

We hope this information enables you to better understand and familiarize yourself with Japanese immigration control administration.

Contact for inquiries about procedures for immigration, status of residence, etc.

>>>Regional Immigration Services Bureaus and district offices

Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒060-0042 Odori-nishi 12 Chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido	TEL 011-261-7502(main switchboard)
Sendai Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒983-0842 1-3-20 Gorin, Miyagino-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi	TEL 022-256-6076(main switchboard)
Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒108-8255 5-5-30 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo	TEL 0570-034259 (IP Phone · International Call: 03-5796-7234)
Narita Airport District Immigration Services Office	〒282-0004 Narita Airport Second Terminal Bldg. 6th floor, 1-1Furugome, Narita-shi, Chiba	TEL 0476-34-2222(main switchboard)
	(Inspection Coordination Department)	TEL 0476-34-2211
Haneda Airport District Immigration Services Office	〒144-0041 Haneda Airport CIQ Bldg. 2-6-4 Haneda-Kuko, Ota-ku, Tokyo	TEL 03-5708-3202(main switchboard)
Yokohama District Immigration Services Office	〒236-0002 10-7 Torihama-cho, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa	TEL 045-769-1720(main switchboard)
Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒455-8601 5-18, Shoho-cho, Minato-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi	TEL 052-559-2150(main switchboard)
Chubu Airport District Immigration Services Office	〒479-0881 CIQ Bldg., 1-1 Centrair, Tokoname-shi, Aichi	TEL 0569-38-7410(main switchboard)
Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒559-0034 1-29-53 Nankou-Kita, Suminoe-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	TEL 06-4703-2100(main switchboard)
Kansai Airport District Immigration Services Office	〒549-0011 1 Senshu-Kuko-Naka, Tajiri-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka	TEL 072-455-1453(main switchboard)
Kobe District Immigration Services Office	〒650-0024 29 Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo	TEL 078-391-6377(main switchboard)
Hiroshima Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒730-0012 2-31 Kami-hacchoubori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima	TEL 082-221-4411(main switchboard)
Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒760-0033 1-1 Marunouchi, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa	TEL 087-822-5852(main switchboard)
Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau	〒810-0073 3-5-25 Maizuru, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka	TEL 092-717-5420(main switchboard)
Naha District Immigration Services Office	〒900-0022 1-15-15 Higawa, Naha-shi, Okinawa	TEL 098-832-4185(main switchboard)
Higashi-Nihon Immigration Center	〒300-1288 1766-1 Kuno-cho, Ushiku-shi, Ibaraki	TEL 029-875-1291(main switchboard)
Omura Immigration Center	〒856-0817 644-3 Kogashima-machi, Omura-shi, Nagasaki	TEL 0957-52-2121(main switchboard)

>>>Information Center

Immigration Information Center	Established in the Sendai Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau and its Yokohama District Immigration Services Office, the Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau and its Kobe District Immigration Services Office, the Hiroshima Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau.	TEL 0570-013904 (IP Phone · PHS · International Call: 03-5796-7112)
Immigration Offices with Counselors	Assigned to the Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and Naha District Immigration Services Office of Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau	

>>>One-stop consultation center

Consultation Support Center for Foreign Residents	〒160-0021 "Haijia" 11F 2-44-1, Kabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	TEL 03-3202-5535
Saitama Information & Support Center for Foreign Residents	〒330-0074 Saitama Urawa Joint Gov't Bldg. 3F, 5-6-5, Kita-Urawa, Urawa-ku, Saitama-shi, Saitama	TEL 048-833-3296
Hamamatsu One-Stop Support Center for Foreign Residents	〒430-0916 Create Hamamatsu 4F, 2-1 Hayama-cho, Naka-ku, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka	TEL 053-458-2170



Immigration Services Agency of Japan
http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukoku/kanri/kouhou/nyukan_index.html



If you have any questions, please contact:

Immigration Services Agency of Japan,
Ministry of Justice

〒100-8977 1-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
TEL 03-3580-4111(main switchboard)

Immigration Control and Residency Management

Immigration Services Agency, Ministry of Justice 2019

In this new era of Reiwa, a freshstart for the immigration and residence management administration.



Photo provided by NARITA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CORPORATION

Cruise Ship

In 2018, the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan exceeded 30 million, reaching a record high, and the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan is expected to increase even further in the future. Moreover, last year, the number of foreign nationals residing in Japan for a mid to long term period also reached a record high of 2.7 million, and similarly, it is expected that the number of foreign nationals residing in Japan will increase even further in the future.

In this way, with the increase in foreign nationals entering and residing in Japan, the importance of immigration and residency management administration is becoming increasingly more important.

In addition, in the end of the Heisei era and the beginning of the Reiwa era, big changes have taken place in immigration and residency management administration. While the jobs-to-applicants ratio was more than 1.6 times (2018), due to the declining birthrate and aging population, the working-age population (15-64 years old) has been decreasing year-by-year standing at less than 60% of the total population, and labor shortages have become a serious problem. In order to respond to this urgent issue, in the industrial fields where human resources need to be secured, there is a need to construct a framework as quickly

as possible for the acceptance of work-ready foreign nationals who have certain expertise and skills. Therefore, the “Bill for Partial Amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Justice” was submitted to the 197th Extraordinary Session of the National Diet and was enacted. The Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice has been reorganized as the “Immigration Services Agency”, which is an external office of the Ministry of Justice, and as well as engaging in conventional measures to address the various existing issues such as the implementation of smooth and strict immigration examinations, the proper management of foreign residents, and protection of genuine refugees, the Agency also has been assigned the new duty of realizing a society of harmonious co-existence with foreign nationals.

This 2019 edition of the “Immigration Control and Residency Management” introduces the conventional basic policies divided into Part 1 – Immigration Work, and the basic matters of the policies which have seen a number of changes in the past few years as Part 2 - Recent Immigration Policies.

It is our hope that you will be able to gain a better understanding of “immigration” through this brochure.

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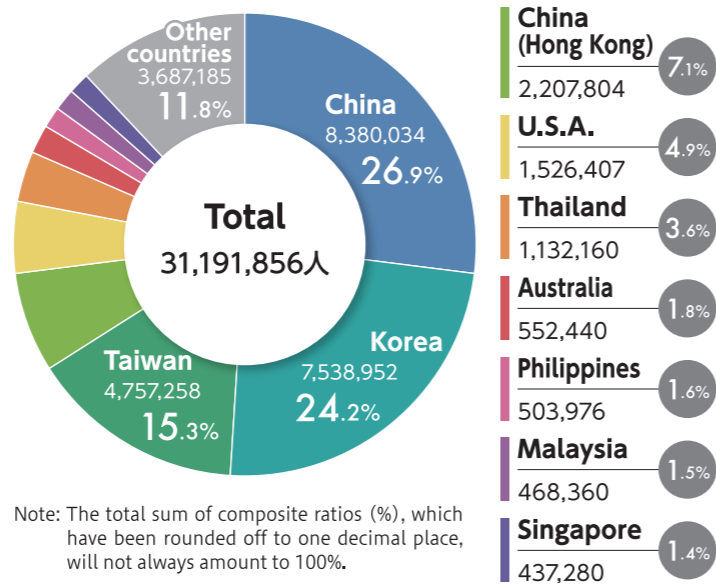
Equitable immigration control for all persons

To ensure those who cross borders can travel smoothly

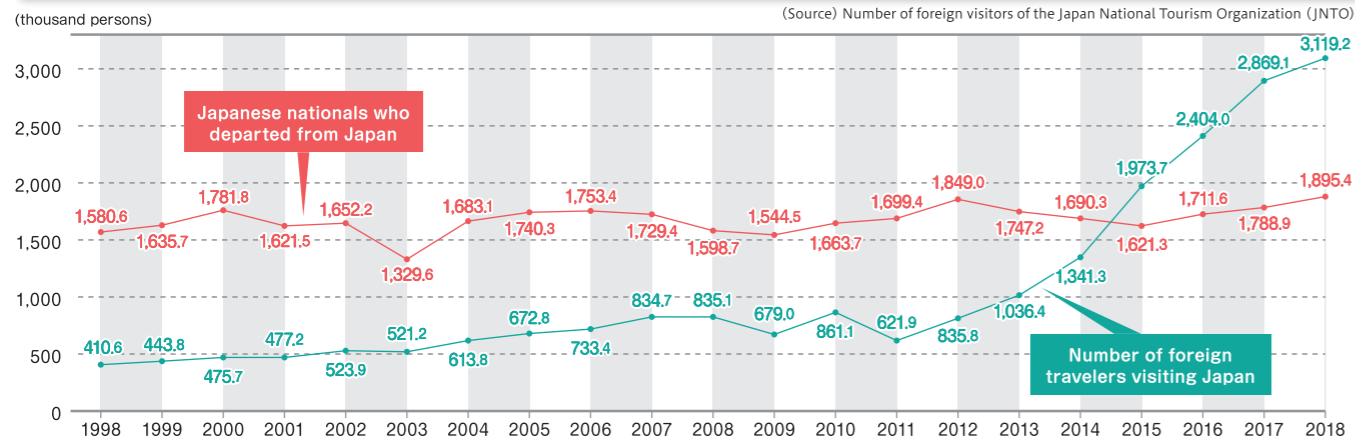
In this age of globalization, Japan is endeavoring to open its doors to the world to the maximum extent possible. This thought does not mean that foreign nationals, without being subject to any restrictions or without being checked, may enter Japan freely and get a job to live in Japan. Whether or not to grant permission for landing and residence to foreign nationals is determined by confirming their purpose of entry and length of stay, and by examining the possibility of risks to the livelihood of Japanese nationals in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. The administration work conducted by the immigration offices responsible for the abovementioned procedures becomes even more important as interactions between people get increasingly promoted. The Immigration Services Agency's work is not only to ensure that those who intend to visit Japan for a valid purpose can enter Japan smoothly and stay without any worries, but to protect the lives and safety of Japanese nationals, as well as the industrial interests and benefits in the lives of Japanese nationals from foreign nationals who should not be permitted to stay in Japan.

Number of foreign travelers visiting Japan by nationality/region(2018)

(Source) Number of foreign visitors of the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO)



Changes in the number of foreign travelers visiting Japan and Japanese nationals who departed from Japan



The "number of foreign travelers visiting Japan" published by the Tourism Agency is the "number of foreign nationals entering Japan" published by the Ministry of Justice excluding the number of foreign nationals entering Japan with the status of residence of "Permanent Resident", "Spouse or Child of Japanese National", "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident" and "Long-Term Resident" as well as the number of foreign nationals entering Japan with the status of residence of "Special Permanent Resident", and adding the number of foreign nationals with landing permission for cruise ship tourists, permission for landing at a port of call and permission for landing in transit.

Landing Permission



- On August 1, 2019
- To stay in Japan for a short period for the purpose of sightseeing, business, family visits, etc.
- Permitted to stay for 90 days
- Landed at Haneda Airport International Terminal

Residence card



Issued at the time of landing to mid to long-term residents entering Japan from New Chitose Airport, Narita International Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu Centrair International Airport, Kansai International Airport, Hiroshima Airport or Fukuoka Airport

Immigration examination of foreign nationals

In connection with the acceptance of foreign nationals in Japan, we have continued to hold discussions and exchanges of opinion with the related ministries and agencies as well as the concerned organizations to establish rules while giving consideration to Japan's role in the international community and geographical/historical background, and carefully assessing the current state and trend of societies both inside and outside the country.

1 Foreign nationals come to Japan with passports and visas.



Japan's gateway people waiting for landing examination procedures

Automated gates

"Bio-Cart"

*N.B. Please check page 16 for details of the automated gates and "Bio-Cart".

2 Foreign nationals arriving at a port of entry or departure in Japan apply for landing. Applicants, except those eligible for exemption, are requested to provide information for personal identification (fingerprints and facial photographs).



