

◆ Part 1 ◆

Immigration Control in Recent Years

Chapter 1 Foreign Nationals Entering and Residing in Japan

Section 1 ◆ Foreign Nationals Entering and Leaving Japan

1 Changes in the Number of Foreign Nationals Entering and Leaving Japan

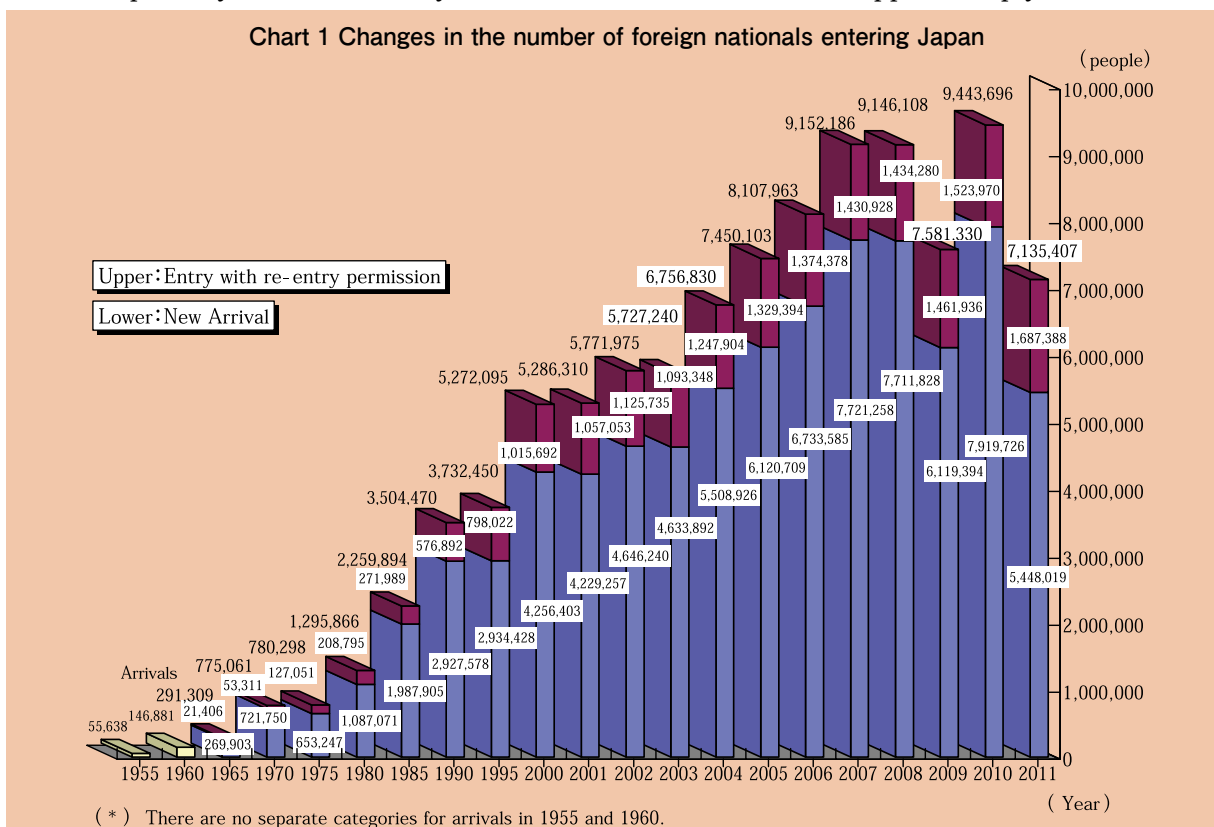
(1) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

A. The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

The number of foreign nationals entering Japan was just 18,000 in 1950 when the statistics relating to immigration control began to be recorded. As a result of the enforcement of the “Peace Treaty with Japan” (Treaty No. 5 of 1952) on April 28, 1952, Japan recorded complete sovereignty and secured the authority to decide whether or not to grant permission of entry based on the immigration control order. Subsequently, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan was on an almost ever-increasing trend, due to a growing sense of inexpensive and convenient overseas travel due to improvements in international transportation such as the use of larger jet aircraft, and topped 1 million in 1978, 2 million in 1984, 3 million in 1990, 4 million in 1996, 5 million in 2000, and 9 million in 2007. In 2011, it was 7,135,407, a decrease of 2,308,289 (24.4%) from 9,443,696 in 2010, showing a sharp decline.

Among 7,135,407 foreign nationals entering Japan in 2011, the number of “new entries” was 5,448,019, a decrease of 2,471,707 (31.2%) from 7,919,726 in 2010, while the number of “re-entries” was 1,687,388, an increase of 163,418 (10.7%) from 1,523,970 in 2010.

The primary factor as to why the number of new entrants dropped sharply is considered

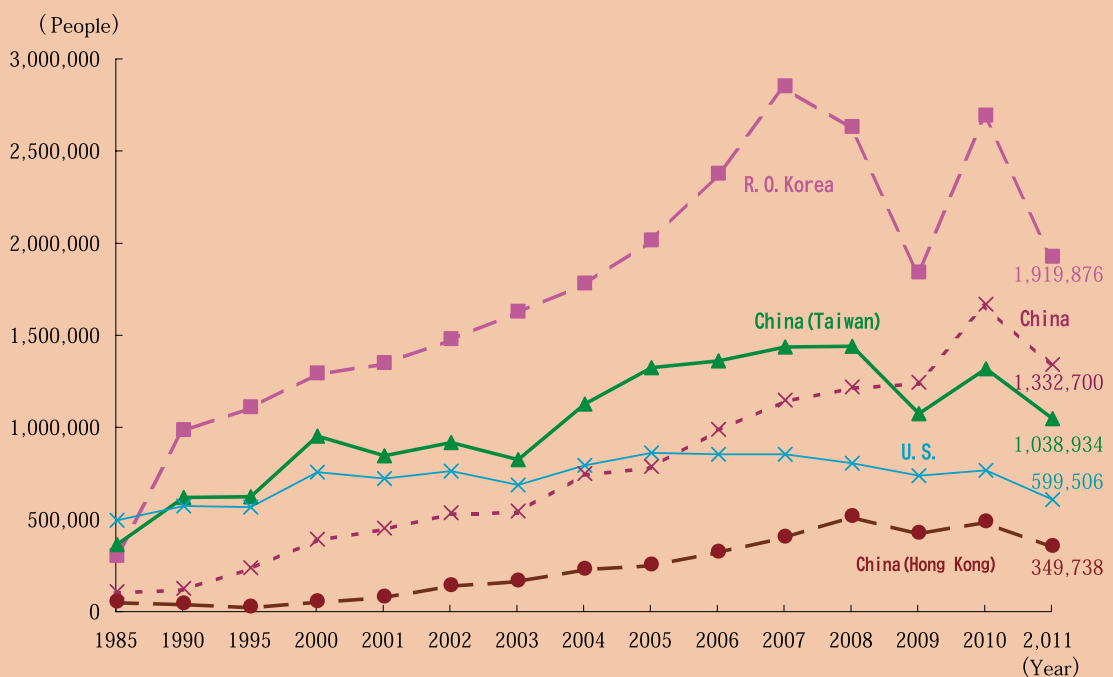


to be the prolonged appreciation of the yen, in addition to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. In the meantime, the number of re-entries increased, presumably due to the fact that foreign nationals, who once left Japan with re-entry permission after the accident at the NPP, came back as the damage of the earthquake subdued. (Chart 1)

B. The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Nationality (Place of Origin)

The statistics for the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2011, by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number of foreign nationals came from the Republic of Korea (R.O. Korea). 1,919,876 R.O.Korea nationals entered Japan, accounting for 26.9% of the total number of foreign nationals coming to Japan. R.O. Korea was followed by China, China (Taiwan), the US, China (Hong Kong), and the Philippines*. More than half of the foreign nationals entering Japan came from Japan's three neighboring countries (regions): R.O. Korea, China, and China (Taiwan). Their total accounted for 60.1% of the total number of foreign who entered Japan in 2011. The top five countries (regions) accounted for 73.4% of the total. Among them, R.O. Korea surpassed the US in 1988 to become the top country and has maintained its position since then. Also, in the country, overseas trips were de-regulated, and in March 2006, visa-exemption was introduced for the people of R. O. Korea whose purpose of visit to Japan was "Temporary Visitor". This is one of the various measures to increase the exchange of persons between the two countries, and is considered to have contributed to the increase in Korean visitors. The number of visitors from China has been increasing year after year because it became easier to take sightseeing trips to Japan due to the easing of regulations for issuing visas, and China remained in second place for three consecutive years, although there was some decrease in 2011 from the preceding year. (Chart 2)

Chart 2: Changes in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan by major nationality (place of origin)



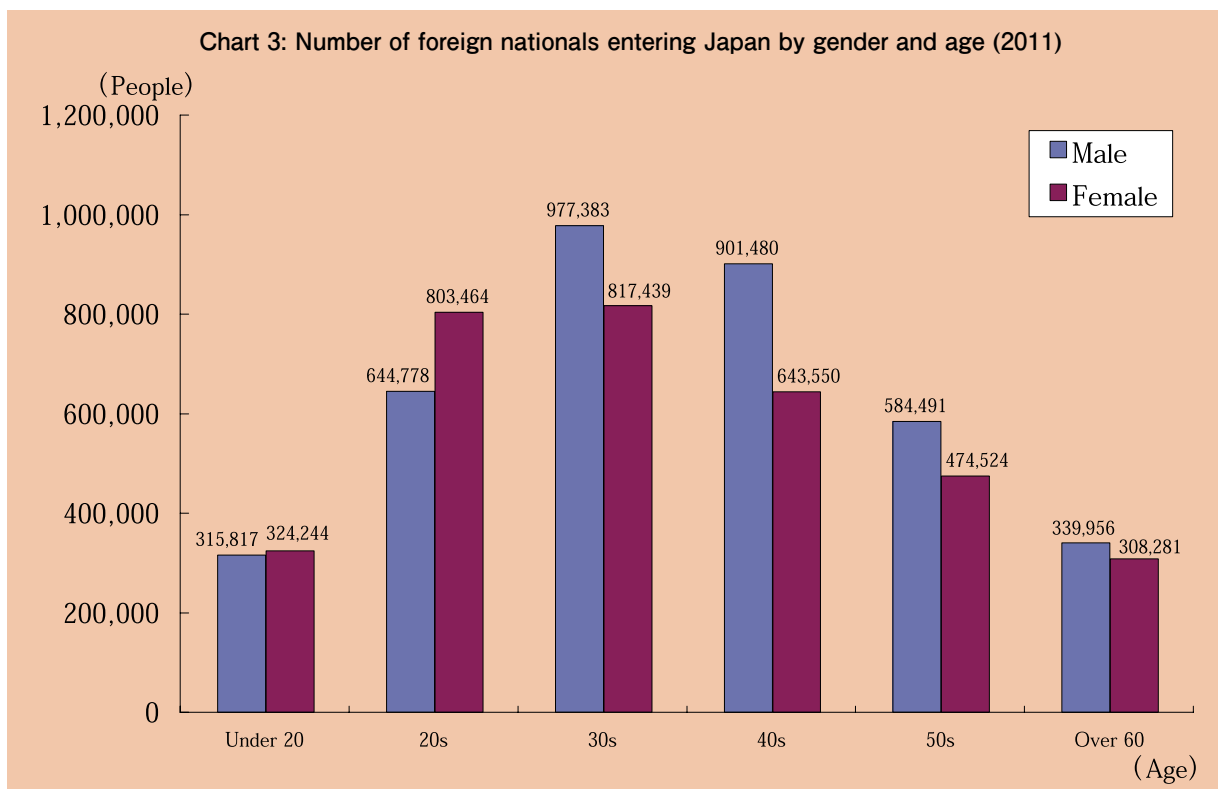
According to a comparison between the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2010 and 2011 by nationality (place of origin) of the top five countries, visitors from R.O. Korea decreased by 766,991 (28.5%), followed by China, which decreased by 328,522 (19.8%), China (Taiwan), which decreased by 272,118 (20.8%), the US, which decreased by 159,705 (21.0%), and China (Hong Kong), which decreased by 133,862 (27.7%).

Further, visitors from the Philippines decreased by 7,282 (4.0%), followed by Thailand, which decreased by 69,074 (29.3%), Australia, which decreased by 62,864 (27.2%), and the UK, which decreased by 43,388 (22.4%).

C. The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Gender and Age

Slightly more foreign males came to Japan than females. The numbers of foreign males and females entering Japan in 2011 were 3,763,905 and 3,371,502 respectively. The percentages of males and females were 52.7% and 47.3%, respectively.

According to statistics by age in 2011, foreign nationals in their thirties represented the largest age group, accounting for 25.2% of the total number of foreign nationals who entered Japan in 2011. The ratio of males was higher in the thirties and over age groups, while the ratio of females was higher in the twenties and under age groups. (Chart 3)



*(Note) In the immigration-related statistics, mainland China and Taiwan are described as "China" and "China (Taiwan)" respectively. With respect to Hong Kong, persons of Chinese nationality having a SAR (Special Administrative Region) passport (including persons of Chinese nationality having a certificate of identity within the period of validity issued by the former Hong Kong Government) are described as "China (Hong Kong)", and persons having the right of residence in Hong Kong and having a BNO (British National Overseas) passport (British passport issued only to residents in Hong Kong) (including persons who have a British (Hong Kong) passport issued by the former Hong Kong Government and entered within its period of validity (prior to June 30, 1997), are described as "UK (Hong Kong)". Further, BNO passports are restricted in respect of renewal, and are in gradual transition to SAR passports. On the other hand, in statistics relating to alien registration, persons from mainland China are described as "China" without distinguishing their place of origin, and BNO passport holders are included in "UK". Further, for the purpose of statistics on the number of alien registrations, persons of R.O. Korea and Korea are collected jointly as "R.O. Korea and Korea".

D. The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Purpose of Entry (Status of Residence)

The number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan in 2011 was 5,448,019. Looking at this figure by purpose of entry (status of residence), the most common status of residence was “Temporary Visitor” standing at 5,180,962 and accounting for 95.1% of the total foreign nationals newly entering Japan, followed by “Technical Intern Training (1)-(b)” 60,847 (1.1%), “College Student” 49,936 (0.9%), and “Entertainer” 26,112 (0.5%). (Table 1)

Table 1: Changes in the number of new arrivals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,721,258	7,711,828	6,119,394	7,919,726	5,448,019
Diplomat	9,205	12,029	10,183	11,167	9,678
Official	14,519	24,358	22,229	27,000	19,563
Professor	2,365	2,456	2,639	2,639	2,420
Artist	239	222	226	256	221
Religious Activities	985	828	771	713	737
Journalist	119	226	170	136	59
Investor/Business Manager	918	919	857	896	838
Legal/Accounting Services	8	2	4	3	4
Medical Services	6	1	6	2	7
Researcher	559	563	592	528	423
Instructor	2,951	2,930	2,499	2,339	2,540
Engineer	10,959	9,212	3,363	2,852	4,178
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	7,426	5,690	4,167	4,113	4,658
Intra-company Transferee	7,170	7,307	5,245	5,826	5,348
Entertainer	38,855	34,994	31,170	28,612	26,112
Skilled Labor	5,315	6,799	5,384	3,588	4,178
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				2,282	5,178
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				23,720	60,847
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				-	227
Cultural Activities	3,454	3,378	3,557	3,159	2,729
Temporary Visitor	7,384,510	7,367,277	5,822,719	7,632,536	5,180,962
College Student	47,939	58,116	66,149	63,478	49,936
Trainee	102,018	101,879	80,480	51,725	16,079
Dependent	20,268	22,167	20,540	19,486	18,165
Designated Activities	8,009	8,413	9,863	11,972	12,954
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	24,421	19,975	14,951	11,452	10,766
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,710	1,964	1,684	1,068	1,392
Long-Term Resident	27,326	20,123	9,946	8,178	7,811
Temporary Refuge	4	-	-	-	9

(Note 1) From 2007 to June 30, 2010, the figure of the item “College Student” shows the total of the item and the item “Pre-college Student,” because of the item “Pre-college Student” was integrated in the item “College Student” on July 1, 2012.

(Note 2) The figures in Items “Technical Intern Training 1-(a)” and “Technical Intern Training 1-(b)” are the total number of new arrivals covered by the categories on and after July 1, 2010.

(Note 3) Newly-arrived foreign nationals with the status of “Technical Intern Training (2)” for their alien registration are generally not allowed to land in Japan since they do not satisfy the requirements for foreign nationals who land in Japan, defined in Article 7(1) of the Immigration Control Act. However, those with said status who left Japan during the training period without gaining permission for re-entry due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant are allowed to re-enter Japan, as a special measure introduced in April 2011, according to the special permission for landing defined in Article 12 of the Immigration Control Act, for the purpose of sustaining their training activities.

The number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan may be considered as a “flow” showing the flow of foreign nationals to Japan. In contrast while the number of registered foreign residents in Japan as mentioned below represents a “stock” which shows the number of foreign nationals staying in Japan at a certain point of time.

(A) Temporary Visitors

Looking more closely at the number of foreign nationals who newly entered Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” in 2011, the number of foreign visitors for sightseeing purposes was 3,466,057, accounting for 66.9% of the total foreign nationals newly entering Japan, followed by foreign visitors for business-related purposes standing at 1,141,127 (22.0%). Since the trend of tourists with temporary period of stay is likely to be affected by miscellaneous factors occurred in Japan, such as the holding of some kinds of events, changes in exchange rates and the implementation of various from the world measures to attract tourists. Thus, it is consequently assumed that the changes in numbers of foreign nationals newly entering Japan, of which such temporary visitors make up the majority, reflect the social circumstances in Japan and the trends of the domestic and outside Japan at the time.

Foreign nationals staying in Japan with the status of residence as “temporary visitor” cannot change their status to another status of residence in principle as they cannot engage in employment activities, and are allowed to enter through relatively simplified procedures (Articles 19 and 20 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (hereinafter referred as “Immigration Control Act”)).

According to the statistics on newly entering foreign nationals for the purpose of sightseeing by nationality (place of origin), R.O. Korea occupied the largest number at 1,066,256, accounting for 30.8% of the total number of foreign nationals entering Japan for the purpose of sightseeing. R.O. Korea was followed by China (Taiwan) (834,503, accounting for 24.1% of the total), China (379,173, accounting for 10.9%) and China (Hong Kong) (314,436, accounting for 9.1%). As R.O. Koreans, Chinese (Taiwanese), and Chinese (People’s Republic of China) account for over 60% of the overall number of sightseeing visitors to Japan, it is expected that measures to attract tourists from these countries and regions will be implemented actively in the future as well. (Charts 4 and 5)

Chart 4: Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" by purpose of entry

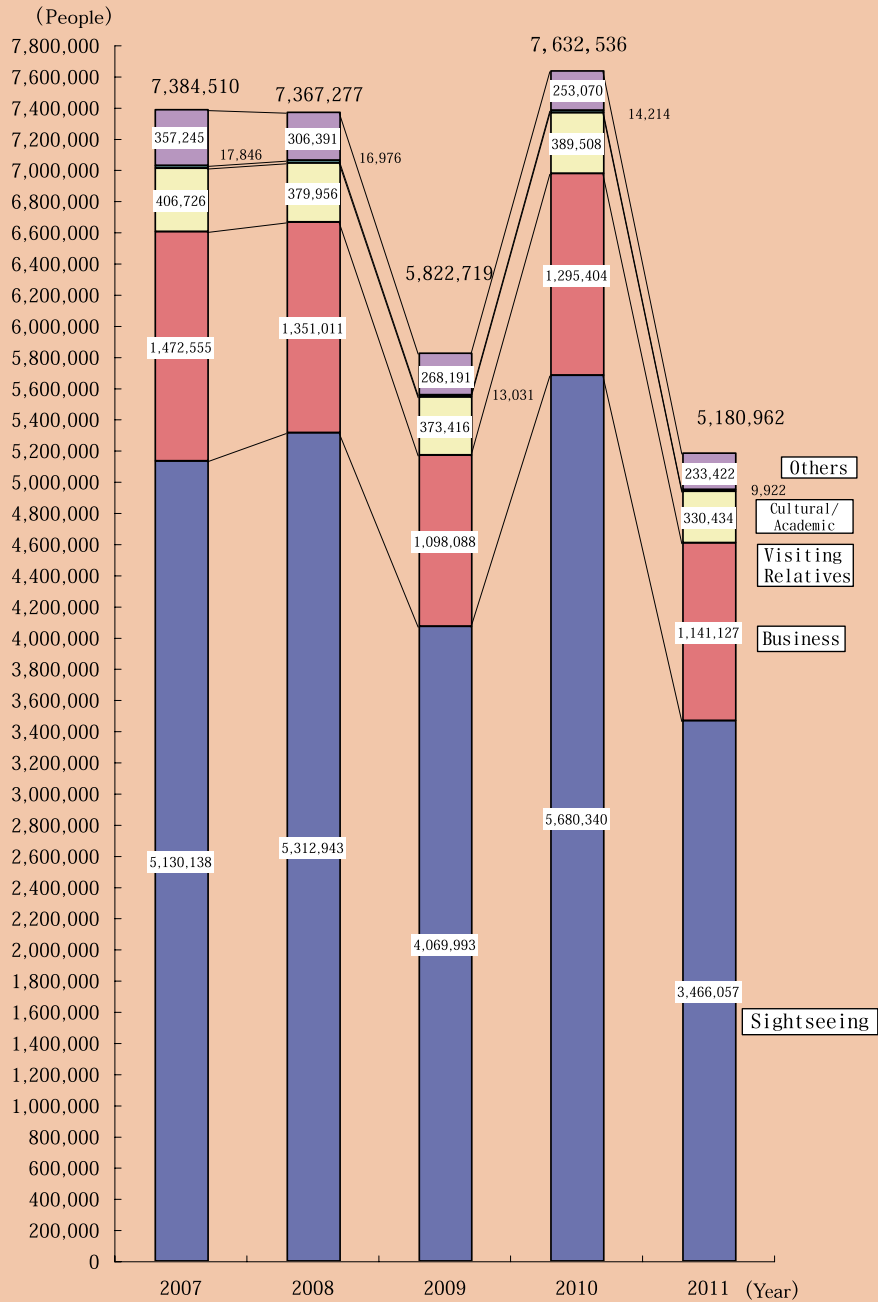
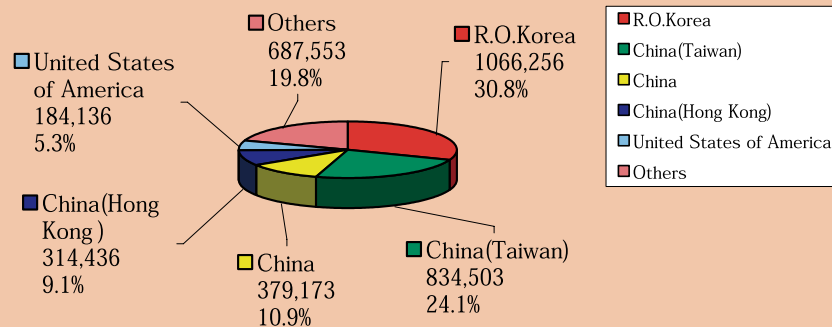


