



Child-Rearing Allowance Guide

“Jidou Fuyou Teate”

April 2023 Edition



Objective

The child-rearing allowance “Jidou Fuyou Teate” is a subsidy granted for single-parent households to promote self-support and stability for families.

Requirement for Subsidy

Single-parent mothers who have custody of their child, single-parent fathers who have custody of their child and share the same finances, or other individuals who have taken child-rearing responsibilities in place of the mother and father are eligible for subsidies.

In order to be eligible, one of the following conditions below must be met. However, the following conditions are valid for families up until children reach 18 years of age (until the first March 31st after reaching 18) or 19 years of age in the case the child has a certain disability stipulated in the government ordinance.

Child whose:

- ① Parents had their marriage annulled
- ② Father or mother has passed away
- ③ Father or mother has a certain degree of disability
- ④ Father or mother is missing (due to an accident at sea, etc.)
- ⑤ Abandoned by the father or mother for 1 year or over
- ⑥ Father or mother has received a Domestic Violence Protective Order by court
- ⑦ Father or mother has been arrested for 1 year or over
- ⑧ Mother has conceived without getting married
- ⑨ Parents are unknown (orphaned children, etc.)

※ “Marriage” also includes de facto relationships

However, if one of the cases below applies, you are not eligible to receive subsidies.

- ① In the case the child or mother (or father / person taking care of the child) does not have an address in Japan.
- ② In the case the child is being entrusted to a foster parent stipulated by the Child Welfare Act.
- ③ In the case the child is admitted to a child welfare facility, etc. (excludes day care centers; includes juvenile detention centers and juvenile classification homes).
- ④ In the case the child shares the same finances with the father (if mother / person taking care of the child are the recipient) or mother (if father is the recipient) (excludes Requirement of Subsidy③).
- ⑤ In the case the child is being raised by the mother’s (or father’s) spouse (includes de facto relationships; excludes Requirement of Subsidy③).

Procedures to Receive Subsidy

In order to receive this subsidy, please attach the following documents and apply for approval.

- ① Family Register On All Matters “Koseki Zenbu Jikou Shoumeisho” for the applicant and child (documents that verify the applicant’s allowance qualification for foreigners (include a Japanese translation))
- ② Records of support for living expenses
- ③ Records of public pension

- ④ Reports relating to child support payments, etc.
- ⑤ Bankbook
- ⑥ My Number Card (or My Notification card and I.D.)
- ※ Certificates must be ones issued within one month
- ※ Depending on the circumstances of allowance qualifications, etc., there may be other documents needed other than the ones listed above. Please come to the Children's Affairs Division "Kodomo-Ka" first to allow us to properly guide you with what documents that you may need.
- ※ To grant subsidy properly, we may ask personal questions during consultations, etc. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation in advance.

Subsidy Allowance

Once receiving approval, you will receive subsidies on January, March, May, July, September, November 11 (if the 11 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, you will receive payment on a previous business day) through direct debit on your bank account starting the following month of the month requested. (E.g. You will receive November and December's subsidies in January next year.)

Monthly Allowance (as of April 1st, 2023)

Depending on your income, you will either receive full, partial, or no subsidies. Monthly subsidy depending on the type of subsidy, number of children are as below.

Number of Children	Type of Subsidy	
	Full	Partial
1	44,140 yen	44,130 ~ 10,410yen
Supplementary Subsidy for 2 nd Child	10,420 yen	10,410 ~ 5,210 yen
Supplementary Subsidy for 3 rd Child Onward	6,250 yen	6,240 ~ 3,130 yen

Subsidy Limit Based on Income

Regarding with the subsidy from November to October:

- If the qualified recipient's (excludes caregiver of orphan's (etc.) previous year's income (*) was below full subsidy limit, they will receive the full subsidy.
- If it was below partial subsidy limit, the subsidy is partial.
- If it is greater than the subsidy limit below, their subsidy will be suspended.
- If the dependent supporters' income is greater than the subsidy limit below, their subsidy will be suspended.