Landing examination conducted by an immigration inspector

3 An immigration inspector conducts an examination of the applicant to determine whether or not they may be permitted to land in Japan by checking their passport, visa and the disembarkation card for foreigner (referred to as "ED card") that must be filled in, etc.



Passport

visa

Disembarkation card for foreigner

4 Foreign nationals who are permitted to land receive a landing permission seal in their passports.

*A residence card will be issued to mid to long-term residents entering Japan from Shin-Chitose, Narita, Haneda, Chubu, Kansai, Hiroshima or Fukuoka Airport. At other ports of entry or departure, an explanation will be attached to the effect that the residence card will be issued at a later date.

5 Foreign nationals are officially permitted to land in Japan.

Certificate of Eligibility

A foreign national intending to enter Japan or his/her agent residing in Japan may be certified in advance as eligible for residency through the submission of the necessary application documents to the nearest regional immigration services bureau. A "Certificate of Eligibility" is issued to the foreign national if he/she is certified through the abovementioned procedures. If the certificate is submitted when applying for a visa or undergoing a landing examination at an airport etc., in Japan, the examination process will go much more smoothly.

Visa

A visa may be obtained from an embassy or consulate, and in principle, foreign nationals are required to obtain a visa in order to enter Japan. This is intended to serve as confirmation that the passport possessed by the foreign national is valid, and as an indication of the judgment that there are not likely to be any problems in allowing the foreign national to enter the country.

Exemption of visas

Japan has entered into a visa exemption agreement with a number of countries for the purpose of facilitating the smooth international travel of foreign nationals who are planning to stay for a short period of time. As of July 1, 2017, Japan waives visa requirements for persons holding general passports issued by 68 countries and regions.

Denial of landing

Foreign nationals who intend to enter Japan are required to meet the requirements for landing at the landing examination. Those who do not meet these requirements for landing will be denied landing.

Status of residence

The status of residence is a status granted by an immigration inspector in accordance with the foreign national's purpose of entry/stay (38 categories; see the "List of Status of Residence" on page 6) when he/she enters Japan. Foreign nationals can engage in the activities within the scope of their status of residence.

Period of stay

A period of stay (period during which the permission allows the foreign national to stay) is established for each category of status of residence. The period of stay can be extended in Japan.

Permission for special cases of landing

"Permission for Special Cases of Landing" may be granted to crew members or passengers of an aircraft or a vessel, who have not obtained a visa, in order to allow them to land temporarily in Japan under certain conditions. "Special Permission for Landing" includes permission for landing at a port of call, permission for landing for cruise ship tourists, permission for landing in transit, landing permission for crew members, permission for emergency landing, landing permission due to distress, and landing permission for temporary refuge. Approximately 5.36 million foreign nationals were granted special permission for landing in 2018.

List of Status of Residence

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in	Examples	Period of Stay
Diplomat	Activities on the part of constituent members of diplomatic missions or consular offices of foreign governments hosted by the Japanese Government; activities on the part of those who are provided with similar privileges and/or immunities as are granted to diplomatic missions pursuant to treaties or international customary practices; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household.	Ambassador, minister, consulate general, or delegation member of a foreign government and their families	Period during which diplomatic activities are performed
Official	Activities on the part of those who engage in the official business of foreign governments or international organizations recognized by the Japanese Government; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household (except for the activities listed in the "Diplomat" column of this Table).	Employee of an embassy or consulate of a foreign government; individual assigned by an international institution for an official assignment, and their families	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 3 months, 30 days or 15 days
Professor	Activities for research, guidance of research or education at a university, equivalent educational institutions or colleges of technology ("Kotosenmongakko").	College professor	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Artist	Activities for the arts that provide income, including music, the fine arts, literature, etc. (except for the activities listed in the "Entertainer" column of this Table).	Composer, artist, or writer	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Religious Activities	Missionary and other religious activities conducted by foreign religious workers dispatched by foreign religious organizations.	Missionary assigned by a foreign religious organization	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Journalist	News coverage and other journalistic activities conducted based on a contract with foreign journalistic organizations.	Reporter or photographer of foreign press	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Highly Skilled Professional	Activities which come under any of the following (a) to (c) to be conducted by foreign nationals who meet the criteria provided for by an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice as human resources who possess advanced and specialized skills, and who are expected to contribute to the academic research and economic development of Japan.	(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of personally operating a business which is related to such activities or activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan other than the applicable organization. (b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of personally operating a business which is related to the applicable activities. (c) Activities of operating international trade or some other business of a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice or of managing such business, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of personally operating a business which is related to the applicable activities.	Highly-skilled human resources in accordance with the points' system 5 years
	(ii) The following activities are to be conducted by foreign nationals who have engaged in the activities given in (i) and who meet the criteria provided for by an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice as persons whose residence will contribute to the interests of Japan.	(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan. (b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan. (c) Activities of operating international trade or some other business of a public or private organization in Japan, or of managing such business. (d) In conjunction with any of the activities listed in (ii) (a) to (c), the activities given in the column for Professor, Artist, Religious Activities, Journalist, Legal/Accounting Services, Medical Services, Instructor, Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services, Nursing Care, Entertainer, Skilled Labor or Specified Skilled Worker(ii) (except for the activities coming under any of (i) (a) to (c)).	Unlimited
	(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.		
	(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.		
Business Manager	Activities of operating international trade or some other business of a public or private organization in Japan or of managing such business (except for the activities to engage in the operation or management of business which is not allowed without the legal qualifications listed in the "Legal/Accounting Services" column of this Table).	Manager or administrator of a company, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 4 months or 3 months
Legal/Accounting Services	Activities to engage in legal or accounting business, which is required to be carried out by registered foreign lawyers "Gaikokuhoujimbengoshi", or certified public accountants "Gaikokukoninkaikeishi" or those with other legal qualifications.	Attorney or certified public accountant	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services, which are required to be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.	Physician, dentist or registered nurse	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Researcher	Activities to engage in research based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Professor" column of this Table).	Researcher at a government-related institution or company	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction and other education at an elementary school, junior high school, compulsory education school, senior high school, secondary educational school ("chutokyoikugakko"), school for special needs education ("tokubetsushuigakko"), vocational school ("senshugakko"), miscellaneous educational institution ("kakushugakko"), or the other educational institutions equivalent to vocational schools in facilities and curriculum.	Language instructor at a senior high school or junior high school, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services	Activities to engage in services, which require skills or knowledge pertinent to physical science, engineering or other natural science fields, or to engage in services, which require knowledge pertinent to jurisprudence, economics, sociology or other human science fields, or to engage in services which require specific ways of thought or sensitivity based on experience with foreign culture, based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Professor", "Artist", "Journalist", "Business Manager", "Legal/Accounting Services", "Medical Services", "Researcher", "Instructor", "Intra-company Transferee", "Nursing Care" and "Entertainer" columns of this Table).	Engineer such as of mechanical engineering, interpreter, designer, language instructor at a private company or marketing specialist.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Intra-company Transferee	Activities of a staff member transferred to a business office in Japan for a limited period of time from a business office established in a foreign country by a public or private organization which has its head office, branch office or other business office in Japan, which are to be conducted at such business office in Japan and which are listed in the "Engineering/Specialist in Humanities/International Services" column of this Table.	Transferee from an office abroad	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Nursing care	Activities where a foreign national, who is qualified as a certified care worker, engages in nursing care or teaching of nursing care based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan	Care worker	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Entertainer	Activities to engage in theatrical performances, dramatic performances, musical performances, sports or any other performing art activities (except for the activities listed in the "Business Manager" column of this Table).	Actor, singer, dancer, or professional athlete	3 years, 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, or 15 days
Skilled Labor	Activities to engage in services, which require industrial techniques or skills belonging to special fields based on a contract with public or private organizations in Japan.	Chef of foreign cuisine, sports instructor, aircraft pilot, or craftsman of precious metals	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Specified Skilled Worker	(i) Activities to engage in work requiring skills that need a considerable degree of knowledge or experience provided for in the applicable Order for the Ministry of Justice belonging to a specified industrial field (meaning the specified industrial field designated in the applicable Order of the Ministry of Justice where the securing of human resources to supplement the shortage of labor by employing foreign nationals is required due to difficulty in securing human resources; hereinafter the same shall apply in the following item) designated by the Minister of Justice based on a contract (limited to those conforming to the provisions of Article 2-5, paragraph (1) through to paragraph (4); hereinafter the same shall apply in the same item) concerning employment entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice.	Foreign nationals engaging in works requiring skills which need considerable degree of knowledge or experience belonging to a specified industrial fields	1 year, 6 months or 4 months
	(ii) Activities to engage in work requiring the proficient skills provided for in the applicable Order for the Ministry of Justice belonging to a specified industrial field designated by the Minister of Justice based on a contract concerning employment entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice.	Foreign nationals engaging in works requiring the proficient skills belonging to a specified industrial field	3 years, 1 year or 6 months

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in	Examples	Period of Stay
Technical Intern Training	(i) (a) Activities of taking a training course based on a technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to Individual-Enterprise-Type Technical Intern Training (i) accredited under the Act on Technical Intern Training, and engaging in work related to the skills, etc. (b) Activities of taking a training course based on a technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to Supervising-Organization-Type Technical Intern Training (i) accredited under the Act on Technical Intern Training, and engaging in work related to the skills, etc.	Technical intern trainee	A term individually designated by the Minister of Justice (1 year or less)
	(ii) (a) Activities of engaging in work requiring the skills, etc. based on a technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to Individual-Enterprise-Type Technical Intern Training (ii) accredited under the Act on Technical Intern Training (b) Activities of engaging in work requiring the skills, etc. based on a technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to Supervising-Organization-Type Technical Intern Training (ii) accredited under the Act on Technical Intern Training		A term individually designated by the Minister of Justice (2 years or less)
	(iii) (a) Activities of engaging in work requiring the skills, etc. based on a technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to Individual-Enterprise-Type Technical Intern Training (iii) accredited under the Act on Technical Intern Training (b) Activities of engaging in work requiring the skills, etc. based on a technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to Supervising-Organization-Type Technical Intern Training (iii) accredited under the Act on Technical Intern Training		A term individually designated by the Minister of Justice (2 years or less)
Cultural Activities	Academic or artistic activities that provide no income, or activities for the purpose of pursuing specific studies on Japanese culture or arts, or activities for the purpose of learning and acquiring Japanese culture or arts under the guidance of experts (except for the activities listed in the "Student" and "Trainee" columns of this Table).	Researcher of Japanese culture	3 years, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Temporary Visitor	Sightseeing, recreation, sports, visiting relatives, inspection tours, participating in lectures or meetings, business contact or other similar activities during a short period of stay in Japan.	Tourist or conference participant	90 days, 30 days, 15 days or period of less than 15 days
Student	Activities to receive education at a university, college of technology ("kotosenmongakko"), senior high school (including the second half of a course of study at a school for secondary education ("chutokyoikugakko") or senior high school course of a school for special needs education ("tokubetsushuigakko"), junior high school (including the second half of a course of study at a school for compulsory education ("gimukyokugakko") and the first half of a course of study at a school for secondary education) or junior high school course of a school for special needs education, elementary school (including the first half of a course of study at a school for compulsory education) or elementary school course of a school for special needs education, special training school ("senshugakko") or miscellaneous school ("kakushugakko") or equivalent educational institution in terms of facility and organization in Japan.	Student or pupil of a university, junior college, college of technology ("kotosenmongakko"), senior high school, junior high school or elementary school, etc.	4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Trainee	Activities to acquire skills, etc. at a public or a private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Technical Intern Training (i)" and "Student" columns of this Table).	Trainee	1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Dependent	Daily activities on the part of a spouse or child supported by the foreign national staying in Japan with the status of residence of "Professor", "Artist", "Religious Activities", "Journalist", "Highly-Skilled Professional", "Business Manager", "Legal/Accounting Services", "Medical Services", "Researcher", "Instructor", "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services", "Intra-company Transferee", "Nursing Care", "Entertainer", "Skilled Labor", "Specified Skilled Worker (ii)", "Cultural Activities" and "Student" in this table	Spouse or child supported by the foreign resident	5 years, 4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Designated Activities	Activities which are specifically designated by the Minister of Justice for foreign individuals.	Domestic staff of a diplomat, etc., working holiday, or a foreign nurse / care worker candidate under an Economic Partnership Agreement, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 6 months, 3 months or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (5 years or less)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in	Examples	Period of Stay
Permanent Resident	Those who are permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice.	Individual who is permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice (except for special permanent residents of the Special Law on Immigration Control)	Unlimited
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	The spouses of Japanese nationals, the children adopted by Japanese nationals pursuant to the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code (Law No.89 of 1896) or those born as the children of Japanese nationals.	Spouse, biological child, or child adopted by a Japanese national in accordance with the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 6 months
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	The spouses of those who stay with the status of residence of "Permanent Resident" or Special Permanent Resident (hereinafter referred to as "permanent resident etc."), those born as children of a permanent resident etc. in Japan and having been residing in Japan.	Spouse or biological child of permanent resident or special permanent resident who was born and continues to reside in Japan	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 6 months
Long Term Resident	Those who are authorized to reside in Japan with designation of period of stay by the Minister of Justice in consideration of special circumstances.	Refugees accepted for third-country resettlement, Japanese relative, child of Japanese descent, or child of foreign national spouse from a previous marriage	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 6 months or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (5 years or less)