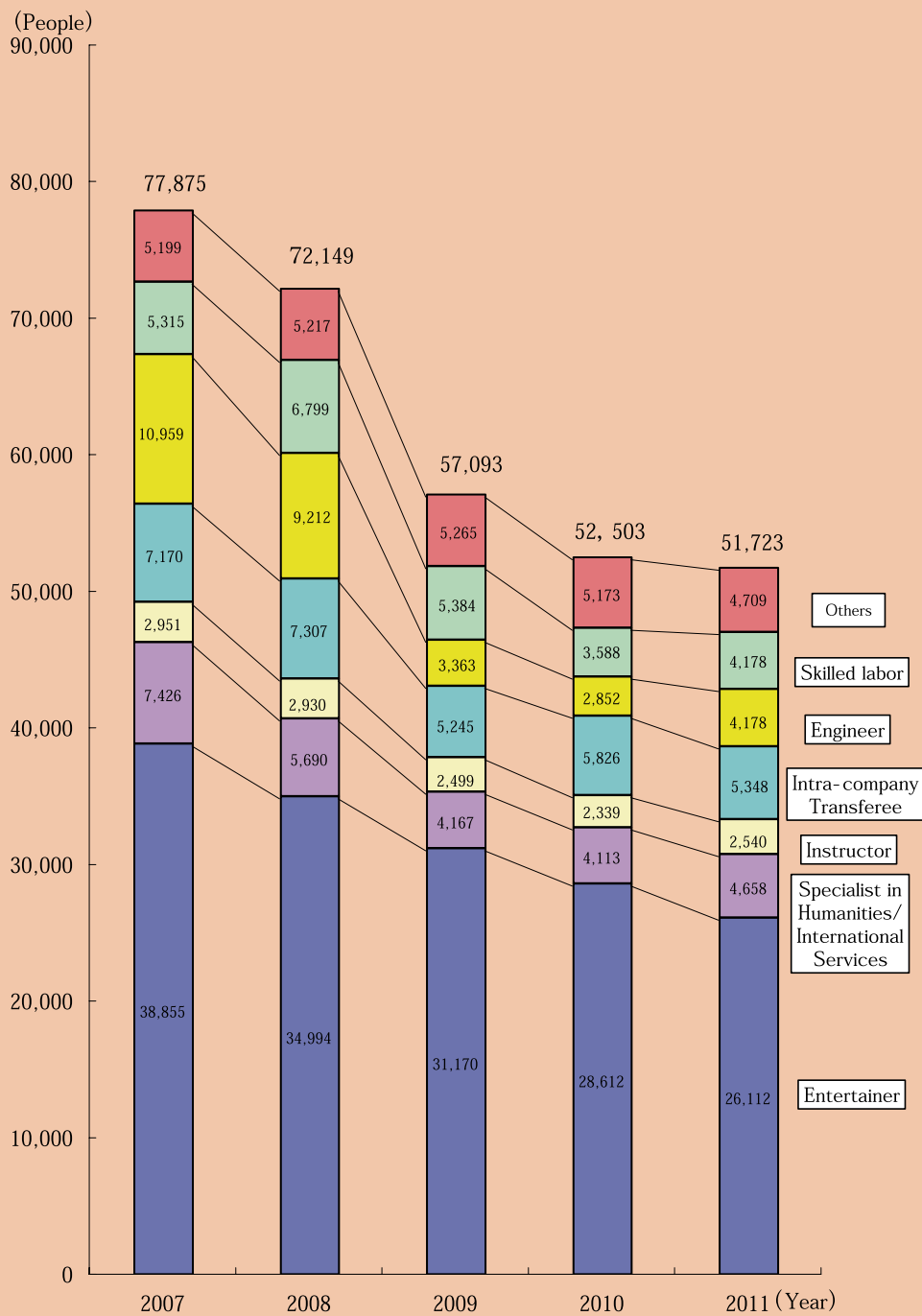
Chart 5: Number of new arrivals for the purpose of sightseeing by nationality (place of origin) (2011)



(B) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan for the Purpose of Employment in Specific and Technical Fields

The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the status of residence for employment in professional or technical fields (excluding the status of residence of “Diplomat”, “Official” and “Technical Intern Training” from Charts 1-1 and 1-2 in the appendix to the “Immigration Control Act”) in 2011 was 51,723, a slight decrease of 780 (1.5%) from the year 2010. (Chart 6)

Chart 6: Changes in the number of new arrivals by the status of residence for employment in specific and technical fields



The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the statuses of residence for employment in professional or technical fields in Japan accounted for 0.9% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals in 2011.

The statuses of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” and “Long-term Resident”, which are not included in the status of residence for employment purposes in professional or technical fields, have no restrictions on activities during their stay in Japan. Foreign nationals who fall under any of the following categories are also allowed to work within the limit permitted: those whose status of residence is basically for travel but permits work to cover travel expenses under the working holiday system, international students in post-secondary education in internship programs which enable them to gain work experience in a Japanese company as part of their educational requirement, and international students who are permitted to conduct an activity other than schooling. Therefore, it is assumed that the ratio of foreign nationals lawfully working in Japan could be larger than the number in the official statistics.

The characteristic categories of foreign nationals entering Japan for the purpose of employment are as follows.

a. **“Engineer” , “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” , “Intra-company Transferee” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 2-1, 3-1, 4-1)**

The total number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with a status of residence designed for foreign employees working for organizations in Japan was 14,184 in 2011, consisting of three types of categories according to their status of residence: 4,178 with “Engineer” status, 4,658 with “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” status, and 5,348 with “Intra-company Transferee” status. The number of foreign employees with the status of residence “Engineer” increased by 1,326 (46.5%) and those with the status of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” increased by 545 (13.3%), while those with the status of “Intra-company Transferee” decreased by 478 (8.2%) from 2010, respectively. The total number of foreign workers with these statuses of residence increased by 1,393 (10.9%).

As described in Section 2, 1 (3) B below, the number of registered foreign nationals in Japan had been steadily increasing for all three of these types of status of residence in recent years. However, as of the end of December 2011, the number of registered foreign nationals has been on a decreasing trend since 2009 and decreased to 125,124 in total (a decrease of 6,075 (4.6%) from 2010) consisting of 42,634 with the status of residence of “Engineer”, 67,854 with the status of residence of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services”, and 14,636 with the status of residence of “Intra-company Transferee”.

According to the statistics on the status of residence of “Engineer” by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Engineer” came from China (1,375, or 32.9%), followed by India (651, or 15.6%), Viet Nam (441, or 10.6%), and R.O. Korea (361, or 8.6%). The number of newly entering foreign nationals from those four countries accounts for 67.7% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals with the residence status of “Engineer”. In addition to the decreasing trend in 2008

after the Lehman Shock, the aftereffects of the global economic recession in 2009 significantly led to a decrease in the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Engineer”. However, in 2011, the number increased by 46.5% compared with 2010.

Regarding the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services”, statistics by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number came from the US (1,082, or 23.2%), followed by China (728, or 15.6%), R.O. Korea (590, or 12.7%) and the UK (326, or 7.0%). These top four countries accounted for 58.5% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals with this status of residence.

With regard to newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Intra-company Transferee”, statistics by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number came from China (1,717, or 32.1%), followed by the Philippines (641, or 12.0%), R.O. Korea (511, or 9.6%) and India (484, or 9.1%), and these top four countries accounted for 62.7% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Intra-company Transferee”.

b. “Skilled Labor” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 6-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” as master craftsmen unique to each foreign country had been on the decrease since 2001, but the figure increased in 2004. The number of such foreign nationals had been decreasing again since 2009, but in 2011, it increased to 4,178 by 590 (16.4%) from the previous year.

The number of registered foreign nationals in Japan with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” has been increasing every year since 2001, reaching 31,751 as of the end of December, 2011. This suggests that foreign nationals who work in Japan using their technical skills are increasing.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” came from China (2,527, or 60.5%), followed by Nepal (677, or 16.2%), India (379, or 9.1%) and Thailand (132, or 3.2%) in 2011. This was due in part to the fact that most of the foreign nationals with this status of residence were chefs of foreign cuisine, and these top four countries accounted for 88.9% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor”.

c. “Entertainer” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 5-1)

Although the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Entertainer” has been steadily increasing since 2001, it decreased after 2005. In 2011, it decreased by 2,500 (8.7 %) from 2010 to 26,112. The decreasing trend is due to stricter implementation of landing and residence examination by reviewing the landing permission criteria (ministerial ordinance) relating to the status of residence of “Entertainer” in 2006. However, this group still represents the largest ratio of total foreign nationals with a status of residence for employment in professional or technical fields.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arriv-

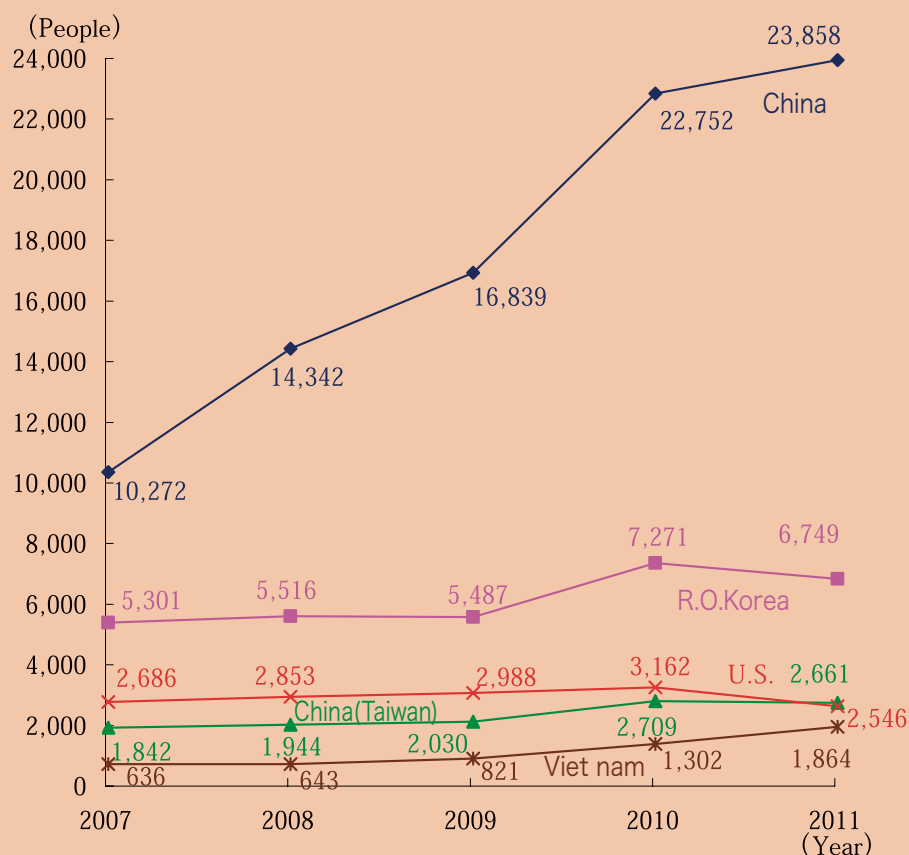
als with the status of residence of “Entertainer” came from the US, followed by R.O. Korea, the UK, Russia, and the Philippines in 2011. For the Philippines, there were 1,407 Philippine entertainers entering, consisting mostly of singers and dancers, showing a decrease of 99 (6.6%) from the previous year.

(C) College Student (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 9-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “College Student” increased by 1,230 (2.5%) from a year earlier to 49,963 in 2011, consisting mostly of those from Asia (83.9%)

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), those from China accounted for 47.8% of the total, standing at 23,858, followed by R.O. Korea (6,749, or 13.5%). The number of Chinese college students increased by 1,106 (4.9%) from the previous year, while that of R.O. Korean college students decreased by 552 (7.2%). (Chart 7)

Chart 7: Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “College Student” by major nationality (place of origin)



※ The two categories of status of residence, “College Student and Pre-college Student” were integrated into one category, “College Student” on July 1, 2010

(D) Trainee and Technical Intern Trainee (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 7-1, 8-1, 10-1)

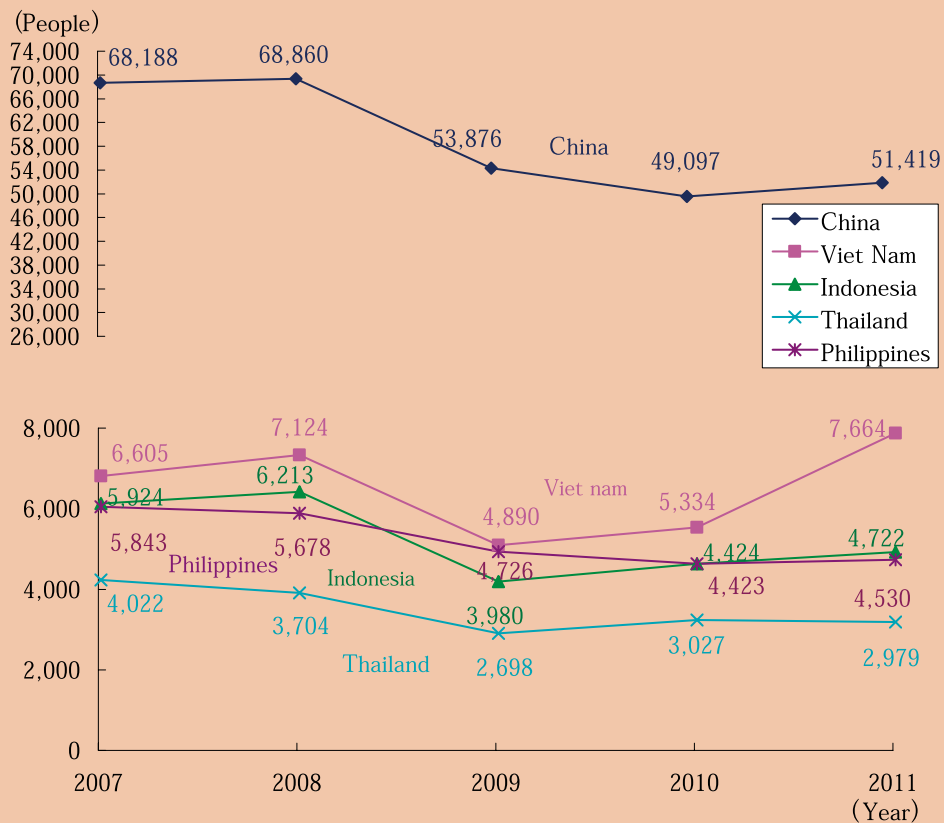
The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Trainee” decreased by 35,646 (68.9%) from a year earlier to 16,079 in 2011. The decrease is considered to be due to the introduction of the new technical intern training program that started on

July 1, 2010. The new system is based on “the Act of Partial Amendment to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Special Act on the Immigration Control of, Inter Alias, Those who have Lost Japanese Nationality In Accordance with the Treaty of Peace with Japan” (hereinafter, referred to as the “Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc.”) which was enacted in July, 2009. Under the new system, the status of residence of “Trainee” is only to be issued for those engaged in a casework training not related to a practical training or an official training. Those engaged in the acquisition of knowledge through lectures or the acquisition of skills through employment are issued the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (1)” (activities designated in (i) in the right-hand column in the “Technical Intern Training” section in Appended Table I (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

According to statistics by region, the number of Asian trainees reached 10,928 in 2011 and accounted for 68.0% of the total. This is because Asian nations, particularly Japan’s neighboring countries, are very eager to send their citizens to Japan as trainees. This upward trend is expected to continue on account of the close relations between Asian countries and Japan in various fields. In addition to Asia, Africa sent 2,386 trainees (14.8 % of the total) to Japan, while Latin American countries also dispatched 883 trainees (5.5%) to Japan.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Trainee” came from China at 2,108 in 2011, accounting for 13.1% of the total. China was followed by Thailand (1,257, or 7.8%), Indonesia (1,186, or 7.4%), and Viet Nam (1,032, or 6.4%). (Chart 8)

Chart8: Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Trainee” (including “Technical Intern Training (1)” since July 2010) by major nationality (place of origin)



The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the recently established status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (1)” in 2011 reached 66,025, an increase of 40,023 (153.9%) from 2010.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (1)” came from China at 49,311, accounting for 74.7% of the total. China was followed by Viet Nam (6,632, or 10.0%), the Philippines (3,755, or 5.7%), and Indonesia (3,536, or 5.4%). Compared with the level in 2010, those from China increased by 29,178 (144.9%), those from Viet Nam increased by 4,448 (203.7%), those from the Philippines increased by 2,543 (209.8%), and those from Indonesia increased by 2,082 (143.2%).

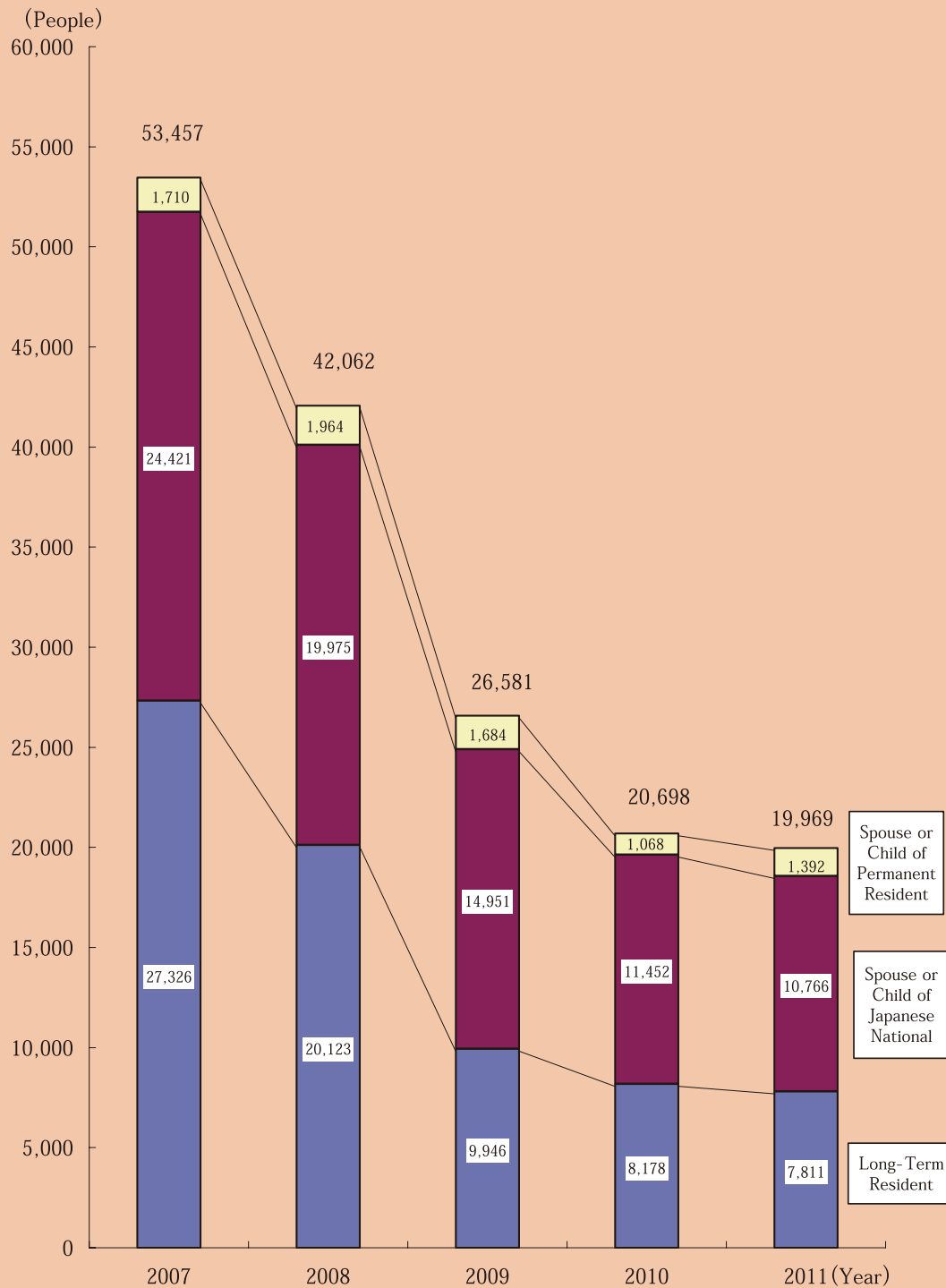
**(E) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan with the Status of Residence of Resident Activities
Based on Civil Status or Position (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 13-1, 14-1)**

When foreign nationals enter Japan for resident activities based on civil status or position, one of three types of statuses of residence namely “Spouse or Child of Japanese National”, “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident”, or “Long-Term Resident” will be given. (Note that no foreign nationals newly entering Japan can obtain the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” because that status is granted only to foreign nationals who have lived in Japan for a certain period of time (Article 7, Paragraph (1) (ii) of the Immigration Control Act).)

The number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” reached 10,766 in 2011, while that of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” reached 1,392. In 2011, the number for “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” decreased by 686 (6.0%) from a year earlier, while that for “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” increased by 324 (30.3%) from a year earlier.

The number of new arrivals under “Long-Term Resident” decreased by 367 (4.5%) from a year earlier to 7,811 in 2011 (Chart 9). According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), Brazil occupied the largest number of such new arrivals, standing at 2,356 (30.2%), followed by the Philippines at 2,184 (28.0%), and China at 1,815 (23.2%).

Chart 9: Changes in the number of new arrivals by the status of residence categories for activities based on civil status or position



(2) Special Cases of Landing (except for Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge)

The number of persons who received permission for special cases of landing in 2011 was 1,915,705, a decrease of 56,385 (2.9%) from 2010.

Among those, the number of persons who received landing permission for crew members

in 2011 reached 1,897,714 which accounts for 99.1% of the total number of permission for special cases of landing and occupies the largest percentage, followed by the number of persons who received permission for landing at a port of call of 15,058 (0.8%). (Table 2)

Table 2: Changes in the number of cases of permission for special cases of landing (Cases)

Division \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	2,089,456	2,079,981	1,888,704	1,972,090	1,915,705
Permission for Landing at a Port of Call	41,680	31,908	34,658	24,355	15,058
Permission for Landing in Transit	371	451	394	458	2,296
Landing Permission for Crew Members	2,047,033	2,047,221	1,853,267	1,946,807	1,897,714
Permission for Emergency Landing	300	314	368	381	351
Landing Permission Due to Distress	72	87	17	89	286

The following are permission for special cases of landing by category.

