

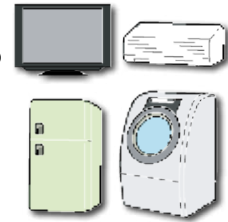
Key Point:**Used cooking oil**

Used cooking oil must not be poured down the kitchen drain. Please put away used cooking oil in accordance with the rules of the municipalities you reside, after putting some paper towel in the pan to absorb the oil or curdling such oil by using a coagulant etc.

Key Point:**Home Appliance waste**

When you replace or dispose of the home appliances listed below, you need to pay a recycling fee and a collection and transportation fee:

- Air conditioners;
- TVs;
- Refrigerators and freezers; and
- Washing machines and clothes dryers.



Further, when you dispose of those, you need to ask a business operator who has been approved for collection and transportation. If you have no idea which business operator you should ask, please contact the local government of your municipality.

Payment and collection

- i. When replacing with new appliance
 - The shop where you purchase a new one at
Each shop has its own collection policies. Ask for details at the shop where you will purchase a new appliance.
- ii. Not replacing but disposal only
 - The shop where you have purchased the appliance you wish to dispose of
If you do not remember where you have bought an appliance, ask your local government for help.

(2) Illegal dumping

Do not recklessly dump waste at any non-designated site.

It is against the law to do so, and you may be punished.

Observe the garbage-sorting rules of the municipality in which you reside.

Many municipalities have regulations that do not allow the littering of streets with cans and cigarette butts. Doing this can be subject to administrative or criminal penalty, so never do it.

1-2 Making Noise

Japanese people tend to think that loud sounds and voices bother others.

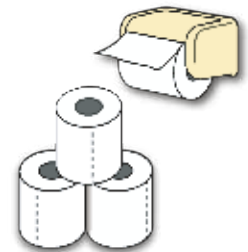
- Be careful that loud voices, parties, TV and music might bother your neighbors.
- Be careful not to make a lot of noise when you use a washing machine, or a vacuum cleaner, or taking a shower early in the morning or late at night.
- In condominium or apartments, refrain from talking loudly or making a lot of noise.



1-3 Restroom

Japanese restrooms

- Be sure to use only the toilet paper that is in the restroom.
- Used paper should be flushed.
 - In some countries, used paper is deposited in a trash bin in the restroom. However, in Japan, it can be flushed away: if the paper in the restroom is properly used, the pipe is rarely clogged with paper.
- There are many buttons in public restrooms in department stores and at stations, etc. The flushing button normally looks like this: **流す (FLUSH)**.



1-4 Mobile phone use

- Do not use a mobile phone while walking to avoid injuring yourself or other passengers.
- It is prohibited by law to use a mobile phone while driving or riding a bicycle.



1-5 On a bus or train

In public spaces like trains and buses, please keep in mind the following:

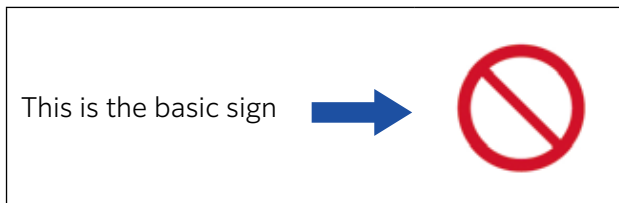
- Speaking in a loud voice is considered to be manner violation in Japan.
- As talking on the phone on a bus or train is considered to be bad manners in Japan, please refrain from talking on the phone (as it bothers other people).
- Be sure that your music is not too loud and cannot be overheard outside of the earphones.
- When a bus or train is crowded, take care so your backpack does not bother other people.

1-6 Hot springs and bathhouses

- There are rules at public baths like hot springs and bathhouses.
- Wash your body before getting in the bathtub.
- Do not put a towel in the bathtub.
- Do not use soap and shampoo in the bathtub to wash your body and hair.
- Persons with tattoos may not be allowed to enter public baths.

1-7 Prohibition signs

There are signs to indicate that something is forbidden.



Obey these signs in the area they are placed.



