

Part 1

- Immigration Control in Recent Years

Chapter 1 Foreign Nationals Entering and Residing in Japan

Section 1 ◆ Foreign Nationals Entering and Leaving Japan

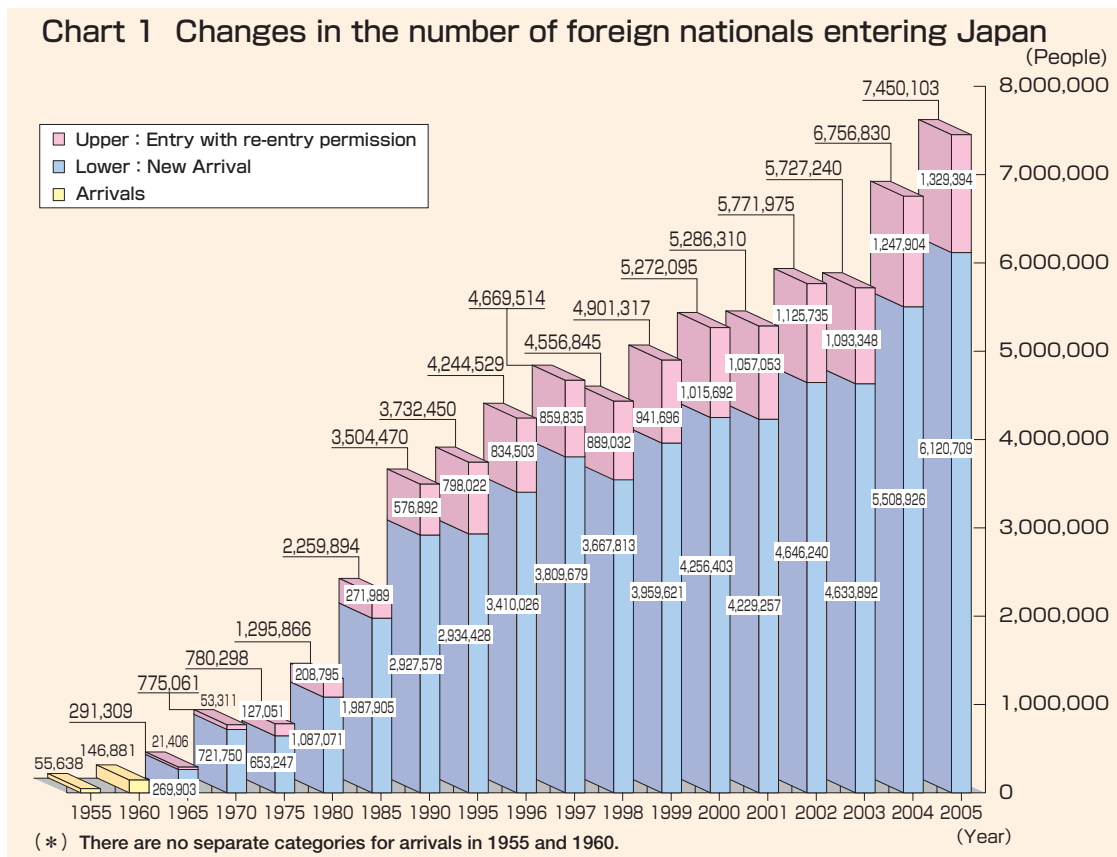
1 Changes in the Number of Foreign Nationals Entering and Leaving Japan

(1) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

A. The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

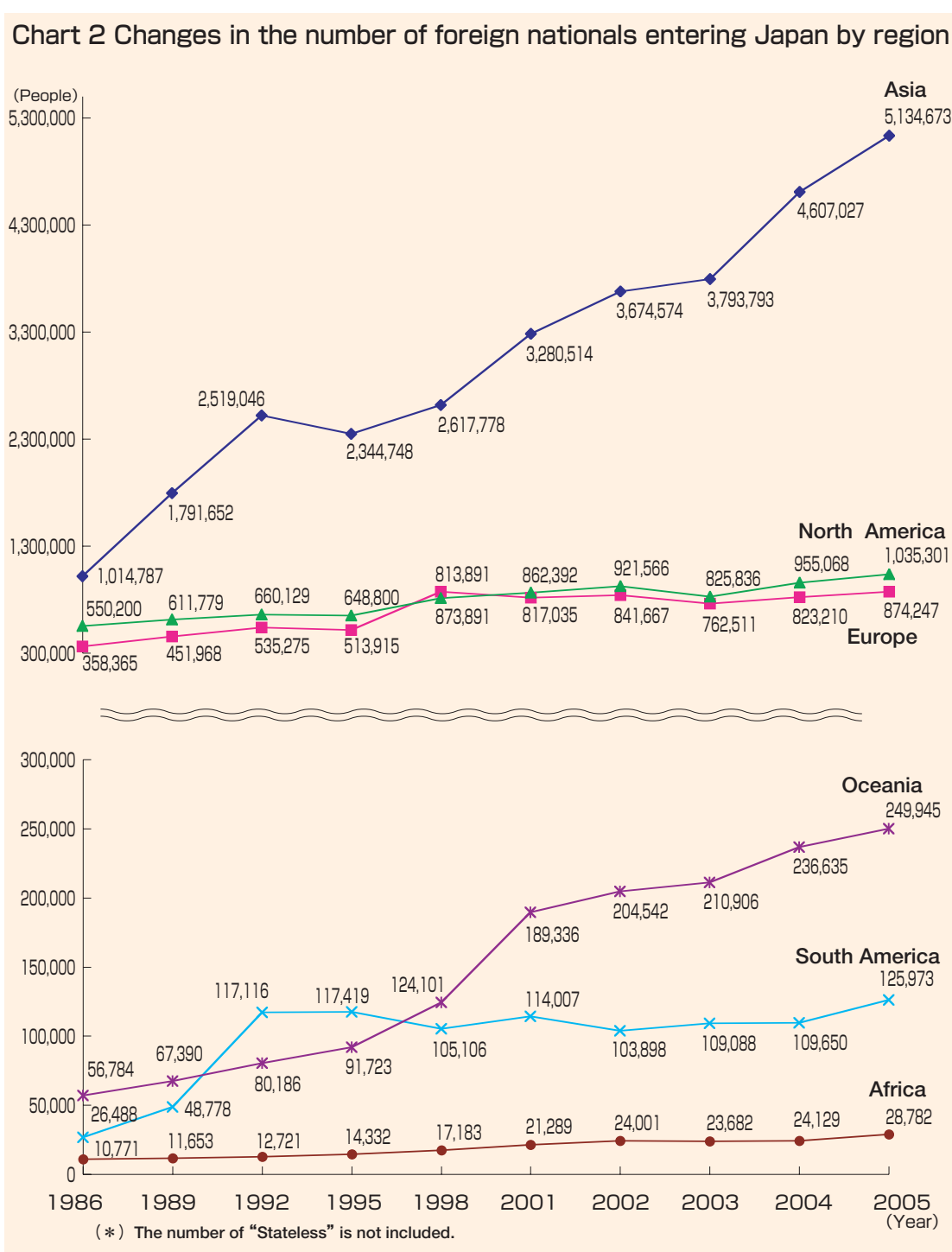
The number of foreign nationals entering Japan topped 1 million in 1978, 2 million in 1984, 3 million in 1990, 4 million in 1996, and 5 million in 2000. In 2005, the number reached a new record high of 7,450,103, an increase of 693,273 (up 10.3%) from 6,756,830 in 2004.