A. Permission for landing at a port of call

The number of foreign nationals who received permission for landing at a port of call in 2011 was 15,058, a decrease of 9,297 (38.2%) from 2010.

B. Permission for landing in transit

The number of foreign nationals who received permission for landing in transit in 2011 was 2,296, an increase of 1,838 (401.3%) from 2010.

C. Landing permission for crew members

The number of foreign nationals who received landing permission for crew members in 2011 was 1,897,714, a decrease of 49,093 (2.5%) from 2010.

D. Permission for emergency landing

The number of foreign nationals who received permission for emergency landing in 2011 was 351, a decrease of 30 (7.9%) from 2010.

E. Landing permission due to distress

The number of foreign nationals who received landing permission due to distress in 2011 was 286, an increase of 197 (221.3%) from 2010.



On-board search

(3) Foreign Nationals Leaving Japan

The number of so-called “departing Japan without reserving re-entry” foreign nationals was 5,414,994, a decline of 2,450,087 (31.2%) from 2010, when the number marked a record high.

Among them, the number of persons leaving Japan with a period of stay shorter than 15 days was 4,892,797, which accounts for 90.4% of the total or almost all. Further, the number of persons leaving Japan with a period of stay shorter than 3 months was 5,236,151, which accounts for 96.7% of the total. (Table 3)

Table 3 Changes in the number of foreign nationals leaving Japan re-entry nonreserving by period of stay

Period of Stay \ Year	(People)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,552,966	7,592,261	6,046,150	7,865,081	5,414,994
Within 15 days	6,922,329	6,958,485	5,423,103	7,229,477	4,892,797
More than 15 days to 1 month	240,710	252,854	237,515	266,227	185,550
More than 1 month to 3 months	223,473	207,055	179,882	187,725	157,804
More than 3 months to 6 months	36,924	34,243	30,638	29,777	25,972
More than 6 months to 1 year	49,978	49,009	48,709	43,085	38,686
More than 1 year to 3 years	59,554	68,933	85,253	80,770	84,909
More than 3 years	17,630	18,618	35,945	24,976	26,308
Unknown	2,368	3,064	5,105	3,044	2,968

2 Judgment for Landing

(1) Receipt and Findings of Hearings for Landing and Filing of Objections

The procedure for the landing examination consists of three steps: landing examination by an immigration inspector, hearing for landing by a special inquiry officer, and decision by the Minister of Justice. The second and third step, namely the hearing for landing and the decision of the Minister of Justice, are jointly called the “judgment for landing”. Any foreign national who is found not to meet the conditions for landing in Japan in the landing examination conducted by an immigration inspector will be handed over to a special inquiry officer, who will conduct a hearing for landing (Article 7, Paragraph (4) and Article 9, Paragraph (5) of the Immigration Control Act)*. (Chart 10)

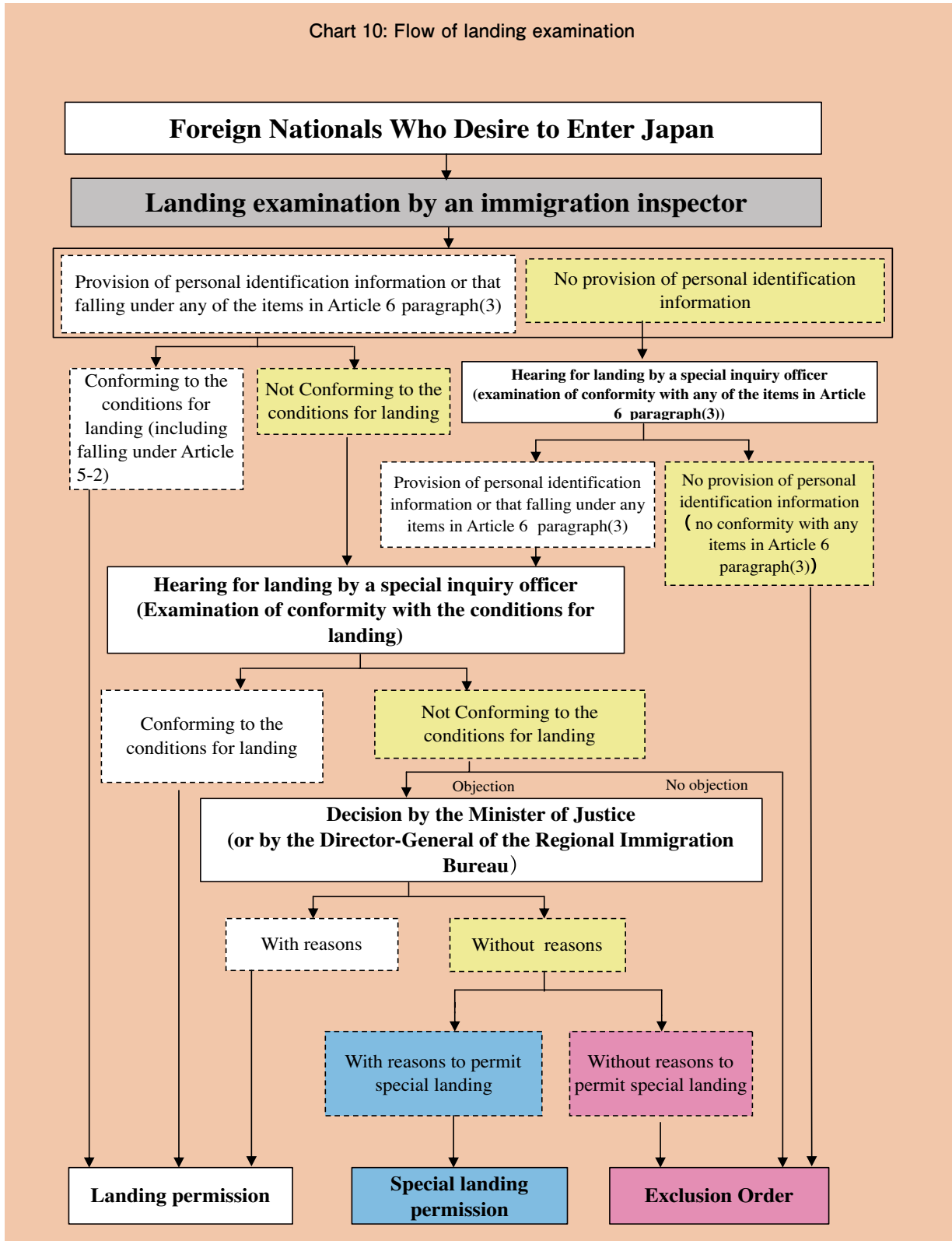


Hearing for landing

*(Note 1) “Landing examination” by the immigration inspector and “landing judgment” after the hearing are jointly called the landing examination procedure in the wide sense of the term.

Further, the procedure of decision by the Minister of Justice is not applicable to those who fail to provide information for personal identification.

Chart 10: Flow of landing examination



The number of new cases for the hearing for landing (the number of cases which are assigned to a special inquiry officer on account of a foreign national not having been granted landing permission by an immigration inspector) in 2011 was 10,954, an increase of 3,589 (48.7%) from the previous year.

The most common cases were those in which foreign nationals were required to undergo a hear-

ing for landing on suspicion of having submitted a false landing application, such as claiming to be a tourist or a similar status while their real purpose of entry was unlawful work or other illegal activities (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control Act). Such cases numbered 8,633, an increase of 3,528 (69.1%) from 2010 and accounted for 78.8% of the total of new cases in 2011. This was followed by cases which were assigned on account of foreign nationals who were suspected of not having valid passports or visas, such as trying to enter Japan using a forged or altered passport (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph (1), item (i) of the Act). Such cases numbered 1,526, an increase of 410 (36.7%) from 2010 and accounted for 13.9% of the total number of new cases. Furthermore, cases which were assigned to special inquiry officers on suspicion of falling under one of the reasons for denial of landing (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Act) numbered 788, a decrease of 349 (30.7%) from 2010, accounting for 7.2% of the total of new cases in 2011. In 2011, two persons were handed over to special inquiry officers for refusing to provide biometric information, which became mandatory for foreign passengers to provide on and after November 20, 2007 (those who fall under Article 7, Paragraph (4) of the Act), and two persons were handed over in 2011. (Table 4)

Table 4: Changes in the number of new cases for the hearing for landing by conditions for landing (Cases)

Conditions for landing \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	18,473	12,660	9,930	7,365	10,954
Using fake passports or visas (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(i))	2,041	1,365	1,300	1,116	1,526
False landing application (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(ii))	13,798	9,722	7,470	5,105	8,633
Not meeting the period of stay (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(iii))	4	7	0	6	5
Falling under the reasons for denial of landing (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(iv))	2,628	1,563	1,160	1,137	788
Not providing personal identification information (Not conforming to Article 7-(4))	2	3	0	1	2

Looking at the processing of the hearing for landing in 2011**, the number of cases where landing was permitted as it was found to have grounds for landing permission during the hearing, decreased to 2,718 cases (6.4%) from 2010.

Also, cases in which foreign nationals were ordered to leave Japan because they were found not to meet the conditions for landing at the hearing for landing by a special inquiry officer and who later consented to the findings numbered 2,155, a decrease of 19.1% from 2010. Cases in which foreign

** (Note 2) In some cases, the total number of new cases for the hearing for landing by conditions for landing (Table 4), is not the same as that of the changes in the processing of the hearing for landing (Table 5). This is because a case may be assigned by the immigration inspector to the special inquiry officer at the end of the year, or the hearing may be prolonged, and it may be the next year after the case is assigned by the immigration inspector to the special inquiry officer when the hearing for landing is processed.

nationals filed objections with the Minister of Justice because they were not satisfied with the finding by a special inquiry officer that they did not meet the conditions for landing numbered 5,733, an increase of 334.7% from 1,319 in 2010. (Table 5)

Table 5: Changes in the processing of the hearing for landing (Cases)

Division \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	18,496	12,661	9,938	7,304	10,993
Landing permission	6,003	4,405	3,664	2,903	2,718
Expulsion order	8,326	5,537	3,731	2,662	2,155
Filing of objection	3,097	1,967	2,014	1,319	5,733
Withdrawal landing ation	307	368	249	231	209
Others	763	384	280	189	178

(*) "Others" includes cases where the jurisdiction has changed or the application has been withdrawn owing to the departure, escape or death of the applicant during the hearing for landing by the special inquiry officer.

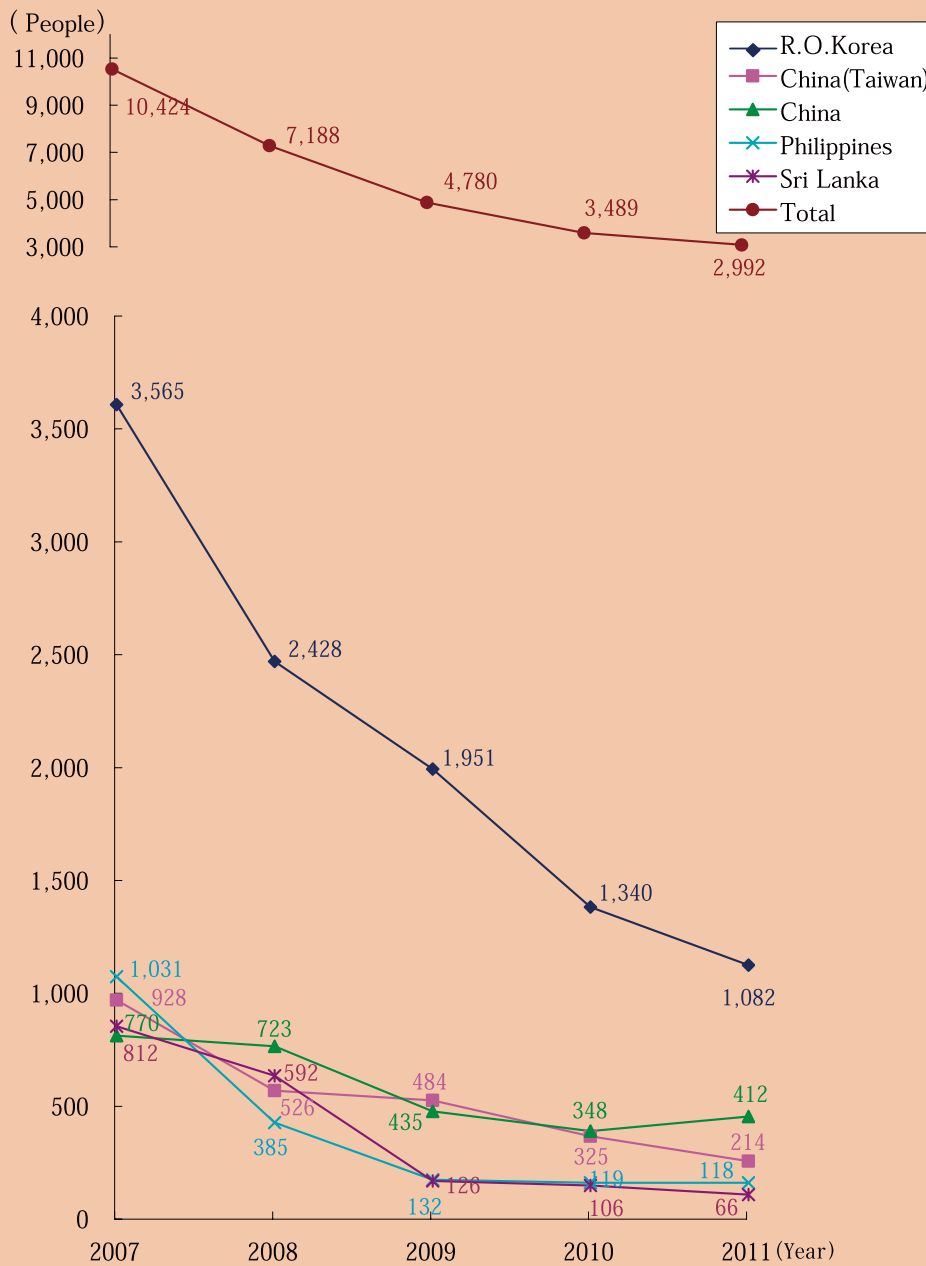
(2) Foreign Nationals Who Fall under Any of the Reasons for Denial of Landing

In principle, foreign nationals denied permission for landing are those who (1) are ordered to leave Japan after a hearing for landing or (2) are ordered to leave Japan after the results of filing an objection with the Minister of Justice.

The number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing in 2011 was 2,992, a 14.2% decrease from 3,489 in 2010.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing came consistently from R.O. Korea standing at 1,082, (36.2% of the total), followed by China standing at 412 (13.8%) and China (Taiwan) standing at 214 (7.2%). The top three countries accounted for about 57% of the total. (Chart 11)

Chart 11: Changes in the number of foreign nationals who were denied landing by major nationality (place of origin)



(3) Special Permission for Landing

The Minister of Justice may, even if he/she finds that the objection filed is without reason, grant special permission for landing if the applicant (1) has received re-entry permission, or (2) has entered Japan under the control of another person due to human trafficking, or (3) if the Minister of Justice finds special circumstances which warrant granting special permission for landing. (Article 12, Paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act)

Cases in which the Minister of Justice granted special landing permission to foreign nationals denied permission as a result of filing an objection in 2011 numbered 5,416, an increase of 455.5% from 975 in 2010. (Table 6) This sharp increase resulted from the fact that upon the occurrence of the flooding in Thailand in October 2011, special permission for landing was granted to the Thai employees of Japanese-companies in Thailand that suffered damage as temporary emergency measures (see Part 2, Chapter 10, Section 2).

Table 6: Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions by the Minister of Justice (Cases)

Division		Year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Filing of Objection (*)		3,103	1,973	2,022	1,326	5,754
Decisions	With reason	16	10	5	18	18
	Without reason (Order to leave Japan)	513	492	361	291	303
	Special Permission for Landing	2,492	1,421	1,629	975	5,416
Withdrawal		76	42	20	21	8
Outstanding		6	8	7	21	9

(*) "Filing of objections" includes the number of outstanding cases of the previous year.

3 Pre-entry Examination

(1) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is in charge of visa administration, coordinates with the Ministry of Justice, which is in charge of immigration administration, with regard to the entry of foreign nationals. The Minister of Foreign Affairs consults with the Minister of Justice when necessary, on whether a visa should be issued to a certain foreign national. This is called advance consultation for issuance of visas.

The number of cases of advance consultation for visa issuance was 6,325 in 2011, showing an increase of 1,710 from 4,615 in 2010 (37.1%).

(2) Certificate of Eligibility

The system of the certificate of eligibility was introduced by the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc. which put into effect in 1990, with the aim of allowing foreign nationals who intend to work, study or live with someone over the mid to long term or their agents (e.g. accepting organizations) to undergo examination in advance on some of landing requirements, including eligibility for status of residence and to receive a certificate from a regional immigration bureau if they qualify. This system enables any foreign national who presents or submits a certificate of eligibility to obtain a visa and permission for landing quickly.

In 2011, the number of cases of applications for a certificate of eligibility was 238,270, a decrease of 10,253 (4.1%) from 2010.

Further, the advance consultation for issuance of visas and the examination of certificate of eligibility are jointly called pre-entry examination. In recent years, the number of processed cases of application for issuing a certificate of eligibility has steadily occupied the total number of processed cases of pre-entry examination. (Table 7)

Table 7: Changes in the number of cases of pre-entry examination

(Cases)

Division		Year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Advance consultation for issuance of a visa		6,721	6,661	6,505	4,615	6,325
Application for Certificate of Eligibility		353,270	329,032	273,989	248,523	238,270

Section 2 ◆ Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

1 The Number of Registered Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

While the number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan indicates the state of the “stock”, which shows how many foreign nationals are living in Japan as of a certain point in time and what is their purpose, the statistics of foreign nationals on entry and departure from Japan show the “flow” of foreign nationals to and from Japan.

In principle, every foreign national who has entered Japan must apply for registration to the mayor or head of the city, town, or village in which his/her residence is located, in accordance with the Alien Registration Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Registration Act”), within 90 days of the date of his/her landing (Article 3 of the Registration Act). However, most foreign nationals who have entered Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor”, accounting for more than 90% of the total number of foreign entrants, leave Japan without registering.

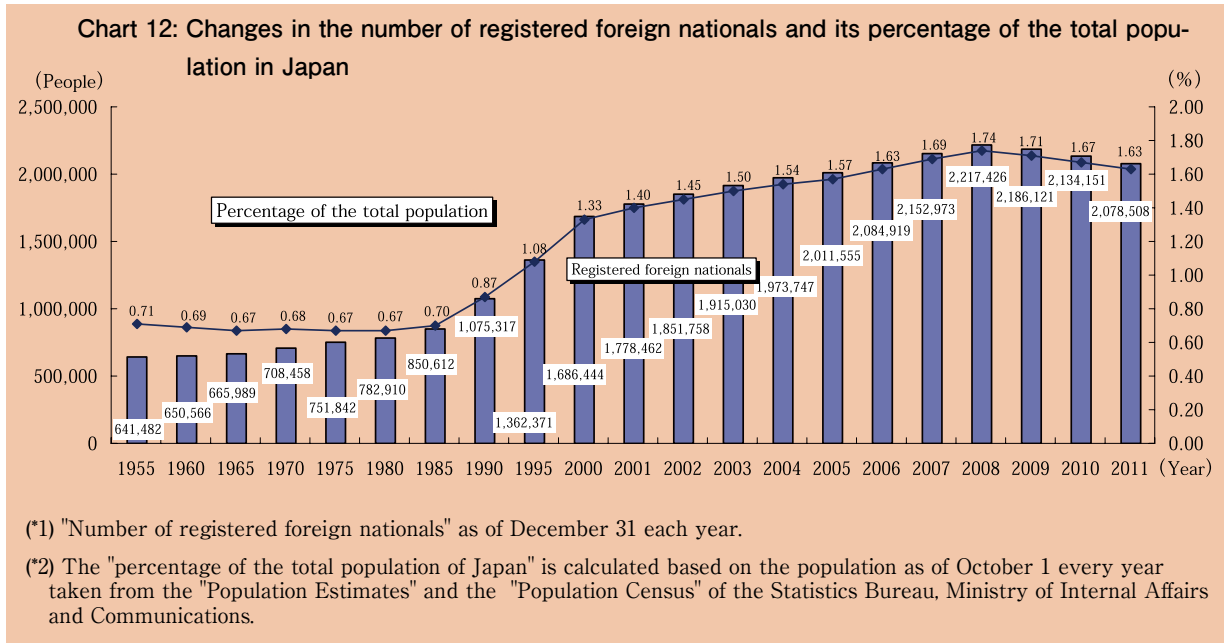
Therefore, the registered number of foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” is small (accounting for only 1.2% of the total number of registered foreign nationals as of the end of 2011). As a result, the statistics on the foreign nationals registered in Japan can be considered as the data mainly for foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a relatively long period of time for such purposes as employment, study or cohabitation, living a “settled life” in the local community.

Further, the following persons are not the subject of alien registration: persons with permission for provisional landing, persons with special cases of landing (excluding those who received landing permission for temporary refuge), diplomats, etc. having the status of residence of “Diplomat”, tourists on official purposes for a foreign government having the status of residence of “Official” and military personnel, and civilian employees and their family members who fall under the Agreement under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America, regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan and other agreements.

(1) The Total Number of Registered Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

The total number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan had increased every year up until 2009, but has been on a decline ever since. As of the end of 2011, the number of registered foreign nationals was 2,078,508, decreased by 55,643 (2.6%) from the end of 2010. However, the number increased by about 1.2 times compared to the end of 2001, ten years ago, which means that it has been on the rise over the long run.

