監理団体・実習実施者の皆様へ

本冊子は技能実習生・研修生向けに技能実習生活に役立つ情報等を母国語（9ヶ国語）と平易な日本語の併記により紹介していますので、技能実習生・研修生等に配布・回覧していただきますようお願いいたします。

技能実習生・研修生向け母国語情報誌

技能実習生の友

2018年
12月号

Bạn Của Thực Tập Sinh Kỹ Năng

技能实习生之友

Kaibigan ng mga teknikal intern trainees

Sahabat Peserta Pemagangan

วารสารมิตรผู้ฝึกปฏิบัติงานด้านเทคนิค

មិត្តរបស់សិក្ខាកាមបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញ

အတတ်ပညာကျွမ်းကျင်မှု အလုပ်သင်များ၏ မိတ်ဆွေ

Ур чадварын дадлагажигчийн анд нөхөр

Technical Intern Trainees' Mate

ぎのうじっしゅうせい こんげつ いちまい 技能実習生 今月の一枚

地元の市民駅伝大会があり、ベトナムからの技能実習生2名も日本人社員と一緒に完走しました。

(鈴木建設株式会社)

JITCOホームページの「技能実習Days」から1枚を選んで掲載しています。(応募要項は38ページ)

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รู้ถึงความรู้สึกของชาวญี่ปุ่นจากการ์ตูนมังงะ
យល់ដឹងតាមរយៈគុក្កតា អំពីការចូលរួមជាតិជប៉ុន

Мангагаар дамжуулан мэдэж авцгаая, Япон хүний сэтгэл
Let's Learn about Japanese Feelings through Manga

日本では住む家を借りる時、家賃に加えて「敷金」や「礼金」を払う習慣が。賃貸の契約を結ぶ際に大家さんに預託し、契約終了時に「室内を原状回復する」ための資金が敷金。住んでいる間に、設備が壊れてしまったり、壁や床を傷つけてしまった場合、その修復に敷金が使われます。破損や汚れがひどい場合は追加で費用が掛かってしまうことも。借りた部屋はいつか返すもの。日頃から掃除をし、壁や床を傷つけないようにして、次の借主さんにお渡ししましょうね。一方礼金は、古くは住む所が少なかった頃の「大家さん、貸してくれてありがとう」というお礼のお金の名残。大家さんあつての賃貸物件であることは間違いありませんので、ここは一つ、持ちつ持たれつの精神を大事にしたいものです。

Nếu thuê nhà ở Nhật Bản, thì ngoài tiền thuê nhà, chúng ta còn phải trả tiền đặt cọc “shikikin” và tiền lễ “reikin”. Tiền đặt cọc được chủ nhà giữ để dùng vào việc tu sửa khi người thuê nhà trả lại phòng. Hoặc khi đang thuê phòng mà trang thiết bị trong nhà bị hỏng, tường hoặc sàn nhà bị hư hỏng thì chủ nhà dùng tiền đặt cọc đó để sửa chữa. Nếu tình trạng hư hỏng nặng hoặc bị hư bản quá thì có thể còn bị thu thêm tiền. Phòng thuê thì một lúc nào đó sẽ phải trả lại. Hàng ngày, chúng ta cần dọn dẹp, tránh làm hư tại tường hoặc sàn nhà để người sau còn đến ở. Tiền lễ “reikin” là một tập quán từ xưa khi chỗ ở còn hiếm hoi, để tỏ ý cảm ơn chủ nhà đã cho thuê nhà. Nhà thì đúng là của chủ nhà thực nhưng chúng ta cũng cần tôn trọng tinh thần có lợi của đôi bên: bên cho thuê và bên đi thuê.

在日本借居住的房子的时候，有在房租之外支付“押金”和“礼金”的习惯。押金是在签订租赁合同时寄存在房东处，在合同结束时用于“将室内恢复原状”的资金。在居住期间，设备坏了、墙壁或地板有损伤时会用押金去修复。破损或污渍严重时可能会追加费用。借的房子总有一天要还的。请平时打扫，注意不要损伤墙壁和地板，好好地传给下一个租房者。另一方面，礼金是很久以前居住的地方还很少的时候作为“感谢房东租房给我”的酬谢金保留下来的。的确是只有房东才有的出租房子，所以大家重视这种互相帮助的精神。