Confirmation of departure of foreign nationals

Foreign nationals who have finished their activities in Japan depart from a port of entry or departure.

When departing from Japan, the foreign national receives a seal of verification for departure in his/her passport from an immigration inspector. If a foreign national attempts to flee abroad in order to escape punishment, the immigration inspector may refuse to affix a seal of verification for departure and may defer confirmation of departure for a certain period of time.



Confirmation of departure
Seal of verification for departure

Confirmation of departure of Japanese nationals

Before going abroad, Japanese nationals are required to obtain a passport and a visa for the country of destination as needed.

Even in cases of Japanese nationals departing from Japan, immigration inspectors are required to check their passports and stamp a seal of verification in them.



Confirmation of return
Seal of verification for return

Confirmation of return of Japanese nationals

Japanese nationals who have returned to Japan submit their passport once again to an immigration inspector.

The immigration inspector confirms the return to Japan and completes the process of confirming the return by stamping a seal of verification in the Japanese national's passport.

Residence management of foreign nationals

Enjoy staying in Japan by obtaining an appropriate status of residence

Foreign nationals staying in Japan may engage in activities freely without hindrance within the scope of their status of residence and period of stay, which were determined when they landed in Japan. Those who desire to change their status of residence or extend their period of stay are required to obtain permission from the Immigration Services Agency in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations. While guaranteeing the foreign nationals' activities and stay in Japan by granting a status of residence and a period of stay as well as taking steps to protect the interests and security of Japanese citizens through the abovementioned examination process, Japan seeks to implement proper residence control of foreign nationals.



Contact to examination of residence

“I came to Japan on business for a long-term stay, but I would like to use my vacation time to go back to my home country.”



Those who wish to leave temporarily for a foreign country and re-enter Japan with the same purpose of stay It is convenient to obtain re-entry permission*.

* Special re-entry permission

A foreign national in possession of a valid passport and residence card who intends, at the time of departure, to re-enter Japan to continue with the activities in Japan within one year of the departure (within two years for special permanent residents) is not required, in principle, to obtain re-entry permission in advance, and this system is referred to as "special re-entry permission". A foreign national who departs from Japan with this special re-entry permission will not be able to extend the period of validity of the special re-entry permission while abroad. Unless the foreign national re-enters Japan within one year (within two years for special permanent residents) of his or her departure (see note), the status of residence will be forfeited.

(Note) If the expiry date of the period of stay comes within one year of the departure, the foreign national is required to re-enter by the expiry date of the period of stay.



“I have been staying in Japan as an international student. Can I get a part-time job?”



Those who wish to engage in employment activities (part-time work) other than those activities already permitted Please apply for permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted.



“I am currently residing in Japan as a university professor, and since I renewed my contract with my university I would like to continue teaching in Japan ...”



Those who wish to extend their stay beyond the period of stay previously permitted Please apply for an extension for the period of stay.



“I married a Japanese woman.”



Those who wish to change the purpose of stay Please apply for a change of status of residence.



“We, a married foreign couple, have had a baby in Japan.”



Those who need to stay in Japan as a foreign national due to birth, renunciation of Japanese nationality, etc. It is necessary to acquire a status of residence.



“I have lived in Japan for a long time, and I would like to spend the rest of my life in Japan.”



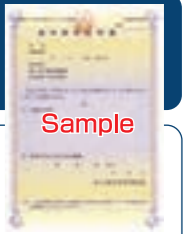
Those who wish to stay permanently in Japan Please apply for permission for permanent residence.



“I was told to submit a permit to engage in employment in Japan by the company for which I am going to work.”



Please apply for a certificate of authorization for employment.



Download application forms

http://www.moj.go.jp/tetsuduki_shutsunuyukoku.html



Some procedures of residence applications can be submitted online.

(You have to go to the regional immigration services office and make a request for use of the online residence application system in advance.)

Online residence application system

<http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/tetuduki/zairyukanri/onlineshinsei.html>



Reference

Changes in the number of foreign residents (As of the end of each year)

Year	Total of foreign residents (persons)
1998	1,512,116 (1.20%)
2003	1,915,030 (1.50%)
2008	2,217,426 (1.73%)
2013	2,066,445 (1.62%)
2018	2,731,093 (2.16%)

The numbers in () show the proportion of Japan's total population
Note: The numbers of foreign residents up until 2011 represent the number of registered foreign nationals, and from 2012 onwards, the numbers of foreign residents represent the number of mid to long-term residents together with the number of special permanent residents.

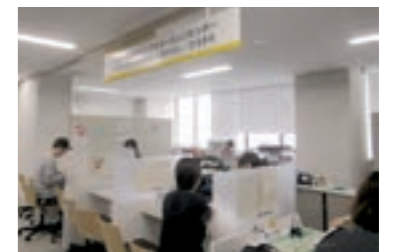
Number of foreign residents by nationality/region (As of the end of December, 2018)

Nationality/region	Number of foreign residents (persons)	Composition ratio (%)
Total	2,731,093	100.0%
China	764,720	28.0%
Korea	449,634	16.5%
Vietnam	330,835	12.1%
Philippines	271,289	9.9%
Brazil	201,865	7.4%
Others	712,750	26.1%

Note: The total sum of composite ratios (%), which have been rounded off to one decimal place, will not always amount to 100%.

Information Center

Some foreign nationals do not have full knowledge of the entry and residence procedures or of Japanese laws and social systems owing to differences in lifestyle, manners/customs, language, etc., and therefore, "Foreign Residents Immigration Information Centers" are available to provide advice or necessary information to foreign nationals and concerned people residing in Japan. These centers offer guidance on entry-related procedures, residence-related procedures, and guidelines to filling in the various documents related to entry and residence. These information centers, which have been established in immigration services bureaus and district offices in Sendai, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka, provide phone or face-to-face consultations on entry/stay in Japan for foreign nationals in various languages, including English, Korean, Chinese, and Spanish. Counseling staff members have been assigned to the Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and Naha District Immigration services office of Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau to provide the same services as the above information centers.



Information Center

Deportation of foreign nationals

Illegal work, smuggling, criminal offenses, etc.

Some foreign nationals illegally enter Japan or stay in Japan beyond the period of stay permitted. It is also a task of the Immigration Bureau to deport such foreign nationals from Japan through procedures based on law and to prevent harm to the safety and interests of Japanese citizens. The Immigration Control Act stipulates the cases requiring deportation.

After reaching a peak of approximately 299,000 foreign nationals in 1993, the increase in the number of foreign residents illegally staying beyond their authorized period of stay was curbed, but there are still approximately 74,000 foreign nationals currently illegally staying in Japan beyond their authorized period of stay, and the majority of them are thought to be working illegally.

The presence of foreign nationals who work illegally in Japan undermines the legal system for accepting foreign nationals, and not only has a negative effect on the Japanese labor market, but also causes various problems transgressing a number of areas such as cultural customs and security, and also gives rise to incidents causing damage such as forced labor in a poor environment.

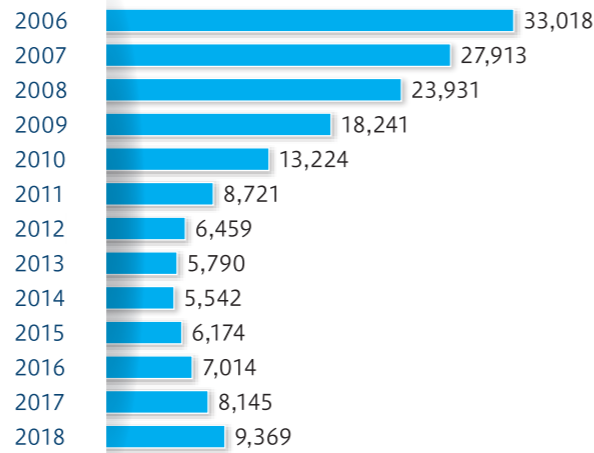


immigration control officer

In rendering decisions on deportation, the process of ascertaining the facts and considering the circumstances of foreign nationals through the procedure of investigation into violations, examination into violations and hearings is carefully carried out.

Deportation procedures are taken for foreign nationals who come under the conditions for deportation; however, this does not mean that all foreign nationals who come under the conditions for deportation stipulated in the Immigration Control Act will be deported from Japan. Some of them may be granted special permission to stay by the Minister of Justice in the light of that person's history in Japan, their family situation, etc.