Registered foreign nationals accounted for 1.63% of the total Japanese population as of the end of 2011, when the total population of Japan was 127,799,000 people. The ratio decreased by a basis point 0.04% from 1.67% at the end of 2010. However, it increased by a basis point 0.23% from the end of 2001, which means that it has been on the rise over the long run. (Chart 12)

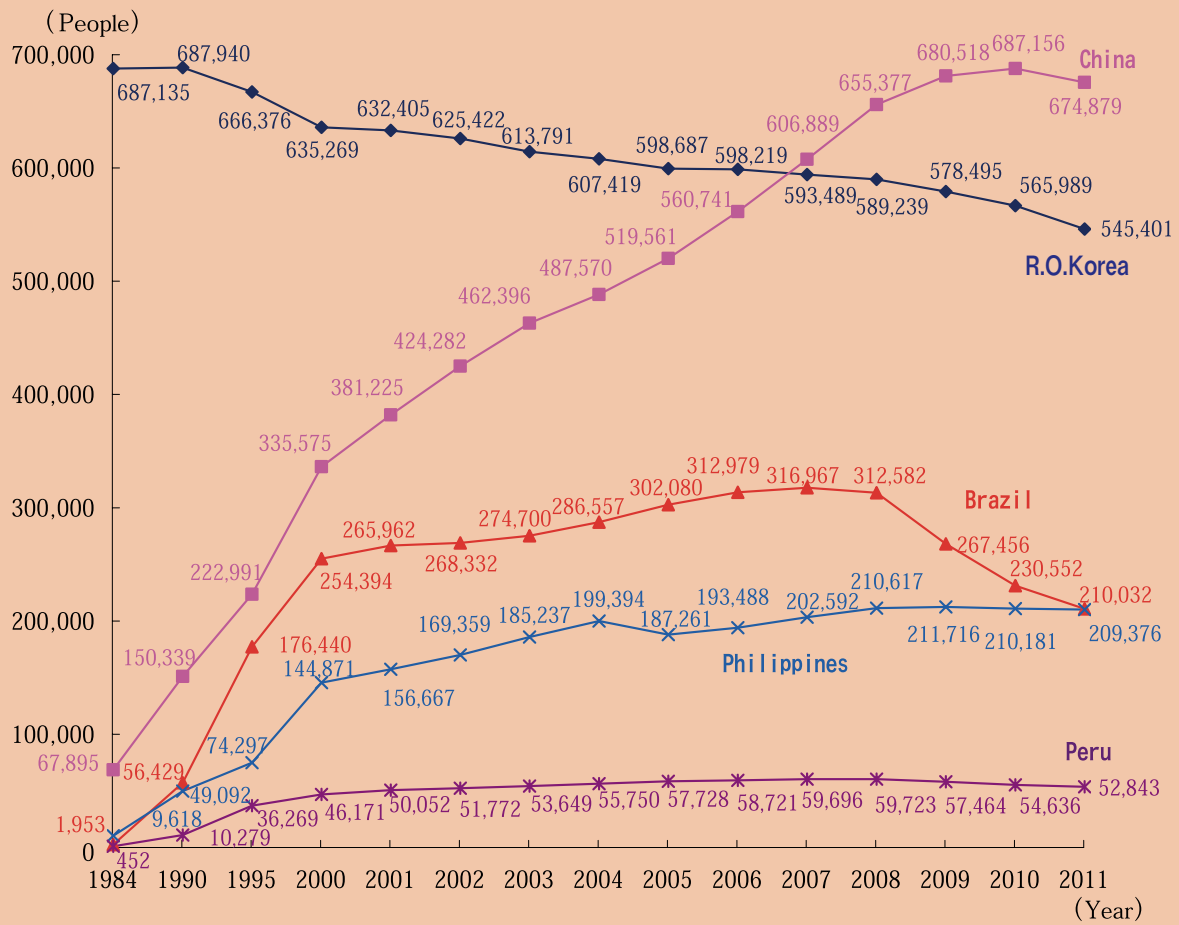


(2) The Number of Registered Foreign Nationals by Nationality (Place of Origin)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin) as of the end of 2011, China marked the largest number at 674,879, accounting for 32.5% of the total. This was followed by Koreans (545,401 accounting for 26.2%), Brazil (210,032 accounting for 10.1%), the Philippines (209,376 accounting for 10.1%), and Peru (52,843 accounting for 2.5%).

Looking at yearly changes, we find that the number of registered foreign nationals from China had been on a rise, but turned to decrease in 2011, showing a decline of 12,277 (1.8%) from 2010. Meanwhile, the number of registered foreign nationals from Koreans has been continuously decreasing and decreased by 20,588 (3.6%) as of the end of 2011, as compared to the end of 2009. The number of registered foreign nationals from Brazil, which has been decreasing, after peaking in the end of 2007, decreased by 106,935 (33.7%) from 2007. While the number of registered foreign nationals from the Philippines showed a decrease at the end of 2005, it had been on an increasing trend. However, by the end of 2011, it decreased continuously from the previous year, down by 805 (0.4%) compared with the end of 2010. (Chart 13)

Chart 13: Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals by major nationality (place of origin)



(3) The Number of Registered Foreign Nationals by Purpose (Status of Residence)

A. “Permanent Resident” and “Special Permanent Resident” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 12)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence, those with the status of “Permanent Resident” (excluding Special Permanent Resident) were the largest group as of the end of 2011. The number of permanent residents was 598,440, an increase of 33,351 (5.9%) from the end of 2010, accounting for 28.8% of the total. (Table 8)

Table 8: Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	2,152,973	2,217,426	2,186,121	2,134,151	2,078,508
Professor	8,436	8,333	8,295	8,050	7,859
Artist	448	461	490	480	461
Religious Activities	4,732	4,601	4,448	4,232	4,106
Journalist	279	281	271	248	227
Investor/Business Manager	7,916	8,895	9,840	10,908	11,778
Legal/Accounting Services	145	154	161	178	169
Medical Services	174	199	220	265	322
Researcher	2,276	2,285	2,372	2,266	2,103
Instructor	9,832	10,070	10,129	10,012	10,106
Engineer	44,684	52,273	50,493	46,592	42,634
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	61,763	67,291	69,395	68,467	67,854
Intra-company Transferee	16,111	17,798	16,786	16,140	14,636
Entertainer	15,728	13,031	10,966	9,247	6,265
Skilled Labor	21,261	25,863	29,030	30,142	31,751
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				2,707	3,991
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				47,716	57,187
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				1,848	2,726
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				47,737	78,090
Cultural Activities	3,014	2,795	2,780	2,637	2,209
Temporary Visitor	49,787	40,407	33,378	29,093	23,978
College Student	132,460	138,514	145,909	201,511	188,605
Pre-college Student	38,130	41,313	46,759		
Trainee	88,086	86,826	65,209	9,343	3,388
Dependent	98,167	107,641	115,081	118,865	119,359
Designated Activities	104,488	121,863	130,636	72,374	22,751
Permanent Resident	439,757	492,056	533,472	565,089	598,440
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	256,980	245,497	221,923	196,248	181,617
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	15,365	17,839	19,570	20,251	21,647
Long-Term Resident	268,604	258,498	221,771	194,602	177,983
Special Permanent Resident	430,229	420,305	409,565	399,106	389,085
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	13,960	13,510	12,376	9,874	3,506
Temporary Refuge	30	30	30	30	29
Others	20,131	18,797	14,766	7,893	3,646

(*) Status of Residence (meaning the status of residence provided for by the Immigration Control Act or the status of "special permanent resident" which allows residence)

Looking at changes in the number of permanent residents which has steadily increased during the period between the end of 2007 and the end of 2011, it increased by 158,683 (36.1%) at the end of 2011 from 439,757 as of the end of 2007.

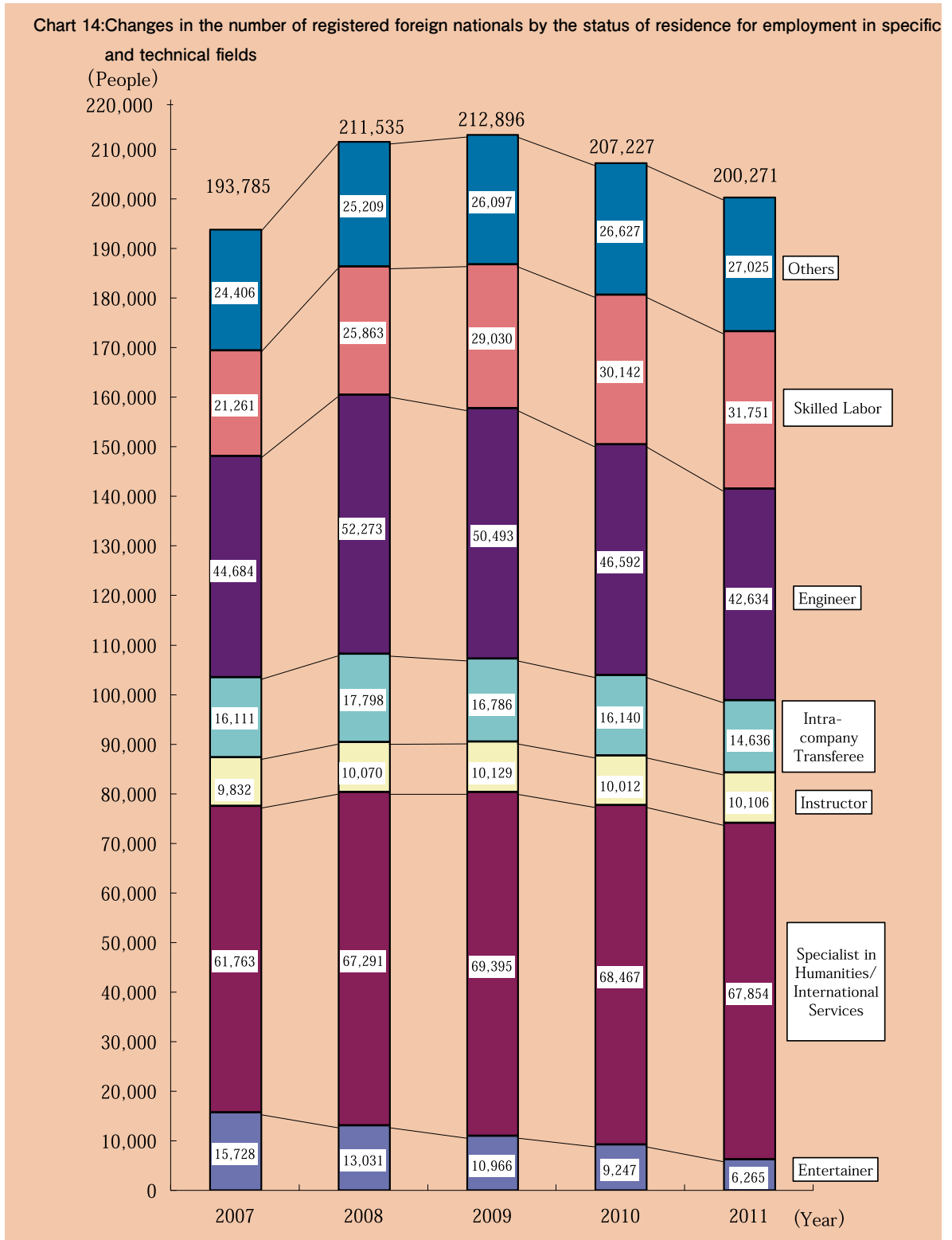
According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of permanent residents came from China. The number of Chinese permanent residents was 184,216 as of the end of 2011, followed by Brazil, the Philippines, Korea and Peru. Further, the numbers

of permanent residents from China, Brazil, the Philippines, Korea and Peru increased by about 1.4 times, 1.3 times, 1.5 times, 1.2 times, and 1.2 times, respectively, compared to the end of 2007.

On the other hand, the number of registered foreign nationals who were “Special Permanent Resident” that used to occupy the largest percentage until 2006 is decreasing year by year, while the percentage occupying the total number of registered foreign nationals is decreasing accordingly. Looking at changes over a longer period, the percentage of foreign nationals equivalent to the status of “Special Permanent Resident” occupied approximately 90% from the time just after the war until 1955. However, the decrease in the number of “Special Permanent Resident” itself and the increase of foreign nationals newly visiting Japan with various purposes (so-called “newcomers”) are both driving the tendency of “Special Permanent Resident” to decrease, which vividly shows the change in the situation in Japan surrounding resident foreign nationals.

B. Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan for the Purpose of Employment in Specific and Technical Fields (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 1-2 through 6-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan for the purpose of employment in professional or technical fields decreased by 6,956 (3.4%) from the end of 2010 to 200,271 as of the end of 2011, accounting for 9.6% of the total. Looking at changes in this number from the end of 2007 to the end of 2011, although you find that the number of registered persons was on an increasing trend from the end of 2007, it has actually decreased since the end of 2010. (Chart 14)



According to statistics by category of the status of residence, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Researcher” has recently been decreasing. One of the possible factors for this trend is considered to be that the status of residence of “Designated Activities” came to be granted to those who intended to engage in research activities if they met the requirements for preferential measures under the Act on Special Zones for Structural Reform initiated since April 2003. Further, the number of those with the status of residence of “Entertainer” decreased by 2,982 (32.2%) at the end of 2011 from

the end of the previous year, showing a continuous decrease. This is caused by the decrease of new entrants with the status of residence of “Entertainer”.

The numbers of registered foreign nationals with such statuses of residence as “Engineer”, “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and “Intra-company Transferee” which were basically designed for foreign employees working at companies, were 42,634, 67,854, 14,636 respectively, as of the end of 2011, somewhat decreased by 3,958 (8.5%), 613 (0.9%) and 1,504 (9.3%) respectively, from the end of 2010.

At the end of 2011, the percentage of the number of registered foreign nationals with such status of residence as “Engineer”, “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and “Intra-company Transferee” against the total number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan for the purpose of employment in professional or technical fields was 21.3%, 33.9%, 7.3% respectively.

C. “College Student” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 9-2)

As of the end of 2011, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “College Student” decreased by 12,906 (6.4%) from the previous year to 188,605, accounting for 9.1% of the total. Partially due to integration of the status of residence of “Pre-College Student” into “College Student” since July, 2010, the number increased significantly at the end of 2010, up by 55,602 (38.1%) from the end of 2009 to 201,511*, exceeding 200,000 for the first time, but turned to decrease in 2011. On a nationality (place of origin) basis, the number of Chinese college students was 127,435, accounting for 67.6% of the total, followed by Koreans (21,678 accounting for 11.5%).

Looking at changes in the total number from the end of 2007 until the end of 2011, the number as of the end of 2011 was about 1.1 times** that as of the end of 2007.

D. “Trainee”, “Technical Intern Training (1)” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 7-2, 10-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Trainee” was 3,388 as of the end of 2011 with a decrease of 5,955 (63.7%) compared with the end of 2010, marking a significant decrease from the previous year. According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of those from China was the largest, at 1,275, accounting for 37.6% of the total, followed by Thailand (431 accounting for 12.7%) and the Philippines (308 accounting for 9.1%).

In addition, looking at the change from the end of 2007 until the end of 2011 by nationality (place of origin), China showed a decrease of 65,301 (98.1%) and Viet Nam showed a decrease of 6,446 (96.2%).

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (1)”, a newly established status of residence along with the revised Immigration Control Act enacted on July 1, 2010 was 61,178 at the end of 2011.

*(Note 1) The number increased by 8,843 (4.6%) compared to the total number 192,668 of the statuses of residence of “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” at the end of 2009.

** (Note 2) The comparison was made with the total number 170,590 of the statuses of residence of “College Student” and “Pre-college Student”.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of those from China was 45,470, accounting for 74.3% of the total, followed by Viet Nam at 6,571 (10.7%), the Philippines at 3,400 (5.6%) and Indonesia at 3,290 (5.4 %).

Further, the total number of registered foreign nationals with the statuses of “Trainee” and “Technical Intern Training (1)” was 64,566 at the end of 2011, an increase by 4,800 (7.4%) from the end of 2010.

E. “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)”, “Technical Intern Training (2)” (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 8-2, 11)

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” was 1,314 as of the end of 2011 with a decrease of 48,766 (97.4%) compared to the end of 2010. This decrease is caused by the fact that, due to the launch of the new technical intern training program, when a registered foreign national needs to apply for a change of the status of residence to “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” issued under the previous system or to continue the status of residence after July 1, 2010, the status of residence is changed into “Technical Intern Training (2)” (Activities designated in (ii) in the right-hand column in the “Technical Intern Training” section in Appended Table I (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin) of the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence “Technical Intern Training (2)” in 2011, the number of those from China was 62,131, accounting for 76.9% of the total, followed by Viet Nam at 6,953 (8.6%), the Philippines at 4,833 (6.0%) and Indonesia at 4,726 (5.8 %).

Furthermore, the total number of registered foreign nationals with the statuses of “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” and “Technical Intern Training (2)” was 82,130 at the end of 2011, a decrease by 17,535 (17.6%) from the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” at the end of 2010.

F. Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan with the Status of Residence for Resident Activities Based on Civil Status or Position (Data Section 2, Statistics (1) 13-2, 14-2)

As of the end of 2011, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” was 181,617. Looking at the change from the end of 2007 until the end of 2011, “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” has been on a decreasing trend, and the number as of the end of 2011 decreased by 14,631 (7.5%) from the end of 2010.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), as of the end of 2011, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” from China was 51,184, accounting for 28.2% of the total, followed by the Philippines (38,249 accounting for 21.1%) and Brazil (23,921 accounting for 13.2%). Looking at the change from the end of 2007 until the end of 2011 by nationality (place of origin), China took first place, surpassing Brazil at the end of 2009, while Brazil is decreasing each year and its number as of the end of 2011 decreased to less than half from the end of 2007.

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Long-Term Resident” was 177,983 as of the end of 2011 accounting for 8.6% of the total. Looking at the change from the end of 2007 until the end of 2011, the number has been on a decline, similarly to the case of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National”, and the number as of the end of 2011 decreased by 16,619 (8.5%) as compared with the end of 2010.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of such foreign nationals from Brazil was 62,077, accounting for 34.9%, followed by the Philippines (39,331 accounting for 22.1%) and China (30,498 accounting for 17.1%) at the end of 2011. Looking at the change from the end of 2007 until the end of 2011, the Philippines, which ranked in third place until the end of 2007, continuously increased and reached second place at the end of 2008 surpassing China, and have continued to increase steadily.

2 Residence Examinations

If any foreign national in Japan desires to stay longer than the period of stay originally permitted to him/her, or desires to change his/her status of residence in order to pursue a new purpose differing from the purpose for which the original status of residence was granted, the foreign national must file an application in accordance with the Immigration Control Act and obtain required permission from the Minister of Justice or the Director-General of the regional immigration bureau. There is such permission for extension of period of stay, change of status of residence, acquisition of status of residence, re-entry permission for permanent residence, permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted, and so forth. The decision as to whether or not to grant permission is made through the status of residence examination.

Although the total number of cases of status of residence examinations and so forth in which permission was granted was on an increasing trend in recent years, it peaked out in 2009 and decreased by from 16,701 (1.2%) in 2010 to 1,358,794 in 2011. One of the possible reasons for the decrease in the number of registered foreign nationals is considered to be the fact that an increasing number of foreign nationals returned to their home countries due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, which occurred in March 2011, leading to a decrease of foreign nationals staying in Japan. In addition, the number of foreign nationals filing an application for extension of period of stay decreased in 2011. (Table 9)

Table 9: Changes in the number of cases of permission in status of residence examinations (Cases)

Division \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	1,351,961	1,361,844	1,403,250	1,375,705	1,358,896
Permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted	119,145	133,513	147,528	163,654	136,450
Permission for change of status of residence	138,427	149,214	149,046	188,178	132,834
Permission for extension of period of stay	436,630	434,307	444,330	389,439	377,645
Permission for permanent residence	60,509	57,806	53,960	48,003	41,327
Permission for special permanent residence	131	114	139	105	102
Permission for acquisition of status of residence	8,680	8,957	8,303	7,531	6,528
Re-entry permission	588,439	577,933	599,944	578,795	664,010

- (*) "Permission for permanent residence" is the permission provided for in Article 22 of the Immigration Control Act.
 (*) "Permission for acquisition of status of residence" includes permission for permanent residence described in Article 22-2 in the Immigration Control Act.
 (*) "Permission for Special Permanent Residence" is the number of permissions of special permanent residence provided for in Article 5 of the Special Law on Immigration Control of Inter Alias, Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the Basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan.



Residence examination

(1) Permission for Extension of Period of Stay (Article 21 of the Immigration Control Act)

Any foreign national in Japan who desires to stay longer than the period of stay originally permitted without changing his/her status of residence must obtain permission for an extension of the period of stay.

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2011 was 377,645, a decrease by 11,794 (3.0%) as compared with 2010.

(2) Permission for Change of Status of Residence (Article 20 of the Immigration Control Act)

Any foreign national in Japan who desires to switch the status of residence originally permitted must obtain permission for change of status of residence for the new purpose.

In 2011, the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission was 132,834, a decrease by 55,344 (29.4%) as compared with 2010.

Among these, the major cases of applying for permission for change of status of residence were as follows:

A. Change of Status of Residence from the Status of Student for Employment Purposes

Lawful foreign nationals studying at Japanese universities or vocational/technical schools have the status of residence of “Student”. Many of them wish to stay in Japan to work for companies or some another organization in Japan right after they finished schools.

The number of foreign nationals who obtained permission for change of status of residence for employment was 8,586 in 2011, an increase by 755 (9.6%) from a year earlier. Although it had consistently demonstrated an upward trend since 2003, it took a downward turn due to global economic downturn after hitting a peak in 2008. However, the number increased slightly in 2011. (Table 10)

Table 10: Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of status of residence for employment from college student or pre-college student by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		10,262	11,040	9,584	7,831	8,586
China		7,539	7,651	6,333	4,874	5,344
R.O. Korea		1,109	1,360	1,368	1,205	1,209
China (Taiwan)		282	303	285	279	302
Viet Nam		131	189	161	167	242
Nepal		63	161	173	141	149
Bangladesh		138	164	125	107	139
Sri Lanka		81	160	141	120	114
Thailand		87	97	101	119	109
United States of America		50	65	67	87	107
Myanmar		61	83	94	63	89
Others		721	807	736	669	782

(*) “China” does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission from China was 5,344, accounting for 62.2% of the total, followed by R.O. Korea (1,209, accounting for 14.1%) and China (Taiwan) (302, accounting for 3.5%).

According to statistics by status of residence, foreign nationals who obtained permission to change their statuses to “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” represented the largest ratio, totaling 6,006 and accounting for 70.0%, a decrease by 584 (10.8%) from 2010. In addition, 1,670 foreign nationals (19.5%) obtained permission to change their statuses to “Engineer” in 2011, and these two statuses of residence account for 89.4% of the total. (Table 11)

Table 11: Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of status of residence for employment from college student or pre-college student by status of residence permitted (Cases)

Status of residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	10,262	11,040	9,584	7,831	8,586
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	7,304	7,863	6,677	5,422	6,006
Engineer	2,314	2,414	2,154	1,390	1,670
Professor	416	430	444	512	419
Investor/Business Manager	61	128	128	275	291
Researcher	87	111	97	93	78
Instructor	23	29	31	46	46
Medical Services	13	16	24	54	34
Religious Activities	15	19	3	12	12
Skilled Labor	6	3	4	11	11
Artist	6	2	8	5	5
Entertainer	3	5	2	3	1
Others	14	20	12	8	13

B. Permission to Change Status of Residence in Order to Participate in “Technical Intern Training (2)”

The Technical intern training program was a system established in 1993 to enable foreign nationals to acquire skills through on-the-job training while in employment, thereby contributing to effective technology transfer and human resources development as part of international contributions. On July 1, 2010, new training and technical intern training programs started to be operated and it is necessary for any foreign national who wishes to acquire proficiency of the skills obtained with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (1)” or to be engaged in an operation which requires the obtained skills needs to take part in the program to obtain permission for change of status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (2)”.

