Includes a digital book in multiple languages (Japanese, English, Chinese [traditional, simplified], Korean, Portuguese, Thai, Vietnamese, Spanish, Indonesian)

日本語

国民健康保険ハンドブック

3か肖を超えて白素に滞在すると認められた外国籍の光は国保に加入しなければなりません。

English

National Health Insurance Handbook

Foreigners of any nationality who are expected to stay in Japan for more than three months must register for the National Health Insurance system.



日本は国民皆保険制度です

日本では、安心して医療を受けられるように、すべての人が医療保険に加入することになっています (国民皆保険制度)。

| 国民健康保険 (国保) はそうした医療保険のひとつで、私たちの住む都道府県と市区町村が運営しています。

国保は、被保険者みんながお金を出し合う、前け合いの制度です。みんなのすこやかな暮らしを守るために、みんなで力を合わせて国保を支えていきましょう。

職場の健康保険や後期高齢者医療制度に加入している人と生活保護を受けている人以外は、すべての 人が国保に加入します。

3か月を超えて日本に滞在すると認められた外国籍の人は、国保に必ず加入しなければなりません。 ただし、下記の人は加入できません。

- ●職場の健康保険に加入している人
- ●被扶養者として、家族の職場の健康保険に加入している人
- ●後期高齢者医療制度に加入している人
- ●生活保護を受けている人
- ●医療滞在ビザで入国した人とその付き添いの人
- ●観光・保養目的の在留資格を持つ人



Japan has a universal health insurance system.

Everyone living in Japan is required to enroll in a medical insurance so they can receive medical treatment without worry (universal health insurance system).

National Health Insurance (NHI) is one of the medical insurances and is operated by prefectures and municipalities we live in.

NHI is a mutual assistance system under which every insured person pays premiums. Let's unite and support NHI to maintain our healthy life.

•Who joins NHI?·····

Everyone, except those who are insured by a workplace health insurance program or the Older Senior Citizens' Medical System and who are living on welfare, must enroll in NHI.

Eligibility for enrollment

Foreigners of any nationality who are expected to stay in Japan for more than three months must enroll in NHI, except those who are:

- Enrolled in a workplace health insurance program
- A dependent of a person enrolled in a workplace health insurance program
- Enrolled in the Older Senior Citizens' Medical System
- Living on welfare
- Staying in Japan with medical visa and those who are attending the patient
- Staying in Japan with tourist or recreational visa



国保の届け出

次のようなときは届け出が必要です。世帯主は、必ず14日以内に在留カードを持って、国保担当窓口に届け出てください。

★こんなときは必ず届け出をしてください。

- ●住所、氏名、世帯主、国籍が変わったとき
- ●保険証 (国民健康保険被保険者証) をなくしたとき

▼国保に加入するとき

- 1 転入 (入国) したとき (職場の健康保険などに加入していない場合)
- 2 職場の健康保険などをやめたとき (退職日の翌日)
- 3 子どもが生まれたとき
- 4 生活保護を受けなくなったとき

▼国保をやめるとき

- 1 出国するとき
- 2 転出したとき
- 3 職場の健康保険などに加入したとき
- 4 死亡したとき
- 5 生活保護を受け始めたとき



《加入の権け出が遅れると》

- 保険税(料)は、加入の届け出をした月からではなく、 資格を得た月の分から納めるので、加入した月までさか のぼって納めなければならなくなります(遡及賦課)。

《やめる届け出が遅れると》

- 保険証が手売にあるため、うっかりそれを使って医療を 受けてしまった場合は、菌保が負担した医療費はあとで 返していただきます。
- ほかの健康保険に入ったとき、菌保をやめる菌け出をしないと、知らずに菌保の保険税(料)と健康保険の保険料の両方を支払ってしまうことがあります。

Notification for NHI

Notification is required in the following cases. Householders must bring their resident card and report to the NHI reception counter of the municipal office in which you live within 14 days.

▼Enrollment notification

- 1 When you moved or entered Japan (and you are not enrolled in a workplace health insurance program, etc.)
- 2 When you withdrew from an employees' insurance, etc. (the following day you retired.)
- 3 When a child was born in your family
- 4 When you stopped living on welfare

▼Withdrawal notification

- 1 When you leave Japan
- 2 When you moved out
- 3 When you joined a workplace health insurance program, etc.
- 4 Upon the death of an NHI member
- 5 When you started living on welfare

★Be sure to notify the city in any of the following cases.

- When your address, name, householder or nationality changed.
- When you lost your NHI card.