Dito sa Japan, kapag uupa ka ng bahay, ang ugaling magbayad ng “shikikin”(deposito) at “reikin”(key money) ay babayaran maliban sa upa. Kapag may namagitan na kontrata sa inyo ng may-ari ng bahay, ibabayad ang deposito sa may-ari para magamit ito sa pagpapaayos at bumalik sa dati ang kondisyon ng bahay kapag natapos na ang kontrata. Habang tinitirahan ito at may nasira, nagasagasan ang dingding o sahig, ang ibinayad na “shikikin” ay gagamitin. Kapag grabe ang diperensya, maaaring magdagdag ka ng ibabayad. Ang inuupahang bahay ay isasauli rin kaya’t linisin ito palagi at ingatan na huwag magasgasan at masira ang dingding o sahig at ipasa ng maayos sa susunod na uupa. Sa kabilang banda,ang “reikin”o key money ay kaugalian pa noong araw na mahirap humanap ng titirahan at bilang pasalamat sa may-ari ng bahay at ipinaupa niya ito. Walang duda na ang may-ari ng tinitirahan ay ang nagpapaupa kaya’t alagaan natin ang diwang ito.

Di Jepang ketika akan menyewa rumah tinggal, selain biaya sewa rumah juga terdapat kebiasaan untuk membayar “shikikin” dan “reikin”. Disetorkan pada waktu menandatangani kontrak sewa dengan pemilik rumah, dan ketika kontrak berakhir dana yang dipakai untuk “mengembalikan kamar ke kondisi semula” adalah shikikin. Selama ditempati jika fasilitasnya rusak, melukai dinding dan lantai, maka untuk perbaikan dipakai shikikin. Jika kerusakan dan kotorannya besar maka ada kemungkinan untuk dikenakan biaya tambahan. Kamar yang disewa suatu hari akan dikembalikan. Bersihkan setiap hari, dan jangan melukai dinding dan lantai lalu diserahkan kepada penyewa berikutnya. Sedangkan reikin adalah sisa-sisa uang terima kasih yang bermaksud “terima kasih menyewakan kamar, Pak Pemilik rumah”pada zaman dulu karena zaman itu tempat tinggal belum banyak. Tidak salah lagi karena berkat pemilik rumah yang memiliki properti yang disewakan, di sini kita perlu menjaga semangat memberi dan menerima.

ในประเทศไทยญี่ปุ่น เวลาที่เช่าบ้านจะมีธรรมเนียมในการจ่ายเงิน “Shikikin” และ “Reikin” ที่เพิ่มเติมจากเงินค่าเช่าด้วย เงินที่ใช้วางมัดจำไว้กับเจ้าของบ้านเวลาที่ทำสัญญาเช่าบ้าน และเป็นเงินที่สำรองเอาไว้สำหรับ “ซ่อมแซมพื้นที่ในห้องให้เหมือนเดิม” เวลาที่สิ้นสุดสัญญาก็คือ Shikikin หรือเงินมัดจำ ในระหว่างที่อยู่อาศัย หากอุปกรณ์เครื่องใช้ชำรุด ทำผนังหรือพื้นห้องเป็นรอย เงินมัดจำดังกล่าวก็จะถูกนำไปใช้ในการซ่อมแซม ในกรณีที่สกปรกหรือเกิดความเสียหายเป็นอย่างไร อาจจะมีค่าใช้จ่ายเพิ่มเติมก็ได้ ห้องเช่าเป็นห้องที่เราต้องคืนเจ้าของห้องในวันหนึ่ง ดังนั้นจึงควรทำความสะอาดอยู่เป็นประจำ ไม่ทำให้ผนังและพื้นห้องเป็นรอย เพื่อมอบคืนให้กับคนเช่าคนต่อไป ส่วน Reikin นั้น ในสมัยก่อนตอนที่ยังมีที่อยู่อาศัยน้อยนั้นเป็นคำเรียกเงินสินน้ำใจที่มอบให้เพื่อ “ขอบคุณเจ้าของบ้านที่ให้เช่าบ้าน” ไม่คิดหากจะกล่าวว่ามีเจ้าของบ้านจึงมีบ้านให้เราเช่า นี่ก็เป็นสิ่งหนึ่งที่แสดงถึงการให้ความสำคัญกับการพึ่งพาอาศัยซึ่งกันและกัน