“Technical Intern Training (2)” covers skills that are publicly evaluated in Japan and also in demand in the home countries of the trainees. These skills were categorized into 66 types of work in total as of April 1, 2012. 54 types, including form panel setting and machining, are evaluated based on the National Skills Test under the Occupation Skills Development Promotion Law for Basic Grade 1 and Basic Grade 2. The remaining 12 types, including welding and operation of spinning machines, are publicly evaluated, although not by national examinations, according to a system established by the Japan International Training Cooperation Organization.

Foreign trainees who applied for the shift of the status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (2)” in 2011 decreased by 4,153 (8.4%) from a year earlier to 45,013. However, in total, more than 470,000 trainees took part in the program after finishing their training from establishment of the technical intern training program in 1993 up to the end of 2011*.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of trainees who

*(Note) The number in 2010 is the total number of foreign nationals who shifted the status of residence to “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” in the old system and those who changed the status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (2)” in the current system.

obtained permission for the shift of status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (2)” in 2011 was from China (35,209), followed by Viet Nam (3,658), Indonesia (2,496), the Philippines (2,464), and Thailand (794). The most popular types of work were women/children’s apparel production, plastic molding, and welding in descending order. (Tables 12 and 13)

Table 12 Changes in the number of trainees who switch to the Technical Intern Training (2) (including the status of residence “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)”) by nationality (People)

Nationality \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	53,999	62,520	62,207	49,166	45,013
China	42,871	49,566	49,032	39,616	35,209
Viet Nam	4,155	4,885	4,972	3,349	3,658
Indonesia	3,274	3,393	3,467	2,272	2,496
Philippines	2,407	3,000	3,127	2,806	2,464
Thailand	783	1,079	1,082	691	794
Others	509	597	527	432	392

(*1) “China” does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(*2) The training and technical intern training programs herein is referred to as those reviewed in accordance with the revised Immigration Control Act” on July 15, 2009 and enforced in July 1, 2010. The “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” in the former system correspond to the Technical Intern Training (2) in the current system.

(*3) The numbers corresponding to the years from 2006 to 2009 were those of the foreign nationals who switched their status of residence to “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)”. The number corresponding to 2010 was a total number of the foreign nationals who switched their status of residence to “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” in the former system and who switched their status of residence to the “Technical Intern Training (2)” in the current system.

Table13 Changes in the number of trainees who switch to the Technical Intern Training (2) (including the status of residence “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)”) by job type (People)

Job Type \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	53,999	62,520	62,207	49,166	45,013
Women/Children's apparel production	11,697	12,707	11,428	10,252	7,840
Mold construction	800	1,012	877	604	392
Men's apparel production	658	637	631	681	448
Welding	3,882	5,457	5,569	4,040	3,568
Steel reinforcement construction	610	889	987	709	470
Machining	2,960	3,539	3,203	1,490	2,136
Metal press work	2,505	3,150	2,769	1,625	1,719
Plumbing	119	163	215	146	106
Painting	1,255	1,644	1,766	1,128	1,320
Furniture production	392	364	435	259	281
Casting	1,167	1,062	977	752	863
Steeplejack	702	1,125	993	819	614
Plastic molding	4,769	4,270	4,454	2,987	3,661
Carpenter	441	356	402	376	338
Construction machinery production	147	172	179	171	134
Others	21,895	25,973	27,322	23,127	21,123

(*1) The training and technical intern training programs herein is referred to as those reviewed in accordance with the revised Immigration Control Act” on July 15, 2009 and enforced in July 1, 2010. The “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” in the former system correspond to the Technical Intern Training (2) in the current system.

(*2) The numbers corresponding to the years from 2006 to 2009 were those of the foreign nationals who switched their status of residence to “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)”. The number corresponding to 2010 was a total number of the foreign nationals who switched their status of residence to “Designated Activities (Technical Intern Training)” in the former system and who switched their status of residence to the “Technical Intern Training (2)” in the current system.

(3) Permission for Acquisition of Status of Residence (Article 22-2 of the Immigration Control Act)

If a foreign national who was born in Japan, an individual who became a foreign national after renouncing Japanese nationality or the U.S. military personnel stipulated in the Status of Forces Agreement Japan-US who lost the status wishes to continue living in Japan, he/she must acquire a status of residence.

The number of such foreign nationals who obtained, permission for acquisition of status of residence was 6,528 in 2011, a decrease by 1,003 (13.3%) from 2010.

(4) Re-entry Permission (Article 26 of the Immigration Control Act)

If a foreign national who resides in Japan wishes to temporarily depart and re-enter Japan, he/she may re-enter and land in Japan using his/her current status of residence and period of stay without re-applying for a visa by receiving re-entry permission before leaving Japan.

In 2011, the number of such foreign nationals who obtained re-entry permission was 664,010, an increase by 85,215 (14.7%) from 2010.

In recent years, the number of foreign nationals who obtained re-entry permission has gone up and down below 600,000 repeatedly. It seems that the number of foreign nationals who left Japan temporarily increased significantly in 2011 due to the influence of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and its aftermath which occurred on March 11.

(5) Permission to Engage in an Activity Other than That Permitted under the Status of Residence Previously Granted (Article 19(2) of the Immigration Control Act)

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities in which he/she is engaged in Japan must receive permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted if the foreign national wishes to become engaged in “activities related to the management of a business involving income or activities for which he/she receives remuneration” which are not included in those activities under his/her category of status of residence. A typical example of this is that of an international student who wishes to have a part-time job. The Minister of Justice will give permission to the extent that the extra activity does not interfere with the activity that is the original purpose of residence.

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2011 was 136,450, a decrease by 27,204 (16.6%) from 2010.

(6) Permission for Permanent Residence (Article 22 of the Immigration Control Act)

The status of permanent residence is granted when certain conditions have been satisfied by foreign nationals who reside in Japan under another status of residence and who have applied for change of status of residence to permanent residence or by those who have applied to acquire status of residence due to birth or renouncement of Japanese nationality.

With respect to permission for permanent residence, the Immigration Bureau established on March 31, 2005 the “Guidelines for Contribution to Japan”, and publicly announced it on its

website. Also, the Immigration Bureau posts cases where the contribution was recognized and permission for permanent residence was granted, and where permission was not granted, on its website and updates it from time to time. On March 31, 2006, the Immigration Bureau established the “Guideline for Permission for Permanent Residence” to publicly announce general requirements relating to permission for permanent residence, and the standard for the number of years of residence, and partially amended the “Guidelines for Contribution to Japan”.

The number of foreign nationals who were granted permission for permanent residence in 2007 was a record high of 60,509. However, the number has been on a decrease since then to 47,898 in 2010 and 41,327 in 2011. (Table 14)

Table 14: Changes in the number of permission of residence by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	60,509	57,806	53,820	47,898	41,327
China	15,875	16,140	16,957	16,714	16,436
Philippines	8,723	8,982	9,248	9,157	7,210
Brazil	19,793	16,824	11,430	7,549	5,172
Korea	3,788	3,914	4,060	3,760	3,221
Peru	3,241	2,783	2,389	1,756	1,335
Others	9,089	9,163	9,736	8,962	7,953

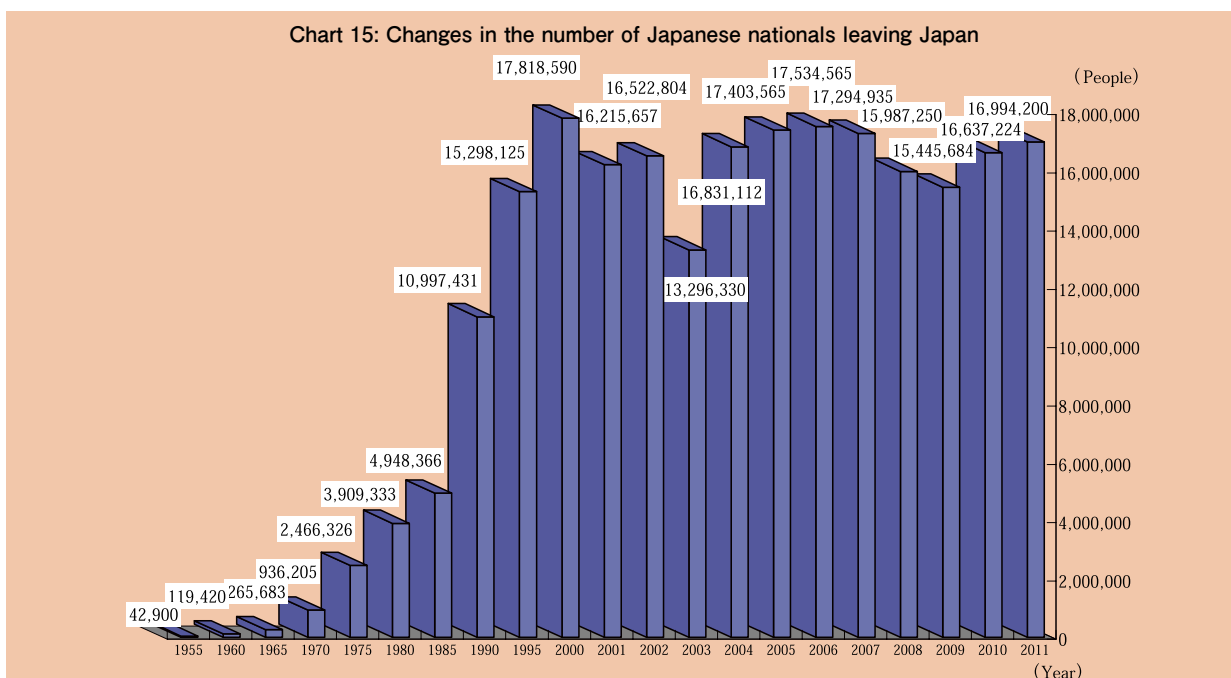
(*) "China" includes Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

Section 3 ◆ Japanese Nationals Leaving and Returning to Japan

① The Number of Japanese Nationals Leaving Japan

(1) The Total Number of Japanese Nationals Leaving Japan

The total number of Japanese nationals leaving Japan in 2011 was 16,994,200, an increase by 356,976 (2.1%) from 2009. (Chart 15)

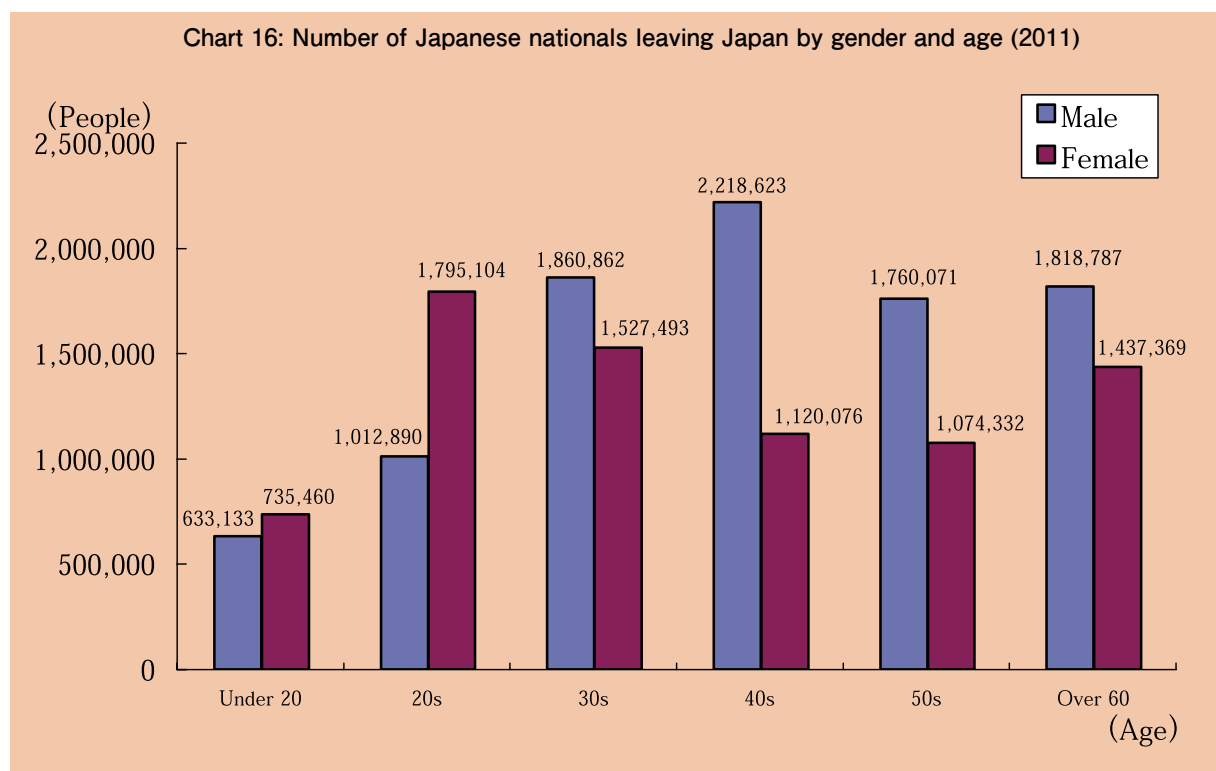


(2) The Number of Japanese Nationals Leaving Japan by Gender and Age

According to statistics by gender, the number of Japanese nationals leaving Japan in 2011 consists of 9,304,366 males and 7,689,834 females: males account for 54.8% of the total and females account for 45.2%. This percentage of male and female has not changed drastically from 2001, and the percentage accounted for by males exceeds that by females.

According to statistics by age, the number of Japanese nationals leaving Japan in 2011 consists of 3,388,355 persons in their 30s, which accounts for 19.9% of the total, followed by 3,338,699 in their 40s or older (19.6%), 3,256,156 in their 60s (19.2%), 2,834,403 in their 50s (16.7%), and 2,807,994 in their 20s (16.5%).

The percentage of males and females by age shows that the percentage of females younger than 20 and in their 20s exceeds that of males, and in particular, in respect of those in their 20s, females account for 63.9%, a particularly high percentage. Figures for those older than their 20s show that the percentage of males leaving Japan exceeds that of females. (Chart 16)



(3) The Number of Japanese Nationals Leaving Japan by Airport and Seaport

According to statistics of Japanese nationals leaving Japan in 2011 by airport and seaport of departure, the number of persons using airports to leave Japan was 16,797,550, accounting for 98.8% of the total. As compared with foreign nationals entering Japan (persons using airports account for 93.6%), the percentage of airport users is much higher.

Among persons in 2011 using airports to leave Japan, the number of users of Narita Airport was 7,590,249, which accounts for 45.2% of the total number of persons using airports to leave Japan, and those using Kansai Airport was 3,388,895, which accounts for 20.2%. This means that

65.4% of the total number of persons leaving from airports uses these two airports. Other than Narita and Kansai airports, the order was Haneda Airport, 2,605,668 (15.5%) and Chubu Airport, 1,617,463 (9.6%).

On the other hand, among persons using seaports to leave Japan in 2011, the number of persons using Hakata Port, where scheduled passenger ships are operated to/from R.O. Korea, was 145,689, which accounts for 74.1% of the total number of persons leaving from seaports, and the number using Shimonoseki Port was 20,720, which accounts for 10.5% of the total. This means that 84.6% of the total number of persons leaving from seaports used these two seaports. Osaka Port, 9,184 (4.7%) and Yokohama Port, 4,958 (2.5%) follow these two major seaports.

2 The Number of Japanese Nationals Returning to Japan

The total number of returning Japanese nationals in 2011 was 16,921,103. By period of stay in foreign countries after departure, the number of persons returning within one month after departure was 15,537,452, which accounts for 91.8% of the total. Among those, the number returning within ten days was 14,094,234, which accounts for 90.7% of those who returned within one month after departure.

This is because most Japanese tourists going abroad depart for purposes requiring a short period such as sightseeing and business return promptly. This trend has continued in recent years and no major change has been observed. (Table 15)



Airport landing examination

Table 15: Changes in the number of Japanese nationals returning to Japan by period of stay (People)

Period of Stay \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	17,199,310	15,905,433	15,432,549	16,611,884	16,921,103
Within 5 days	10,125,098	9,344,449	9,341,903	9,904,585	10,039,111
More than 5 days to 10 days	4,370,202	3,935,729	3,613,776	4,002,339	4,055,123
More than 10 days to 20 days	1,066,490	1,007,021	897,894	998,258	1,054,248
More than 20 days to 1 month	356,190	342,367	298,834	347,066	388,970
More than 1 month to 3 months	566,805	560,726	529,070	542,196	588,327
More than 3 months to 6 months	316,000	319,749	324,165	314,762	323,218
More than 6 months to 1 year	268,808	270,411	290,320	258,013	256,264
More than 1 year to 3 years	113,569	111,398	124,015	124,335	119,588
More than 3 years	10,323	8,354	7,479	8,567	8,281
Unknown	5,825	5,229	5,093	111,763	87,973

Chapter 2 Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

Section 1 ◆ Overstayers

Based on the computer statistics of the Immigration Bureau, the estimated number of overstayers (those who illegally stay in Japan unlawfully beyond the permitted period of stay) was 67,065 as of January 1, 2012. This number has been steadily decreasing, down by 11,423 (14.6%) from 78,488 on January 1, 2011, in other words, down by 231,581 (77.5%) from a record high of 298,646 on May 1, 1993.

This decrease was attributable to the effects of comprehensive countermeasures, including implementation of strict immigration examinations at the port of entry, and efforts for tight cooperation with other related agencies to detect violators of the Immigration Control Act and vital public relation activities to prevent illegal employment.

① The Number of Overstayers by Nationality (Place of Origin)

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of overstayers was from R.O. Korea (16,927 accounting for 25.2% of the total) as of January 1, 2012. This was followed by China (7,807 accounting for 11.6%), the Philippines (6,908 accounting for 10.3%), China (Taiwan) (4,571 accounting for 6.8%), Thailand (3,714 accounting for 5.5%), Malaysia (2,237 accounting for 3.3%), and Singapore (1,586 accounting for 2.4%). (Chart 17, Table 16)



Investigation into violation

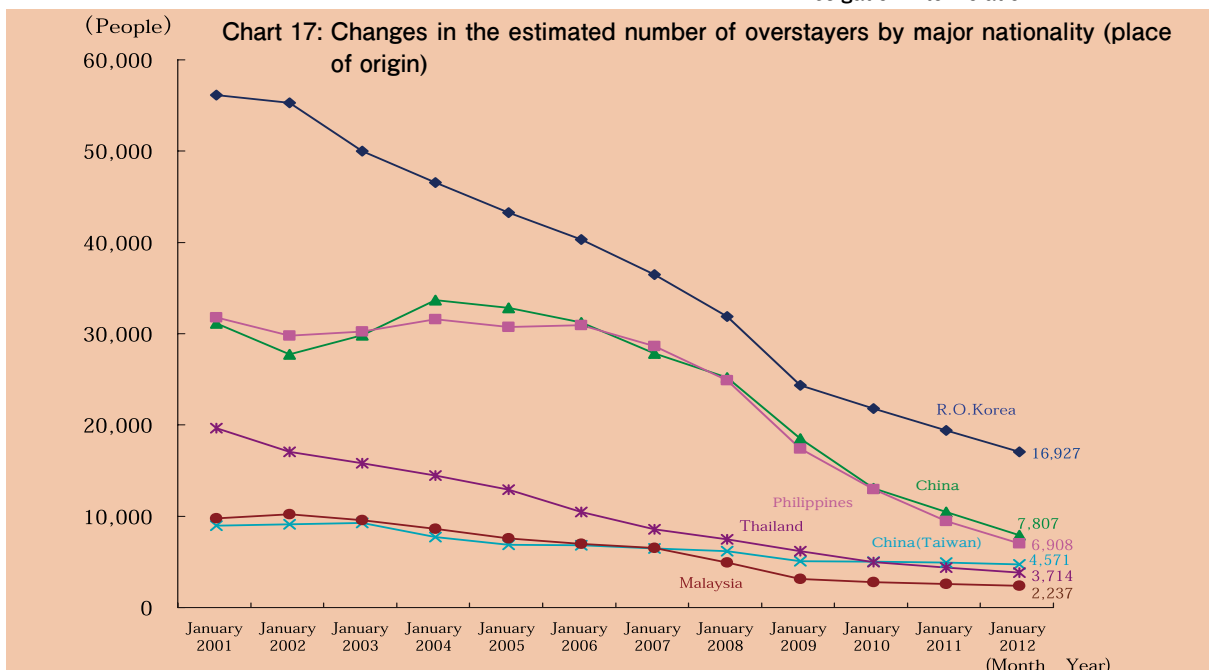


Table 16: Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major nationality (place of origin) (People)

Date Nationality (Place of Origin)	May 1		May 1		May 1		January 1		January 1		January 1		January 1		January 1		January 1		January 1		January 1	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	159,828	278,892	298,646	293,800	286,704	284,500	282,986	276,810	271,048	251,697	232,121	224,067	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745	170,839	149,785	113,072	91,778	78,488	67,065
R.O. Korea	25,848	35,687	39,455	43,369	47,544	51,580	52,387	52,123	62,577	60,693	56,023	55,164	49,874	46,425	43,151	40,203	36,321	31,758	24,198	21,660	19,271	16,927
China	17,535	25,737	33,312	39,738	39,511	39,140	38,296	37,590	34,800	32,896	30,975	27,582	29,676	33,522	32,683	31,074	27,698	25,057	18,385	12,933	10,337	7,807
Philippines	27,228	31,974	35,392	37,544	39,763	41,997	42,547	42,608	40,420	36,379	31,666	29,649	30,100	31,428	30,619	30,777	28,491	24,741	17,287	12,842	9,329	6,908
China(Taiwan)	5,241	6,729	7,457	7,871	7,974	8,502	9,409	9,430	9,437	9,243	8,849	8,990	9,126	7,611	6,760	6,696	6,347	6,031	4,950	4,889	4,774	4,571
Thailand	19,093	44,354	55,383	49,992	44,794	41,280	39,513	37,046	30,065	23,503	19,500	16,925	15,693	14,334	12,787	10,352	8,460	7,314	6,023	4,836	4,264	3,714
Malaysia	14,413	38,529	30,840	20,313	14,511	11,525	10,390	10,141	9,989	9,701	9,651	10,097	9,442	8,476	7,431	6,822	6,397	4,804	2,986	2,661	2,442	2,237
Singapore	1,435	1,712	1,914	2,342	2,600	2,850	2,946	3,027	3,084	3,178	3,302	3,494	3,556	3,216	3,075	3,587	2,241	2,207	2,128	2,107	1,789	1,586
Peru	487	2,783	9,038	12,918	15,301	13,836	12,942	11,606	10,320	9,158	8,502	7,744	7,322	7,230	6,624	5,997	5,283	4,481	3,396	2,402	1,794	1,377
Brazil	944	2,703	2,210	2,603	3,104	3,763	5,026	4,334	3,288	3,266	3,578	3,697	3,865	4,728	4,905	2,762	2,286	2,297	1,939	1,645	1,536	1,290
Sri Lanka	2,281	3,217	3,763	3,395	2,980	2,783	2,751	3,071	3,734	3,907	3,489	3,730	3,909	4,242	4,209	4,590	4,042	3,615	2,796	1,952	1,498	1,256
Others	45,323	85,467	79,882	73,715	68,622	67,244	66,779	65,834	63,334	59,773	56,586	56,995	57,989	58,206	55,055	50,885	43,273	37,480	28,984	23,851	21,454	19,392

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

Looking at changes after May 1, 1993, when the highest number of overstayers was recorded, the country (place of origin) of the largest number of overstayers as of May 1, 1993 was Thailand, followed by R.O. Korea, the Philippines, China, and Malaysia. In the ranking as of January 1, 2012, R.O. Korea was top followed by China, the Philippines, China (Taiwan), and Thailand.

