

[For agents dealing with JAPAN RAIL PASS]

Details of the eligibility requirements of Japanese residents living outside Japan applied from June 1, 2017

■ New eligibility requirements for sales of an Exchange Order for JAPAN RAIL PASS starting June 1, 2017

A person with both their Japanese passport and written proof—obtained from the embassy or legation of Japan in the foreign country where they live—that they have been living legally in the country for 10 consecutive years or more

\* The customer must present both their actual passport and proof of eligibility to purchase an Exchange Order in a country other than Japan, and also to exchange their Exchange Order for a JAPAN RAIL PASS in Japan.

\* A photocopy of the passport is not acceptable to purchase an Exchange Order or to exchange it for a JAPAN RAIL PASS.

\* The customer can purchase an Exchange Order and exchange it for a JAPAN RAIL PASS only if their stay in the country for 10 consecutive years or more is verified by such written proof.

■ Details of written proof

(1) Copy of their Overseas Residential Registration issued by the embassy or legation of Japan in the foreign country where they live (limited to an Overseas Residential Registration with a date of acceptance at least 10 years earlier)

(2) Certificate of Overseas Residence issued by the embassy or legation of Japan in the foreign country where they live (limited to a Certificate of Overseas Residence with a date at least 10 years earlier as the date on which their address (or place of temporary residence) was established as their present address)

(3) As a special case limited to the USA, Brazil, and Canada, the Permanent Resident Card issued by these 3 countries can be used as written proof until further notice (limited to a Permanent Resident Card confirming their stay in the relevant country for 10 years or more).

\* The customer can purchase an Exchange Order and exchange it for a JAPAN RAIL PASS only if they can present any one of the written proof described in the above (1), (2), and (3).

■ For customers who fall under the above conditions, record “JPN” in the Remarks column of an Exchange Order.

\* How to calculate and confirm a date “at least 10 years earlier” in the written proof (1), (2), and (3)

-> A date in the same month 10 years earlier or before is valid.

Example:

Exchange Order sales date	June 1, 2017
Same month 10 years earlier	June 30, 2007 or earlier -> If the date is recorded on a monthly basis, June 2007 or earlier

\* In the above example, a date between June 1 and June 30, 2007 is deemed as “June 2007” and the requirements are satisfied.

\* Confirmation of the original written proof (1), (2), and (3)

An Exchange Order shall be sold only after confirming a Japanese passport and checking each original written proof.

(1) Points to check in a copy of “the Overseas Residential Registration form (在留届)”

The form is titled '在留届 在外公館' and includes fields for personal information, contact details, and family members. Red dashed boxes highlight the 'Date of acceptance by the embassy or legation abroad' (在外公館受付日付) and the 'Name and date of birth' (生年月日) fields. A red '3' highlights the 'Date of arrival' (到着日) field for family members.

Check that “the date of acceptance by the embassy or legation abroad (在外公館受付日付)” is at least 10 years earlier than the date of purchase of the Exchange Order.

Check that the name and “date of birth (生年月日)” is the same as in the passport.

When “the family members living with the customer (同居家族)” are recorded in a single copy of the Overseas Residential Registration and “their date of arrival (到着日)” is also recorded therein, the eligibility requirements of the family members are satisfied only if “their date of arrival (到着日)” was at least 10 years earlier than the date of purchase of the Exchange Order, in addition to the above 1. (If “the date of arrival (到着日)” was at least 10 years earlier, but “the date of acceptance (在外公館受付日付)” is less than 10 years, such a case does not satisfy the eligibility requirements.)

(When the person who submits the Overseas Residential Registration will not use the JRP, and the JRP will only be used by their family members, if the above conditions have been met, in such a case the eligibility requirements are satisfied. If “the arrival date (到着日)” of “the relevant family members (同居家族)” is not recorded, first confirm verbally that their stay in the country is 10 years or more, and in such a case the eligibility requirements are satisfied, and an Exchange Order can be sold. If the period of their stay cannot be confirmed, the Exchange Order cannot be sold.)