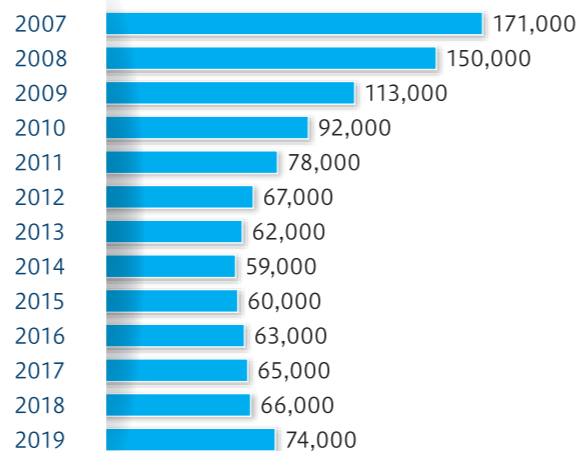
Changes in the number of deported foreign nationals (persons)



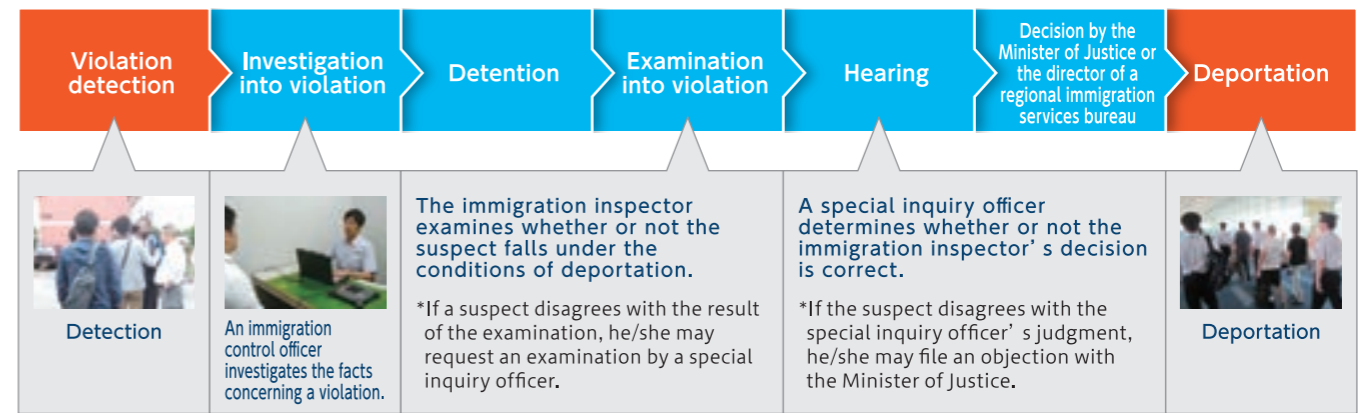
Number of deported foreign nationals in 2018

Illegal stay	7,528
Those who stay in Japan beyond the permitted period of stay	
Activities other than those permitted	527
Those who engage solely, without permission, in activities related to the management of business involving income or activities to receive a payment other than those permitted under the status of residence	
Illegal entry	488
Such as those who enter Japan without holding passports or with false passports	
Illegal landing	129
Those who possess valid passports but land in Japan without obtaining permission for landing	
Criminal offenses, etc.	697
Such as those who are subject to criminal punishment in violation of penal laws	
Total	9,369

Changes in the number of foreign nationals overstaying (as of January 1 of each year)



Flow of deportation procedures



Foreign nationals for whom a decision for deportation has been made shall be promptly deported to another country such as to his/her country of nationality. In cases where they cannot be immediately deported, they are held in one of the immigration centers located in Ushiku City in Ibaraki Prefecture, or Omura City in Nagasaki Prefecture, until the time they can be deported.

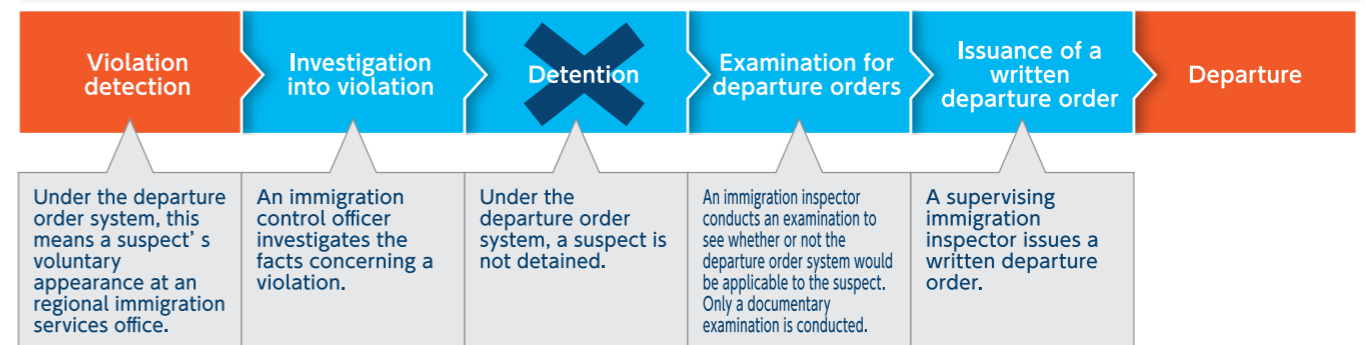
In addition, there is a system known as the "departure order system" in place for certain violators of the Immigration Control Act, who are in violation through staying beyond their authorized period of stay but who meet certain requirements, whereby they are able to leave Japan through a simplified procedure without being taken into custody, and the number of foreign nationals who were eligible to use this system and were issued with a written departure order in 2018 was 6,223.

*The period of denial of landing for foreign nationals who have left Japan under a departure order is one year.

Requirements

- ① Those who have voluntarily appeared at a regional immigration services office, with the intention of departing from Japan promptly
- ② Those who do not fall under any grounds for deportation, except for illegally staying beyond the authorized period of stay
- ③ Those who have not been sentenced to imprisonment on account of theft, etc. after entering Japan
- ④ Those who have not been deported nor have left Japan under a departure order
- ⑤ Those who are expected with certainty to depart from Japan promptly

Flow of procedures for departure order



Illegal Work Prevention Campaign

An agreement has been made that the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare will cooperate and coordinate in order to promote various countermeasures so as to optimize the legal employment of foreign nationals and to prevent illegal employment, and in addition, the "Illegal Work Prevention Campaign" is held every June as part of the Japanese government's "Foreign Labor Disputes Awareness Month", and educational activities relating to the issue of illegal employment of foreign workers are conducted during this month.





The residence management system for mid to long-term residents, the residence card and the special permanent resident the certificate

A residence management system has been introduced for foreign nationals residing for a mid to long-term period in Japan with a status of residence under the Immigration Control Act (hereinafter referred to as "mid-to-long term residents") to enable the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency to continuously ascertain the information necessary to manage the residence of foreign nationals in Japan.

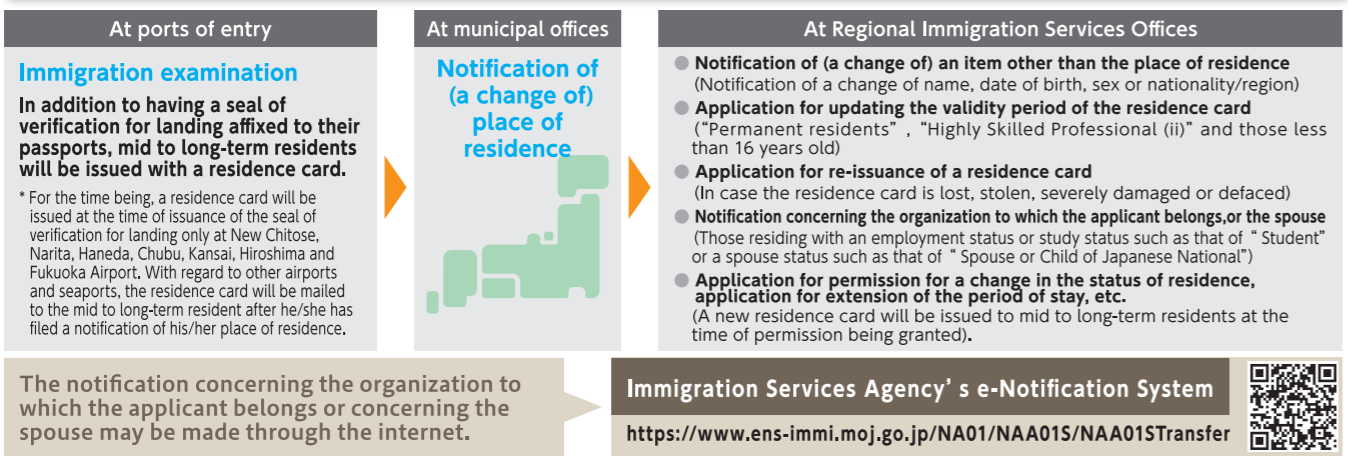
Subjects of the residence management system for mid to long-term residents

Specifically, the mid to long-term residents who are subject to this residence management system are **foreign nationals who do not come under** the following ① through ⑥. Mid to long-term residents shall be **issued with a residence card** which gives basic information for identification, their status of residence, etc.

- 1 Persons granted permission to stay for **less than or equal to 3 months**
- 2 Persons granted the status of residence of **"Temporary Visitor"**

- 3 Persons granted the status of residence of **"Diplomat" or "Official"**
- 4 Staff members of the Japanese office of the Taiwan-Japan Relations Association (Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan, etc.) or Permanent General Mission of Palestine in Japan who have **"Designated Activities"** status, and their families
- 5 **Special permanent residents** (Special permanent residents will be issued with a **"special permanent resident certificate"**.)
- 6 Persons with **no status of residence**

Flow of the procedures in the residence management system for mid to long-term residents



Extension of the period of validity of the residence card or the special permanent resident certificate

Foreign nationals who have been issued with a residence card or a special permanent resident certificate are required to submit an application for extension of the period of validity of the residence card or the special permanent resident certificate during the two months prior to the expiration date of the period of validity up until the expiration date (six months in the case of foreign nationals whose expiration date of the period of validity is given as the time of the 16th birthday).

Mid to long-term residents		Special permanent residents	
Subject foreign nationals	Expiration date of the period of validity	Subject foreign nationals	Expiration date of the period of validity
① Foreign nationals who have the status of residence "Permanent Resident" (except for those coming under ② below) or "Highly Skilled Professional (ii)"	The date on which 7 years have passed since the date of issuance of the residence card	① Foreign nationals who were not yet 16 years of age on the day of issuance of the special permanent resident certificate	The date of the 16th birthday
② Foreign nationals who have the status of residence "Permanent Resident" and who were not yet 16 years of age on the date of issuance of their residence card	The date of the 16th birthday	② Foreign nationals other than those in ① above, who have been issued with a special permanent resident certificate based on a notification of a change to the described matters other than the place of residence or an application for reissuance owing to the certificate being damaged or soiled, etc.	The date of the 7th birthday following the date of the notification/application described in the left-hand column
③ Foreign nationals other than those in ① and ② above, who were not yet 16 years of age on the date of issuance of their residence card	Whichever comes earlier of the expiration date of the period of stay or the 16th birthday	③ Foreign nationals other than those in ① above, who have been issued with a special permanent resident certificate based on an application for extension of the period of validity	The date of the 7th birthday following the expiration date of the period of validity of the special permanent resident certificate possessed at the time of the application described in the left-hand column
Application counter The nearest regional immigration services bureau, district immigration services office and branch office under them (except for district immigration services offices or branch offices with jurisdiction only over airports)		Application counter Application counter of the municipal office with jurisdiction over the place of residence	



* In cases where the period of validity of the residence card is the expiration date of the period of stay, there is no need to apply for an extension of the period of validity since the foreign national is able to receive a new residence card based on permission for extension of the period of stay or some other form of permission.

Details of residence management system
http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/index.html

Link for the page on information about the lapse of the residence card number, etc.
<https://lapse-immi.moj.go.jp/ZEC/appl/e0/ZEC2/pages/FZECST011.aspx>



Refugees Protection

As a member of the international community

Japan became a signatory to the "Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention)" in 1981 and has established a system for recognition of refugee status. The definition of a refugee is a "person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country".

Upon an application for recognition of refugee status from a foreign national staying in Japan, the foreign national is examined to ascertain whether or not he/she is a refugee. When the foreign national is recognized as a refugee, he/she is provided protection as stipulated in the convention; for example, recognized refugees may be issued a "refugee travel document" to travel abroad.