*Income for the year before last is required for those applying during the period of January to September.

The income as mentioned here means adding approximately 80% of child expenses (child support) to income which is set by law, and conduct corresponded deduction / addition (see the types of deductions below in the next paragraph) and subtract 80,000 yen for equivalent of Social Insurance premium.

Number of Dependents, etc.	Recipient		Caregiver of Orphan (etc.) or Dependent Supporter
	Full Subsidy Limit	Partial Subsidy Limit	Subsidy Limit
	Income	Income	Income
0	490,000 yen	1,920,000 yen	2,360,000 yen
1	870,000 yen	2,300,000 yen	2,740,000 yen
2	1,250,000 yen	2,680,000 yen	3,120,000 yen

※ If the number of dependents is 3 or more, the income subsidy limit will equal an additional 380,000 yen for each dependent of the incomes listed above.

※ If dependent supporters are living in the same address but are separated on the Resident Record, in principle, they are still subject to income limitations including a different branch. (Please refer to the other chart for scope of person under duty to support.)

Types of Deductions

The amount of 80,000 yen (approximately the same amount as social insurance) and any of the following applicable deductions below will be deducted from your income when we calculate. (However, *2 and *3 will be added to the income limit amount and be applied only to qualified recipient.)

Type of Deduction	Amount	Type of Deduction	Amount	Type of Deduction	Amount
Person with disability (applicant)	270,000 yen	Dependent with disability	270,000 yen	Casualty losses	Equivalent Amount
Person with special disability (applicant)	400,000 yen	Dependent with special disability	400,000 yen	Medical fees	
Widow/Widower *1	270,000 yen	Elderly dependent *2	100,000 yen	Mutual aid premium for small scale company	
Special Widow *1	350,000 yen	Designated dependent *3	150,000 yen	Special Spouse	
Working Student	270,000 yen	Total income deductions for salaries, public pensions, etc.	100,000 yen	Public land acquisition	

Furthermore, in principle, you can only receive deductions stipulated in the local tax law.

*1. If the recipient for the widow(er) or special widow (widowers are not eligible) is the father or mother, they are not eligible.

*3. Designated dependent deductions—designated dependents (19~22-year-olds) and dependents eligible for deductions (16~18-year-olds)—are only applicable for the recipient.

Child Support “Youikuhi”

Child support includes money, securities, etc. received by the subsidy-recipient mother/father or eligible child from the ex-husband/wife (father/mother of eligible child) the previous year (*) anytime from January to December.

In the case you receive child support, when you apply for the allowance “Nintei Seikyu” or notification of current status proceedings “Genkyou Todoke,” you must declare it on “Reports Relating to Child Support Payments, etc. (Youikuhi ni kansuru shinkokusho”); 80% of your child support will be added and calculated onto your income.

*Income for the year before last is required for those applying during the period of January to September.

Adjustment for Combined Benefits with Public Pension, etc.

If qualified recipients or children are able to receive public pensions (special survivor pension, disability pension, old age pension, surviving family pension, industrial / workers' accident compensation, etc.), including cases that both recipients and children are eligible for pension, and the period of receiving subsidies and pensions overlaps, we grant subsidies after deducting the equivalent of the pensions from the allowance. Please let us know if you receive pensions or there is the possibility of receiving pensions. Subsidies will be suspended until the amount of the pension is fixed, in principle, if you are eligible for pensions, etc. If you have already received subsidies and also receive your backdated pension, etc., we will ask you to return the subsidies you received. In that case, please consult us and apply immediately.