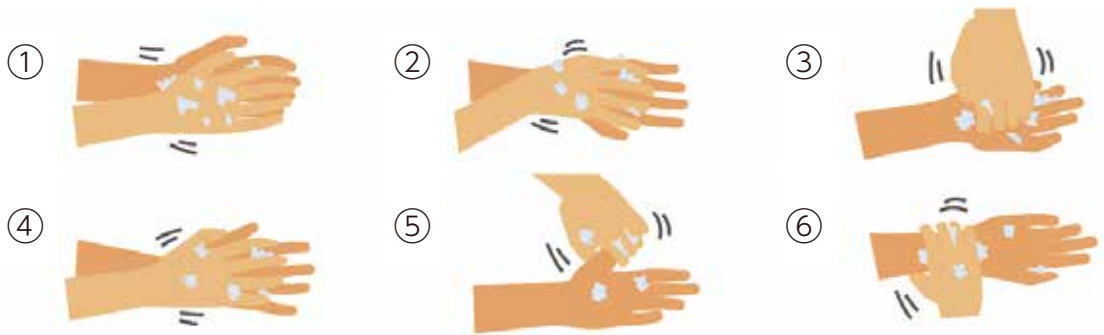
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Prevention of infectious diseases

In Japan, infectious diseases such as cold or influenza sometimes break out in winter when the air is especially dry, as well as an unprecedented infectious disease caused by a new virus sometimes emerges. In this section, basic precautionary measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases are provided. When any infectious disease is prevalent, each person should make sure the following:

2-1 Hand washing

It is effective measures to wash your hands with running water and soap in order to physically remove a virus sticking to your hand or finger. You should frequently wash your hands upon returning home, before and after cooking, before meals, etc. The order of steps for hand washing is as follows:



- i. After thoroughly wetting your hands with running water, apply soap and rub the palms well.
- ii. Rub the back of your hands up and down.
- iii. Thoroughly rub the fingertips and nails.
- iv. Wash between your fingers.
- v. Twist and wash your thumbs with the palms of your hands.
- vi. Don't forget to clean your wrists.

* After cleaning with soap thoroughly, rinse with water and wipe dry with a clean towel or paper towel.

2-2 Coughing manners

“Coughing manners” mean covering your mouth and nose with a mask, a tissue, a handkerchief, a sleeve, the inside of your elbow, etc. when you cough or sneeze, in order to avoid infecting others.

You should observe the following manners when you have symptoms such as coughs or sneezing.

- Wear a mask and cover your mouth and nose.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or handkerchief if you do not have a mask.
- If you suddenly cough or sneeze, do so in your elbow or inside your sleeves of jacket.
- Do not cough or sneeze without shielding your mouse and nose, and do not use your hands to cover coughs and sneezing.

It is also important to wear a mask correctly. You should wear a mask in the following steps.

- i. Ensure both your nose and mouth are covered.
- ii. Place the rubber string over your ears.
- iii. Cover up to your nose so there are no gaps.

2-3 Humidity

When the air is dry, the defensive function of respiratory tract mucosa weakens, which makes you vulnerable to infectious diseases. Particularly, when you are inside the room in which the air is likely to be dry, the use of humidifiers to keep the humidity constant (50 to 60%) is effective.

2-4 Rest and nutrition

In order to enhance body resistance, you should try to take enough rest and have a well-balanced diet on a daily basis.

2-5 Going out

When an infectious disease is prevalent, it is especially advisable that senior citizens, people with underlying conditions, pregnant women, people who feel sick, people who have lack of sleep, etc. should refrain from going out. In particular, please avoid going to a crowded place and downtown.

Furthermore, when going out, you should ensure that you wear a mask. When you may enter a crowded place, you can prevent droplet infection, etc. to some extent by wearing a non-woven mask.



3 Lifestyle necessities

3-1 Community life

(1) Community groups (Residents' association and neighborhood association)

In Japan, community members voluntarily form groups with the purpose of trying to make their community a safe and comfortable place to live in through organizing activities together. Funds for activities are raised by community members.