The number of applicants applying for refugee status in Japan in 2018 was 10,493, a significant decline of 9,136 (about 47%) from the previous year. The number of those who were recognized as refugees in 2018 was 42 (of whom 4 were recognized as refugees after filing an objection). The

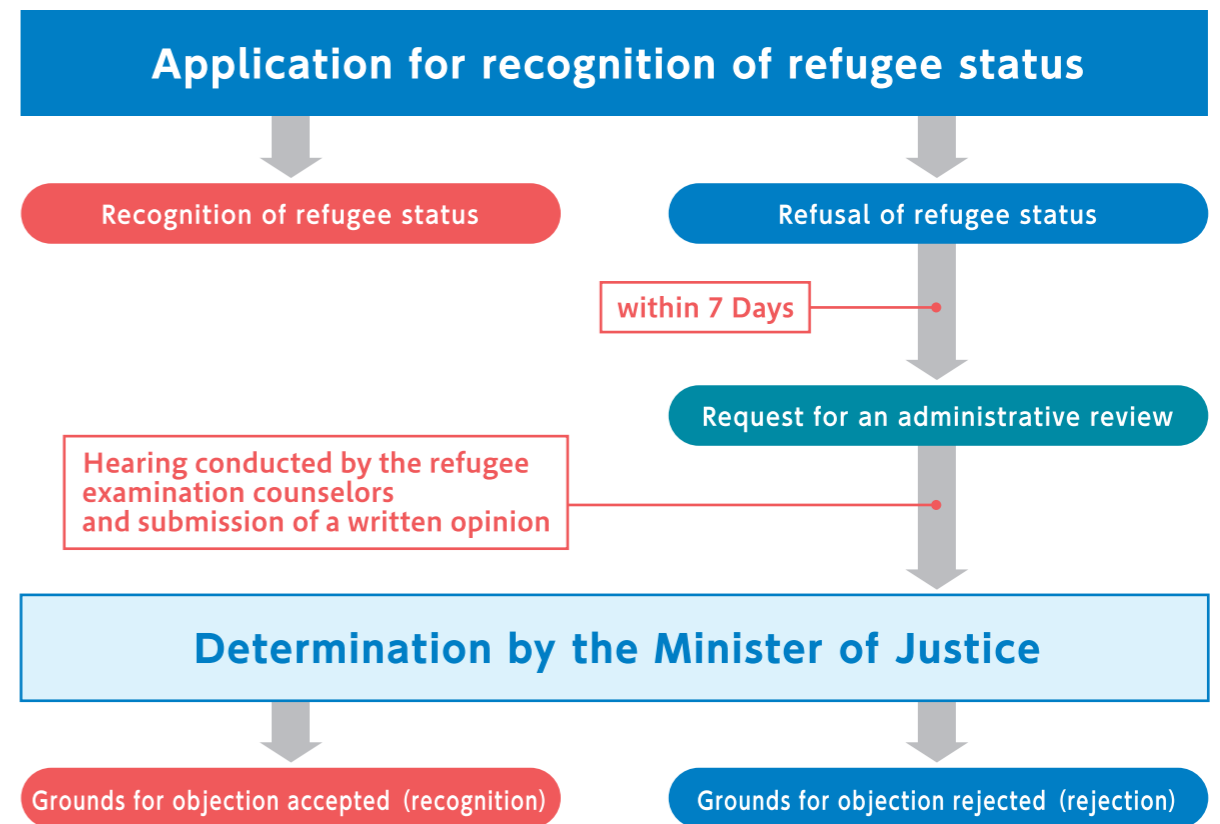
number of those who were not recognized as refugees but were allowed to stay in Japan owing to humanitarian grounds was 40.

In addition, Japan accepts refugees through resettlement and Between FY2010 and FY2014, Japan accepted a total of 18 Myanmar families constituting 86 Myanmar refugees, who had been given temporary asylum in Thailand, as a pilot case for third-country resettlement, and provided settlement support. In addition, a decision was made in FY2015 to accept Myanmar refugees, who had been given temporary asylum in Malaysia, and 26 families constituting 88 Myanmar refugees were accepted from Malaysia between FY2015 and FY2018.

The Immigration Services Agency is mainly responsible for the selection procedures for acceptance of the refugees.

Since accepting Indochinese refugees from 1978, Japan has accepted not only refugees under the Refugee Convention but also refugees for resettlement and people deserving humanitarian consideration. As of the end of 2018, the total number of such people (those who were offered asylum) was 14,871.

Basic procedure for recognition of refugee status



Acceptance of new foreign workers and efforts to realize a harmonious society of coexistence



Establishment of the Status of Residence of “Specified Skilled Worker”

In order to construct a framework for the acceptance of work-ready foreign nationals, who have a certain level of expertise and skills, in the industrial fields where it continues to be difficult to secure human resources even if efforts have been made to improve productivity and secure domestic workers in order to respond to the growing labor shortages experienced by small and medium-sized businesses and others, the “Bill for Partial Amendment of the Immigration Control and

Refugee Recognition Act and the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Justice” was submitted to the 197th Extraordinary Session of the National Diet for the purpose of creating the statuses of residence “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)” and establishing the Immigration Services Agency and to make other changes. The same bill (Act No. 102 of 2018) was enacted on December 2018, promulgated on the 14th of the same month and enforced on April 1, 2019

Comprehensive Measures for Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign nationals

(Adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign nationals in December 25, 2018)

The government has been making efforts to create communities where foreign nationals will be able to live comfortably based on the “Comprehensive Measures for Foreign Nationals as Residents” compiled in 2006, and now based on the establishment of the new statuses of residence “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)” (implemented from April 2019), from the perspective of more strongly and comprehensively

promoting the measures for acceptance and coexistence of foreign nationals, the government has come together to compile these “Comprehensive Measures for Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign nationals” (hereinafter referred to as “Comprehensive Measures”).

“Comprehensive Measures” include a total of 126 measures, envisaging various scenes in daily life such as the work environment, education, medical care, and housing.

Enhancement of “Comprehensive Measures for Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign nationals”

(Adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign nationals in June 18, 2019)

The government also adopted Enhancement of “Comprehensive Measures for Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign nationals” which enhances the contents of “Comprehensive Measures” with a focus on matters that are urgent issues with the aim of revising “Comprehensive Measures” at the end of this year.

Enhancement of “Comprehensive Measures” [Main Policies]

- Promotion of appropriate and smooth acceptance of foreign nationals (measures to prevent the concentration of specified skilled workers in metropolitan areas and other specific areas)
- Preparation of an environment of acceptance in order to realize a society of harmonious coexistence
- Accurate management of international students enrollment and further optimization of the Technical Intern Training Program
- Promotion of the employment of international students and other foreign nationals in Japan

Major measures of the Immigration Services Agency

1. One-stop consulting counter

Financial assistance through the “subsidies for preparations for an environment for the acceptance of foreign nationals” (referred to below as “subsidies”) is provided for the measures for preparation and expansion of the one-stop consulting counter through which the local governments provide information and advice at 100 locations in the prefectures, designated cities, and municipalities where large numbers of foreign nationals live so that when a foreign national has questions or concerns about various matters related to life such as the residence procedures, employment, medical care, welfare, childbirth, child care or child education, he or she will be able to receive appropriate information or will be able to quickly reach a place that offers advice and consultations. As of July 2019, there have been applications for subsidies

from 95 local governments, all of which have been granted subsidies, and preparations are being made in turn to prepare a one-stop consulting counter. It is expected that the one-stop consulting counter that have received a subsidy will provide appropriate information to the persons seeking advice through consultations offered in numerous languages and through coordination with the relevant organizations.

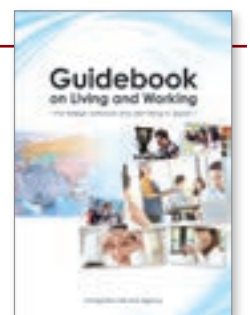
In addition, the relevant local government counters will strive to respond as smoothly as possible to requests from foreign nationals who live in the area of a local government that is not the recipient of subsidies, and therefore, foreign nationals who live in the area of a local government which has not established a one-stop consulting counter will also be able to receive consultation services.

2. Guidebook on Living and Working

The immigration Services Agency has prepared a cross-government “Guidebook on Living and Working” for the basic information necessary for safe and secure living and work on residence procedures, labor-related laws and regulations, social insurance, crime prevention, traffic safety, etc.) and in April 2019, opened the “Portal Site to Support the Lives of Foreign Nationals” on the Ministry of Justice website in Japanese and English, and in June of the same year released the Vietnamese version, and in September of the same year released an easy Japanese version. In

the future, continuous efforts will be made to successively promote versions in other languages.

Download “Guide book on Living and Working” >>>



3. Collaboration with groups involved in support for foreign nationals (supporters of foreign nationals)

In April 2019, “Accepting Environmental Coordinator” were assigned to the regional immigration services bureaus, and officers of the regional immigration services bureaus are sent to the one-stop consulting counter based on a request from the local government irrespective of whether the local government is eligible for subsidies while information and training will be provided to the officers of the local governments engaging in consultation services.

As well as promoting multicultural coexistence policies in each region through facilitating the establishment of councils for the realization of a harmonious society of coexistence with foreign nationals in each prefecture, useful information such as good practices obtained through efforts by Accepting Environmental coordinator assigned to the regional immigration services bureaus are given to the local governments.

Status of residence “Specified Skilled Worker”

Specified Skilled Worker (i) Status of residence for foreign nationals engaging in work requiring **skills which need considerable knowledge or experience** belonging to **specified industrial fields**.

Specified Skilled Worker (ii) Status of residence for foreign nationals engaging in work requiring **proficient skills** belonging to **specified industrial fields**.

Specified Industrial Fields (14 fields) Nursing care, Building cleaning management, Forges and foundries, Machine parts & tooling industries, Electric, electronics and information industries, Construction industry, Shipbuilding/ship machinery industry, Automobile maintenance, Aviation Industry, Accommodation industry, Agriculture, Fishery & aquaculture, Manufacture of food and beverages, Food service industry

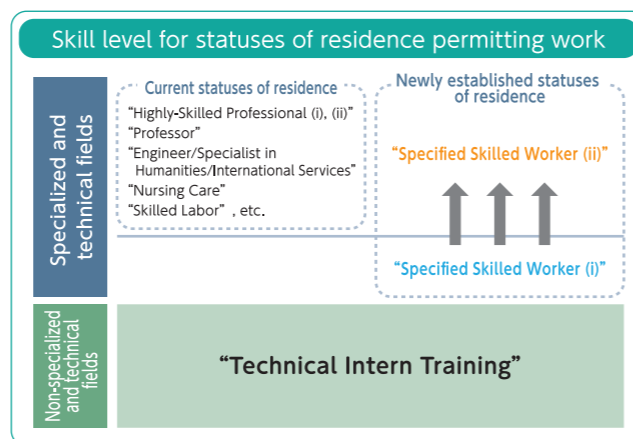
(Specified skilled workers (ii) can only be accepted in the two underlined fields)

Points of Specified Skilled Worker (i)

- **Period of stay** extension for a period of 1 year, 6 months or 4 months, **up to 5 years in total**
- **Skill level** confirmed by exams, etc. (foreign nationals who have completed technical intern training (ii) are exempt from taking exams, etc.)
- **Level of Japanese language proficiency** confirmed Japanese language proficiency required everyday living and business by exams, etc. (foreign nationals who have completed technical intern training (ii) are exempt from taking exams, etc.)
- **Accompaniment of family members** basically not permitted
- **Eligible for support** by accepting organization or registered support organization

Points of Specified Skilled Worker (ii)

- **Period of stay** extension for a period of 3 years, 1 year or 6 months
- **Skill level** confirmed by exams, etc.
- **Level of Japanese language proficiency** not necessary to be confirmed by exams, etc.
- **Accompaniment of family members** possible on fulfilling certain conditions (spouse, children)
- Not eligible for support by accepting organization or registered support organization



accepting organizations and registered support organizations

About the accepting organizations

1. Criteria for accepting organizations to accept foreign nationals

- ① Employment contract entered into with the foreign national is appropriate (e.g., the amount of remuneration is equivalent to or greater than that a Japanese national would receive for the same kind of work)
- ② The organization itself is appropriate (e.g., no violation of the immigration or labor-related laws within the past 5 years)
- ③ There is a system in place to support foreign nationals (e.g., able to offer support in a language understood by foreign nationals)
- ④ The plan to support foreign nationals is appropriate (e.g., includes general living orientation, etc.)