នៅប្រទេសជប៉ុនមានទម្លាប់បង់ ប្រាក់កក់តាម ឬ ប្រាក់ថ្លែងអំណរគុណ បន្ថែមពីលើប្រាក់ថ្លៃឈ្នួលផ្ទះ នៅពេលជួលផ្ទះស្នាក់នៅ។ នៅពេលចុះកិច្ចសន្យាជួលផ្ទះ ប្រាក់នេះត្រូវបានរក្សាទុកដោយម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ ហើយប្រាក់កក់តាមនេះគឺជាប្រាក់ដើម្បីយកទៅ ជួសជុលបន្ទប់អោយមកស្ថានភាពដើមវិញ នៅពេលចប់កិច្ចសន្យាជួលផ្ទះ។ កំលុងពេលស្នាក់នៅ ករណីមានការធ្វើអោយខូចខាតបរិក្ខារផ្សេងៗ ឬក៏ធ្វើអោយមានស្នាមធ្នូតនៅលើជញ្ជាំងឬក៏ប្រាសាទផ្ទះ ប្រាក់នេះត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់ជួសជុលការខូចខាតទាំងនោះ។ ក្នុងករណីមានការបែកបាក់ឬក៏មានភាពកខ្វក់ខ្លាំង ប្រាក់បន្ថែមទៀតក៏អាចត្រូវបានទាមទារផងដែរ។ បន្ទប់ជួលគឺជាបន្ទប់ដែលនឹងត្រូវប្រគល់ជូនម្ចាស់ផ្ទះវិញនៅពេលណាមួយមិនខានឡើយ។ ដូច្នេះសូមយើងទាំងអស់គ្នា បោសសម្អាតផ្ទះជាប្រចាំថ្ងៃហើយធ្វើយ៉ាងណាប្រគល់បន្ទប់ជួលទៅអោយអ្នកជួលបន្ទាប់បន្ទាប់ទៀត ដោយមិនអោយមានស្នាមធ្នូតខូចខាតនៅលើជញ្ជាំងនិងក្រាមបន្ទប់។ ចំណែកប្រាក់ថ្លែងអំណរគុណគឺជាប្រាក់ដែលបន្សល់ឈ្មោះពីអតីតដែលកាលនោះកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅមានចំនួនតិច ហើយប្រាក់នេះសម្រាប់និយាយថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់ម្ចាស់ផ្ទះថា ពេលកម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ សូមអរគុណដែលបានជួលកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅដល់ប្រយុទ្ធ។ ដោយសារនេះជាការថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់ម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ ដូច្នេះការថ្លែងអំណរគុណនេះសម្តែងពីការអោយគិតថ្លៃដល់សេចក្តីសន្តិសុខនិងការទទួលយក។

ဂျပန်မှာ အခန်းငှားတဲ့အခါ အိမ်လခအပြင် “စပေါ” နဲ့ “အပျောက်”စတဲ့ အခကြေးငွေတွေ ပေးဆောင်ရလေ့ရှိပါတယ်။ အိမ်ခန်းငှားစာချုပ် ချုပ်ချိန်မှာ အိမ်ရှင်ကို ပေးထားရပြီး စာချုပ်သက်တမ်းကုန်ချိန်မှာ “အခန်းတွင်းကို နဂိုအတိုင်း ပြန်ပြင်”ဖို့ လိုအပ်တဲ့ ငွေက စပေါငွေ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ နေထိုင်စဉ်မှာ အခန်းရပ်စွဲစွဲကရိယာတွေ ပျက်စီးသွားတာ၊ နံရံ၊ ကြမ်းပြင် ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးအောင် လုပ်မိခဲ့မှဆိုရင် အခကြေးငွေကို ပြန်ပြင်ဖို့ စပေါငွေကုသုံးပါတယ်။ ဆိုးဆိုးရွားရွား ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးမှု၊ ညစ်ညမ်းမှုရှိတယ်ဆိုရင် စရိတ်ထပ်ဆောင်းပေးရတာလည်း ရှိတတ်ပါတယ်။ ငှားရမ်းနေထိုင်တဲ့အခန်းဆိုတာ တစ်ချိန်မှာ ပြန်အပ်ရမှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သန့်ရှင်းရေးပုံမှန်လုပ်ပြီး နံရံ၊ ကြမ်းပြင်တွေမပျက်စီးစေဘဲ အဲဒီအခန်းကို နောင်မှာငှားရမ်းနေထိုင်မယ့်သူကို လွှဲပြောင်းပေးကြပါစို့။ တစ်ဖက်မှာ အပျောက်ငွေဆိုတာကတော့ ဟိုရှေးခေတ် ငှားရမ်းခိုင်းတဲ့နေရာ ရှားပါးခဲ့တဲ့ခေတ်အခါက “ငှားရမ်းနေထိုင်ခွင့်ပေးတဲ့အတွက် အိမ်ရှင်ကို ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်”ဆိုတဲ့ သဘောနဲ့ ပေးခဲ့ကြရာက ကျန်နေတဲ့ အလေ့အထဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ အိမ်ရှင်ရလိုလည်း အခန်းငှားနေခိုင်းတာမို့ ကျွန်းကိုးခို ကိုင်းကျွန်းမို့ဆိုတဲ့ စိတ်ထားကို အလေးထားကြရင် အကောင်းဆုံးပဲလို့ ထင်ပါတယ်။