The changes in the number of overstayers by nationality (place of origin) were as follows. Although new entries have increased drastically since visa-exemption measures have been implemented for those who intend to engage in activities that can be performed under the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor", the number of overstayers from R.O. Korea has been consistently decreasing since January 1, 1999. The number of those from Thailand has steadily decreased since May 1, 1993.

The number of those from Malaysia and Peru has also seen a decrease due to a measure to promote the acquisition of visas, which was taken on June 1, 1993 and on July 15, 1995 respectively. The number of those from China continued to decrease from 1994 until 2002. Then, it started to increase in 2003 and further increased in 2004, but it has also shown a decreasing trend since 2005. The number of overstayers from the Philippines has been decreasing since 1998, but fluctuated between increasing and decreasing from 2003 to 2006, decreasing after 2007.

2 The Number of Overstayers by Status of Residence

Statistics for the estimated number of overstayers by status of residence immediately before their status of residence had expired showed the following: the largest number of overstayers had the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" (46,845) accounting for 69.9% of the total. This was followed by "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" (5,060 accounting for 7.5%), "College Student" (3,187 accounting for 4.8%), "Entertainer" (2,956 accounting for 4.4%) and "Long-Term Resident" (2,627 accounting for 3.9%). Compared with the same period of the previous year, the number of those who were granted the "Temporary Visitor" status decreased by 7,375 (13.6%), the "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" status decreased by 783 (13.4%), the "College Student" status decreased by 1,135

(26.3%), the “Entertainer” status decreased by 469 (13.7%), and the “Long-Term Resident” status decreased by 572 (17.9%), respectively. The number of overstayers with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” has been on the decline since May 1, 1993, while those with the status of residence of “Entertainer” started to rise on January 1, 2002 and kept increasing, but has been decreasing since January 2005. On the other hand, the number of foreign residents with the status of residence of “College Student” continued to increase from January 1, 2001, but has been decreasing since January 2006. (Table 17)

Table 17: Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major status of residence (People)

Status of residence \ Date	January 1 2007	January 1 2008	January 1 2009	January 1 2010	January 1 2011	January 1 2012
Total	170,839	149,785	113,072	91,778	78,488	67,065
Temporary Visitor	117,289	102,069	76,651	63,169	54,220	46,845
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	11,724	10,502	7,576	6,456	5,843	5,060
College Student	12,729	10,978	8,276	5,842	4,322	3,187
Entertainer	8,162	6,624	5,015	4,120	3,425	2,956
Trainee	6,344	5,499	4,044	3,505	3,199	2,627
Others	14,591	14,113	11,510	8,686	7,479	6,390

(*) The number of overstayers with the status of residence, “College Student” includes the number of foreign nationals whose status of residence was “Pre-college Student” under the previous Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, which had been enforced before July 1, 2010, at the time when they became considered overstayers

Section 2 ◆ Cases of Violation of the Immigration Control Act for Which Deportation Procedures Were Carried Out

① The Number of Cases of Violation of the Immigration Control Act by Grounds for Deportation

In 2011, the number of foreign nationals for whom deportation procedures were enforced on account of violating the Immigration Control Act was 20,659, a decrease of 3,554 from 2010. Of these, 4,501 were handed over to immigration inspectors as those subject to the departure order system. (Chart 18)

According to the statistics of the number of foreign nationals by grounds for deportation, the largest number of foreign nationals were deported for overstaying (15,925 accounting for 77.1%), followed by illegal entry (2,862 accounting for 13.9%), and then activities detection other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted (542 accounting for 2.6%). Overstayers continued to occupy a predominant percentage (Table 18).



Detection

Looking at the statistics of the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by

nationality (place of origin), the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China for nine consecutive years (6,350 accounting for 30.7%), followed by the Philippines (4,346 accounting for 21.0%), and R.O. Korea (2,625 accounting for 12.7%). These top three countries made up over 60% of the total. (Table 19)

Among the foreign nationals violating the Act against whom deportation procedures were enforced in 2011, the number of those who illegally worked in Japan was 13,913, accounting for 67.3% of the total.

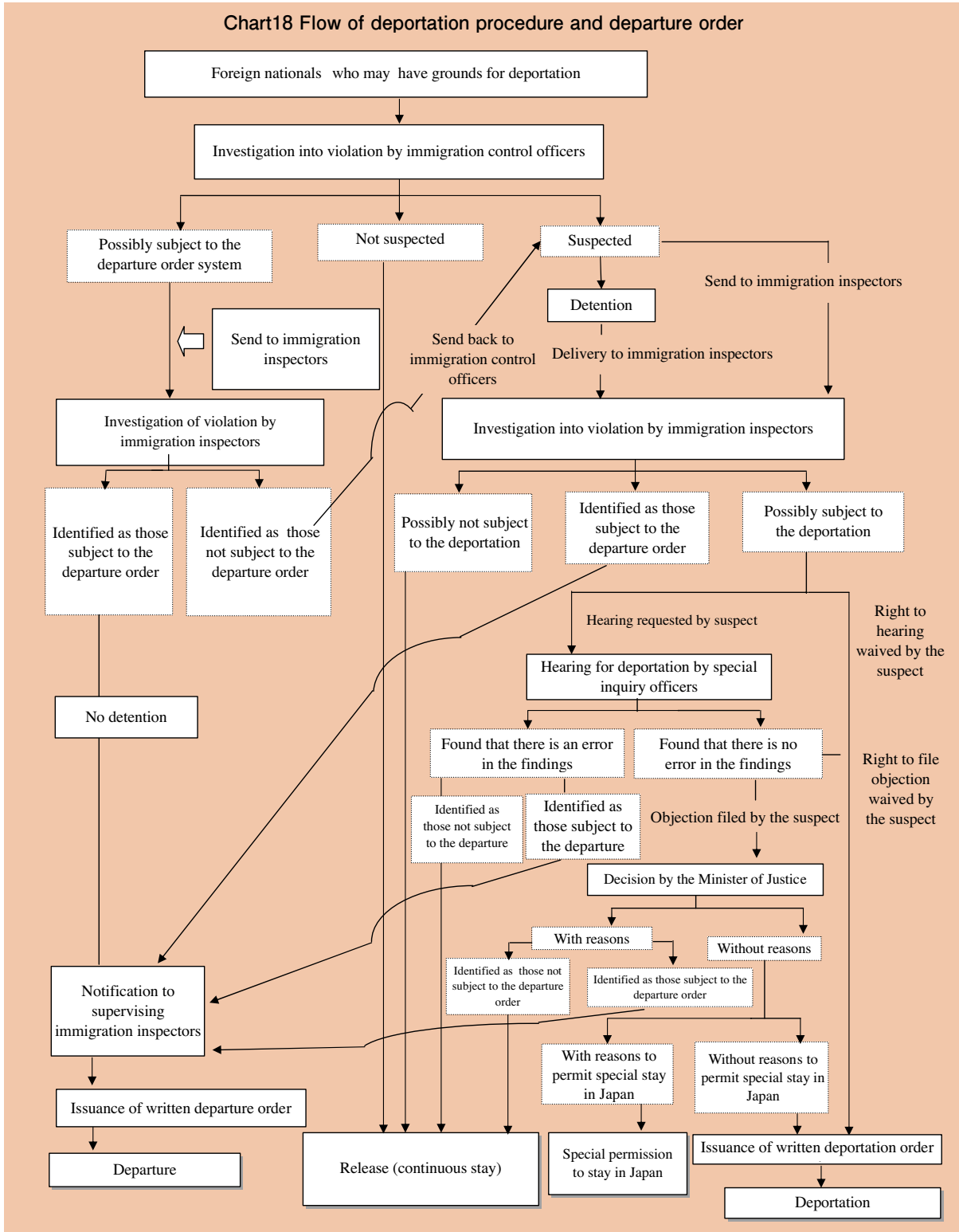


Table 18: Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by grounds for deportation

Grounds for Deportation	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	45,502	39,382	32,661	24,213	20,659
Illegal entry	7,454	6,136	5,373	3,867	2,862
Illegal landing	342	253	186	134	164
Activity other than those permitted	1,409	1,153	810	751	542
Overstay	35,417	31,045	25,503	18,578	15,925
Criminal offenses etc.	880	795	789	883	1,166
Illegal work	36,982	32,471	26,545	18,490	13,913

Table 19: Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by nationality (place of origin)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	45,502	39,382	32,661	24,213	20,659
China	11,981	10,963	9,522	7,294	6,350
Philippines	9,185	7,847	6,370	5,058	4,346
R.O. Korea	6,560	4,993	3,934	3,215	2,625
Thailand	2,467	2,020	1,832	1,475	1,108
Brazil	663	537	536	581	825
Viet Nam	1,571	1,708	1,373	887	717
Peru	1,068	1,064	1,216	742	597
Sri Lanka	1,449	1,432	1,171	624	449
Indonesia	2,153	2,284	1,632	735	449
United States of America	185	168	124	176	258
Others	8,220	6,366	4,951	3,426	2,935

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

Specific details for the cases by the ground for deportation are following.

(1) Illegal Entry

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for violating the Act in 2011, the number of illegal entrants* was 2,862, a decrease of 1,005 (26.0%) from 2010, which accounts for 13.9% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act. Looking at the past history, the number was increasing after 2003, however, it turned into a decrease after 2006. As the percentage of illegally entering persons against the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act is decreasing, it is considered that countermeasures for illegal entry prevention are found to be quite effective.

*(Note) An illegal entrant means a person who enters Japan in violation of the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Immigration Control Act. The provisions in the paragraph stipulate that any foreign national who falls under any of the following items shall not enter Japan: a person who does not possess a valid passport (except for a crew member possessing a valid crew member's pocket-ledger) (Item 1); and a person who intends to land in Japan without receiving a seal of verification for landing or undergoing the recording of the prescribed data pursuant to the provision of Article 9, paragraph (4), or without obtaining authorized permission for landing from an immigration inspector (Item 2). Any foreign national who violates the provisions is considered as an illegal entrant. In other words, even if a person possesses a valid passport or crew member's pocket-ledger, the person shall be considered as an illegal entrant if he/she falls under the Item 2 shown above.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of the illegal entrants was from China (949 accounting for 33.2% of the total), followed by the Philippines (799 accounting for 27.9%), and R.O. Korea (270 accounting for 9.4%), and no movement has been seen in the order of these top two countries since 2002.

According to statistics by means of transportation for illegal entry, the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for illegal entry by airplane in 2011 was 2,105, a decrease of 744 (26.1%) from 2010. This accounts for 73.5% of all illegally entering persons, and illegal entry using airplane occupies a high percentage as in the past. Meanwhile, the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for illegal entry by ship decreased by 261 (25.6%) from 2010 to 757 in 2011. (Tables 20, 21 and 22)

Table 20: Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,454	6,136	5,373	3,867	2,862
China	2,410	2,020	1,648	1,212	949
Philippines	1,624	1,376	1,237	1,065	799
R.O. Korea	619	478	427	327	270
Thailand	680	503	416	303	198
Peru	243	261	377	189	119
Iran	382	248	174	133	112
Indonesia	281	260	269	132	83
Sri Lanka	151	165	130	82	57
Nigeria	67	50	50	37	37
Bangladesh	349	263	160	79	35
Others	648	512	485	308	203

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

Table 21: Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by airplane by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	5,448	4,462	3,880	2,849	2,105
Philippines	1,519	1,301	1,153	1,006	760
China	1,215	942	698	533	443
Thailand	633	471	387	284	192
Peru	241	261	377	188	119
R.O.Korea	318	224	165	141	104
Others	1,522	1,263	1,100	697	487

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

Table 22: Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by ship by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	2,006	1,674	1,493	1,018	757
China	1,195	1,078	950	679	506
R.O. Korea	301	254	262	186	166
Philippines	105	75	84	59	39
Iran	59	46	33	20	16
Bangladesh	194	127	78	23	13
Others	152	94	86	51	17

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(2) Illegal Landing

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for violating the Act in 2011, the number of those who illegally landed in Japan without obtaining permission for landing and so forth from an immigration inspector was 164, an increase of 30 (22.4%) from 2010. This accounted for 0.8% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act. (Table 23)

Table 23: Changes in the number of cases of illegal landing by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		342	253	186	134	164
Turkey		19	39	17	27	72
China		137	58	50	25	20
R.O. Korea		15	17	10	11	12
United States of America		1	2	1	0	6
Pakistan		6	3	6	2	5
Russia		15	7	4	7	5
China(Taiwan)		8	4	6	8	5
Philippines		26	14	14	9	4
Thailand		11	9	18	7	4
Malaysia		1	0	2	2	4
Others		103	100	58	36	27

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(3) Overstay

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for violating the Act in 2011, the number of those who had stayed beyond the authorized period of stay decreased by 2,653 (14.3%) from 2010 to 15,925. This accounts for 77.1% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China (4,848 accounting for 30.4%), followed by the Philippines (3,280 accounting for 20.6%), R.O. Korea (2,082 accounting for 13.1%), Thailand (860 accounting for 5.4%), and Brazil (649 accounting for 4.1%). (Table 24)

Table 24: Changes in the number of cases of overstay by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		35,417	31,045	25,503	18,578	15,925
China		8,811	8,326	7,342	5,494	4,848
Philippines		7,136	6,188	4,960	3,797	3,280
R.O. Korea		5,484	4,147	3,104	2,582	2,082
Thailand		1,728	1,444	1,347	1,130	860
Brazil		434	346	375	434	649
Viet Nam		1,435	1,570	1,268	783	635
Peru		792	779	812	529	446
Sri Lanka		1,244	1,216	1,026	515	375
Indonesia		1,837	1,978	1,350	590	350
United States of America		163	143	99	157	224
Others		6,353	4,908	3,820	2,567	2,176

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(4) Activity Other Than That Permitted under the Status of Residence Previously Granted

If a foreign national residing in Japan exclusively engages in work or engages in activity other than that permitted for his/her status of residence previously granted without obtaining the required permission, deportation procedures will be enforced by reason of engaging in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted. The number of such foreign nationals had decreased by 209 (27.8%) from 2010 to 542 in 2011. This accounts for 2.6% of the total number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for the Act violation.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (192 accounting for 35.4% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (125 accounting for 23.1%), and the Philippines (71 accounting for 13.1%), and these top three countries account for 71.6% of the total. (Table 25)

Table 25: Changes in the number of cases of activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	1,409	1,153	810	751	542
China	395	369	266	291	192
R.O. Korea	380	275	306	207	125
Philippines	297	189	85	57	71
Nepal	21	35	10	45	60
Indonesia	23	29	11	4	14
India	27	23	8	19	13
Viet Nam	49	56	15	36	12
Bangladesh	13	26	18	23	11
Sri Lanka	8	16	9	15	10
China (Taiwan)	48	48	25	29	9
Others	148	87	57	25	25

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

2 Illegal Foreign Workers

(1) Summary

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for violating the Act in 2011, the number of those who were considered to have been illegally working was 13,913, accounting for 67.3% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act. This indicates that most illegal foreign residents who work unlawfully.

It has been pointed out that illegal foreign workers, working for substandard wages, take away employment opportunities from Japanese workers in the present severe employment climate, and have serious negative impact on the fair labor market. Moreover, there have been human rights violations against illegal foreign workers. For example, brokers arrange for illegal workers to come to Japan and gain a huge unfair profit by exploiting the wages that should be earned by the foreign workers. Foreign workers in these conditions are also unable to receive sufficient compensation in the event of an industrial accident.

(2) The Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Nationality (Place of Origin)

Illegal workers came from 80 countries (place of origin), mainly neighboring Asian countries, indicating that the trend toward increasing diversity in the nationalities of illegal foreign workers is continuing.

According to the statistics of the number by nationality (place of origin), illegal workers from China made up the largest number at 4,876, accounting for 35.0 % of the total, followed by the Philippines (2,632 accounting for 18.9%), R.O. Korea (1,918 accounting for 13.8%), Thailand (843 accounting for 6.1%), and Viet Nam (521 accounting for 3.7%). These top five countries represented 77.6% of the total. As a recent trend, the number of Chinese illegal workers has accounted for a large ratio. (Table 26)

Table 26: Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		36,982	32,471	26,545	18,490	13,913
	Male	20,926	19,270	16,522	10,943	7,954
	Female	16,056	13,201	10,023	7,547	5,959
China		10,223	9,583	8,205	6,039	4,876
	Male	5,910	5,950	5,343	3,887	2,968
	Female	4,313	3,633	2,862	2,152	1,908
Philippines		7,075	6,083	4,845	3,573	2,632
	Male	2,815	2,559	2,250	1,491	1,052
	Female	4,260	3,524	2,595	2,082	1,580
R.O.Korea		5,315	4,077	3,241	2,590	1,918
	Male	1,977	1,555	1,306	985	670
	Female	3,338	2,522	1,935	1,605	1,248
Thailand		2,013	1,694	1,512	1,171	843
	Male	985	903	822	645	456
	Female	1,028	791	690	526	387
Viet Nam		1,318	1,473	1,152	722	521
	Male	756	887	741	483	323
	Female	562	586	411	239	198
Indonesia		2,034	2,162	1,557	675	397
	Male	1,438	1,568	1,230	518	333
	Female	596	594	327	157	64
Sri Lanka		1,264	1,278	1,042	554	365
	Male	1,117	1,150	946	507	335
	Female	147	128	96	47	30
Peru		785	786	932	487	324
	Male	518	532	652	311	218
	Female	267	254	280	176	106
Mongolia		493	420	304	231	201
	Male	255	219	175	132	111
	Female	238	201	129	99	90
Brazil		246	198	198	165	183
	Male	193	152	158	125	149
	Female	53	46	40	40	34
Others		6,216	4,717	3,557	2,283	1,653
	Male	4,962	3,795	2,899	1,859	1,339
	Female	1,254	922	658	424	314

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(3) The Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Gender

The numbers of male and female illegal foreign workers against whom deportation procedures were taken was 7,954 (accounting for 57.2 % of the total) and 5,959 (accounting for 42.8% of the total), respectively. The percentage of females is increasing compared to the previous year.



Illegal workers detection

(4) The Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Type of Work

According to statistics by type of work, the largest number of illegal foreign workers were factory workers (2,809 accounting for 20.2% of the total), followed by attendants such as bar hostesses (2,011 accounting for 14.5%), and construction workers (1,772 accounting for 12.7%).

According to statistics by gender, the largest number of males' occupation was factory workers, followed by construction workers and other labor workers on the other hand. The largest number of females' occupation was attendants such as bar hostesses, followed by factory workers, waitresses and bartenders. (Table 27)

Table 27: Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by type of work

(People)

Job Categories	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		36,982	32,471	26,545	18,490	13,913
	Male	20,926	19,270	16,522	10,943	7,954
	Female	16,056	13,201	10,023	7,547	5,959
Factory worker		11,572	11,366	8,220	4,168	2,809
	Male	7,898	7,670	5,687	2,846	1,869
	Female	3,674	3,696	2,533	1,322	940
Attendants such as bar hostess		5,809	4,452	3,323	2,679	2,011
	Male	400	429	331	240	120
	Female	5,409	4,023	2,992	2,439	1,891
Construction worker		4,458	3,831	3,938	2,383	1,772
	Male	4,401	3,792	3,890	2,358	1,750
	Female	57	39	48	25	22
Other labor worker		2,792	3,092	2,461	1,715	1,527
	Male	2,190	2,342	1,899	1,347	1,173
	Female	602	750	562	368	354
Waitress and bartender		3,073	2,149	1,487	1,265	1,109
	Male	1,190	807	596	464	417
	Female	1,883	1,342	891	801	692
Other service worker		1,953	1,483	1,312	1,166	961
	Male	739	598	533	490	379
	Female	1,214	885	779	676	582
Others		7,325	6,098	5,804	5,114	3,724
	Male	4,108	3,632	3,586	3,198	2,246
	Female	3,217	2,466	2,218	1,916	1,478

(5) The Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Place of Work

According to statistics by place of work by prefecture, the largest number is found in Tokyo Metropolis (2,763 accounting for 19.9% of the total), followed by Chiba Prefecture (1,919 accounting for 13.8%), Kanagawa Prefecture (1,663 accounting for 12.0%), Aichi Prefecture (1,637 accounting for 11.8%) and Ibaraki Prefecture (1,286 accounting for 9.2%), which shows that illegal foreign workers are concentrated in the greater Tokyo Area concentrating in the Pacific coast area from Kanto to Kinki districts. Thus, one metropolis and six prefectures (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gunma and Tochigi) account for 68.1% of the total number of illegal foreign workers, nine prefectures in the central district (Niigata, Nagano, Yamanashi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shizuoka, Gifu and Aichi) account for 19.7% of the total number of illegal foreign workers, together accounting for a large ratio, while illegal foreign workers are recognized in all 47 prefectures of the entire nation. (Table 28)

Table 28: Changes in the number of cases of illegal foreign workers by place of work (People)

Prefecture \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	36,982	32,471	26,545	18,490	13,913
Tokyo	8,940	5,862	4,618	3,462	2,763
Chiba	3,021	2,824	2,784	2,316	1,919
Kanagawa	4,499	4,497	3,522	2,594	1,663
Aichi	4,724	4,801	3,924	2,188	1,637
Ibaraki	2,243	2,465	2,448	1,805	1,286
Saitama	3,183	2,784	2,215	1,528	1,112
Osaka	1,548	1,439	1,060	894	623
Gunma	1,961	1,980	1,375	717	447
Shizuoka	1,243	1,092	800	439	371
Nagano	867	532	424	346	297
Others	4,753	4,195	3,375	2,201	1,795

③ Outline of Judgments of Violations

(1) Receipt and the Findings of Cases of Violation

Any foreign national who is suspect to fall under any of the reasons for deportation shall be handed over to an immigration inspector to take procedures for examination of violations after investigation by an immigration control officer. Those procedures consist of three steps: examination of violations by an immigration inspector, hearing by a special inquiry officer, and decision by the Minister of Justice.

