Acquisition of Japanese Nationality by acknowledgement of Japanese Father
(Under Article 3 of the Amended Japan Nationality Law)

Those who are under 20 years of age, born as an illegitimate child of a Japanese father and eventually duly acknowledged by his/her Japanese father will be able to acquire Japanese Nationality.

Qualifications for Acquiring Nationality
- Candidates are required to have the following qualifications:
  - he/she has been duly acknowledged by his/her Japanese father and the acknowledgement is stipulated in the Family Registry [koseki tohon] of his/her Japanese father;
  - he/she is under 20 years old;
  - he/she has never been a Japanese national; and
  - his/her father was a Japanese national at the time of his/her birth
- Father should presently be a Japanese national (if deceased, the father should have been a Japanese national at the time of death).

Procedure on Filing Acknowledgement (at the Embassy of Japan in the Philippines)

1) Filing the Report of Acknowledgement
   The Japanese father is required to appear personally and submit a valid identification card with photo (e.g. Passport) along with the above mentioned documents and two (2) duly accomplished and signed acknowledgement report forms available at the Embassy of Japan, Manila.

2) Requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>序号</th>
<th>要求项目</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>①</td>
<td>家系簿 [koseki tohon] or certificate of all articles on family register [zenbujiko shomeisho] of acknowledging Japanese father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 copy &amp; 1 photocopy</td>
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<tr>
<td>②</td>
<td>Certified true copy of child’s birth certificate and its Japanese translation (with registry number and seal of civil registrar if not issued by the PSA(former NSO))</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 copy &amp; 1 photocopy each</td>
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<tr>
<td>③</td>
<td>Certified true copy of the mother’s birth certificate and its Japanese translation (with registry number and seal of civil registrar if not issued by the PSA(former NSO))</td>
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<td>1 copy &amp; 1 photocopy each</td>
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<tr>
<td>④</td>
<td>Mother’s PSA(former NSO) issued Certificate of Non-record of Marriage: CENOMAR and its Japanese translation</td>
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<td>1 copy &amp; 1 photocopy each</td>
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</table>

※ Other documents may also be required when deemed necessary.

Procedure on Filing the Report of Acquiring Japanese Nationality (at the Embassy of Japan in the Philippines)

1) Filing the report
   Applicants are required to appear personally and submit a valid identification card with photo (e.g. Passport) along with the above mentioned documents and two (2) duly accomplished and signed acquisition of nationality report forms available at the Embassy of Japan, Manila.
   A. if the child is under 15 years of age, personal appearance of his or her designated parental authorities (both parents if they are married and if not married, appearance with of the mother). However, the personal appearance of the child is preferred.
   B. if the child is 15 years old and above, personal appearance of the child, who will file the report him or herself
### 2) Requirements

1. **日本父親の家族登録（出生から現在まで）**
   - 旧家族簿（姓氏を変更する以前の家族登録）
   - 除去された家族簿
   - 家族簿家（家庭の頭であり、家族簿の作成日が出生報告の日前である）
   - 全品物（家庭の頭であり、家族簿の作成日が出生報告の日前である）

2. **未成年者為の認知書認可書証明書及び認可証明書証明書の認可書証明書**
   - 認定書の日本語訳

3. **出生証明書の日本語訳**
   - 認定証明書の日本語訳

4. **その他の必要書類**
   - 護照（発行時にその期間に発行されている）
   - 失業保険証明書

5. **親の職歴証明書**
   - 厚生労働省の国家登記証明書

6. **親の日本の居住地証明書**
   - 護照（発行時にその期間に発行されている）

7. **親の認可に関する書面証明**
   - 護照（発行時にその期間に発行されている）

8. **写真**
   - 5cm x 5cm

※ 他の必要書類が必要と判断される場合

※ 認知書の認可が裁判所で決定された場合は、家族簿の認可書証明書証明書のみが必要です（①）、また、必要書類④-⑦は必要と認められません。

○ 請注意: 申請が提出された場合は、提出を求めることは許されません。

○ 誤報の認知書の認可、または、国籍取得申請の偽装が適用されることがあります。

The Ministry of Justice will notify the Embassy of Japan of the result of the Acquisition of Japanese Nationality, in turn, the Embassy will notify the applicant. Should nationality be granted, a separate procedure for registration (report) in the family registry is necessary.