Possible factors that contributed to this significant increase are as follows: an increase in the transportation capacity due to opening of the Chubu Airport in February 2005 and an increased number of charter flights at Haneda Airport in August, as well as the holding of the 2005 World Exposition, Aichi, Japan, and visa exemption programs for South Korean citizens and Taiwanese residents incidental to the exposition, and expansion of the area in China where visas are issued for Chinese mass tourism to Japan. (Chart 1)



B. The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Region

The statistics of the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2005 by region in which the nationality (place of origin) of each foreign national is geographically categorized show the largest number of foreign nationals came from Asia. The number of Asians stood at 5,134,673, an increase of 527,646 (up 11.5%) from 4,607,027 in 2004. Visitors from North America showed the second largest number with 1,035,301 (up 8.4% from 2004), followed by Europe (874,247, up 6.2%), Oceania (249,945, up 5.6%), South America (125,973, up 14.9%), and Africa (28,782, up 19.3%).



On a percentage basis, visitors from Asia accounted for 68.9% in 2005, occupying more than two thirds of the overall number of foreign nationals entering Japan for the second consecutive year, followed by those from North America (13.9%), Europe (11.7%), Oceania (3.4%), South America (1.7%), and Africa (0.4%). (Chart 2)

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

The statistics of the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2005, by nationality (place of origin), show the largest number of foreign nationals came from the Republic of Korea (R.O. Korea). 2,008,418 South Koreans entered Japan, accounting for 27.0% of the total number of foreign nationals coming to Japan. R.O. Korea was followed by China (Taiwan), the US, China, China (Hong Kong), and the UK. More than half of the foreign nationals entering Japan came from Japan's three neighboring countries (regions): R.O. Korea, China (Taiwan), and China. Their total accounted for 55.1% of the total number of foreign nationals entering Japan. (Chart 3, Table 1)

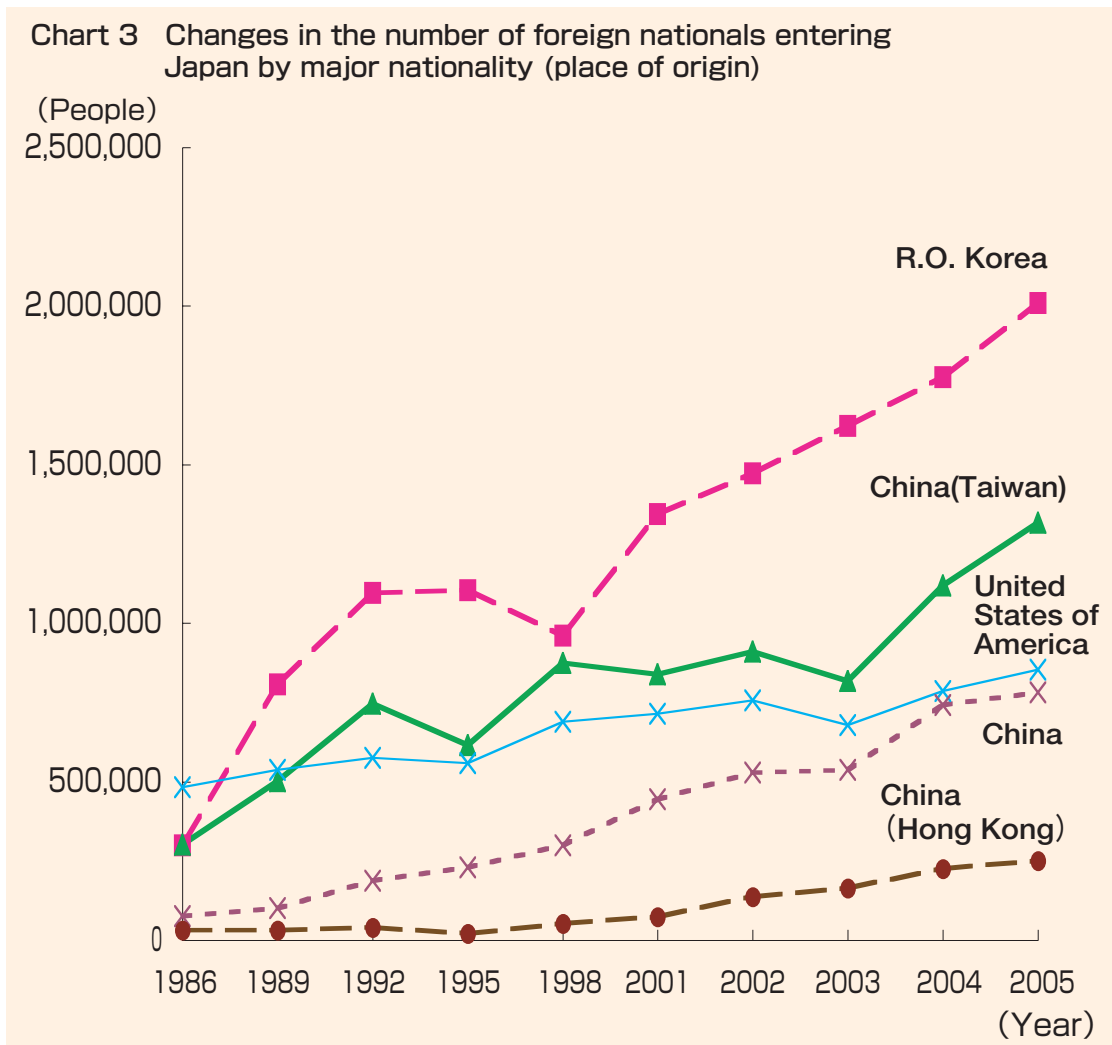


Table 1 Changes in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan by major nationality (place of origin) (People)

Year Nationality (Place of Origin)	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	2,021,450	2,985,764	3,926,347	3,732,450	4,556,845	5,286,310	5,771,975	5,727,240	6,756,830	7,450,103
R.O. Korea	299,602	806,065	1,094,724	1,103,566	960,556	1,342,987	1,472,096	1,621,903	1,774,872	2,008,418
China (Taiwan)	300,272	501,907	745,835	614,931	874,985	838,001	909,654	816,692	1,117,950	1,315,594
United States of America	482,670	538,117	574,181	558,474	688,006	715,036	755,196	678,935	785,916	853,845
China	75,275	100,144	187,681	229,965	299,573	444,441	527,796	537,700	741,659	780,924
China (Hong Kong)	32,271	32,007	39,460	20,378	53,278	74,704	136,482	163,254	226,321	250,366
United Kingdom	142,697	172,833	107,425	131,105	186,454	203,551	225,074	206,331	222,284	229,758
Philippines	80,508	88,296	120,660	105,838	129,053	186,262	197,136	209,525	236,291	221,309
Australia	40,534	49,778	57,171	61,373	93,196	152,480	167,868	175,315	197,940	210,043
Canada	55,374	60,215	70,689	77,125	109,432	128,707	134,845	129,460	146,109	154,571
Thailand	30,296	49,117	97,568	57,767	54,457	77,521	86,683	95,018	121,963	136,868
Others	481,951	587,285	830,953	771,928	1,107,855	1,122,620	1,159,145	1,093,107	1,185,525	1,288,407

According to a comparison between the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2004 and 2005 by nationality (place of origin), visitors from R.O. Korea increased by 233,546 (up 13.2%), followed by China (Taiwan), which increased by 197,644 (up 17.7%), and China, which increased by 39,265 (up 5.3%). This shows that visitors from Japan's three neighboring nations (regions) significantly increased in 2005.

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

More foreign males came to Japan than females. The numbers of foreign males and females entering Japan in 2005 were 4,012,838 and 3,437,265, respectively. The percentages of males and females were 53.9% and 46.1%, respectively.