Японд орон сууц түрээслэхэд түрээсийн мөнгөн дээр нэмээд “Барьцааны мөнгө” болон “Талархлын мөнгө” төлдөг заншилтай. Түрээсийн гэрээ байгуулахдаа байрны эзэнд нь даатган хадгалуулж гэрээ дууссаны дараа “Байрыг байсан байдалд нь оруулах”-ын тулд авдаг нь “Барьцааны мөнгө” юм. Түрээслэж байх хугацаанд тоног төхөөрөмж нь эвдэрчихсэн, хана, шалыг нь гэмтээчихсэн тохиолдолд тэдгээр гэмтлүүдийг засахад “Барьцааны мөнгө”-ийг хэрэглэдэг. Гэмтэл, бохирдол нь дэндүү их байх тохиолдолд нэмэлт зардал шаардагдах тохиолдол ч гардаг. Түрээслэсэн байр бол хэзээ нэгэн цагт буцааж өгөх байр юм. Өдөр тутамд цэвэрлэж, хана, шалыг нь гэмтээлгүйгээр сууж, дараагийн түрээслэх хүнд хүлээлгэж өгчгөө. Нөгөөтэйгөөр “Талархлын мөнгө” гэдэг нь орон сууц цөөхөн байсан эрт үед “Байрны эзэн минь, байраа надад түрээслүүлсэнд баярлалаа.” гэж талархлаа илэрхийлэн мөнгө төлдөг байсан заншлын үлдэгдэл юм. Байрны эзэн байгаагүй бол түрээсийн байр ч байхгүй байх байсан нь гарцаагүй учраас энэ тухайд бол “Дэм дэмэндээ, дээс эрчиндээ” гэсэн сэтгэлгээг нандингах нь зүйтэй болов уу.

In Japan, when you rent a house, it is customary to pay a deposit called “shikikin” and key money called “reikin” in addition to the rent. The money that you deposit with the landlord when you sign the rental agreement and that is used to return the room to its original condition after termination of the agreement is called shikikin. If, while you are renting a room, a piece of equipment breaks down or you make scratches on the walls or floor, the shikikin will be used to make the necessary repairs. In case of excessive damage or dirtiness, an additional fee may be incurred. A rented room must one day be returned. Clean up your room daily and take care not to make scratches on the walls or floor, so you can hand over a clean room to the next renter. Reikin, on the other hand, is a remnant of an old custom of gratuity for thanking the landlord for renting the room, from times when there was a scarcity of places to live. As no rental properties would exist without landowners, it is a good thing to cherish the spirit of give-and-take.

(漫画：ジャパンスタイルデザイン株式会社)

Lump-sum Payment on Withdrawal from Employees' Pension Insurance (EPI), etc.

Generally speaking, workers who are employed in Japan are required to join the **Employees' Pension Insurance** or **National Pension plan** as specified by the government, in accordance with the size and job category of the enterprise to which they belong. This also applies to all of you technical intern trainees who engage in technical training under an employment relationship. Normally, the insurance premium is deducted from your monthly salary and paid by your company on your behalf. When you return to your home country, you can receive a partial return of the premium you have paid, according to your insurance status. This return payment is called "Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment."