《Delay in enrollment notification》

- Insurance tax (premium) is to be paid starting from the month you became eligible, not from the month you notified for enrollment. You will be required to pay dating back to the month you actually enrolled (retroactive assessment).
- You will also be required to bear full medical expenses during the period which you do not have an NHI card, unless you have a specific reason.

《Delay in withdrawal notification》

- Since you have your NHI card until you complete the process of withdrawal, you may accidentally use the card to receive medical care. In this case, you will have to pay back the amount covered by NHI.
- Additionally, if you join a workplace health insurance program, etc. and you delay in notifying us of your withdrawal from NHI, you may be charged premiums for both insurance programs.

国保で受けられる給付

《療養の給付》

病気やけがをしたとき、病院などの窓口で保険証などを提示すれば、医療費の一部を支払うだけで次のような医療を受けることができます。

- ▶診察
 ▶治療
 ▶薬や注射などの処置
 ▶入院および看護(入院時の食事代は除く)
- ◆在宅療養(かかりつけ医による訪問診療)および看護 ◆訪問看護(お医者さんが必要と認めた場合)



義務教育就学前 2割 🛶 義務教育就学後70歳未満 3割 🛶 70歳以上75歳未満 2割 または 3割

■交通事故などにあったとき

交通事故など第三者の行為によって、けがなどをしたときも、国保で医療を受けられます。ただし、加害者から治療費を受け取ったり、赤談を済ませたりすると、国保が使えなくなる場合がありますので、被害を受けたら、必ず国保にご相談ください。

《70歳以上の人の医療》

75歳になるまでは国保で医療を受け、自己負担割合を示す「国民健康保険高齢受給者証」が交付されます。

75歳になったら、国保を抜けて、後期高齢者医療制度に加入します(75歳になって加入するときに届け出は必要ありません)。



National Health Insurance benefits

《Medical treatment costs》

When you get sick or injured, you can receive the following medical care for only a part of the medical costs by presenting your NHI card at the reception of medical institutions.

- ▶ Medical consultation ▶ Medical treatment ▶ Medication, injection and other treatments
- ▶ Hospitalization and nursing (excluding meals while hospitalized)
- ▶Home care (home-visit by a regular doctor) and nursing
- ▶ Home-visit nursing (if a doctor judged as necessary)

■Co-payment amount varies depending on age, etc.

Preschool 20% School children and persons 30% Persons aged 70-74 20% or 30%

■If you are involved in a traffic accident, etc.

You are still able to receive NHI benefits when you are injured due to an act by a third party, such as a traffic accident. However, if you receive medical expenses from a person who caused the accident or settle it out of court, you may not receive NHI benefits. If you sustain damage, be sure to consult us.

《Medical care for people aged 70 and above》

You will receive medical care with NHI until you become 75 years old, and a "NHI elderly recipient certificate," on which your co-payment ratio is described, will be issued.

When you turn 75 years old, you will lose your eligibility for NHI and join the Older Senior Citizens Medical System (Notification for enrollment at the age of 75 is not necessary).



《入院したときの食事代》

え院したときの食事代は、標準負担額だけを自己負担し、残りは国保が負担します。 住民税非課税世帯、低所得者 I・Iの人は標準負担額が減額されますが、「限度額 適用・標準負担額減額認定証」か「標準負担額減額認定証」が必要です。国保担当窓 口に申請してください。



《療養費の支給》

下のようなときは、いったん<u>全額自己負担となりますが、その後国保担当然</u>自へ管請し、審査で決定すれば、 自己負担分を除いた額があとから支給されます。

- 1 事故や急病などで、やむを得ず保険証を持たずに治療を受けたとき
- **2** コルセットなどの補装真代がかかったとき*
- $oxedsymbol{3}$ 骨折やねんざなどで国保を扱っていない柔道整復師の施術を受けたとき
- 4 手術などで生血を輸血したときの費用 (第三者に限る)**
- 5 はり・きゅう、マッサージなどの施術を受けたとき**
- 6 海外渡航中にお医者さんにかかったとき(治療首的で渡航した場合は除く)

※はお医者さんが認めた場合のみ適用されます。



- ●医療費などを支払った日の翌日から2年を過ぎると支給されませんので、ご注意ください。
- ●医療処置が適切であったか審査されますので、単請から支給まで2、3か月かかります。審査の結果、支給されない場合もあります。

《Cost of meals during hospitalization》

You will pay only standard personally-borne amount for meals during hospitalization, and NHI will cover the rest.

Standard personally-borne amount is reduced for resident tax-exempted households, low income earners Categories I and II, if "Ceiling Applied/Standard Personally-borne Amount Reduction Certificate" or "Standard Personally-borne Amount Reduction Certificate" is submitted. Apply for these documents at the NHI reception counter.