According to the statistics by age, foreign nationals in their thirties represented the largest age group, accounting for 25.6% of the total number of foreign nationals entering Japan. The ratio of males was higher in the age group of over thirties, while the ratio of females was

Chart 4 Number of foreign nationals entering Japan by gender and age bracket in 2005

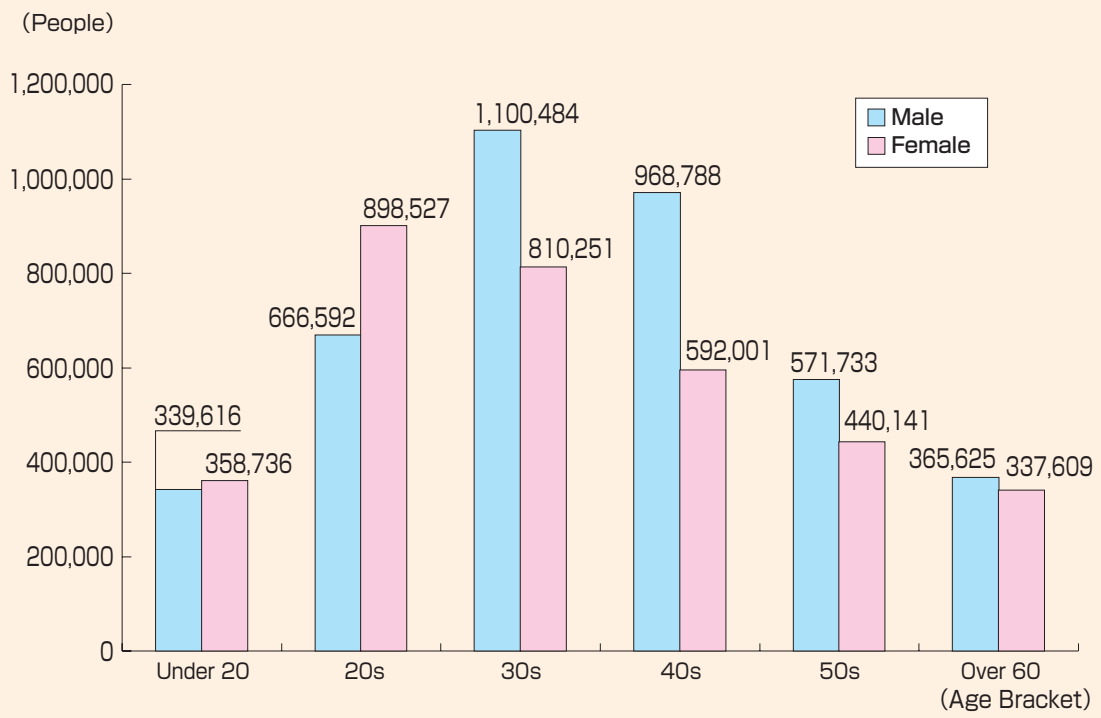


Table 2 Changes in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan by gender and age bracket

(People)

Age bracket		Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	Total		5,286,310	5,771,975	5,727,240	6,756,830	7,450,103
	Male		2,920,787	3,170,553	3,134,669	3,628,809	4,012,838
	Female		2,365,523	2,601,422	2,592,571	3,128,021	3,437,265
Under 20	Total		479,820	517,075	521,980	638,487	698,352
	Male		235,105	252,115	253,394	306,663	339,616
	Female		244,715	264,960	268,586	331,824	358,736
20s	Total		1,091,919	1,170,797	1,187,927	1,372,607	1,565,119
	Male		470,331	500,573	497,958	565,985	666,592
	Female		621,588	670,224	689,969	806,622	898,527
30s	Total		1,453,928	1,554,298	1,513,595	1,751,671	1,910,735
	Male		862,166	916,459	886,872	1,008,432	1,100,484
	Female		591,762	637,839	626,723	743,239	810,251
40s	Total		1,086,173	1,204,598	1,214,438	1,439,559	1,560,789
	Male		690,321	763,673	772,150	895,562	968,788
	Female		395,852	440,925	442,288	543,997	592,001
50s	Total		659,169	745,297	745,494	895,113	1,011,874
	Male		391,229	436,015	438,403	512,139	571,733
	Female		267,940	309,282	307,091	382,974	440,141
Over 60	Total		515,301	579,910	543,806	659,393	703,234
	Male		271,635	301,718	285,892	340,028	365,625
	Female		243,666	278,192	257,914	319,365	337,609

higher in the age group of under twenties. (Chart 4, Table 2)

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

The changes in the number of newly entering foreign nationals by status of residence show the number of foreign nationals entering Japan by purpose of entry in recent years. (Table 3)

The number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan may be considered as a “flow” showing the flow of foreign nationals to Japan, while the number of registered foreign

Table 3 Changes in the number of new arrivals by status of residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	4,229,257	4,646,240	4,633,892	5,508,926	6,120,709
Diplomat	8,692	9,339	9,681	8,710	10,047
Official	12,220	14,060	13,552	12,633	17,577
Professor	2,024	1,966	2,303	2,339	2,253
Artist	211	220	194	197	245
Religious Activities	1,105	946	927	971	846
Journalist	166	351	241	150	248
Investor/Business Manager	681	566	598	675	604
Legal/Accounting Services	5	1	4	—	2
Medical Services	—	4	—	1	2
Researcher	793	782	647	577	607
Instructor	3,296	3,337	3,272	3,180	2,954
Engineer	3,308	2,759	2,643	3,506	4,718
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	6,945	6,151	6,886	6,641	6,366
Intra-company Transferee	3,463	2,900	3,421	3,550	4,184
Entertainer	117,839	123,322	133,103	134,879	99,342
Skilled Labor	2,118	1,792	1,592	2,211	3,059
Cultural Activities	3,138	3,084	3,108	4,191	3,725
Temporary Visitor	3,878,070	4,302,429	4,259,974	5,136,943	5,748,380
College Student	23,416	24,730	25,460	21,958	23,384
Pre-college Student	23,932	25,948	27,362	15,027	18,090
Trainee	59,064	58,534	64,817	75,359	83,319
Dependent	16,364	13,888	13,472	13,553	15,027
Designated Activities	4,722	4,890	5,876	6,478	16,958
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	27,461	20,857	23,398	23,083	24,026
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	494	473	581	807	990
Long Term Resident	29,729	22,905	30,780	31,307	33,756
Temporary Refuge	1	6	—	—	—

residents in Japan as mentioned below represents a “stock” which shows the number of foreign nationals staying in Japan at a certain point in time.

(A) Temporary Visitors

The status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” is for a foreign national whose purpose is sightseeing, recreation, sports, visiting relatives, participation in an observation tour, educational course or meeting, or any other activity that requires the foreign national to stay in Japan for only a short period of time. The permitted length of stay is 15 days, 30 days, or 90 days. Any foreign national who enters Japan for a short stay is not required to obtain a visa in advance if he is a US or European national for instance, whose country has agreed on mutual visa exemption.

In principle, any foreign national who has entered Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” is not allowed to change his status to any other status because work in Japan is not permitted and the permission for entry has been obtained through relatively simple procedures (Article 19 and Article 20 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act).

The number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” was 5,748,380 in 2005, accounting for 93.9% of the total number of new arrivals. The number had increased by 611,437 (up 11.9%) from the year 2004.

A further examination of the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” in 2005 shows that the number of foreign nationals visiting Japan for sightseeing was 3,546,194, accounting for 57.9% of the total number of new arrivals. On the other hand, 1,379,874 foreign nationals came to Japan for business, forming the second largest group of new arrivals and accounting for 22.5% of the total.