\* However, for children (those who can be verified by “the date of birth (生年月日)” in their passport that they are under 12 years of age) whose stay in the country is less than 10 years at the time of purchase of an Exchange Order, as long as a single copy of the Overseas Residential Registration verifies that they live with the person whose stay in the country is 10 consecutive years or more, and they also use the JRP with that person, in such a case the eligibility requirements are satisfied.  
In the case of a copy of an Overseas Residential Registration issued solely for a child under 12 years of age (the person who submitted the Overseas Residential Registration is under 12 years of age), if the child’s stay in the country is less than 10 years, they do not meet the eligibility requirements.

- How to recognize a copy of the Overseas Residential Registration  
The Overseas Residential Registration form issued by embassies and legations abroad is shown below. If the requirements are not satisfied, an Exchange Order cannot be sold.
- At the upper left, the term “Overseas Residential Registration (在留届)” is printed, and “the date of acceptance by the embassy or legation abroad (在外公館受付日付)” is recorded.
- In a blank space on the copy of the Overseas Residential Registration, the name of the issuing embassy or legation and the issue date must be stamped.  
-> The issue date must be within the 6 months prior to the date of purchase of the Exchange Order.
- (Reference) Issuing fee: No charge

(2) Points to check in a Certificate of "Overseas Residence (在留証明)"

Page common to "Form 1 (形式1)" and "Form 2 (形式2)"

在留証明願

形式 2

平成 29 年 1 月 4 日

在アメリカ合衆国日本国大使 殿

申請者氏名 証明書を 使う人	証明 太郎	生年 月日	明・大 昭・平 39年 3月 22日
代理人氏名 (※1)		申請者との関係 (※1)	
申請者の 本籍地 (※2)	東京	都・道 府・県	[市区町村等下記を記入してください。 ※2]
提出理由	銀行口座開設	提出先	関東銀行

(Reference) Issuing fee: Equivalent to JPY1,200

1 Check that the name and "date of birth (生年月日)" is the same as in the passport.  
\* No need to check "the Permanent Domicile (申請者の本籍地)", "Reason for Submission (提出理由)", and "Recipient (提出先)" columns.

私(申請者)が現在、下記の住所に在住していることを証明してください。

現住 所	日本語	アメリカ合衆国コロンビア特別区ワシントン市北西区 マサチューセッツ通り2520番地
	外国語	2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20008 U.S.A
	上記の場所に住所(又は居所)を 定めた年月日(※2)	2016 年 4 月

2 Check that the "month and year on which the address was established (上記の場所に住所(又は居所)を定めた年月日)" given in the Certificate of Overseas Residence is at least 10 years earlier than the month of sales of the Exchange Order.  
\* On the second page of "Form 2 (形式2)", if "the past addresses (過去の住所)" are recorded in succession, include such periods of residence in the calculation.

(※1) 本人申請の場合は記入不要です。  
(※2) 申請理由が恩給、年金受給手続きのとき、及び提出先が同欄の記載を必要としないときは記入を省略することができます。

在留証明	
証 第 BH - 号	
上記申請者の在留の事実を証明します。	
平成 年 月 日	
在アメリカ合衆国日本国特命全權大使	
佐々江 賢一	公 印
(手数料: 米貨 ドル)	

3 Check that the certificate is approved by the embassy or legation abroad.  
• Issue date • Embassy/legation name • Official seal  
-> The issue date must be within the 6 months prior to the date of purchase of the Exchange Order.  
\* If the requirements are not satisfied, the Exchange Order cannot be sold.

Second page of "Form 2 (形式2)"

過去の住所		
1	1989年 9月 から 1991年 8月	アメリカ合衆国ヴァージニア州 アーリントン郡モンロー通り3055
2	1991年 9月 から 1999年 8月	アメリカ合衆国メリーランド州 ロッツビル市チェイス通り845-302号
3	1999年 9月 から 2005年 3月	アメリカ合衆国コロンビア特別区ワシントン市北西 マサチューセッツ通り2520
4	年 月 から 年 月 まで	
5	年 月 から 年 月 まで	

■ If the person has a history of changes of address, such changes are verified in the "Past Addresses (過去の住所)" column on the second page of "Form 2 (形式2)".  
If the Past Addresses column shows the person has been continuously living in the relevant country, such periods shall be included in the calculation of the period of stay in the country.  
\* If the periods are not continuous, such periods cannot be included in the calculation.  
\* If the person has moved to a region cared for by a different embassy or legation abroad, Certificates of Overseas Residence may not meet the requirements. If a single Certificate of Overseas Residence does not prove that they have lived for 10 consecutive years or more in the relevant country, the eligibility requirements are not satisfied.