As this system pertains to all technical intern trainees, we shall explain the key points of the system below*:

*The following are only for the general explanations. For individual case/inquiries, please confirm/consult with the Japan Pension Service.

1 Prescribed requirements for receiving a Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment

- (1) You are not of Japanese nationality.
- (2) You have paid Employee's Pension Insurance or National Pension premiums for more than six months.
- (3) You do not have an address in Japan.

*At the time of submitting a notice of departure upon leaving Japan with a Re-entry Permit or Special Re-entry Permit

- (4) You have never been entitled to receive Japanese pension benefits.
- (5) You are filing for application of the Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment within two years from the date you ceased to have an address in Japan.

2 Application procedure

Apply to receive a Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment by filing the "Application for the Lump-sum Withdrawal Payments (National Pension / Employees' Pension Insurance)" with the **Japan Pension Service** along with the documents specified in paragraph 3 below. The application form may be obtained from the Japan Pension Service website (also available in foreign languages).

🌐 <http://www.nenkin.go.jp/service/jukyu/todoke/kyotsu/20150406.html>

🌐 English form: <http://www.nenkin.go.jp/service/jukyu/todoke/kyotsu/20150406.files/A.pdf>

[Required documents]

- (1) When filing the application in Japan before leaving Japan
 - 1) A copy of your passport (the page that shows your name, date of birth, nationality, signature, and resident status)
 - 2) A copy of your resident registry that shows you plan to leave Japan, or the record of deletion of your resident registry
 - 3) A document that provides the name of your bank, the name and address of the branch where you have your account, your account number and your name as the account holder

*When receiving payment in a financial institution in Japan, the name of the account holder must be registered in katakana characters.

*You cannot receive a Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment in a Japan Post Bank account.

- 4) A document such as your Pension Handbook that shows your Basic Pension Number (a ten-digit number separated into 4 digits and 6 digits by a hyphen)

こうせいねんきんほけんとう だつたいいちじきんせいど
厚生年金保険等の脱退一時金制度

一般に、日本で雇用されている労働者は、所属する企業等の規模や業種等に応じて国が定める厚生年金保険や国民年金に加入し保険料を納める義務があります。雇用関係の下で技能実習を行う技能実習生の皆さんもそれは同じです。通常、毎月支払われる給与から保険料が差し引かれ、企業等が本人に代わって保険料を納入しています。そして、これらの制度に加入している技能実習生が母国へ帰国する場合は、加入状況に応じて納めていた保険料の一部の返還を受けることができます。これが「脱退一時金」という制度です。技能実習生の皆さんにとって関係深いこの制度のポイントを解説します*。

*一般的な解説です。個別の事案に際しては日本年金機構にご相談・ご確認ください。

1 脱退一時金を受けるための所定の条件

- ① 日本国籍を有していないこと
- ② 厚生年金保険又は国民年金の保険料を6ヶ月以上納めていること
- ③ 日本に住所を有しないこと
*再入国許可及びみなし再入国許可を受けて出国する場合は転出届を提出した時。
- ④ 年金を受ける権利を有したことがないこと
- ⑤ 日本に住所を有しなくなった日から2年以内に請求すること

2 脱退一時金の手続き

「脱退一時金請求書 (国民年金/厚生年金保険)」に、次の3に示す書類を添えて、**日本年金機構**に請求することになります。なお、本請求書の書式は日本年金機構のホームページから入手が可能です (外国語版があります)。

🌐 <http://www.nenkin.go.jp/service/jukyu/todoke/kyotsu/20150406.html>

🌐 英語版書式……<http://www.nenkin.go.jp/service/jukyu/todoke/kyotsu/20150406.files/A.pdf>

[添付が必要な書類]

- (1) 帰国前に日本国内で請求する場合
 - ① パスポートの写し (氏名、生年月日、国籍、署名、在留資格が確認できるページ)
 - ② 日本国外に転出予定である旨が記載された住民票の写しや住民票の除票等
 - ③ 「銀行名」「支店名」「支店の所在地」「口座番号」及び「請求者本人の口座名義」であることが確認できる書類

*日本国内の金融機関で受け取る場合は、口座名義がカタカナで登録されていることが必要です。

*ゆうちょ銀行では脱退一時金を受け取ることはできません。

【English language consultation hot line】

★★ We offer free phone call consultation services to All Technical Intern Trainees who have queries regarding private matters/legal and other concerns in English language ★★