According to the statistics on new arrivals for the purpose of sightseeing by nationality (place of origin), China (Taiwan) occupied the largest number at 1,129,250, an increase of 197,543 (up 21.2%) from 2004 accounting for 31.8% of the total number of foreign nationals who entered Japan for the purpose of sightseeing. In addition to Taiwan, more than 100,000 temporary visitors came to Japan from the following three countries: R.O. Korea (1,017,206, accounting for 28.7% of the total), the US (322,049, accounting for 9.1%), and China (Hong Kong) (221,588, accounting for 6.2%). As Chinese (Taiwanese) and South Koreans account for over 60% of the overall number of sightseeing visitors to Japan, these countries are expected to continue to be targeted in Japan’s efforts to attract tourists. (Chart 5, Table 4)

Chart 5 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" by purpose of entry

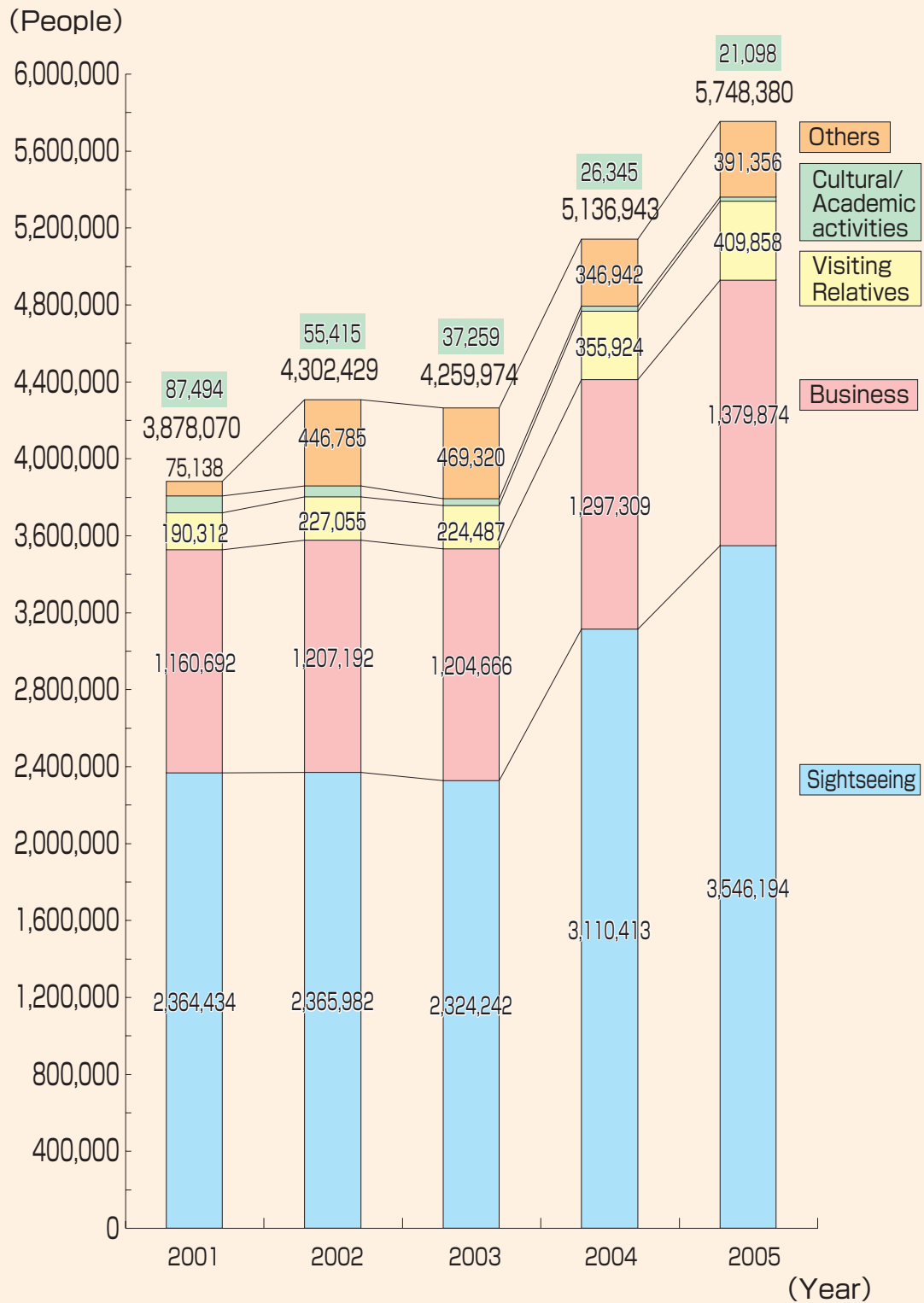


Table 4 Number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” by purpose of entry (2005) (People)