Main activities (examples)

- Emergency drills for earthquakes and fires
- Traffic control for students on school routes
- Caring for the elderly and persons with disabilities
- Circulation of a notice from local government
- Event organization, such as summer festivals and school sports festivals, to deepen relationships among members.

For details, please contact your local municipal office.



(2) Relationship with your neighbors

- Talking to your neighbors, taking part in community activities help to have a good relationship with your neighbor.
- It helps avoid having trouble with them and you can exchange useful local information. You can help each other in emergencies.

3-2 Crime Prevention

Bear in mind the following to prevent crimes such as theft and sexual assault, etc.

- Lock your windows and doors every time you leave home;
- When you park a car, a motorcycle or a bicycle, make sure to lock it;
- When you carry valuable items, including a wallet or handbag, keep an eye on them;
- Try not to walk in dark streets or other deserted places at night; and
- If you are uncertain about anything about crime prevention, consult at a nearby police station.

3-3 Utility services

(1) Electricity

Start using electricity

When you wish to use electricity, here are the steps to follow:

- i. Determine the date you want to start using the electricity service.
- ii. Subscribe with a electric supplier in your area over the telephone or online.
- iii. Flip the switch "on" on the circuit breaker on the service start date.



The provider may visit your residence depending on the contract and your housing facilities. In those cases, notice of this will be given to you.

Electricity bills and payment methods

- Various plans are offered by energy providers to meet users' needs. You can choose one that is suitable for you.
- Basically, bills are determined by your usage. However, a fixed base rate is set and is charged regardless of your actual usage amount.
- Bills are payable by automatic bank withdrawal, by paying in cash at a convenient store or a bank, or with a credit card.
- * Your electricity usage is checked by your provider once a month by reading the meter situated outside of your residence either locally or remotely.
- * Users are notified of their usage by the provider every month.
- * The service plan you have chosen can be confirmed in the document provided by the electric power company when signing a contract.

Cancellation

When you wish to stop using electricity, the followings are the steps to follow:

- i. Determine the day that service will end.
- ii. Unsubscribe from the electricity supplier over the phone or online.

Generally speaking, the supplier will not visit you on the day when you cancel the service. However, there may be cases where they visit because the electric meter cannot be read from outside. In such cases, notice will be given by the provider.

Please visit the following website for consultation if you have any problems with sales activities by or contract with an electric power company.

<https://www.emsc.meti.go.jp/general/consult.html>



(2) Gas

Types of gas



- There are several types of gas with different components and combustion characteristics. However, City gas (13A) and LP gas are the most popular ones for homes.
- Choose a home appliance compatible with the gas type being used.
 - * It is dangerous to use appliances that are not compatible with the gas in use. Incorrect usage may cause fire or incomplete combustion.

Start using gas

- When you wish to use gas, the followings are the necessary steps to follow:
 - Determine the date you want to start using gas service.
 - Subscribe with a gas company in your area over the telephone or online.
- * The provider will visit you on the date your service will start. They will check your facilities, explain how to use gas appliances and then will start providing you with gas.

Gas bills and payment methods

- Various plans are offered by a gas company to meet users' requirements. Choose one that is suitable for you.
- Basically, bills are the total amount of the fixed base rate and your usage. You have to pay the bill every month.
- Bills are payable by automatic bank withdrawal, by cash at a convenient store or a bank, or with a credit card.
 - * The gas plan you have chosen can be confirmed in the document provided by the gas company when signing a contract.

Cancellation

- When you wish to stop using gas, here are the steps to follow:
 - Determine the cancellation date.
 - Unsubscribe with the retailer over the phone or online.
- * It is advisable to tell them your customer number, which is printed on your monthly meter-reading slip.

On the cancellation day, the provider will come to stop the gas meter. If the meter is situated in a location to which they do not have access, the gas user or someone else acting on their behalf need to be present.

Please visit the following website for consultation if you have any problems with sales activities by or contract with a gas company.