同居家族		
1	氏名	生年月日
	本籍地	明・大 昭・平 年 月 日
2	氏名	生年月日
	本籍地	明・大 昭・平 年 月 日
3	氏名	生年月日
	本籍地	明・大 昭・平 年 月 日
4	氏名	生年月日
	本籍地	明・大 昭・平 年 月 日
5	氏名	生年月日
	本籍地	明・大 昭・平 年 月 日

• "Family Members Living Together (同居家族)" column in the Certificate of Overseas Residence  
Since the Certificate of Overseas Residence does not verify the period of stay of family members living with the person, their eligibility, including children, cannot be confirmed. As written proof of the family members living with the person, request them to present a copy of their Overseas Residential Registration or individual Certificate(s) of Overseas Residence.

(3) Permanent Resident Card: Details of confirmation

The following three countries have a large number of Japanese permanent residents, and the period of stay in each country can be clearly confirmed by the Permanent Resident Card with photograph; for these reasons, as a special case, the Permanent Resident Card is regarded as substitute written proof for a copy of the Overseas Residential Registration or the like until further notice.

Applicable period: Until further notice

Countries eligible for the exception: The United States of America, the Federative Republic of Brazil, and Canada (exception not applied to other countries)

1. The United States of America

PERMANENT RESIDENT CARD



Check that the name and date of birth is the same as in the passport.

Check that the date shown in Resident Since (date of the start of permanent residence) is at least 10 years earlier than the month of sales of the Exchange Order.

2. The Federative Republic of Brazil

CÉDULA DE IDENTIDADE DE ESTRANGEIRO

\* Photograph is on the reverse side



Check that the name and date of birth is the same as in the passport.

Check that the date shown in DATA DE ENTRADA (date of entry) is at least 10 years earlier than the month of sales of the Exchange Order.

3. Canada

PERMANENT RESIDENT CARD



Check that the name and date of birth is the same as in the passport.

Check that the date in PR Since (around the center of the reverse side of the card) is at least 10 years earlier than the month of sales of the Exchange Order.

Reverse side ->



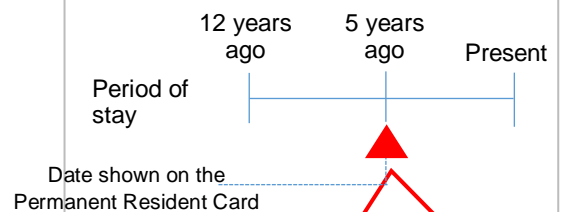
(Description example) PR Since / RP depuis 09 07 2001 OTTAWA  
 \* PR Since: English, RP depuis: French  
 \* Means that permission to be a permanent resident starting from July 9, 2001 was given in Ottawa.

■ This is exceptional treatment limited to three countries: the United States of America, the Federative Republic of Brazil, and Canada.

■ Check that the month and year of the start of permanent residence shown on a Permanent Resident Card issued by the country is at least 10 years earlier than the month of sales of the Exchange Order.

■ If the above conditions are not satisfied, an Exchange Order cannot be sold. (Example)

On a Permanent Resident Card of the US or Canada, the date on which permanent residence starts is recorded. If the date shown on the Permanent Resident Card is not at least 10 years earlier, the Permanent Resident Card cannot verify the eligibility requirements. A copy of an Overseas Residential Registration or Certificate of Overseas Residence is required to confirm the eligibility.



In this case, the date shown on the Permanent Resident Card is only 5 years ago; therefore, eligibility cannot be confirmed.