《Reimbursement of medical expenses》

In the following cases, you will be required to bear the full amount temporarily, but after an application is made at the NHI reception counter and a decision is made through screening, you will be reimbursed for the amount excluding your co-payment.

- Medical treatment you received necessarily without your NHI card because of an unforeseeable accident or illness
- Cost of a corset or other prosthetic devices*
- 3 Treatment for a broken bone or sprain received from a judo healing practitioner who does not accept NHI
- 4 Cost of blood from a blood transfusion used in a surgical operation, etc. (third party only)*
- 5 Cost of acupuncture, moxibustion, massage and other treatment*
- 6 Medical treatment you received while you were travelling overseas (excluding travel for treatment purposes)
- *Applicable only if a doctor judged as necessary
- •Please note that you will not be reimbursed after two years have passed since the following day of the day you paid medical and other expenses.
- It will take 2 or 3 months from application through reimbursement to examine if the medical treatment you received was appropriate. Depending on the result, a reimbursement may not be given.

《高額療養費の支給》

筒じ月内の医療費の自己負担額が高額になったとき、限度額を超えた分が高額療養費として支給されます。 外来・入院とも、個人単位で一医療機関の整合での支払いは限度額までとなりますが、「限度額適用認定証」 (単請により交付) の提示が必要な人がいます。

《出産育児一時金の支給》

被保険者が出産したときに、申請により支給されます。妊娠12週(85日)以降であれば、死産・流産でも支給されます。

- ●ほかの健康保険から出産育児一時益が支給される場合は、国保からは支給されません。
- ●出産日の翌日から2年を過ぎると支給されませんので、ご注意ください。



《葬祭費の支給》

被保険者が亡くなったとき、単譜により葬祭を行った人に支給されます。

●葬儀をした首の翌日から2年を過ぎると支給されませんので、ご覧意ください。

《移送費の支給》

重病人の入院や転院など、お医者さんが認めた移送に費用がかかり、単請して 国保が必要と認めた場合、移送費として支給されます。

●移送に要した費用を支払った日の翌日から2年を過ぎると支給されませんので、 ご注意ください。



《High medical expenses》

When the co-payment amount of your medical expenses in the same month becomes high, you can get reimbursed for the amount that exceeds your maximum co-payment amount as subsidy for high medical expense.

In either case of outpatient treatment or hospitalization, a NHI member doesn't have to pay more than his/her maximum co-payment amount at the reception of a medical institution. Some members may be required to present his/her "Ceiling Applied/Standard Personally-borne Amount Reduction Certificate (issued on the basis of application)."

《Lump sum childbirth allowance》

You can receive this allowance on the basis of application when you give birth. You are eligible to receive this allowance for any miscarriage or stillbirth after your first trimester of pregnancy (85 days).

- •The childbirth allowance will not be provided by NHI if you receive such allowance from other health insurance programs.
- Please note that the childbirth allowance will not be paid after two years have passed since the following day of your childbirth.

《Funeral fees》

This is paid upon the death of an insured to the chief mourner on the basis of application.

Please note that the funeral fees will not be paid after two years have passed since the following day of the funeral.

《Transportation fees》

You can claim transportation costs for a seriously ill person's hospitalization or transferring hospitals under a doctor's direction, if you make an application and NHI approves it.

Please note that the transportation fees will not be paid after two years have passed since the following day of the day you paid the transportation costs.



を納めましょう

保険税(料)は、みなさんの医療費にあてられる国保の貴重な財源です。芳が一の精気やけがに備え、 保険税(料)は必ず納期内に納めましょう。

保険税(料)を納める義務は世帯主にあります。

《保険税(料)の決め方》

保険税(料)は靠度ごと、世帯ごとに決められます。靠度途間で世帯内に異動があったときは、保険 税(料)が変更になります。

★前得の単告を荒れずに!

●保険税 (料) は、前年の所得などをもとに決められます。 Eしい所得の単語をお願いします。

《保険税(料)の納め方》納め方は常齢によって異なります。

40歳未満の人 [医療保険分]+[後期高齢者支援金分]

40歳以上65歳未満の人「医療保険分」+「後期高齢者支援金分」+「介護保険分」

65歳以上75歳未満の人 [医療保険分]+[後期高齢者支援金分]

世帯内の国保被保険者が全員65歳以上75歳未満で、世帯主 も国保被保険者の場合、保険税(料)は原則として世帯主の 年金から天引きになります。

※年金から天引きされる人でも、口座振替に原則として変更で きます。
※介護保険料は別に納めます。

◆特別な事情もなく保険税 (料) を滞納すると

未納期間に応じて下記のような措置がとられます。 災害などにより保険税 (料) の支払いが困難になった場合は、早めに国保担当窓口に ご相談ください。

のうき げん 納期限を過ぎると	督促が行われます。莚湍釜などを徴収される場合があります。
さらに滞納が続くと	通常の保険証の代わりに有効期間の短い短期被保険者証が交付される場合があります。
のまたが 納期限から1年間を 過ぎると	保険証を返してもらい、代わりに当保被保険者の資格を証明する資格証明書が交付されます。 お医者さんにかかるときは、医療費をいったん全額自己負担することになります。

Make sure to pay insurance tax (premiums).