Toll Free : 0120-022332 FAX : 03-4306-1114 Thursdays 13:00~18:00 Address: Igarashi BLDG, 2-11-5 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo. 108-0023
Japan International Training Cooperation Organization (JITCO) Consultancy Division, Technical Intern Training Affairs Department

- (2) When filing the application after leaving Japan Documents 1), 3), and 4) mentioned in (1) above and the following:
 - A copy of your passport (page that shows the date of your last departure from Japan)

3 Address

- (1) When filing the application in Japan before leaving Japan

Complete the application form, attach the required documents, and send them to the following address. Be sure to send the application form so that it reaches the Japan Pension Service after the date of departure (planned) shown on your resident registry. You can also submit the application form directly to the Japan Pension Service branch office serving your place of residence. (Send to) Japan Pension Service (Foreign Business Group)
3-5-24 Takaido-nishi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 168-8505

※This address is printed on forms that can be obtained from the websites mentioned in paragraph 2 above.
- (2) When filing the application after leaving Japan

Complete the application form, attach the required documents, and send them to the above address.

- 4 Upper limit of payment calculations and the amount of time until payment is made

The Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment is calculated based on the number of months you have joined a pension system in Japan, up to a ceiling of thirty-six months.

You will receive your payment generally after five months of filing your application with the Japan Pension Service. Note, however, that it may take longer if you fail to fill in or correctly provide all the necessary information on the application form, or if any required documents are missing.

- 5 Tax refund on the Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment

The Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment from the National Pension is not subject to income tax. However, the Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment from the Employees' Pension Insurance system is subject to a 20.42% income tax, which is deducted when the payment is made. You may be eligible to receive a refund on this income tax by submitting the "Application for Refund Due to Taxation on Retirement Income at the Taxpayer's Option" to the tax office along with a "Notification of Tax Agent" that designates your tax agent. Your tax agent may be anyone who resides in Japan, so it would be a good idea for you to ask someone at your supervising organization or implementing organization to be your tax agent.

An explanation of the tax imposed on the Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment is provided on the forms that can be obtained from the websites mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

- 6 Summary

To make sure your application for Lump-sum Withdrawal Payment proceeds smoothly, it is important that you plan well in advance and prepare the application form and required documents as described in paragraphs 2 and 3 above with the cooperation of your supervising organization or accepting company. If you have any questions, you can visit the pension office nearest you and ask to have your documents checked before you submit them.

- ④年手帳等「基礎年金番号」(4桁-6桁の全部で10桁の番号)が確認できる書類
- (2) 日本を出国してから請求する場合
 - 上記(1)の①、③、④に加え
 - ・パスポートの写し (最後に日本を出国した年月日が確認できるページ)

- 3 請求書類の送付先
 - (1) 帰国前に日本国内で請求する場合

準備した請求書に添付書類を添えて、以下の宛先まで送付してください。その際は、請求書が住民票の転出(予定)日以降に日本年金機構に到達するよう送付してください。なお居住地を管轄する年金事務所の窓口へ直接提出することもできます。

(送付先) 〒168-8505
東京都杉並区高井戸西3-5-24
日本年金機構(外国業務グループ)

※この宛先は上記2で入手できる書式に記載されています。
 - (2) 日本を出国してから請求する場合

準備した請求書に添付書類を添えて、上記宛先まで送付してください。

- 4 支給額計算の上限及び受取りまでの期間

脱退一時金の支給額は、日本の年金制度に加入していた月数に応じて、36ヶ月を上限として計算されます。受取りは日本年金機構に請求してから概ね5ヶ月後になります。なお請求書に必要事項の記載が漏れていたり、記載が不明瞭だったりした場合や添付書類に不備がある場合、さらに時間がかかりますので、くれぐれもご注意ください。

- 5 脱退一時金にかかる税金の還付

国民年金の脱退一時金は、所得税が源泉徴収されませんが、厚生年金保険の脱退一時金は、その支給の際に20.42%の税金が源泉徴収されます。この所得税は「退職所得の選択課税による還付のための申告書」と、納税管理人を指定する「納税管理人届出書」を税務署に提出することで、還付を受けられる場合があります。納税管理人の資格は「日本に居住していること」以外にありませんので、監理団体や実習実施者にお願いでお願いいたします。