<https://www.emsc.meti.go.jp/general/consult.html>



(3) Water

Start using water

When you wish to start using water after moving into a new residence, you need to sign up for water supply bureau or water supply business in your municipality beforehand.



For details, please contact your local municipal office.

Water bill and payment methods

Water bill is charged and paid as follows:

- i. Water supply charges are calculated by the water supply business in your municipality. The business checks your usage at the meter and charges you accordingly.
- ii. Bills are the total amount of the basic charge and your usage. Basic charge is calculated according to the type of size your supply pipe. The bigger the diameter is, the higher the charge becomes. On the other hand, your usage varies every month. The more you use, the higher your bill becomes.
- iii. Payment methods differ according to the businesses. As a basic rule, you can choose from automatic bank withdrawal, cash payment at a convenience store or a bank, etc.

3-4 Mobile phones



(1) Mobile phone contract

- Your identification must be verified when signing a contract.
- Your identification can be verified by the following methods: i) to present official documents (identification documents) that include your name, date of birth and current address to the mobile phone operator, or ii) to provide a copy of such documents to the mobile phone operator by mail or online.
- Following is a list of valid identification documents:

- i. Residence Card;
- ii. Driver's license;
- iii. My Number Card; or
- iv. Passport (only when it has your current address).

- If you are underage, all the documents listed below are required:

- i. Identification document; and
- ii. A consent letter from your parents or guardian.

- For a bill payment, you need to prepare one of the following:
 - i. A credit card;
 - ii. A bank card for a Japanese bank; or
 - iii. A bankbook for a Japanese bank.
- Some mobile carriers provide multilingual information online and at stores.
- You can inquire beforehand about services and the documents required for a contract.

(2) Warnings for using services for mobile phone contracts

- There are malicious brokers who offer to enter into a mobile phone contract for you but use the contract for criminal purposes.
- If you ask somebody to make a contract for you, check it yourself as well.
- It is prohibited by law to transfer a contracted cell phone without the consent of the mobile phone operator. If you break this law, you will be prosecuted.



3-5 Bank Account

(1) How to open a bank account

- You can open a bank account at a bank branch. Depending on the bank, you may also be able to open a bank account by mail, smartphone app or PC. A cash card is generally sent to your home address later.
- Present the following items when opening a bank account:
 - i. Identification document (e.g. Residence Card);
 - ii. Seal (*Hanko*) (some banks accept signatures);
 - iii. Employee ID card or Student ID card (If you do not have any of them, please go to the bank with someone in your workplace or at school.)
- If you are not confident with communicating in Japanese, ask someone who can continuously support you (in your workplace or at school) to interpret to help you.

(2) Notify your bank immediately of any change in your address or period of stay

- If there is any change in your information such as address, period of stay, status of residence and place of work, you should immediately contact the bank with which you have an account. Besides, your bank may contact you to check if there is any change in your information.
- If you fail to contact the bank when your address, period of stay, status of residence or job is changed, or if you fail to respond to the request from the bank, your bank account may become unavailable.

(3) How to close a bank account

- If you are not going to use your bank account due to leaving Japan, etc., please close it. You can close your bank account at a nearby bank branch.
 - * It is a CRIME to sell, transfer and receive a bank account (e.g. a cash card, a book, login ID and password etc.) If you commit this crime, you may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of up to one year or less, or fined up to one million yen.

*Illegal (unlicensed) Banks

Banks, need to be licensed by the Japanese Government.

You must not request remittance to foreign countries by paying money to a “bank” or a person not licensed or registered by the related authorities.

If you are unsure about if a bank or a service provider is legitimate, do not use the provider and consult with someone in your workplace or at school.

3-6

Post Office

- The symbol for post offices and mail boxes is 〒 while the color of this symbol is red.
- These are the major services the Post Office offers:
 - i. Sending letters, post cards and parcels in Japan or to overseas;
 - ii. Saving and remitting money, and paying public utility charges; and
 - iii. Life insurance sales.