National insurance tax (premiums) is a valuable financial source allocated to your medical expenses. In preparation for unexpected illnesses or injuries, make sure to pay your insurance tax (premiums) before due date.

Householders are responsible for the payment of the insurance tax (premiums).

(Determination of insurance tax (premiums))

The insurance tax (premiums) is determined per fiscal year and per household. When there are changes in the middle of a fiscal year, your insurance tax (premiums) will be changed.

★Don't forget income declaration!

●Your insurance tax (premiums) is decided based on your income for the previous year and other factors. Please declare your income correctly.

《How to pay insurance tax (premiums)》 Method of payment varies depending on age.

Persons aged under 40 (Medical Care)+(Older Seniors Aid) (Medical Care)+(Older Seniors Aid) Persons aged 40-64

+(Nursing-care Insurance)

Persons aged 65-74

(Medical Care)+(Older Seniors Aid) =

For a household in which all NHI members are 65-74 years old and also the householder is a NHI member, the insurance tax (premiums) is, in principle, deducted from the householder's pension.

*In principle, you can change the payment method from pension deduction to bank account transfer.

*You are required to pay nursing-care insurance premiums

If your premiums are in arrears without any specific reason

The following measures will be taken according to the length of arrears. If you have difficulties in paying your tax (premiums) due to a disaster or other reasons, please consult the NHI reception counter as soon as possible.

If payment is not received by due date	NHI will urge you to pay. You can be charged for the delinquency.
If payment is not still received	A NHI card with a short period of validity may be issued instead of standard one.
If payment is not received for a year after due date	You are required to return your NHI card and will be provided with an eligibility certificate that proves your NHI membership. When you see a doctor, you'll have to bear all medical expenses temporarily.

保険証は大切に

保険証は国保に加入していることを証明するものです。お医者さんにかかるとき、窓口に提示することにより国保の給付が受けられます。大切なものですから、必ず手売に保管しましょう。

《保険証の正しい取り扱い方》

- ●保険証を受け取ったら、記載内容に間違いがないか確認しましょう (勝手に書きなおさないでください。無効になります)。
- ●お医者さんにかかるときには、必ず窓□に提示しましょう。
- 他人との貸し借りはできません (法律により罰せられます)。
- •コピーしたものや着効期限が切れたものは使えません。
- ■国保をやめるときは、届け出て、保険証を返却してください。

■保険証が使えないとき

病気とみなされないとき

- ●健康診断・人間ドック ●予防注射 ●正常な妊娠・出産 ●美容整形や歯列矯正
- 軽度のわきがやしみ経済上の理由による妊娠中絶など

労災保険の対象となるとき

●業務上のけがや病気(雇用主が負担するべきものです)

こんなときは、国保の給付が制限されます

- ●故意の犯罪行為や故意の事故
- ●けんかや泥酔などによる病気やけが
- ●お医者さんや保険者の指示に従わなかったとき



Keep your NHI card in a safe place.

NHI card certifies that you are insured by NHI. By presenting it at the counter of medical institutions, you can receive NHI benefits. It's an important thing, so be sure to keep it handy.

《How to handle your NHI card correctly》

- When you receive your NHI card, check if there's any mistake in the description (Don't rewrite it without asking. It'll become invalid.).
- •Be sure to present it at the reception whenever you see a doctor.
- Never lend or borrow NHI card (punishable by law).
- Duplicated or expired NHI card is invalid.
- When withdrawing from NHI, you'll have to notify for it and return your NHI card.

■When you are unable to use your NHI card

Occasions not regarded as illness

- Health checkup/complete medical examination
 Ovaccination
 Normal pregnancy/delivery
- Plastic surgery/orthodontics
 Mild degree of underarm odor or spots
- Abortion due to financial reasons, etc.

Occasions in which expenses are covered by workers' compensation insurance

•Work-related injury or illness (expenses to be borne by employer)

Occasions in which NHI benefits are restricted

- Deliberate criminal act or accident
- Injury or illness caused by a fight or intoxication
- •When you failed to observe instruction by a doctor or insurer