2. Obligations of the accepting organization

- ① Reliable fulfillment of the employment contract entered into with the foreign national (e.g., payment of appropriate remuneration)
- ② Provision of appropriate support for foreign nationals → possible to outsource support to a registered support organization If all support is entrusted, 1 ③ has already been satisfied
- ③ Submission of various notifications to the Immigration Services Agency

Note. Failure to do ① to ③ will result in permission being denied for acceptance of foreign nationals, and the organization may be subject to guidance and improvement orders from the Immigration Services Agency.

About the registered support organizations

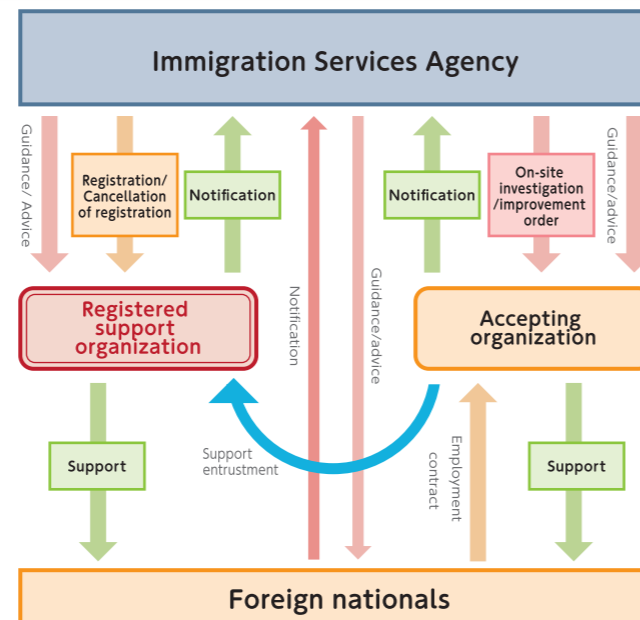
1. Criteria for registration

- ① The organization itself is appropriate (e.g., no violation of the immigration or labor-related laws within the past 5 years)
- ② There is a system in place to support foreign nationals (e.g., able to offer support in a language understood by foreign nationals)

2. Obligations of the registered support organization

- ① Implementation of appropriate support for foreign nationals
- ② Submission of various notifications to the Immigration Services Agency

Note. Failure to do ① and ② may result in registration being revoked.





Facilitation of the immigration procedures ("Bio-Cart", facial recognition automated gate, automated gate)

In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the number of foreign visitors coming to Japan, and there have been times when foreign nationals coming on a business trip or for travel purposes have found the immigration examination booths at the airports to be congested leading to long waiting times in the queues for the immigration examinations.

In addition, in order to speed up the acquisition of personal identification information in the area of the landing examination booths so as to further facilitate the immigration procedures, equipment for the acceptance of fingerprints and facial photographs, known as "Bio-Cart", which utilize the time spent waiting in line for landing examination were introduced in October 2016, and are in operation at 17 airports.

In addition, with the aim of further facilitating strict yet smooth examinations through streamlining the departure and return procedures for Japanese nationals using facial recognition technology and allocating more immigration officers to the examinations for foreign nationals, full-scale implementation of the facial recognition automated gates commenced in the landing and departure examination areas of Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai and Fukuoka Airports in 2018, and these are being in the departure and return procedures for Japanese nationals.

In addition to this, with the aim of further facilitating strict yet smooth examinations further through streamlining the departure procedures for foreign nationals and allocating a greater number of immigration officers to the examinations for foreign nationals, starting with Haneda Airport in July 2019, operation of the facial recognition automated gates is scheduled to commence in turn in the departure procedures for foreign nationals at Narita, Kansai, Fukuoka, Chubu Centrair, Shin-Chitose and Naha airports.

The facial recognition automated gates confirm the identity of the individual by comparing the facial image in the IC chip of the IC passport with the facial image taken by the camera at the facial recognition automated gates. If confirmation is completed and there is no problem, the individual is able to pass through the gates.

Advance user registration is not required in order to be able to use the facial recognition automated gates, but the requirements for gate users are to be in possession of an IC passport, to be able operate the machine by themselves, to be 135 cm or more in height, and in addition, in the case of a foreign national, it is necessary to be staying in Japan and intending to depart with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" (excluding those departing from Japan through a re-entry permit).

In addition, Japanese nationals and foreign nationals who meet certain requirements are able to smoothly undergo the immigration procedures through use of the automated gates by registering in advance.

Automated gates had been installed at the Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair and Kansai Airports.



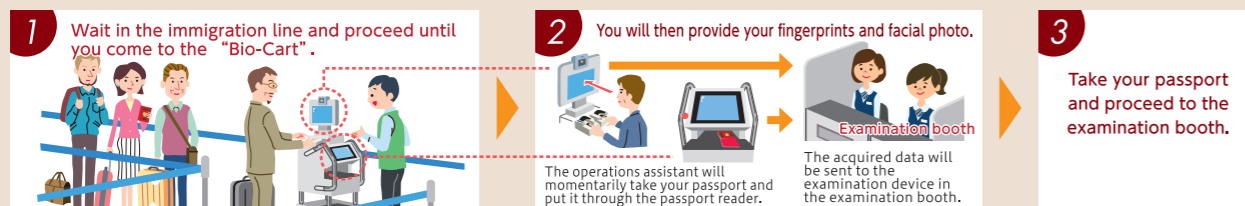
Bio-Cart



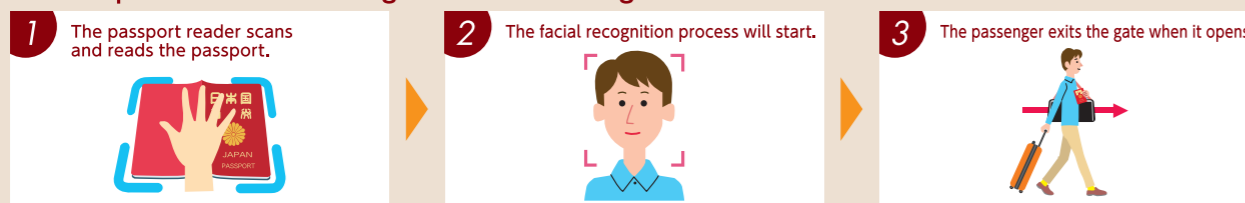
Facial recognition automated gate

Structure of the "Bio-Cart"

In the latest immigration examinations, it has now become possible for the immigration examination procedure to be quickly conducted through advance acquisition of the personal identification information (fingerprints and facial photo) of foreign nationals while they are waiting in line to reach the examination booth through the use of dedicated equipment known as "Bio-Cart".



How to operate the facial recognition automated gate



* If you go through the return and departure procedures using the facial recognition automated gates, a seal (stamp) will not be stamped in your passport. If you wish to have your passport stamped with a seal, go and see an immigration inspector at the examination area office prior to the customs inspection. Please note that it will not be possible for you to request a seal (stamp) in your passport after the times given above.

How to use the automated gates *Example of use by a Japanese national



* If you go through the immigration or return procedures using the automated gates, a seal (stamp) will not be stamped in your passport. If you wish to have your passport stamped with a seal, go and see an immigration inspector at the examination area office prior to boarding your flight in the case of the departure procedures or prior to the customs inspection at the time of the return (landing examination) procedures. Please note that it will not be possible for you to request a seal (stamp) in your passport after the times given above.



Points-based system for highly-skilled foreign professionals

Amid continuing globalization, the number of foreign nationals working in various fields in Japan is growing. If Japan is to energize its economy and bolster its international competitiveness, it must generate new innovation by not only fully utilizing its domestic human resources but also actively accepting highly-skilled foreign professionals who possess a broad range of values, experiences, know-how, and skills. In an era where Japan must compete with other nations for human resources, the system of "points-based preferential immigration treatment for highly-skilled foreign professionals" seeks to promote the acceptance of highly-skilled foreign nationals to Japan by creating an environment that allows highly capable and skilled foreign nationals to live comfortably in Japan.

The "system of points-based preferential immigration treatment for highly-skilled foreign professionals" is a system which recognizes particularly outstanding human resources (highly-skilled foreign professionals), who meet the requirements of certain employment statuses, through a "points-based system" and who wish to apply for recognition, and provides them with preferential treatment in terms

of immigration procedures and requirements.

Under the system, the activities of highly-skilled foreign professionals are classified into three categories: "advanced academic research activities", "advanced specialized/technical activities", and "advanced business and management activities" with points being awarded in such areas as academic background, business career background and promised annual income in accordance with the particular characteristics of each category. Those persons whose total points meet a set total are granted preferential immigration treatment.

A new status of residence named "Highly Skilled Professional (i)" for highly-skilled human resources was established from April 1, 2015, and moreover, a further status of residence named "Highly Skilled Professional (ii)" was established for foreign nationals, who have resided in Japan for a certain period of time with the aforementioned status of residence of "Highly Skilled Professional (i)", substantially easing the restrictions on their activities and granting an unlimited period of stay.

Activity category	Example of eligibility	Point total for recognition
Advanced academic research activities (Highly Skilled Professional (i)(a))	Foreign researchers involved in fundamental research or research on advanced technologies, etc.	At least 70 points totaled from points based on academic background, business career background, and annual income as well as special considerations (research performance, acquired qualifications, rank or position, and other factors)
Advanced specialized/technical activities (Highly Skilled Professional (i)(b))	Foreign nationals that utilize specialized skills and know-how to acquire new markets or lead the development of new products and technologies, etc.	
Advanced business and management activities (Highly Skilled Professional (i)(c))	Foreign nationals that utilize their abundant practical management experience to develop the global businesses of Japanese companies, etc.	

In April 2017, the points-based system for highly-skilled foreign professionals was revised in response to the recommendations made in the 2016 Japan Revitalization Strategy (approved by the Cabinet on June 2, 2016) to create the world's fastest issuance of a Japanese version green card

for highly-skilled foreign professionals" greatly shortening the period of stay required as a condition for applications for permanent residence for highly-skilled foreign nationals, and to revise the requirements from the viewpoint of making the points-based system more accessible.

Revision of the period of stay required for applications for permission for permanent residence

- Shortening of the period of stay required for applications for permission for permanent residence from 5 years to 3 years for those persons who are recognized to be highly-skilled foreign professionals with a score of 70 points or more.
- Shortening of the period of stay required for applications for permission for permanent residence from 5 years to 1 year for those persons who are recognized to be highly-qualified foreign professionals with a score of 80 points or more.

Revision of the points calculation measures

- Additional points for foreign nationals engaged in advanced projects involving the ministries or agencies with jurisdiction over fields of growth (IT sector, etc.) (10 points)
- Additional points for significant investors (5 points)
- Additional points for graduates of top-ranking universities (10 points)
- Additional points for persons who have completed a human resources development project utilizing ODA (5 points)
- Additional points for university graduates, etc. in the field of advanced academic research (10 points)
- Additional points for persons who have acquired two or more master's or doctor's degrees (5 points)
- Additional points for persons with a certain level of Japanese language proficiency (about Japanese Language Proficiency Test N2) (10 points)

* On March, 2019, The Scope of additional points for universities including regional universities was enlarged.

Foreign nationals, who have been permitted entry and residence as a highly-skilled professional, are entitled to the follow types of preferential treatment.

(Highly Skilled Professional (i))	(Highly Skilled Professional (ii))
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Permission for multiple purposes of activities Grant of the "five years" period of stay Easing of requirements for permanent residence Permission for the spouse of the highly-skilled foreign professional to work Permission for the parent(s) to accompany the highly-skilled foreign professional to Japan under certain conditions Permission for a domestic worker to accompany the highly-skilled foreign professional to Japan under certain conditions Preferential processing of entry and residence procedures 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with the activities of "Highly Skilled Professional (i)", permitted to engage in almost all of the activities of statuses of residence based on employment (see Page 6 "List of Statuses of Residence") Granted an indefinite period of stay Eligible for the preferential treatment of the abovementioned ① to ⑥.