4

Public Transportation

4-1

IC Cards issued by railway companies

(1) General functions

You can use IC cards issued by railway companies to pay the transportation fares of trains, subways, buses, etc. The general functions of the card are as follows:

- By charging an IC card, it is not necessary to purchase a ticket at a ticket vending machine;
- The card is available at the ticket vending machine and service counters at stations or bus service centers; and
- Fares can be discounted if they are paid with the card rather than in cash.

(2) Registered card

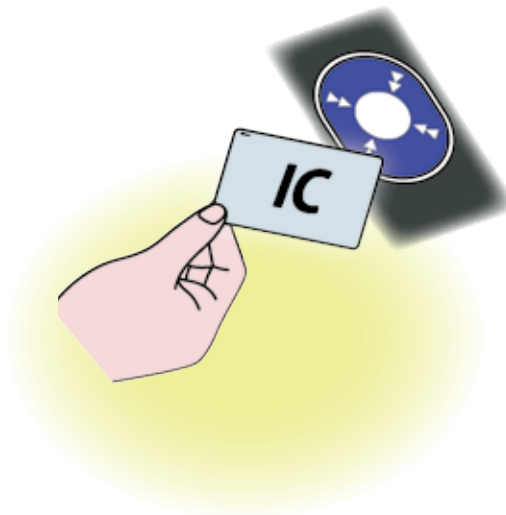
- The name of the card holder is printed on it.
- It is necessary to register name, phone number, date of birth and gender.
- If it is lost, it can be re-issued.

(3) Non-registered card

- The name of the holder is not printed on the card.
- If it is lost, it cannot be re-issued.

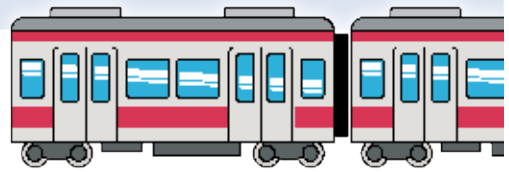
(4) Deposit

- Generally, you have to make a deposit when you purchase one.
- This deposit will be refunded when it is returned to the issuer company.



4-2 Trains

Japan has a well-developed train and subway network. Trains and subways are popular means of transportation for commuters and students.



(1) How to get on a train

The followings are the basic steps for using train services.

- i. Find your destination on the train network map;
- ii. Buy a ticket for your destination and insert it into the automatic ticket gate. (If you have an IC card, touch the card reader at the ticket gate with it);
- iii. Follow the information on the display in the station and check the number of the platform where trains head for your destination come;
- iv. Wait for trains behind the white line or yellow blocks on the platform; and
- v. At your destination, exit from the ticket gate by inserting the ticket you have purchased at the departure station. (If you have touched your IC card at the departure station, touch it again at the ticket gate. The fare will be deducted from your card's balance.)

(2) Types of ticket

i. Regular train tickets	for ordinary trains or subways
ii. Multiple tickets	Eleven one-way tickets for a fixed distance for the price of ten (valid for three months).
iii. Commuting pass	This is useful for commuters and students who travel to the same destination frequently every month. Fare per travel will be more economical comparing to the regular one-way ticket. You can choose between validity periods of one, three, six months, etc.

(3) Other tickets

When you get on an express or specially-equipped train, in addition to a base-fare ticket, you have to purchase an extra ticket as follows:

i. Express ticket	For a bullet train or a limited express train;
ii. Reserved Seat ticket	For a reserved seat on a bullet train. It may be sold with an express ticket; or
iii. Green car ticket	For a higher grade Green car.

4-3

Bus

**(1) Traveling long distances (Long-distance buses)**

- As a rule, you need to buy your ticket before you get on a bus.

(2) To move in and around the city (Local buses)**i. When a flat fare is applicable**

- Put your fare in the fare box when getting on.
- If you pay your fare with an IC card, touch the card-reader near the fare-deposit box with it.

ii. When a flexible fare applies

- Get on a bus, and pick up a ticket with a number from a small box near the door. When you get off the bus, pay the fare corresponding to the number on your ticket, which is indicated on the display above at the front.
- If you pay with an IC card, touch the card-reader twice: when getting on and getting off.