The number of cases received examination of violations in 2011 was 21,584, decreasing consecutively since 2007. (Table 29)



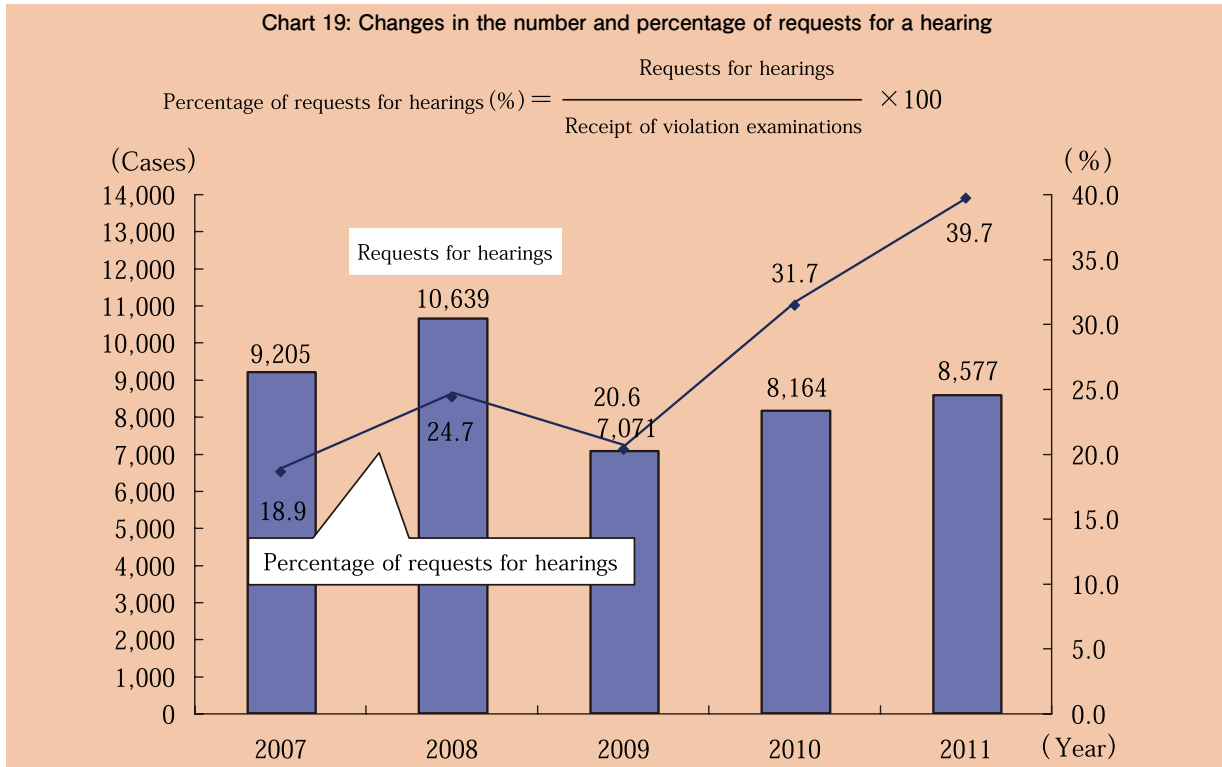
Judgment of violations

Table 29: Changes in the number of cases of receipt and findings of violation examinations by immigration inspectors, hearings by special inquiry officers and decisions of the Minister of Justice (Cases)

Division		Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Violation examination by immigration inspector	Receipt		48,647 (2,918)	43,073 (3,274)	34,247 (1,234)	25,731 (1,375)	21,584 (771)	
	Finished	Found not to fall under one of the reasons for deportation		3	4	2	10	5
		Issuance of written deportation order		26,215	22,179	16,312	11,386	7,628
		Request for hearing		9,205	10,639	7,071	8,164	8,577
		Issuance of written departure order		9,691	8,477	9,041	5,186	4,501
	Not finished, others		3,533	1,774	1,821	985	873	
Hearing by special inquiry officer	Receipt		10,101 (846)	11,247 (562)	7,607 (506)	8,777 (587)	9,286 (674)	
	Finished	Error in the findings		-	2	-	1	3
		Issuance of written deportation order		134	166	104	112	120
		Filing an objection		9,361	10,515	6,876	7,949	8,389
		Issuance of written departure order		-	-	-	-	-
	Not finished, others		606	564	627	715	774	
Decision of the Minister of Justice	Receipt		10,037 (639)	11,280 (682)	7,456 (561)	8,756 (712)	9,017 (526)	
	Finished	Objection with reason		6	3	1	-	7
		Objection without reason		9,245	10,593	6,630	8,107	8,440
		Issuance of written departure order		-	-	-	-	-
	Not finished, others		786	684	825	649	570	

(*) The numbers indicated in () are carry-over cases from a previous year and are included in each of the upper numbers.

The number of requests for hearings conducted after examination of violations in 2011 was 8,577 accounting for 39.7% of the total cases received as examination of violations, and the number of cases and the percentage both increased from 2010. (Chart19)



The number of objections, which a foreign national unsatisfied with the decision made by the special inquiry officer at the hearing may file with the Minister of Justice, increased to 8,389 in 2011. (Table 29)

(2) Issuance of a Written Deportation Order

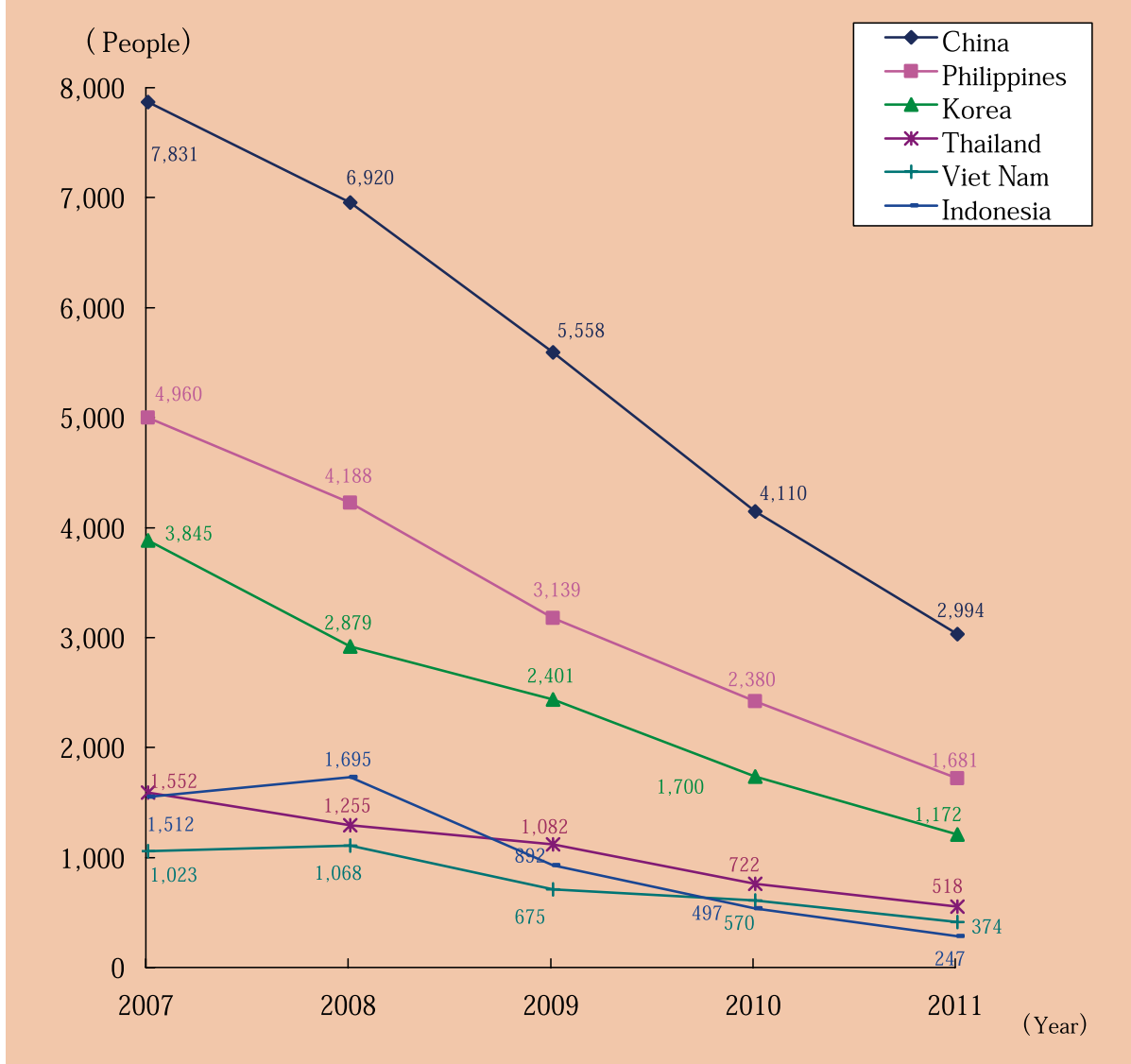
The number of written deportation orders issued in 2011 was 9,348. According to statistics by grounds for their deportation, cases of overstay numbered 5,588 and they accounted for 59.8% of the total. On the other hand, the percentage of cases of illegal entry was 21.5%, both of which show approximately the same ratio as the previous year. (Table 30)

Table 30: Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by grounds for deportation

Grounds for Deportation	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	28,225	24,442	18,436	13,277	9,348
Overstay	19,403	16,966	12,130	8,665	5,588
Illegal entry	6,188	5,125	4,473	2,956	2,014
Illegal landing	334	241	173	113	138
Activity other than those permitted	1,367	1,137	813	735	510
Criminal offenses etc.	738	805	641	477	771
Others	195	168	206	331	327

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin) in 2011, as well, the largest number of foreign nationals who were issued written deportation orders came from China (2,994 accounting for 32.0%), followed by the Philippines (1,681 accounting for 18.0%), and Koreas (1,172 accounting for 12.5%). (Chart 20)

Chart 20: Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by nationality (place of origin)



(3) Provisional Release

In 2011, the number of foreign nationals detained under written detention orders who were accorded provisional release increased by 36 compared with a year earlier, reaching 2,131.

On the other hand, the number of foreign nationals detained under written deportation orders who were accorded provisional release decreased by 50 compared with a year earlier, to 1,062. (Table 31)

Table 31: Changes in the number of cases of provisional release permission

(Cases)

Kind of Order \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
By written detention order	3,883	1,918	2,265	2,095	2,131
By written deportation order	938	819	837	1,012	1,062

(4) Special Permission to Stay in Japan

The number of foreign nationals who received special permission to stay in Japan from the

Minister of Justice was 6,879 in 2011, an increase by 520 from 2010.

Most of the ex-illegal foreign nationals who received special permission to stay in Japan had established close relationships such as marriage with Japanese nationals. Also in many cases they settled down in Japan in many respects.

Among the number of the special permission to stay in Japan despite reasons for deportation, the largest number in 2011 was overstay (5,569 accounting for 81.0%), followed by illegal entry and illegal landing, accounting for 12.0%. Overstay, illegal entry and illegal landing accounted for 93.0% of the total. (Table 32)

Table 32: Changes in the number of cases of special permission to stay in Japan by grounds for deportation (cases)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,388	8,522	4,643	6,359	6,879
Overstay	5,586	6,521	3,508	4,939	5,569
Illegal entry / Illegal landing	1,457	1,640	897	1,044	827
Criminal offenses etc.	345	361	238	376	483

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin) in 2011, the largest number of foreign nationals who were granted special permission to stay in Japan came from China (1,146 accounting for 16.7%), followed by Koreans (898 accounting for 13.1%). (Table 33)

Table 33: Changes in the number of cases of special permission to stay in Japan by nationality (place of origin) (cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,388	8,522	4,643	6,359	6,879
China	1,304	1,669	857	1,098	1,146
Korea	1,106	1,416	663	815	898
Others	4,978	5,437	3,123	4,446	4,835

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

4 Outline of Deportation of Foreign Nationals

The number of foreign nationals physically deported decreased by 4,503 (34.1%) from 2010 to 8,721 in 2011.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of physically deported foreign nationals was from China (2,997 accounting for 34.4% of the total), followed by the Philippines (1,552 accounting for 17.8%), R.O. Korea (1,171 accounting for 13.4%), Thailand (479 accounting for 5.5%), and Viet Nam (370 accounting for 4.2%). (Table 34)

Table 34: Changes in the number of deportees by nationality (place of origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		27,913	23,931	18,241	13,224	8,721
China		7,516	6,805	5,475	4,266	2,997
Philippines		5,128	4,385	3,194	2,439	1,552
R.O. Korea		3,798	2,873	2,423	1,715	1,171
Thailand		1,553	1,260	1,113	726	479
Viet Nam		1,018	1,023	709	569	370
Indonesia		1,452	1,596	885	502	248
Peru		518	495	674	384	222
Brazil		307	268	307	226	204
Sri Lanka		1,090	1,046	684	419	196
Iran		480	358	231	174	140
Others		5,053	3,822	2,546	1,804	1,142

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

According to statistics by means of deportation, 96.1% of foreign nationals who had been issued a deportation order were deported at their own expense, while the number of foreign nationals who needed to be individually deported at national expense because of deportees financial problem or other reasons was 231 in 2011. (Table 35)

Table 35: Changes in the number of deportees by means of deportation



Deportation

Table 35 Changes in the number of deportees by means of deportation

(People)

Measure of Deportation	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		27,913	23,931	18,241	13,224	8,721
Voluntary departure		26,818	23,093	17,569	12,812	8,379
Deportation in accordance with Article 59		690	407	200	106	86
Deportation individually at the expense of the government		361	383	438	291	231
Deportation in group at the expense of the government		0	0	0	0	0
Others		0	0	0	0	0
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons		44	48	34	15	25

(*1) Deportation in groups at the expense of the government includes cases where both the Japanese government and the deportee's homeland government bore the expenses.

(*2) "Others" are cases of deportation at the expense of the government of each deportees.

(1) Deportation at the Expense of the Foreign National (Voluntary Departure)

Deportees who were deported at their own expense decreased by 4,433 (34.6%) from 2010 to 8,379 in 2011.

Around 95% of the deported foreign nationals are deported at their own expense every year as soon as requirements for deportation, such as possessing a passport, a flight ticket, and enough money for travel costs are fulfilled.

For those who do not fulfill requirements for deportation, the Immigration Bureau not only enforces deportation procedures but also instructs the deportee to make contact with relevant people in Japan or in their home countries in order to ask financial assistance for the deportation. In cases where deportees do not possess a passport, the Immigration Bureau asks foreign missions in Japan for the early issue of a passport for the deportee. (Table 36)

Table 36: Changes in the number of deportees by voluntary departure by nationality (place of origin)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	(People)					
	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		26,818	23,093	17,569	12,812	8,379
China		7,274	6,686	5,390	4,232	2,972
Philippines		4,988	4,242	3,096	2,368	1,494
R.O. Korea		3,763	2,836	2,402	1,704	1,158
Thailand		1,503	1,214	1,084	717	473
Viet Nam		1,011	1,008	695	564	363
Indonesia		1,438	1,549	878	496	244
Peru		482	460	617	328	198
Sri Lanka		1,021	986	667	404	186
Brazil		252	225	231	172	139
Iran		289	279	177	142	123
Others		4,797	3,608	2,332	1,685	1,029

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(2) Deportation at the Expense of the Government of Japan

As unlawful foreign residents tend to stay longer period than if used to be and tend to more diverse lifestyles and backgrounds, an increasing number of foreign nationals who have been issued with a deportation order suffer from illness, refuse deportation for various reasons, or remain in detention for a long period of time because they cannot afford travel expenses. Of these foreign nationals, the number of those deported at national expense in consideration of individual circumstances decreased by 60 (20.6%) from 291 in 2010 to 231 in 2011.

In addition, illegal Chinese entrants detected at the border as organized stowaways were deported as a group in the past. However, collective deportation has not been conducted since 2004 due to a significant decrease in the number of organized stowaways detected.

(3) Deportation at the Expense of and under the Responsibility of Carriers

Any carrier that transported a foreign national who is issued with a deportation order must send him/her back at their own expense and under their own responsibility (the deportation specified in Article 59 of the Immigration Control Act) under certain conditions*. The number of foreign nationals deported in this way in 2011 was 86, having decreased by 20 (18.9%) from 2010. (Table 35)

*(Note) Carriers are, similarly to captains of ships, in a position to govern their crew and passengers, and imposed the prescribed responsibilities and duties under the Immigration Control Act. Among these duties, they are obligated to send foreign nationals falling under certain requirements to the area outside Japan promptly under their own responsibility and at their own expense (Article 59 of the Act).

For example, persons who are denied landing and issued with a deportation order but fail to leave, or who have landed with special permission for landing but stay longer than the authorized period of stay, fall under the foregoing category.

5 Departure Orders

(1) Outline

The departure order system was established by the amendment of the Immigration Control Act in 2004 for the purpose of encouraging illegal foreign residents to appear at immigration offices voluntarily. It entered into force on December 2 of the same year. Under the system, if an overstayer who appears at an immigration office voluntarily satisfies certain requirements, he/she may depart from Japan without being detained in accordance with simple procedures. (Chart 18) The landing denial period for overstayers who are deported in accordance with regular deportation procedures is five years or ten years, while the landing denial period for those who depart from Japan under a departure order is shortened to one year to encourage quick departure.

(2) Investigation into Violations

The number of foreign nationals who were handed over from immigration control officers to immigration inspectors through the departure order procedures was 4,501 in 2011, accounting for 21.8% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Immigration Control Act.

A. The Number of Foreign Nationals Ordered to Depart by Nationality (Place of Origin)

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (2,247 accounting for 49.9% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (586 accounting for 13.0%), the Philippines (458 accounting for 10.2%), Viet Nam (188 accounting for 4.2%), and Indonesia (145 accounting for 3.2%), and these top five countries account for 80.5% of the total. (Table 37)

Table 37: Number of foreign nationals handed over under a departure order by nationality (place of origin) (2011)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Article	(People)					
		Total	24-(ii)-3	24-(iv)-(b)	24-(vi)	24-(vi)-2	24-(vii)
Total		4,501	5	4,320	60	1	115
China		2,247	4	2,204	26	0	13
R.O. Korea		586	0	582	1	0	3
Philippines		458	0	412	11	0	35
Viet Nam		188	0	186	0	0	2
Indonesia		145	0	133	9	1	2
Thailand		138	0	126	6	0	6
Sri Lanka		133	0	125	1	0	7
Mongolia		116	0	109	3	0	4
Peru		62	0	54	0	0	8
Malaysia		48	0	46	0	0	2
Others		380	1	343	3	0	33

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

B. The Number of Foreign Nationals Ordered to Depart by Applied Articles

According to statistics by applied articles, the number of suspects violating Article 24, item (iv), (b) of the Immigration Control Act was the largest at 4,320, accounting for 96.0% of the total. This was followed by 115 suspects violating Article 24, item (vii) of the Act, and 60 suspects violating Article 24, item (vi) of the Act.

(3) Examination

A. Receipt and Findings of Cases

The number of cases of departure orders received in 2011 was 4,501, accounting for 20.9% of the total number of violations received. As those subject to a departure order and wishing to depart from Japan voluntarily appear at a regional immigration bureau, they are promptly processed after being handed over by immigration control officers.

B. Issuance of a Written Departure Order

The number of foreign nationals who were recognized as subject to a departure order and to whom a written departure order was issued was 4,501 in 2011.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (2,252 accounting for 50.0% of the total), followed by Korea (553 accounting for 12.3%), the Philippines (426 accounting for 9.5%), Viet Nam (179 accounting for 4.0%) and Indonesia (138 accounting for 3.1%) and the top five countries account for 78.8% of the total. (Table 38)

Table 38: Changes in the number of issuance of written departure orders by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		9,691	8,477	9,041	5,186	4,501
China		3,153	3,136	3,200	2,220	2,252
Korea		1,616	1,142	885	728	582
Philippines		1,486	1,141	1,329	754	456
Viet Nam		359	472	603	189	189
Indonesia		623	590	707	183	146
Thailand		313	222	288	229	139
Sri Lanka		312	238	327	151	136
Mongolia		210	153	126	82	113
Peru		239	212	367	93	61
Malaysia		196	123	139	67	49
Others		1,184	1,048	1,070	490	378

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

(4) Confirmation of Departure

Foreign nationals who are recognized as subject to a departure order are required, similarly to foreign nationals departing within the period of stay, to submit one copy of an embarkation/disembarkation (ED) card to the immigration inspector to receive a seal of departure, and to submit their own written departure order.

Chapter 3 Recognition of Refugee Status

Due to the recognition that it is important for Japan to fulfill its obligations in the international community by accepting refugees, Japan became a signatory to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1981 (“Convention”) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1982 (“Protocol”), (hereinafter, “Convention” and “Protocol” are referred to together as “Convention etc.”) and as a result, also established a system for recognition of refugee status*. In recent years, however, the number of foreign nationals seeking refugee status from Japan has been increasing, as the world is rapidly changing due to regional conflicts occurring around the world and the instability of a number of countries. Today, Japanese society pays more attention to refugee-related issues than before.

Given these circumstances, Japan intends to review the refugee recognition system from the perspective of proper and prompt protection of refugees through fairer procedures. The Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc. was enforced on May 16, 2005, which included establishment of the system for permitting provisional stay and the refugee examination counselors system. The Act has been in force since May 16, 2005.

The Immigration Bureau has further improved and strengthened its organizational structure and investigation system, as well as properly implementing the new refugee recognition system, in order to handle applications for refugee status quickly and appropriately.



Refugee Travel Document

*(Note) Japan became a signatory to the Convention on October 3, 1981 and to the Protocol on January 1, 1982. The Convention and the Protocol came into effect in Japan on January 1, 1982.