Act on Technical Intern Training

“The Act on Proper Technical Intern Training and Protection of Technical Intern Trainees” (Act No. 89 of 2016; hereinafter referred to as “Act on Technical Intern Training”) was established on November 18, 2016, promulgated on November 28, 2016 and enforced from November 1, 2017 (The provision on the establishment of the Organization for Technical Intern Training were enforced from the date of promulgation). The Act

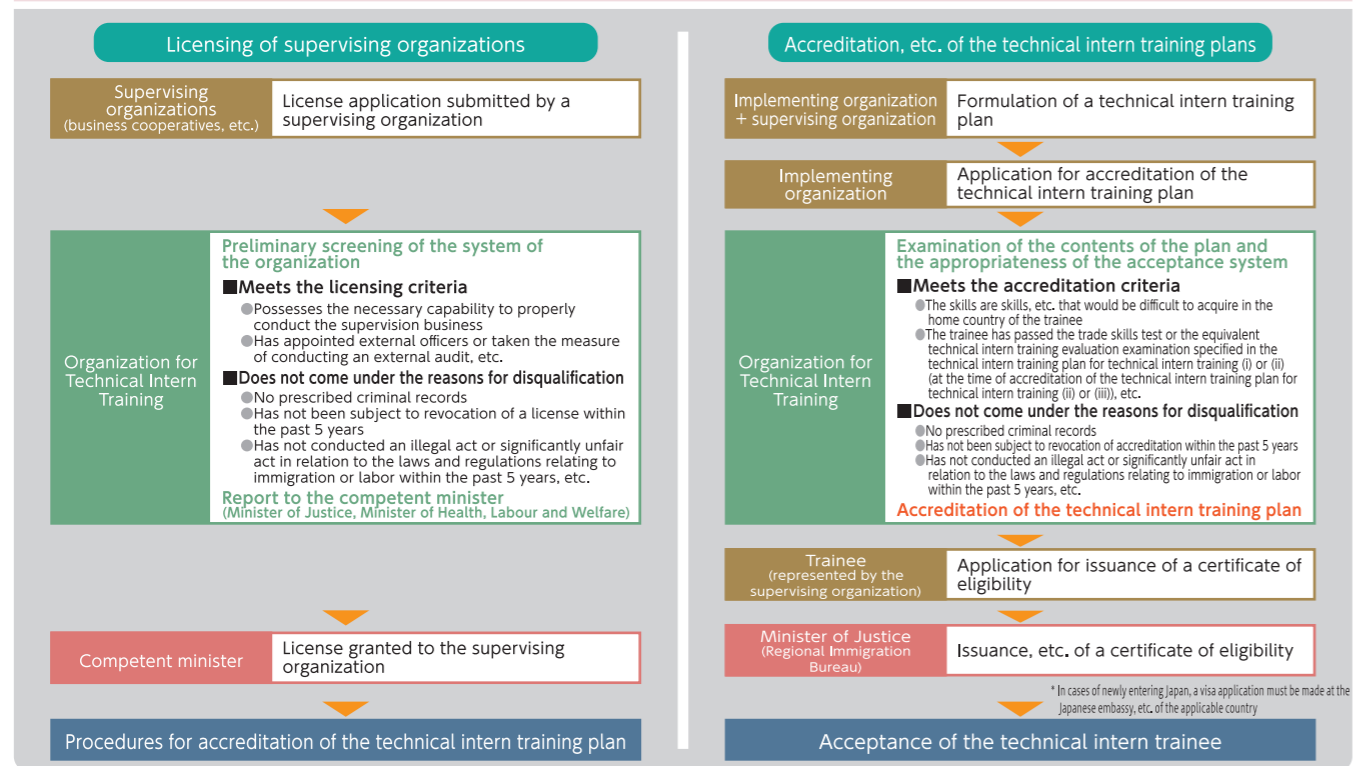
on Technical Intern Training provides for a system for the accreditation of technical intern training plans and the licensing of supervising organizations in relation to the technical intern training, and through establishing the Organization for Technical Intern Training to handle the administrative affairs relating to the technical intern training, aims to ensure proper technical intern training and protection of the technical intern trainees.

1 Establishment of the system for licensing of the supervising organizations and the system for accreditation of the technical intern training plans

Those persons who intend to conduct the supervision business are required to acquire a license in advance, and those who intend to conduct the technical intern training (technical intern training

implementing organizations) are required to prepare a technical intern training plan for each technical intern, and to receive accreditation to the effect that the technical intern training plan is appropriate.

Procedures for licensing of supervising organizations and accreditation, etc. of technical intern training plans, etc.



2 Violations of the human rights of technical intern trainees cannot be allowed under any circumstances

As well as establishing provisions on prohibition and penalties for violations of the human rights of technical intern trainees, the technical intern trainees themselves are able to report violations. In addition, the national government's system of consultation and information

provision for technical intern trainees has been strengthened, and measures have been taken to ensure liaison and coordination between the implementing organizations and supervising organizations in the event of a technical intern trainee being transferred.

For details of the Act on Technical Intern Training, please visit the website of the Organization for Technical Intern Training, Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Justice * New Technical Intern Training Program in Accordance with the Act on Technical Intern Training

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri05_00014.html

Organization for Technical Intern Training

<http://www.otit.go.jp/>



Measures against trafficking in persons

Efforts for measures against trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons means acts, including procurement, transportation, sexual exploitation and receipt of persons by means of violence, threat, abduction, fraud, abuse of a position of vulnerability, etc., for the purpose of exploitation by forcing them to engage in prostitution or forced labor. Trafficking in persons is a serious abuse of human rights and is absolutely unacceptable.

Since signing the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime” (commonly referred to as the “Protocol on Trafficking in Persons”), which was adopted by resolution of the United Nations in November 2000, Japan has been implementing government-wide measures to combat trafficking in persons led by the Cabinet Secretariat, and including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the National Police Agency, and in order to ensure strong promotion of these measures, established the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee regarding Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons in December 2014.

The Immigration Bureau has also been working closely with the related ministries and agencies based on the “2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons” newly formulated in December 2014,

and moreover, through strengthening its relations with the relevant foreign organizations, international organizations and NGOs, the Immigration Bureau has been working to prevent trafficking in persons, as well as more proactively monitoring cases of trafficking that may be hidden from view, and working to eradicate trafficking and to properly protect the victims.

Efforts of the Immigration Services Agency

Stamp out trafficking in persons!

Prevention



- Stricter landing examinations and residence examinations
- Reinforcement of investigations into and crackdowns on brokers
- Collaboration with the embassies, airline companies and other related organizations

Protection



- Stabilization of the legal status of foreign victims through the granting of special permission to stay in Japan, etc.
- Fast and smooth repatriation support

Prosecution



- Proactive approach towards cases of the facilitation of illegal employment
- Deportation of foreign national perpetrators



Measures against international terrorism

To secure safety in Japan

Terrorism is a threat faced by individuals and the international community. In the wake of the terrorist attacks which occurred in the U.S. on September 11, 2001, Japan has been taking various measures to secure the safety of its citizens.

In relation to preventing terrorism, the Immigration Services Agency has been implementing a variety of

initiatives with the cooperation of the related organizations in order to prevent the entry of terrorists at the border such as through the implementation since 2007 of strict landing examinations utilizing fingerprints and other personal identification information, advance passenger information (API) and passenger name records (PNR).

Measures for the prevention of terrorism

- Strict inspection of the applications for the “Certificate of Eligibility”
- Collaboration with overseas diplomatic establishments in the area of strict visa inspection
- Mandatory provision of personal identification information such as fingerprints by foreign nationals (except for special permanent residents) at the time of the landing examination (November 2007)
- Enhancement and reinforcement of examination of forged or altered documents
- Implementation of examinations utilizing ICPO's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database search system (August 2009)
- Duty of the captain of a vessel or aircraft to report advance passenger information (API) (February 2007)
- Systematic acquisition of passenger name records (PNR) (January 2015) and commencement of electronic acquisition (January 2016)
- Establishment of the grounds for deportation of foreign terrorists (June 2006)
- Implementation of patrols in the airport transit areas
- Implementation of crosschecking of facial photographs provided by the foreign nationals at the time of the landing examination and facial images of terrorists and other suspect persons (October 2016)

Preventing terrorists from entering Japan eases the unnecessary suspicion against the majority of foreign residents in Japan who are innocent

Basic Plan for Immigration and Residency Management

This is a plan which forms the basis of measures on control of the entry and residence of foreign nationals, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61-10 of the Immigration Control Act. It includes: (1) matters relating to foreign nationals entering into and residing in Japan; (2) matters relating to guidelines for

control of the entry and residence of foreign nationals; and (3) other measures to be determined by the Minister of Justice.

The Basic Plan for Immigration and Residence Management was formulated in April 2019, envisaging a period of about two years.

Overview of the Basic Plan for Immigration and Residency Management (formulated in April 2019)

Basic Plan for Immigration and Residency Management

- Based on the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the Minister of Justice determines the basic plans for immigration and residency management policies.
- Along with the “Act for Partial Amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Justice” being enacted, and the Ministry of Justice being assigned the duty of equitable control of the “residence of foreign nationals” in addition to immigration, the name of the basic plan was changed from the “Basic Plan for Immigration Control” to the “Basic Plan for Immigration and Residency Management”.

The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (excerpt)

Article 61-10

The Minister of Justice shall formulate a basis plan for the control of the entry and residence of foreign nationals (hereinafter referred to as the “Basic Plan for Immigration Control”), in order to allow the exercise of equitable control over immigration affairs.

Article 61-11

The Minister of Justice shall endeavor to exercise equitable control over the entry into and departure from Japan of foreign nationals based on the Basic Plan for Immigration Control.

Past history of formulation

First Basic Plan on Immigration Control

(formulated in May 1992)

Second Basic Plan on Immigration Control

(formulated in March 2000)

Third Basic Plan on Immigration Control

(formulated in March 2005)

Fourth Basic Plan on Immigration Control

(formulated in March 2010)

Fifth Basic Plan on Immigration Control

(formulated in September 2015)

Basic policy of the Basic Plan on Immigration and Residency Management

- Proactive acceptance of foreign nationals who bring vitality to Japan’s economy and society
- Promotion of international contributions to developing countries, etc., and promotion of optimization of the technical intern training program from the perspective of protecting the technical intern trainees
- Establishment of an environment to realize a harmonious society of coexistence with foreign nationals who have been accepted into Japanese society
- Contribution to the realization of a tourism-oriented country through promptly and smoothly implementing immigration procedures for foreign tourists visiting Japan
- Reinforcement of strict and proper entry examinations and residency management as well as measures against illegal residents and others in order to realize a safe and secure society
- In terms of the refugee issues, Japan’s promotion of appropriate and prompt protection of refugees as a member of the international community.

Click here to download the Basic Plan for Immigration and Residence Management

<http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/seisaku/index.html>



(Reference)

Click here to download the Basic Plan for Immigration Control

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyukan_nyukan40.html



The Policies of specific measures

1 Smooth acceptance of foreign nationals vitalizing the Japanese economy and society

- Promotion of the acceptance of foreign nationals in technical and professional fields (clarification of operations, simplified procedures)
- Promotion of the acceptance of highly-skilled professionals (collaboration with the relevant government agencies and proactive public relations)
- Appropriate and smooth operation of the system for acceptance of foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker” (with the collaboration of the relevant government agencies, accurate and continuous monitoring of the situation of residence and conditions of the regions with labor shortages, collection and analysis of information in the notifications, implementation of investigations and guidance by immigration inspectors and others, cooperation with the government of the sending country through a bilateral agreement in order to exclude malicious brokers, establishment of a mechanism to care for foreign workers, promotion of the implementation of the social insurance program and tax payment obligations, preparations for consideration based on the provisions of Article 18, paragraph (2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act for Amendment of the Immigration Control Act and other related acts).
- Promotion of entrepreneurship in Japan (smooth operation of a system for promotion of the acceptance of entrepreneurs)
- Job support for international students (expansion of jobhunting for university graduates, employment in the Cool Japan field, etc.)
- Optimization of the Japanese language education institutions (stricter criteria for deletion from the public notice, mandatory periodic inspections and reports, information exchange with foreign governments so as to exclude malicious brokers, obligation of reporting and publishing the results of Japanese language proficiency tests, review of the criteria for judgments on appropriateness, review of the documents submitted for residence applications, etc.)