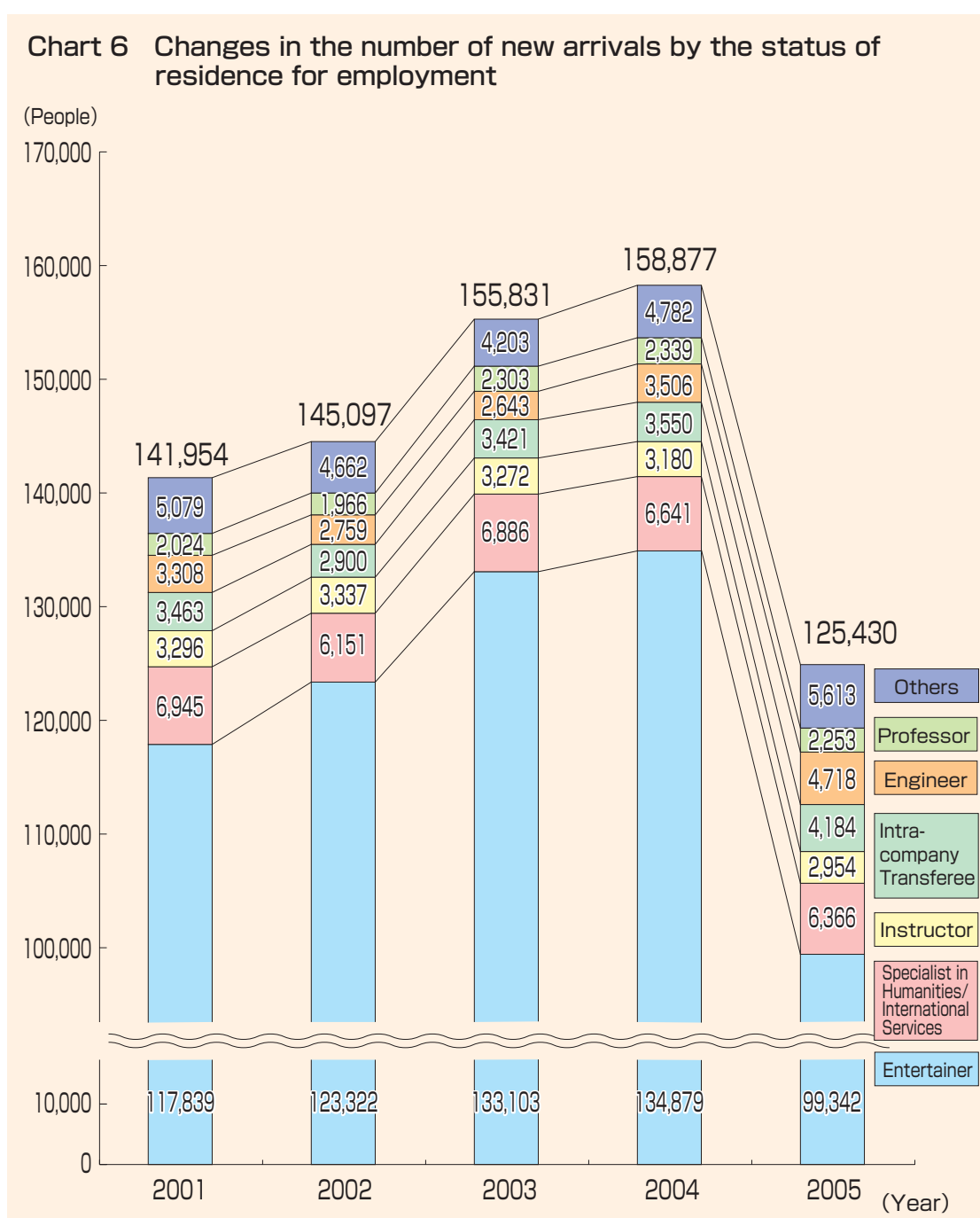
Nationalities (Place of Origin)	Temporary Visitor					
	Sightseeing	Business	Cultural/ Academic activities	Visiting relatives	Others	Total
Total	3,546,194	1,379,874	21,098	409,858	391,356	5,748,380
Asia	2,662,455	791,430	13,496	250,890	179,631	3,897,902
R.O. Korea	1,017,206	368,966	8,631	117,447	72,465	1,584,715
China (Taiwan)	1,129,250	84,041	1,482	22,170	7,494	1,244,437
China	89,885	155,533	994	40,775	70,262	357,449
China (Hong Kong)	221,588	20,438	191	2,406	1,375	245,998
Philippines	10,457	15,704	357	40,281	2,486	69,285
Thailand	64,215	28,982	552	6,450	4,114	104,313
Singapore	58,114	25,818	194	2,491	2,973	89,590
Malaysia	32,400	27,129	269	3,766	4,201	67,765
Indonesia	17,914	10,545	142	3,316	2,231	34,148
India	5,503	22,413	119	2,940	5,090	36,065
Others	15,923	31,861	565	8,848	6,940	64,137
Europe	349,203	270,966	2,866	40,231	54,171	717,437
United Kingdom	92,750	63,071	297	11,722	18,847	186,687
Germany	38,595	54,498	303	4,661	4,982	103,039
France	42,202	34,756	356	5,597	7,223	90,134
Russia	22,410	20,366	510	3,774	3,139	50,199
United Kingdom (Hong Kong)	42,061	4,270	67	772	663	47,833
Italy	18,510	16,795	349	1,792	2,250	39,696
Netherlands	10,005	12,738	80	1,266	3,203	27,292
Spain	13,865	6,292	106	1,187	1,152	22,602
Others	68,805	58,180	798	9,460	12,712	149,955
Africa	3,235	7,103	99	1,102	2,255	13,794
Republic of South Africa	1,508	2,292	25	199	601	4,625
Egypt	338	1,165	6	105	173	1,787
Nigeria	171	495	3	77	148	894
Others	1,218	3,151	65	721	1,333	6,488
North America	409,094	264,933	3,202	98,692	101,319	877,240
United States of America	322,049	236,960	2,856	86,551	76,431	724,847
Canada	75,044	22,383	264	10,720	21,563	129,974
Mexico	10,030	3,557	49	986	2,448	17,070
Others	1,971	2,033	33	435	877	5,349
South America	12,150	6,982	99	4,040	2,656	25,927
Brazil	6,722	3,473	41	1,526	975	12,737
Peru	776	340	11	1,232	182	2,541
Others	4,652	3,169	47	1,282	1,499	10,649
Oceania	109,827	38,287	1,334	14,832	51,222	215,502
Australia	96,245	30,158	1,004	11,078	46,244	184,729
New Zealand	13,112	7,466	300	3,526	4,390	28,794
Others	470	663	30	228	588	1,979
Stateless	230	173	2	71	102	578

(B) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan for the Purpose of Employment

The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the statuses of residence for employment in Japan (excluding the statuses of residence of “Diplomat” and “Official”) decreased by 33,447 (down 21.1%) from the year 2004 to 125,430 in 2005. (Chart 6)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the statuses of residence for employment in Japan accounted for 2.0% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals in 2005.

The proportion of foreign nationals permitted to work in Japan would have been larger if the following had been included: foreign nationals with the statuses of residence of “Spouse



or Child of Japanese National” and “Long Term Resident” which have no restrictions for employment; foreign nationals, who are allowed to work within the limit permitted such as under the working holiday system, whose status is basically for travel but permits work to provide for travel expenses; foreign college students in internship programs which enable them to gain work experience in Japanese companies as part of their college education; and foreign students who are permitted to conduct an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted.

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

a. “Engineer,” “Specialist in Humanities/International Services,” “Intra-company Transferee” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 12-1, 13-1, 14-1)

The total number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with a status of residence designed for foreign employees in general was 15,268 in 2005, consisting of three types of categories according to their status of residence: 4,718 with “Engineer,” 6,366 with “Specialist in Humanities/International Services,” and 4,184 with “Intra-company Transferee.” The number of foreign employees with the status of residence of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” decreased by 275 (down 4.1%) from 2004, but those with the status of residence of “Engineer” or “Intra-company Transferee” increased by 1,212 (up 34.6%) and 634 (up 17.9%), respectively. The total number of foreign workers with these statuses of residence increased by 1,571 (up 11.5%).

As described in Section 2, 1 (4) B below, the number of registered foreign nationals in Japan has been steadily increasing since 1999 for all three of these types of statuses of residence. As of the end of December 2005, the number of registered foreign nationals reached 96,297 in total (an increase of 14,412 (up 17.6%) from 2004), consisting of 29,044 with the status of residence of “Engineer,” 55,276 with the status of residence of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services,” and 11,977 with the status of residence of “Intra-company Transferee.” This suggests that Japan has been steadily accepting an increasing number of professionals and technical experts from foreign countries.

The above data indicates that an increasing number of foreign nationals with these statuses of residence have settled down and stayed longer in Japan, and it also suggests that Japanese companies are not very enthusiastic about adding new foreign nationals to their payrolls or employing their services due to the conditions of the Japanese economy, which



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remain harsh, though showing a mild recovery. These factors contributed to the small increase in the number of newly entering foreign nationals with these statuses of residence.

Every year, a considerable number of foreign nationals with the status of residence of “College Student” or “Pre-college Student” are allowed to change their statuses to the status of residence of “Engineer” or “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” for employment purposes after finishing their studies. (5,359 foreign nationals were allowed to change their status of residence in 2005). They contributed to the increase in the number of foreign nationals residing in Japan, while not included in the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with such statuses of residence.

According to the statistics on the status of residence of “Engineer” by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Engineer” came from China, followed by R.O. Korea, India and the Philippines. Even more noticeable, India, abundant with human resources for computer-related technology has steadily been increasing its presence in the number of newly entering foreign nationals since 2001. Indian engineers may be in greater demand in the future in such fields as program development if the Japanese IT-related industry expands further.

Regarding the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services,” the statistics by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number came from the US, followed by the UK, Canada, and Australia. These top four countries accounted for 65.2% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals with this status of residence. With regard to newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Intra-company Transferee,” the statistics by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number came from China, followed by R.O. Korea, the US and the Philippines.

b. “Skilled Labor” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 16-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” has been on the decrease since 2001, but the figure increased in 2004. In 2005, the number of such foreign nationals increased by 848 (up 38.4%) from 2004 to 3,059.

As shown in Section 2, 1(4) below, the number of registered foreign nationals in Japan with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” has been increasing every year since 2001, reaching 15,112 as of the end of December 2005.