Section 1 ◆ Application for Refugee Status and Findings

1 Application for Refugee Status

The total number of those who applied for recognition of refugee status in 2011 was 1,867, an increase by 665 from 2010, marking the record high at approximately 1.6 times of the previous year's level. (Table 39)

Table 39: Changes in the number of refugee applicants

	(Cases)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Applied	816	1,599	1,388	1,202	1,867

The number of nationalities of applicants was 57, and the country from which the largest number of applicants came was Myanmar (491 persons), followed by Nepal (251 persons), Turkey (234 persons), Sri Lanka (224 persons), and Pakistan (169 persons).

Applicants consisted of 1,159 legal residents (62.1%) and 708 illegal foreign residents (37.9%) at the time of submitting their applications. Those foreign nationals without lawful status consisted of those who appeared at an immigration office voluntarily to submit their application, standing at 168 persons (23.7%) and those who applied after a detention order or deportation order was issued, standing at 540 persons (76.3%).

About 30% of the total applicants, standing at 540 persons, had applied for recognition of refugee status in the past.

2 Findings of Applications for Refugee Status

The total number of those whose application for recognition of refugee status was processed in 2011 increased by 664 to 2,119, approximately 1.5 times of the previous year's level. The number of applicants who were recognized as refugees was 7, while the number of applicants who were not recognized was 2,002. The number of those who withdrew their applications and others was 110. (Table 40)

Table 40: Changes in the number of refugee findings

	(Cases)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Findings	544	918	1,848	1,455	2,119

Further, the immigration administration should be allowed to make exceptional arrangements within its authority for applicants who have special extenuating circumstances, even if they have not been recognized as refugees who fall under the definitions of refugees specified in the Convention and the Protocol. For example, if an applicant, who is denied recognition of refugee status, is unable to return to his/her home country due to situational problems in his/her country or has some other special reason requiring that he/she stay in Japan, special arrangements may be made flexibly on a case-by-case basis, taking the situation into consideration within the Japanese immigration control framework. In 2011, 248 applicants were allowed to stay in Japan. (Table 41)

Table 41: Changes in the number of protected as refugees etc.

(Cases)

		1978 ~ 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Refugee status	Recognized as a refugee	410	41	57	30	39	21
	Refugees for resettlement	11,319				27	18
Others		434	88	360	501	363	248
Total		12,163	129	417	531	429	287

(note 1) The number of persons recognized as refugees includes those who were rejected to be recognized as refugees in the primary examination, but were recognized as the result of filing of an objection.

(note 2) The number of the "refugees for resettlement" consists of (1) so-called "boat people" who evacuated from Indo-China countries during 1970s through 1980s and their family/relatives (their legal protection was based on the approvals of Cabinet on April 28, 1978, and June 17, 1980), and (2) the accepted Myanmar refugees who had been protected temporarily in Thailand as a pilot case of resettlement to a third country which started in 2010. Thus, the numbers of the "refugees for resettlement" for before 2006 shows the types of people who fall into (1) category. Likewise, the number of the "refugees for resettlement" after 2010 indicates the types of people who fall into (2) category.

(note 3) The number of others includes those who rejected to be recognized as refugees in the primary examination but later found to have enough grounds for being granted special permission to stay in Japan by the Minister of Justice, in accordance with the Article 61-2-2(2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act etc.

3 Implementation of the System of Permission for Provisional Stay

In 2011, the number of those who were granted permission for provisional stay* was 71, an increase by 6 from the previous year.

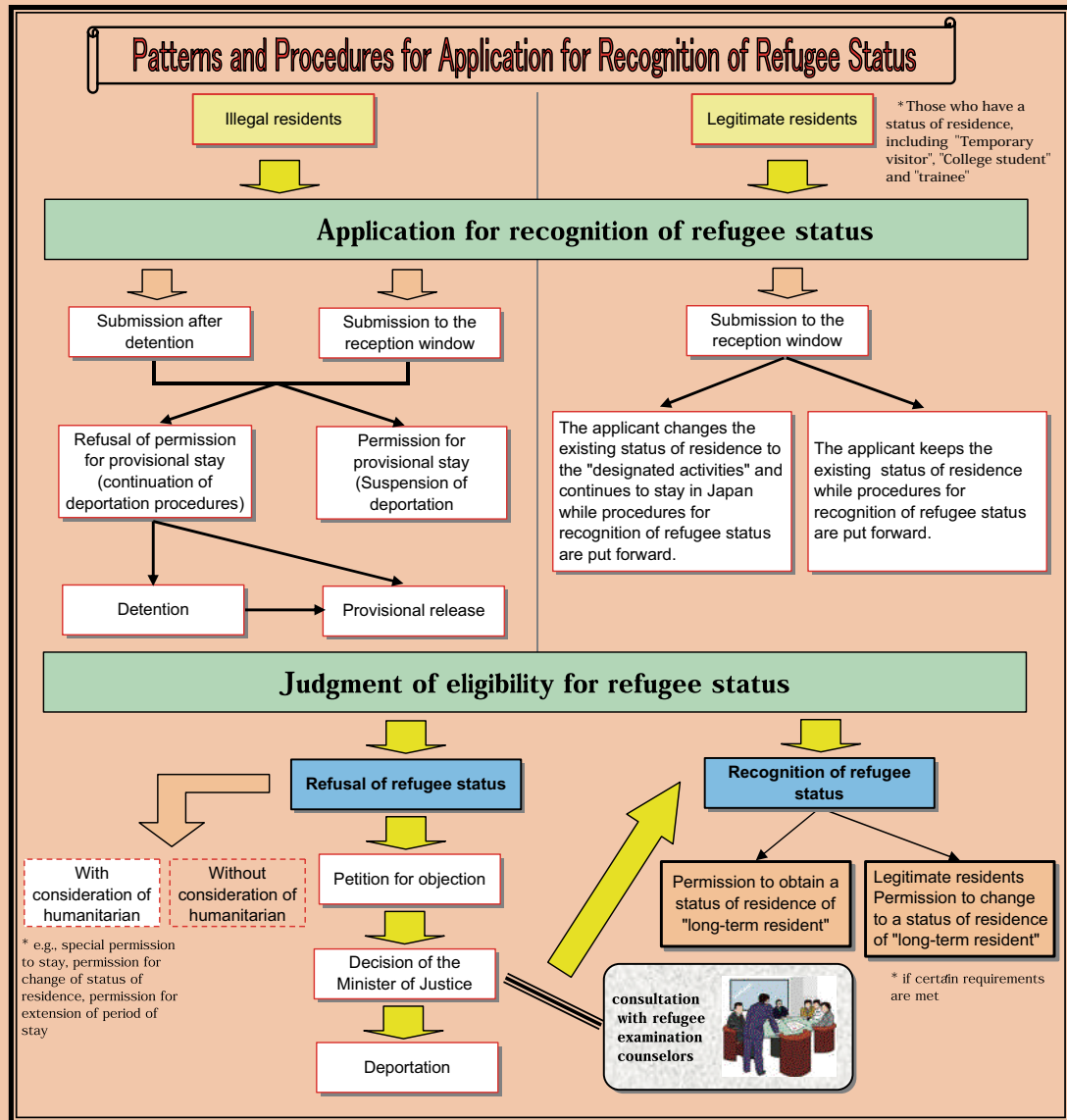
The number of those who were examined whether to be granted permission for provisional stay was 689. Major reasons for decisions not to grant permission are as follows**:

- Applicants applied for recognition of refugee status after six months from the date of landing in Japan (in the case of those for whom grounds for being a refugee have arisen during their stay in Japan, the date such fact became known to them): 455 persons
- Applicants had received a deportation order in the past: 337 persons

*(Note 1): "Permission for provisional stay" aims to ensure that the legal status of illegal foreign residents who are taking application procedures for recognition of refugee status is stabilized promptly. This system aims to give permission for provisional stay in Japan to foreign nationals who do not have any status of residence, including those illegal foreign residents, if they apply for recognition of refugee status, except those who fall under the requirements specified in Paragraph 1, Article 61-2-4 of the Immigration Control Act.

** (Note 2): If one applicant falls under several reasons for refusal of permission, all reasons are included. (Chart 21)

Chart 21 : Patterns and Procedures for Application for Recognition of Refugee Status



Requirements of permission for provisional stay

- (1) There is no probable cause to suspect that the applicant falls under any of the reasons for deportation.
- (2) The applicant has applied for permission within six months from the date of landing in Japan (if any event that makes a foreign resident a refugee occurs during stay in Japan, the date when the resident knows the fact).
- (3) The applicant came to Japan directly from a region where there is a fear of persecution.
- (4) The applicant has never been sentenced to imprisonment with or without work for a certain criminal offense under the criminal law, etc. after entering Japan.
- (5) A deportation order has not been issued against the applicant.
- (6) There is no probable cause to suspect that the applicant may flee from the country.

Section 2 ◆ Filing of Objections

1 Filing of Objections

The total number of objections filed by applicants who were denied refugee status (hereinafter, referred to as "Denial of Recognition of Refugee Status") in 2011 was 1,719, increased by 860 from a year earlier (approximately 2.0 times more). (Table 42)

2 Finding of Objections

Among the objections filed by applicants who failed to obtain refugee status, 880 of them were handled in 2011, having increased by 429 (approximately 2.0 times more) from a year earlier. According to the statistics, 14 objections were found to be with reasonable grounds (13 in the previous year), 635 objections were found without reasonable grounds (325 previous year), and 231 objections were withdrawn by the foreign nationals who filed objections (113 in the previous year). (Table 42)

Table 42 Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions of the Minister of Justice (People)

Year		1982 ~ 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Division									
Not recognized as a refugee		2,773	389	446	791	1,703	1,336	2,002	9,440
Filing of objection		1,862	340	362	429	1,156	859	1,719	6,727
Decision	With reason	32	12	4	17	8	13	14	100
	Without reason	1,425	127	183	300	230	325	635	3,225
	Withdrawn	295	33	34	34	70	113	231	810

(*) As the procedure of "filing of an objection" was established by the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, as amended, that was implemented on May 16, 2005, the application of objection made prior to the implementation of said Act was deemed to be replaced by "filing of an objection" after the implementation.

Section 3 ◆ Purpose of the Refugee Examination Counselors System and its Implementation

The Refugee Examination Counselors System was started in May 2005 in order to ensure the equity and neutrality of objection filing procedures. This procedure made it mandatory for the Minister of Justice to hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors when making decisions on objections filed against denial of refugee status.

The Act provides that refugee examination counselors shall be appointed from among persons of reputable character who are capable of making fair judgments on the objection filed in connection with denial of refugee status and who have exceptional academic background in law or current international affairs. They are appointed by the Minister of Justice based on recommendations from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Japan Federation of Bar Associations, Refugee Assistance Headquarters, etc.

The Act provides that the Minister of Justice must hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors on all the cases in which an objection has been filed. Prior to this process, a process of oral statement of opinions by a petitioner, etc. in which the petitioner, etc. states his/her opinions, or a process of questions in which a refugee inquirer or a refugee examination counselor questions the petitioner, is implemented.

In 2011, the number of oral statements of opinion and processes of questions was 644.

After the oral statement of opinions and the process of questions, refugee examination counselors exchange opinions with the other refugee examination counselors, then draw up a written opinion and submit it to the Minister of Justice.

Cases in which written opinions were presented by refugee examination counselors numbered 651 in 2011.

There have been no cases in which the Minister of Justice has made a disposition not in confor-

imity with the opinions of the refugee examination counselors (should they differ in opinion, then the opinions of the majority of the counselors prevail).

Section 4 ◆ Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Landing permission for temporary refuge is granted by the immigration inspector under the prescribed procedures when it is considered that foreign nationals on board a ship, etc. may possibly fall under the category of refugees, and that it is reasonable to permit them to land temporarily.

Looking at applications made by persons other than boat people, 149 applications were made in the past five years (from 2007 until 2011), and 14 applications were granted such permission.

Chapter 4 Promotion of Measures against Trafficking in Persons and Proper Protection of Foreign DV Victims

Section 1 ◆ Promotion of Measures against Trafficking in Persons

1 Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons is a grave abuse of human rights and a prompt and accurate response is called for from a humane perspective. This is because trafficking in persons causes serious mental and physical pain to its victims, particularly to women and children, and the damage it causes is difficult to repair. The authorities concerned address this issue through the “Japan’s Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons” decided in December 2004 and “Japan’s Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2009” decided in December 2009.

The number of foreign nationals who took procedures for protection as victims of trafficking in persons (including support for returning their home countries) was 21 in 2011 (29 in the previous year). According to nationality, the Philippines had 13 victims (26 in the previous year), followed by Thailand with 8 victims (1 in the previous year).

Of the 21 victims, 6 were legal residents (23 in the previous year) and 15 were those who had violated the Immigration Control Act somehow (6 in the previous year). Special permission to stay in Japan was issued to all the victims who had violated the Immigration Control Act. (Table 43)

Table 43: Number of victims of trafficking in persons (2011)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Breakdown	Recognized as a victim of trafficking in persons		Total
		Legal resident	“Violators of the Immigration Control Act (Special Permission to Stay in Japan)”	
Philippines		4	9 (9)	13
Thailand		2	6 (6)	8
Total		6	15 (15)	21

(*) The status of residence of 6 legitimate residents consists of 3 persons who are “Spouse or Child of Japanese National”, 3 persons who are “Temporary Visitor”.
The manner of violation of 15 persons with special permission to stay in Japan consists of 1 persons who made Illegal Entry, and 14 persons with Overstay.

The number of victims has significantly decreased since 2005, when the Immigration Bureau started the survey and protected 115 victims, and the number is hovering around 20 to 30 in recent years. It is considered that the reason for such a decrease is due to the fact that the Government as a whole is taking overall and comprehensive countermeasures against trafficking in persons based on the “Action Plan for Countermeasures against Trafficking in Persons” and that countermeasures for preventing trafficking in persons, including reviewing the landing permission criteria (ministerial ordinance) relating to the status of residence of “Entertainer”, implementation of strict landing examination, have achieved a certain effect. (Table 44)

Table 44: Changes in the number of victims of trafficking in persons

Breakdown	Year	(People)				
		2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		115	28	20	29	21
Legal resident		68	11	9	23	6
Violators of the Immigration Control Act(Special permission to stay in Japan)		47(47)	17(17)	11(11)	6(6)	15(15)

2 Foreign Nationals Deported for Committing Trafficking in Persons

Persons who were deported as those committing trafficking in persons* in 2011 were 3 (4 in the previous year), and their countries of origin were China (Taiwan) (2) and Thailand (1).

Countries of origin of those who were deported were Thailand (2), China (Taiwan) (1), and Indonesia (1) in 2010.

Section 2 ◆ Proper Protection of Foreign DV Victims

1 Outline

Domestic violence (DV) is a serious infringement against human rights that include an act that may constitute a crime. Similarly to cases of trafficking in persons, on immediate and accurate response is required from a humanitarian point of view.

The Immigration Bureau considers that DV is a serious infringement against human rights and responds to foreign nationals who are DV victims properly by ensuring their physical protection through coordination with concerned agencies, by, if application for extension of the period of stay due to an enforcement of separation or impossibility of preparation for documents to be submitted, or for change of status of residence due to domestic violence is made by victims, permitting such applications or by, if they are overstaying on account of DV, giving special permission of residence.

Also, based on the act of partial amendment to the “Act for Prevention of Violence from Spouse and Protection of Victims” that was enforced in January 2008 and the “Basic Policy concerning Measures for Violence from Spouse and Protection of Victims” that was prepared in line with the enforcement of the Act, a manual for specifying treatment, etc., in case of recognizing foreign nationals suffering from DV was prepared to promote further protection of victims and distributed to regional immigration bureaus, and notification was made to the effect that bureaus should make a prompt report if they recognized a case of DV.

2 Number of Recognized Foreign DV Victims

The Immigration Bureau puts an emphasis on the protection of victims and treats them properly from a humanitarian point of view by ensuring coordination with concerned agencies, and, in the process of examination for status of residence or deportation procedure, by giving careful consideration to the will and position of the victims and by considering individual circumstances. The num-

 *(Note) By the amendment to the Immigration Control Act in 2005, a “person who committed, suggested or assisted trafficking in persons” was made a subject of deportation (Article 24, item (iv), (c) of the Immigration Control Act).

ber of foreign DV victims who were recognized in the process of application for extension of period of stay or deportation procedure during 2011 was 66.

The Immigration Bureau took individual situations of the victims into account and permitted in most of the cases to extend the period of stay or to change the status of residence. (Table 45)

Table 45: Number of recognized foreign DV victims (2011)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Division	Permission for extension of period of stay and so forth	Deportation Procedures	Consult	Total
Philippines		31	5	8	44
China		6	0	0	6
Thailand		2	1	0	3
R.O. Korea		2	0	0	2
Brazil		1	1	0	2
India		1	0	0	1
Indonesia		1	0	0	1
Ghana		0	0	1	1
Viet nam		1	0	0	1
Peru		0	0	1	1
Bolivia		1	0	0	1
Romania		1	0	0	1
Russia		1	0	0	1
UK(Hong Kong)		1	0	0	1
Total		49	7	10	66

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, Hong Kong or others.

Chapter 5 Alien Registration Process

Section 1 ◆ Initial Registration and Closing of Registration

Alien registration starts with the registration application (initial registration) made by each foreign national who enters Japan or was born in Japan and ends with the termination of the alien registration card (“registration card”)* due to the foreign national’s departure from Japan, death or other circumstances warranting termination of residence in Japan.

The total number of cases for initial registration in 2011 was 241,050, decreased by 13,527 from 254,577 in 2010.

Looking at the percentage of reasons for the number of cases for initial registration in 2011, the number of entries is 229,500 (accounting for 95.2% of the total), followed by birth (4.6%), renunciation or loss of Japanese nationality (0.03%). (Table 46)

Table 46: Changes in the number of initial registration and closed registration by division (Cases)

Division \ Year		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Initial registration	Total	376,272	377,510	336,684	337,684	324,775	271,013	254,577	241,050
	Entry	364,068	365,725	324,259	324,330	310,755	258,492	242,169	229,500
	Birth	11,464	11,122	11,844	12,902	13,524	12,127	11,986	11,162
	Renunciation or loss of Japanese nationality	111	74	98	89	75	77	93	83
	Other	629	589	483	363	421	317	329	305
Closed registration	Total	317,334	302,685	312,655	263,495	262,999	305,575	296,289	296,749
	Departure	292,474	279,919	290,352	240,680	241,936	282,083	274,271	276,368
	Acquisition of Japanese nationality	17,728	16,053	15,376	15,634	13,909	16,266	13,932	11,402
	Death	5,742	6,039	5,938	6,168	6,115	6,188	6,686	6,541
	Other	1,390	674	989	1,013	1,039	1,038	1,400	2,438

The total number of cases of termination of registration card increased to 296,749 by 460 in 2011 from 296,289 in 2010.

Looking at the percentage for the number of cases of termination of registration card by reasons in 2011, the number of departures is 276,368 (accounting for 93.1% of the total), followed by acquiring Japanese nationality (3.8%) and death (2.2%).

*(Note) The registration card is an original register under the Alien Registration Act that states the residence and status of foreign nationals residing in Japan

Section 2 ◆ Registration of Changes in Registered Matters

Some matters registered in the registration card change as foreign residents change their address, status of residence, period of stay or occupation after the initial registration. In order to ensure the registration card and the alien registration certificate reflect up-to-date facts, any foreign national who undergoes a change in any of the registered matters is obliged to submit an application for registration of the change within the prescribed period of time.

In addition, in cases where the description in the registration card is no longer accurate due to the abolishment, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities or prefectures, or change of boundaries or names thereof, the heads of municipalities shall register the relevant changes *ex officio*.

In 2011, the total number of applications for registration of changes was 2,019,495, representing a decrease by 207,238 from 2,226,733 in 2010. All of the numbers of registrations of address changes, registrations of changes due to the abolition, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities and registrations of changes other than address decreased from a year earlier. (Table 47)

Table 47: Changes in the number of registration of changes in registered matters

(Cases)

Division Year	Changes in place of residence	Changes other than place of residence	Total	Division Year	Changes in place of residence	Changes other than place of residence	Total
1960	174,637	100,834	275,471	2002	411,268	1,208,054	1,619,322
1965	154,922	198,419	353,341	2003	453,489	1,347,221	1,800,710
1970	148,578	266,792	415,370	2004	480,309	1,426,824	1,907,133
1975	137,195	346,942	484,137	2005	569,793	1,448,000	2,017,793
1980	164,026	374,366	538,392	2006	566,549	1,612,858	2,179,407
1985	141,276	445,040	586,316	2007	572,062	1,734,259	2,306,321
1990	216,713	883,814	1,100,527	2008	519,887	1,750,955	2,270,842
1995	317,807	980,901	1,298,708	2009	531,933	1,748,038	2,279,971
2000	388,279	1,175,414	1,563,693	2010	505,150	1,721,583	2,226,733
2001	411,405	1,090,251	1,501,656	2011	463,058	1,556,437	2,019,495

(*1) Calculations were for each fiscal year until 1995, but for each calendar year from 2000.

(*2) The number of registrations of "Changes in place of residence" includes registrations of changes due to the abolishment, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities.

Section 3 ◆ Issuance of Registration Certificate for Renewal (confirmation of registered matters)

For the purpose of maintaining the accuracy of registration after the initial registration, registered foreign nationals are obligated, for each prescribed period, to apply for "confirmation" on whether the statement on the registration card conforms with facts to the heads of municipalities. If they receive prescribed confirmation, by the head of the municipality in question, a new registration certificate is issued.

The number of applications for confirmation of registered matters (re-issuance) in 2011 was 269,451. (Table 48)

Table 48: Changes in the number of confirmation of registered matters

(Cases)

Year \ Division	Confirmation of registered matter	Year \ Division	Confirmation of registered matter	Year \ Division	Confirmation of registered matter	Year \ Division	Confirmation of registered matter
1965 ※	485,439	1990	337,760	2003	213,549	2008	230,384
1970	77,341	1995	260,014	2004	269,735	2009	227,385
1975	117,087	2000	290,095	2005	230,220	2010	229,529
1980 ※	422,568	2001	220,069	2006	200,793	2011	269,451
1985 ※	338,522	2002	215,815	2007	274,369		

(*1) ※ is renewal fiscal year of registration certificate.

(*2) Calculations were for each fiscal year until 1995, but for each calendar year from 2000.

Further, it is specified in the amendment to the Alien Registration Act in 1980 that confirmation of registration must also be made in the procedure of exchange issuance when the registration certificate is noticeably damaged or spoiled, and in the procedure of re-issuance when the registration certificate is lost, stolen, or destroyed. In the amendment to the said Act in 1987, it is specified that the period of application for confirmation, which was every five years, must be made on each fifth birthday, and it is specified in the amendment to said Act in 1999 that, if the foreign national in question is a permanent resident or special permanent resident, confirmation must be made on each seventh birthday.