なお脱退一時金にかかる税金についての説明は、上記2で入手できる書式に記載されています。

- 6 最後に

脱退一時金の請求を円滑に進めるには、余裕のあるスケジュールで、監理団体や受け入れ企業等に協力してもらいながら、先の2、3で示した請求書と添付資料を確実に準備することが肝要です。なお、不明な点があれば最寄りの年金事務所へ出向いて、提出前に関係書類のチェックをお願いすることもできます。

英語版

Arrival of Influenza Season!
Review All Precautions against Influenza

In Japan, influenza (seasonal) commonly becomes epidemic between December and March every year. Influenza symptoms are similar to those of the common cold, but they may become severe, or spread to many people in a short period of time. Therefore, it is important for everyone to prevent catching influenza, seek proper treatment if infected, and avoid infecting others. Be especially aware of the following two precautions:

- If you think you have caught influenza, seek medical attention at a hospital as quickly as possible.
- Wash your hands with soap and water as an effective precaution against influenza.

※ An influenza vaccination also has a certain effect in preventing influenza, or preventing the symptoms from becoming severe after the onset of influenza.

Articles related to influenza are featured every year in *Technical Intern Trainees' Mate*. Those who are interested may want to read the following articles in the website version of the newsletter (<https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/>):

🌐 “Dry Winters and Influenza” (English Version)

https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/pdf/fuyuinflu_en.pdf

🌐 “Health Management in Winter – Beware of Influenza Virus and Norovirus!” (English Version)

https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/pdf/health_influnoro_en.pdf

The website version of *Technical Intern Trainees' Mate* mainly consists of re-edited articles from past issues of the booklet version of the newsletter. It is available in Chinese, Indonesian,

いんふるえんざ きせつとうらい
インフルエンザの季節到来！
ちゅういじこう さいちえっく
注意事項を再チェック

日本では、例年12～3月頃にインフルエンザ（季節性）が流行します。インフルエンザは風邪と似ていますが、重症化することもあり、また短期間に多くの人へ感染が広がるため、各人の予防と罹った時の適切な治療、そして人に移さないことが大切です。以下2点に注意しましょう。

• 罹ったかなと思ったら、早めに病院で診察を受ける。

• 罹らないためには石鹸による手洗いが有効。

※インフルエンザワクチンの接種も、発病や、発病後の重症化の予防に一定の効果があります。

この「技能実習生の友」でも例年インフルエンザについてお伝えしていますので、もっと詳しく読みたい方はウェブサイト版「技能実習生の友」([🌐 https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/](https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/))の次のような記事を参考にしてください。

🌐乾燥する冬場はインフルエンザに注意！（英語版）

https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/pdf/fuyuinflu_en.pdf

🌐冬の健康管理～インフルエンザ、ノロウイルスに注意！～（英語版）

https://www.jitco.or.jp/webtomo/pdf/health_influnoro_en.pdf

なおウェブサイト版「技能実習生の友」は、主に今

Vietnamese, Thai, and English, along with a Japanese translation of most of the text, and may be accessed from a PC or smartphone anytime you wish.

Let's Cook and Eat the Tastes of the Season!
Get through the Winter in Good Health with Honey-Preserved Yuzu Citrons or Lemons

Do you eat plenty of vegetables and fruits daily? All vegetables and fruits have their own season when they are best for picking and best for eating. Those that are in season are said to have an abundance of nutrients that we need to consume during that season.

A common health concern in winter is the spreading of the common cold or influenza. Viruses travel and stay in the air longer when the air is dry, such as in winter, and they tend to more readily enter people's body because the dry air also dries out the membranes in people's throat and nose. When body temperature decreases due to the coldness, it is said that the body's immune system (power to resist viruses) also weakens. Therefore, it is important to (1) strengthen your body's immune system, (2) protect your throat and nose from dryness, and (3) keep your body warm. Among the vegetables and fruits that can provide these three effects, citrus fruits, such as tangerines, lemons and grapefruits, are especially recommended in winter. Citrus fruits contain vitamin C that strengthens the immune system and citric acid that helps the body recover from fatigue.