As already explained in a. above, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” has not increased that much mainly because the foreign nationals tend to stay in Japan for a longer time. On the other hand, the number of registered foreign nationals has been consistently increasing, suggesting that skilled foreign

workers are increasing in Japan.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor” came from China, followed by Nepal, India and R.O. Korea in 2005. This was due in part to the fact that most of the foreign nationals with this status of residence were chefs of foreign cuisine.

c. “Professor” and “Instructor” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 3-1, 11-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Professor” decreased by 86 (down 3.7%) from a year earlier to 2,253 in 2005.

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Instructor” has seen a decreasing trend since 2002. The number of foreign nationals with this status decreased by 226 (down 7.1%) from a year earlier to 2,954 in 2005.

d. “Legal/Accounting Services” and “Medical Services” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 8-1, 9-1)

A foreign national is unable to obtain the status of residence of “Legal/Accounting Services” or “Medical Services” unless he is legally qualified to provide the services in Japan. In many cases, a foreign national will change his status to either of these statuses if he obtains the required qualification after entering Japan with some other status of residence. Therefore, it is very rare to see a foreign national enter Japan with the status of residence of “Legal/Accounting Services” or “Medical Services.”

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Legal/Accounting Services” was 2 in 2005: one from China and one from Pakistan.

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Medical Services” was 2 in 2005: one from China (Taiwan) and one from R.O. Korea.

e. “Entertainer” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 15-1)

Although the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Entertainer” has been steadily increasing since 2001, it decreased significantly, by 35,537 (down 26.3%) from a year earlier to 99,342 in 2005. However, such foreign nationals still represent the largest proportion of total foreign nationals with the statuses of residence for employment.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Entertainer” came from the Philippines, followed by China, the US, and Russia in 2005. The Philippines has, as in the past, remained in the top spot, accounting for 48.1% of the total. The total number of Philippine entertainers was

47,765, consisting mostly of singers and dancers.

(C) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan for the Purpose of Study

a. “Trainee” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 21-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Trainee” increased by 7,960 (up 10.6%) from a year earlier and reached 83,319 in 2005, marking an all-time high.

According to the statistics by region, the number of Asian trainees is still on the rise, reaching 77,775 in 2005 and accounting for 93.3% of the total. This is because Asian nations, particularly Japan’s neighboring countries, are very eager to send their students to Japan. This upward trend is expected to continue on account of the close relations between Asian countries and Japan in various fields. In addition to Asia, Africa sent 1,705 trainees (2.0% of the total) to Japan, while Europe also dispatched 1,335 trainees (1.6%) to Japan. (Chart 7)

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Trainee” came from China at 55,156 in 2005, accounting for 66.2% of the total. China was followed by Indonesia (4,788, or 5.7%), Viet Nam (4,371, or 5.2%) and the Philippines (4,311, or 5.2%) in 2005. (Chart 8)

b. “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 19-1,20-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “College Student” increased by 1,426 (up 6.5%) from a year earlier to 23,384 in 2005. The number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Pre-college Student” increased by 3,063 (up 20.4%) from a year earlier and reached 18,090 in 2005. The number of these foreign nationals increased again in 2005 though it decreased once in 2004.

According to the statistics by region, most of the new arrivals with the status of residence of “College Student” or “Pre-college Student” came from Asia, accounting for 75.5% of the total number of foreign students with the status of residence of “College Student” and 92.1% with the status of residence of “Pre-college Student.” (Charts 9, 10)

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), China occupied the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “College Student,” standing at 8,024 (34.3% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (4,078, or 17.4%). The number of Chinese college students decreased by 109 (down 1.3%) from 2004, while that of South Korean college students increased by 445 (up 12.2%).

As for the status of residence of “Pre-college Student,” the largest number of new arrivals came from China at 8,938, accounting for 49.4% of the total, followed by R.O. Korea (4,293, or 23.7%) in 2005. The number of Chinese pre-college students significantly increased by 3,233

Chart 7 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Trainee" by region

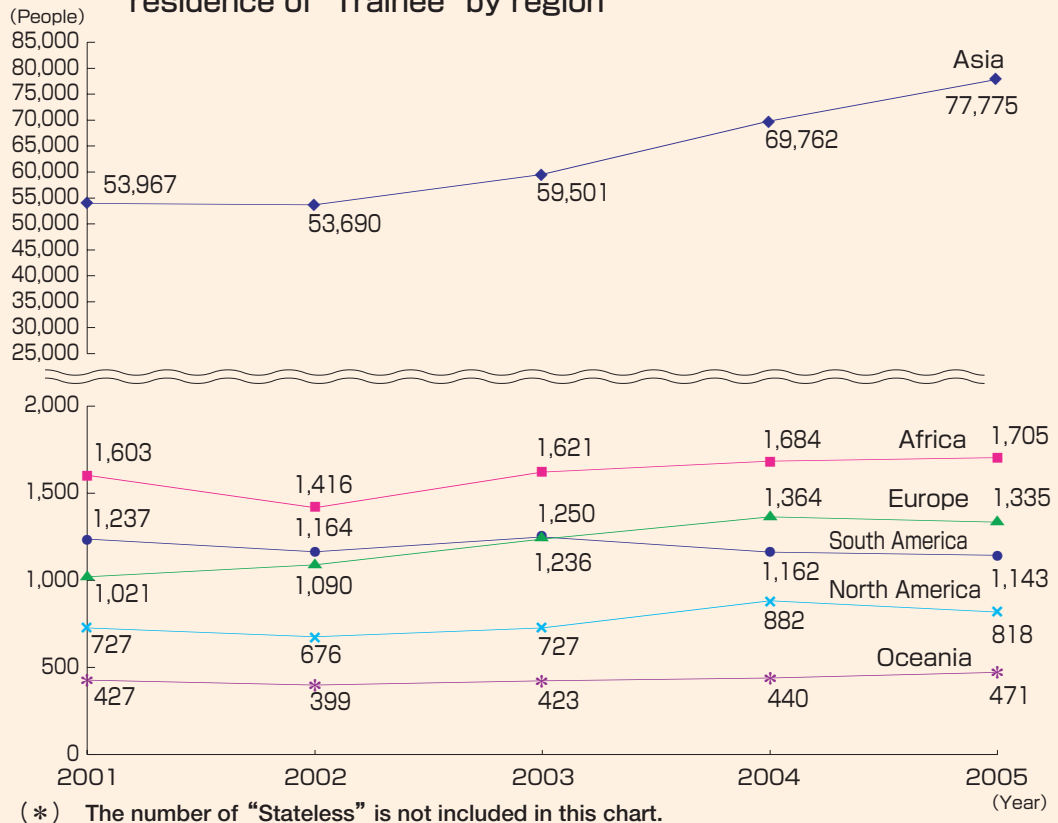


Chart 8 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Trainee" by major nationality (place of origin)