2 Call for a national debate on the acceptance of foreign nationals in light of the declining birthrate and aging population

- Efforts such as improving the birth rate, productivity improvement and utilization of a potential labor force are necessary
- For the acceptance of foreign nationals, it is necessary to effectively and vigorously take measures in a wide range of fields, such as improving productivity and utilizing the potential labor force of women, young people and the elderly, and to conduct an examination on the assumption that such measures will be taken
- If a field where a need arises for new human resources is a field that can be rated as a technical or professional field, consideration will be given to the impact on the industry and other factors.
- Regarding the acceptance of foreign nationals in other fields, consideration will be given to the national consensus from a wide range of viewpoints such as social costs, the impact on overall employment and the impact on the industrial structure.
- Regarding the acceptance of foreign nationals in the future, it is necessary for the government as a whole to conduct a broad-ranging examination taking into account the situation of operation of the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker” as a countermeasure against labor shortages.

3 Efforts to optimize the technical intern training program

- Promotion of the preparation of bilateral agreements and strengthening of operations (exclusion of improper sending organizations by sending a report to the sending country and other means and taking necessary measures in response to reports of misconduct related to the implementing organizations and supervising organizations)
- Strengthening of support and protection for technical intern trainees (thorough dissemination of information on the support mechanisms for technical intern trainees such as consultations in the mother tongue conducted by the Organization for Technical Intern Training, prevention of disappearances starting with the consultations, and enhancement of efforts to correct misconduct)
- Strengthening of the system of implementation of examinations and on-site inspections in cooperation with the relevant organizations (implementation of combined and multi-layered initiatives such as strengthening of the initial response when receiving notification of a disappearance, investigation of the cause by conducting prompt on-site inspections, strict responses to misconduct, thorough and rigorous implementation of examinations and on-site inspections, strict operations such as revocation of the license of supervising organizations and revocation of the accreditation of technical intern training plans, and responses pursuant to laws and regulations other than the Act on Technical Intern Training).

4 Efforts for the acceptance and coexistence of foreign nationals

- Promotion of “Comprehensive Measures for the Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign Nationals” (steady implementation of relevant measures, accurate understanding and follow-up of the status of implementation, cooperation with local governments through the officers in charge of coordinating an environment of acceptance, understanding the voices of the citizens and foreign nationals and sharing this information with the relevant government agencies, and proactive transmission of information)
- Proper operation of the residence management system and strengthening of the residence management infrastructure (information linkage with the residential basic book system, reinforcement of the information collection and analysis functions, utilization of the residence card number in order to ensure appropriate information linkage with the relevant government agencies such as matching with the notifications on the status of the employment of foreign nationals, increased convenience through online application procedures, etc.)

5 Efforts to realize a tourism-oriented country

- Streamlining of examination work by utilizing the latest technology (expansion of the airports and seaports using Bio Carts, utilization of facial recognition gates in the immigration procedures for foreign nationals)
- Responses to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games (implementation of smooth and prompt immigration procedures through the use of equipment such as Bio Carts and the flexible assignment of immigration officers, thorough implementation of counter-terrorism measures at the border with the cooperation with the relevant government agencies, etc.)
- Facilitation of the immigration procedures for foreign passengers on cruise ships (smooth operation of the system of landing permission for cruise tourists, etc.)
- Other initiatives that contribute to the realization of a tourism-oriented country (expansion of those eligible to undergo examinations through use of the automated gates, use of electronic entry and departure cards and certificates of eligibility, advance screening in the country of departure, consideration of pre-clearance at the airport at the time of departure, promotion of travel insurance, stricter entry examinations for foreign nationals who have a history of non-payment of their medical expenses, etc.)

6 Promotion of border measures toward the realization of a safe and secure society and counter measures, etc. against illegal residents

- Implementation of border measures such as strict immigration examinations (effective operation of landing examinations using personal identification information, utilization of information (PNR etc.) with the cooperation of the relevant organizations, utilization of ICPO’s Lost and Stolen Travel Document Database search system, coastal patrols, etc.)
- Promotion of measures against illegal residents and imposter residents (proactive detection, utilization of various information including the information in the notifications on the situation of employment of foreign nationals, strengthening of the measures against forged and altered residence cards, strengthening of cooperation with the relevant organizations, implementation of effective deportation of persons attempting to avoid deportation, improvement of treatment based on the opinions of the Visiting Committee, avoidance of long-term detention through utilizing the system of provisional release when humanitarian consideration is necessary, counseling for detainees, etc.)
- Strengthening of the intelligence functions related to immigration and residency management (promotion of information analysis led by the “Immigration Control Intelligence Center”, training for officers, etc.)
- Appropriate operation of special permission to stay in Japan

7 Promotion of appropriate and prompt protection of refugees

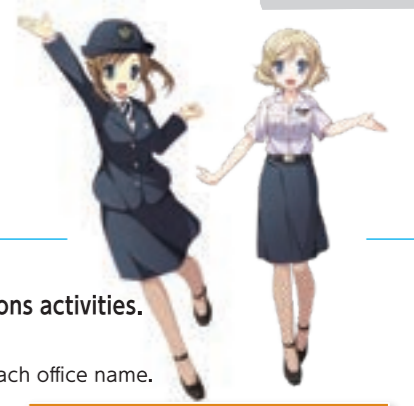
- Efforts for prompt and reliable protection of those in genuine need of asylum (clarification of the subject of protection through accurate interpretation of eligibility as a refugee, examination of clarification of eligibility for residence as an asylum opportunity, consideration of the presence of representatives at the time of an interview with a vulnerable applicant, and consideration of further countermeasures based on the effects of measures to prevent abuse or misuse of applications (restrictions on grounds for reapplication, exceptions to the effect of suspension of deportation, etc.)
- Acceptance of refugees through third-country resettlement

8 Other / items

- Development of the immigration and residency management structure, training for officers, further promotion of international cooperation, consideration for victims of human trafficking, consideration of ways to grant permission for permanent residence



Immigration officers and organization of the Immigration Services Agency



To play a significant role in the age of internationalization

The number of officers who engage in immigration control administration is 5,432 (fixed number estimated for the end of FY 2019). They are actively working in various offices all over Japan, contributing to securing national security, increasing stability for life in Japan and supporting economic, cultural and social development through immigration control of the entry and residence of foreign nationals. In particular, the work behavior of officers who have face-to-face interaction with foreign nationals significantly affects the impression of Japan that foreign visitors receive. These officers need to deal with foreign nationals not only with a strict attitude but also in a sophisticated manner that is acceptable by international standards.

Immigration inspectors

Specialists who conduct various examinations, including examinations for immigration and examinations for statuses of residence



officers in total
3,547

Administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice

Officers who support the organization by engaging in general administration work

Technical officers of the Ministry of Justice

Officers, including doctors, nurses, etc., who are indispensable in immigration control administration which directly relates to people

officers in total
380

Immigration control officers

Immigration control officers who detect illegal immigrants, etc., and deport them from the country

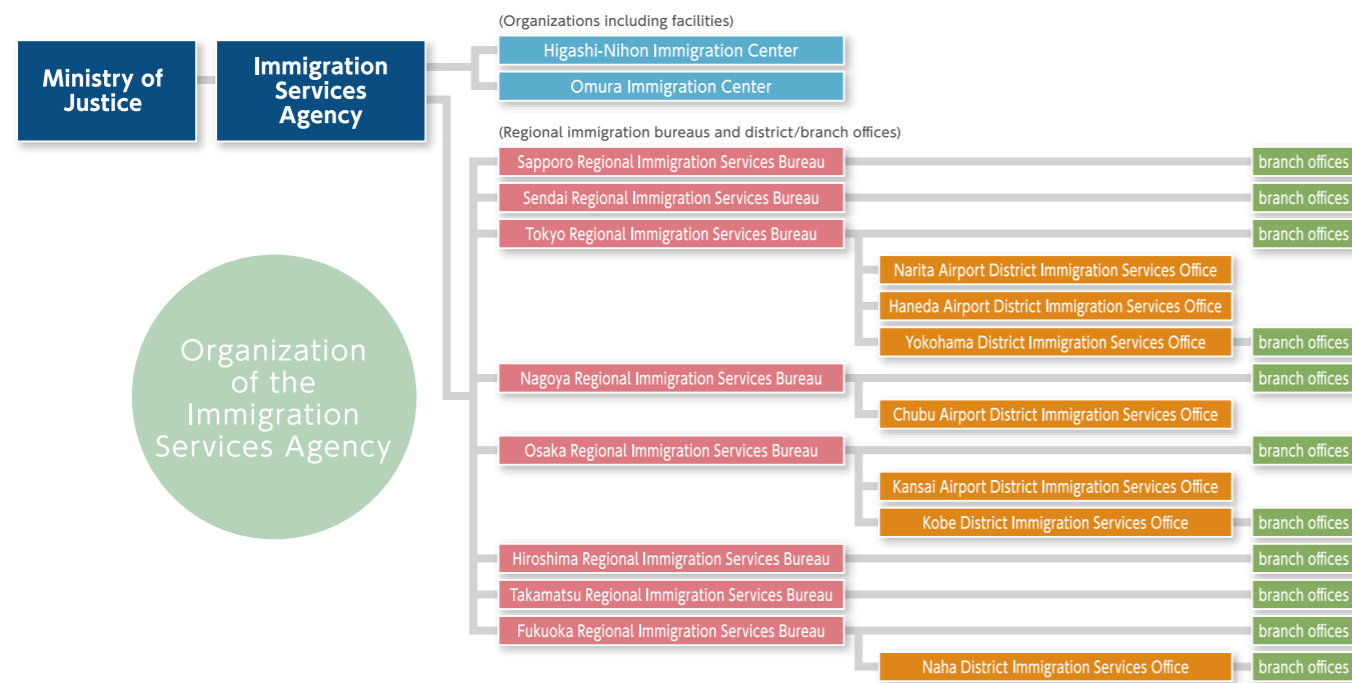


officers in total
1,505

To promote immigration control all over the country

Structure of the Immigration Services Agency
The Immigration Services Agency is established as an external bureau of the Ministry of Justice to implement immigration control

administration. In addition, there are regional immigration services bureaus (8 bureaus), district immigration services offices (7 offices), branch offices (61 offices), and immigration centers (2 centers).



分布図



The Immigration Services Bureau official Twitter

The Immigration Services Agency has created a Twitter account and has been sending out information in order to further enhance its public relations activities.

- Twitter account of the Immigration Services Agency : @MOJ_IMMI
- Twitter account of the Regional Immigration Services offices: As given below after each office name.

Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_OSAKA 	Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_TOKYO 	Haneda Airport District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_HANEDA
Kansai Airport District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_KANSAI	Yokohama District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_YOKOHAMA 	Narita Airport District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_NARITA
Kobe District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_KOBE	Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_NAGOYA 	Higashi-Nihon Immigration Center @IMMI_HIGASHI
Hiroshima Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_HIROSHIMA 	Sendai Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_SENDAI	Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_SAPPORO
Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_FUKUOKA 	Chubu Airport District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_CHUBU	
Omura Immigration Center @IMMI_OMURA 	Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau @IMMI_TAKAMATSU 	
Naha District Immigration Services Office @IMMI_NAHA 		