Notification Obligation When Receiving Subsidies

1. If you apply during the period of July to September, please submit your notification of current income "Shotoku Joukyou Todoke" by the end of October in the year. You will not receive subsidies from November unless you submit it even if you meet the allowance qualifications.
2. Qualified recipients must submit a Notification of Current Status "Genkyou Todoke" every year sometime from August 1 to 31. If you do not submit this notification, you will not receive subsidies from November even if you are eligible. Moreover, if you do not submit it within a two year period, the statute of limitations will run out and you will lose eligibility.
3. If the number of eligible children in your household decreases, please submit a Revision of Allowance Notification (Decrease) "Teategaku Kaitei Todoke (Gengaku)."
4. If the number of eligible children in your household increases, please submit a Revision of Allowance Request Form (Increase) "Teategaku Kaitei Seikyusho (Zougaku)."
5. If the qualified recipient dies, please submit a Death of Recipient Notification "Jukyuusha Shibou Todoke."
6. If you are moving to another municipality, please submit a Moving-out Notification "Tenshutsu Todoke."
7. If there were changes to your name, address, or direct deposit information / bank account, please submit a Change of Name, Address, or Direct Deposit Information / Bank Account Notification "Shimei Jusho Shiharai Kinyukikan Henko Todoke."
8. If the qualified recipient, spouse, or dependent supporter has any revisions to their income or moves in with a dependent supporter with higher income, please submit a Suspension of Subsidy Notification "Shikyuu Teishikankei Todoke."
9. If the qualified recipient or child receiving subsidies becomes eligible for receiving public pension or their subsidy amount changes, please submit a Public Pension Notification "Kouteki nenkintou Jukyuu Todoke."

10. If you become ineligible to receive subsidies, please submit a Loss of Eligibility Notification “Shikaku Soushitsu Todoke.”

If any of the followings below apply, you will lose your allowance qualification.

- ① If the qualified recipient’s mother / father gets married (includes de facto relationships*)
 - ② If the child starts sharing the cost of living with their mother / father
 - ③ If the qualified recipient or child no longer has an address in Japan
 - ④ If the father / mother who deserted the child makes contact
 - ⑤ If the father / mother detained is released from prison
 - ⑥ If the child is admitted into a child welfare facility, etc. (excludes day care centers; includes juvenile detention centers and juvenile classification homes)
 - ⑦ If the qualified recipient (mother / father) loses custody of the child
 - ⑧ If the qualified recipient (person taking care of the child) moves out and stops parenting the child
 - ⑨ If the child passes away
 - ⑩ If you are no longer applicable under the conditions set at the time of approval (other than the ones listed above)
- ※ There may be cases when other notifications or documents than the ones listed above are necessary.
- ※ If you do not submit required notification, we will suspend the payment of subsidies. (Child-Rearing Allowance Act. Article 15)

* **【Attention】** Regarding De Facto Relationships

We will regard any relationships as de facto relationships if you live with a person of the opposite gender (including having the same address in resident record in principle) or visiting frequently, support with living expenses, etc. for child-rearing allowance.

Allowance Reimbursement, etc.

In the case you continue receiving subsidies after having your allowance suspended or losing eligibility, you will be **required to return** all subsidies received after your eligibility period the following month. (Child-Rearing Allowance Act Article 23, Clause 1)

※ In order to provide child-rearing allowances and maintain fairly, questions and investigations may be conducted if necessary, and additional documents may be requested to be submitted. (Child-Rearing Allowance Act Article 29, Clause 1) Thank you very for your understanding and cooperation in advance.

Penalties

Those who receive subsidies under false statements or illegal measures could face a penalty of up to 3 years of imprisonment or a fine of up to ¥300,000 (Child-Rearing Allowance Act. Article 35).

If 5 years or more have passed since receiving the allowance

If five years have passed since the month you have started receiving child-rearing allowance or seven years since being eligible for subsidies (if your eligible child was under three years old when you applied, the five years will be calculated from the month they turned three years old), your subsidy amount will be reduced by half (partial suspension of subsidies).