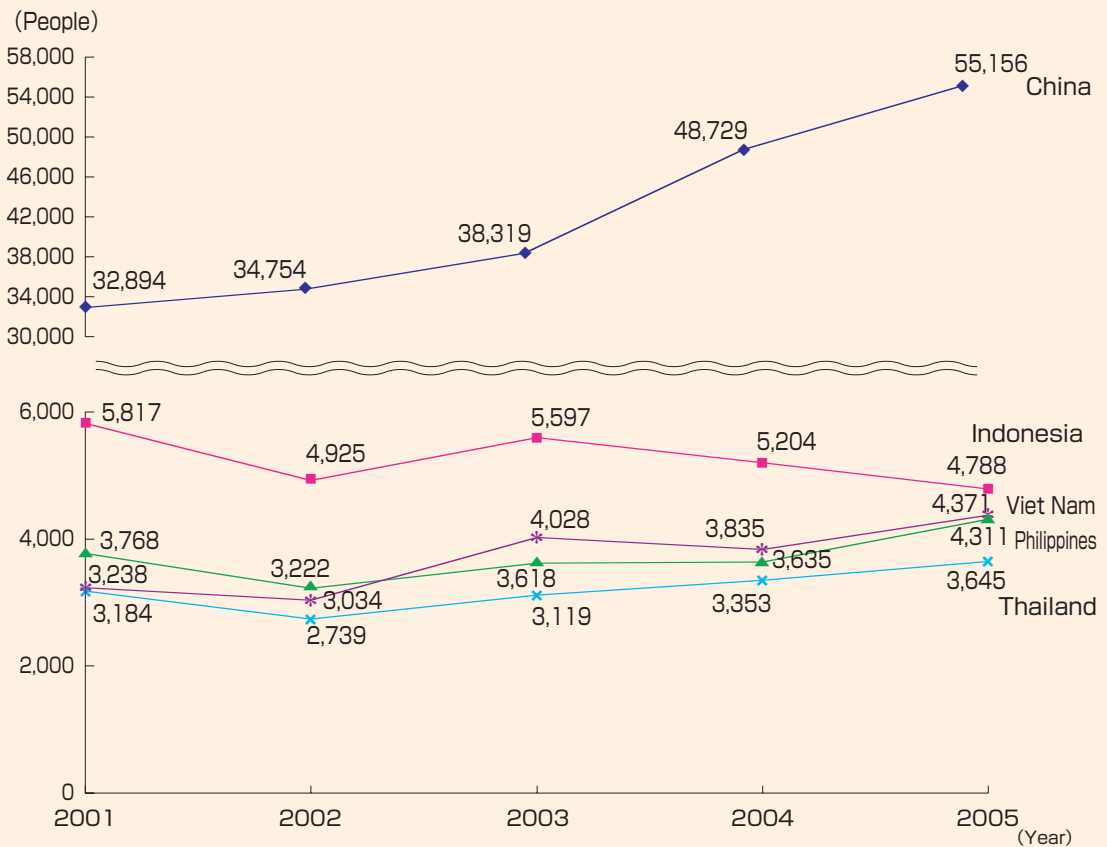


Chart 9 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “College Student” by region

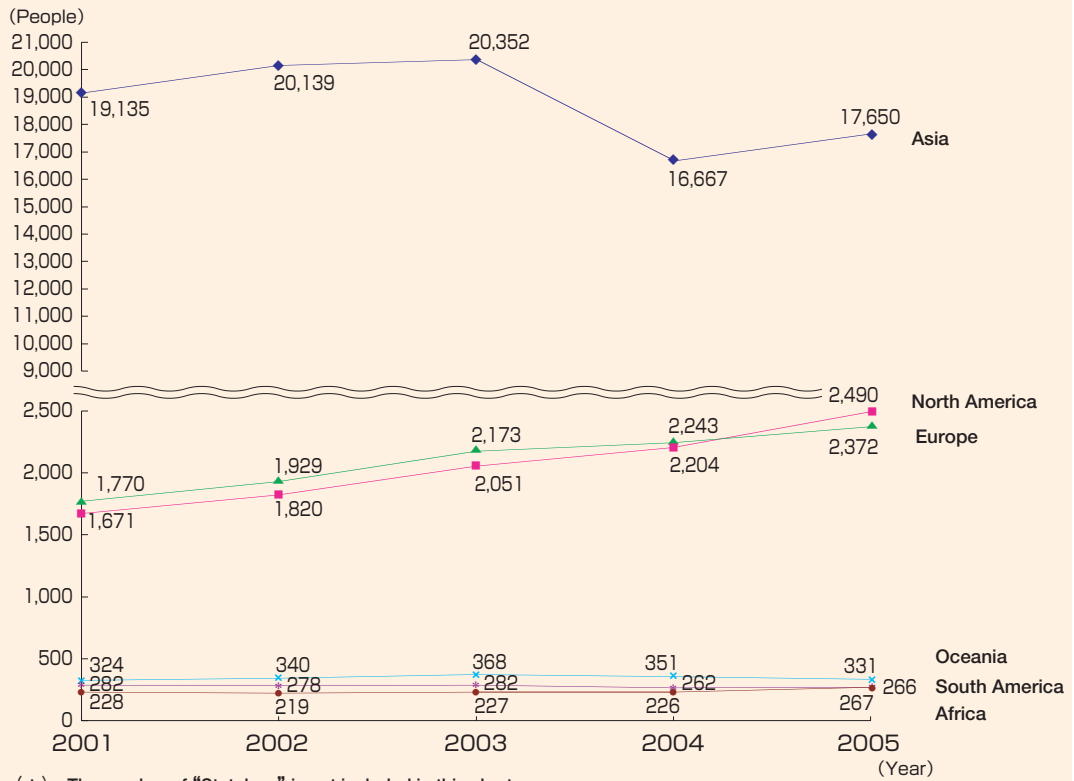


Chart 10 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Pre-college Student” by region

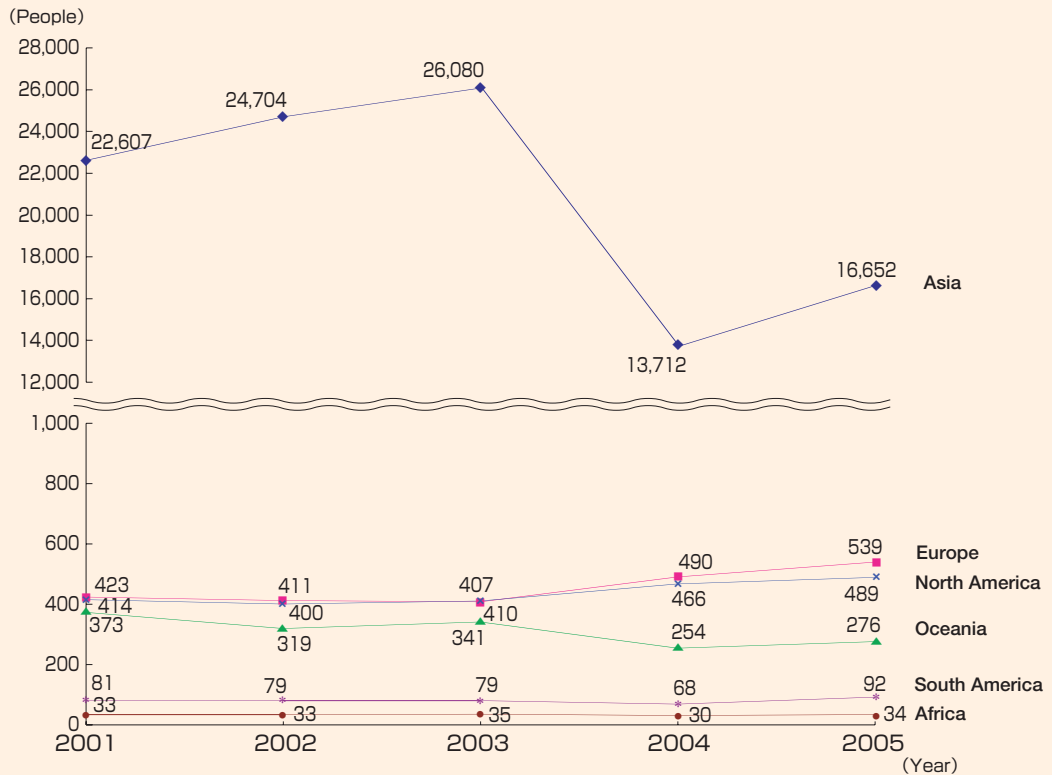


Chart 11 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "College Student" by major nationality (place of origin)