よ お読みいただいている冊子版の過去の記事を再編集し
 て掲載しています。中国語、インドネシア語、
 ベトナム語、タイ語、英語が選択でき、殆ど全ての
 文章に日本語の対訳が付いています。パソコンや
 スマートフォンからいつでも好きな時にアクセス可能
 です。

食べよう！作ろう！旬の味
「柚子やレモンのはちみつ漬け」
 で冬を元気に乗り切ろう

技能実習生の皆さんは、日頃から野菜やフルーツを
 たくさん食べていますか？ 野菜やフルーツには、そ
 れぞれ収穫に適した季節と最もおいしい食べ頃
 (旬)があります。旬の野菜やフルーツは、その
 時季に人が必要とする栄養素を蓄えていると考えら
 れています。

冬に気になる健康の問題といえば、風邪や
 インフルエンザの流行です。冬は空気が乾燥して
 ウイルスが飛散しやすくなり、喉や鼻などの粘膜も乾
 いて、ウイルスが体の中に入りやすくなります。寒さ
 で体温が下がると体の免疫力(ウイルスに抵抗する
 力)も弱まるのだそうです。①免疫力を高める ②喉
 や鼻などを乾燥から守る ③体を温める、この3つの
 効果が期待できる野菜やフルーツの中で、冬におすす
 めしたいのが、みかんやレモン、グレープフルーツな
 どの「柑橘」です。柑橘に含まれているビタミンCは
 免疫力を高め、クエン酸は疲労回復を促すといわれて

Furthermore, the beta-carotene that comes from the yellow and orange pigment of ripened citrus fruits have the effect of strengthening membranes.

There are various types of citrus fruits, including those that are sweet like tangerines and those that are mainly used for their tangy taste or flavor, such as lemons and yuzu citrons. Here, we introduce honey preserves made using yuzu or lemons. By making and keeping a jar of honey-preserved yuzu or lemons on hand, you can easily make yourself a hot drink that warms your body simply by spooning out a dollop of the preserve into a mug and adding hot water. Honey is also an ingredient that is rich in nutrients. It contains nutrients that the body needs to keep healthy, such as components of the vitamin B group, minerals, and amino acids. It is also said to have a bactericidal effect, and can alleviate sore throats and stop coughs.

[Preparation] Wash 200 g of citrus fruits (yuzu or lemons) that have ripened to a yellow color and have a tangy taste with running water, pat them dry, and cut them into thin round slices without peeling them. Place the slices in a jar that has been sterilized by boiling and add 200g honey so that it covers the fruit slices. Close the jar and let it stand for two to three days in the refrigerator. It is ready to eat when moisture from the fruits mixes with the honey and becomes syrupy. Keep the jar closed in the refrigerator and it will keep for about one week.

The website version of *Technical Intern Trainees' Mate*, introduced earlier in the first article, also contains recipes that have been featured in the past in the booklet version of the newsletter. Search by season, ingredient (egg, meat, fish, etc.) or category (such as "sweets") to find a recipe you like!

いますし、柑橘が熟した時の黄色やオレンジ色の色素に由来するβ-カロテンには、粘膜を強くする働きがあります。

柑橘類はとでも多く、みかん等の甘みのあるものから、レモンや柚子等の酸味や香りを楽しむものがあります。今回は、柚子やレモンを使った「はちみつ漬け」を紹介しします。あらかじめ作って保存しておく、好みの量をコップに入れてお湯を注ぐだけで、体を温めてくれるホットドリンクが完成します。なお「はちみつ」も栄養豊かな食材です。ビタミンB群やミネラル、アミノ酸など、健康を保つために必要な栄養素を含みます。また殺菌作用があるといわれ、喉の炎症を緩和したり、咳を止めたりする効果が期待できます。

[作り方] 黄色く熟した酸味のある柑橘（柚子やレモン）200gを丸ごと流水で洗い、水気を拭き、皮付きのまま薄い輪切りにする。煮沸消毒した瓶に入れ、はちみつ200gを注いで柑橘を覆う。瓶に蓋をして冷蔵庫で2～3日置き、柑橘の水分とはちみつがなじんだら完成。蓋を開けて保存し、1週間程度で食べきる。

最初の記事で紹介したウェブサイト版「技能実習生の友」では、これまで冊子に掲載したレシピも見られ、季節や材料（卵、肉、魚）、スイーツ等のカテゴリ別で探すこともできますので是非ご利用ください。