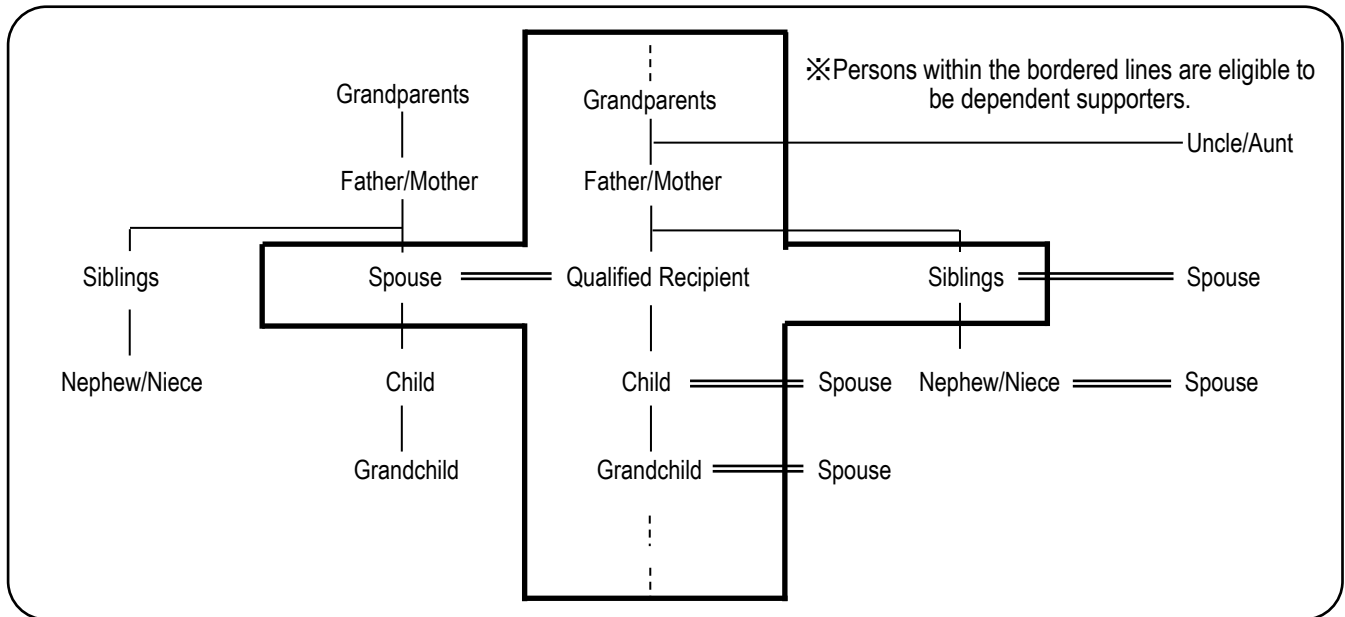
However, if any of the followings below apply to you, you may be exempt from having your subsidy reduced by submitting an Exemption of Partial Suspension of Subsidies Notification and required documents by the specified date. We will send a notification to anyone eligible, so please complete the procedure.

Furthermore, similar procedures to submitting a Notification of Current Status every year will be required after 5 years have passed.

- ① A document showing you are working, looking for work, etc. or shows you are trying to become independent
- ② A document stating you have/suffer from certain disabilities
- ③ A document that shows the applicant or eligible child or relative has an illness, injury, etc. which makes working, etc. difficult

Coverage of Dependent Supporters Eligible for Income Restrictions

Dependent supporters (relatives and brother/sisters related by blood) stipulated in the Civil Law Act 877, Clause 1 who share the cost of living with the qualified recipient is subject to income restrictions.



- ※ If there are 2 or more dependent supporters, a decision on whether to go with the highest income (after deductions) will be made.
- ※ If you have adopted your child, they are considered a blood relative according to Civil Law Act 727.
- ※ If your marriage or your relationship with the adopted child has been annulled you are not eligible.

<p><u>For more information</u> Ota City Hall (3F) Children Affairs Division “Kodomo-Ka” 〒373-8718 Ota-Shi Hama-Cho 2-35 TEL: 0276-47-1942 (direct)</p>	<p><u>Hours of Operation</u> Monday through Friday (excludes holidays) 8:30~12:00 and 13:00~17:15 ※ Please contact us for consultation beforehand if you wish to apply between 12:00 and 13:00. ※ Procedures may take time to complete. Please come in one hour before closing.</p>
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