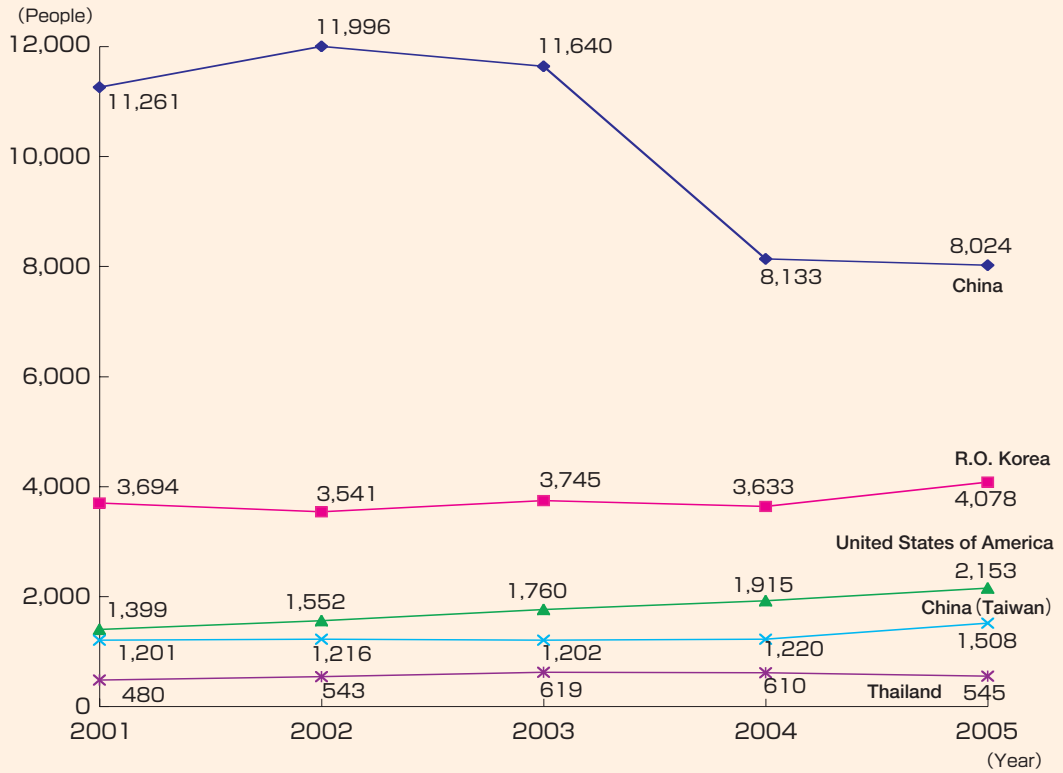
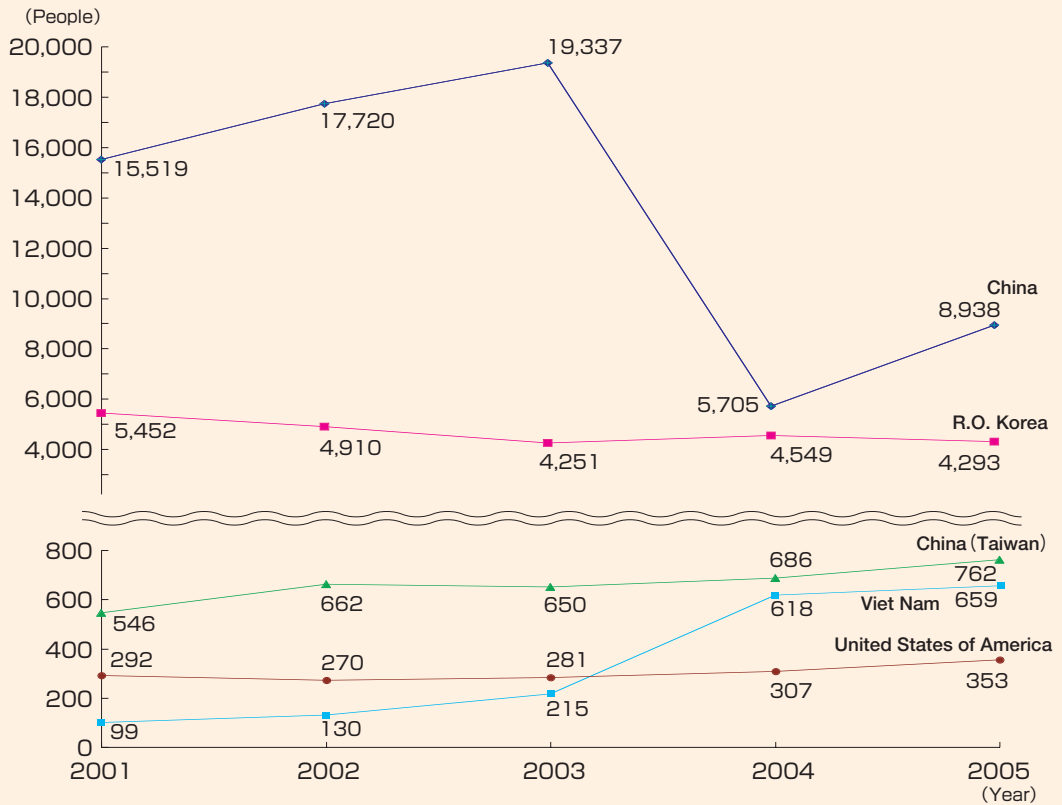


Chart 12 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Pre-college Student" by major nationality (place of origin)



(up 56.7%), while that of South Korean pre-college students slightly decreased by 256 (down 5.6%). (Charts 11, 12)

c. Working Holiday

The working holiday program provides young people of participating countries with opportunities to learn about foreign cultures and experience daily lifestyles in foreign countries. To such end, the working holiday program allows young holiday travelers to enter a country, which participates in the working holiday program, for a certain period and grants them a work permit so that they can work concomitantly to compensate for their travel expenses. In principle, program participants must be 18 to 25 years old (or 30 years old in some cases) and are allowed to stay in Japan for a maximum of one year. They are not allowed to extend their period of stay.

Japan has agreed to the working holiday program with the following partner nations: Australia (effective since December 1, 1980), New Zealand (effective since July 1, 1985), Canada (effective since March 1, 1986), R.O. Korea (effective since April 1, 1999), France (effective since July 15, 2000), Germany (effective since December 1, 2000) and the UK (effective since April 16, 2001).

In 2005, Japan accepted 4,609 foreign nationals under the working holiday programs, decreasing by 2,000 from a year earlier. According to the statistics by nationality, R.O. Korea

Table 5 The number of foreign nationals entering Japan with the “Working Holiday” status, and the number of working holiday visas granted to Japanese travelers

Nationality	Year	Above : People Under : Cases				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia		906	1,044	1,956	1,944	1,154
Japan		9,510	9,717	9,843	9,955	9,351
Canada		712	770	1,107	1,155	725
Japan		4,346	4,207	5,318	4,937	5,429
New Zealand		325	307	377	275	196
Japan		3,841	4,081	4,032	3,789	3,093
R.O. Korea		698	749	1,835	2,105	1,697
Japan		262	344	363	387	460
France		191	214	363	421	341
Japan		344	400	375	525	550
Germany		77	99	183	243	199
Japan		444	582	578	550	529
United Kingdom		120	232	446	466	297
Japan		400	402	407	421	358

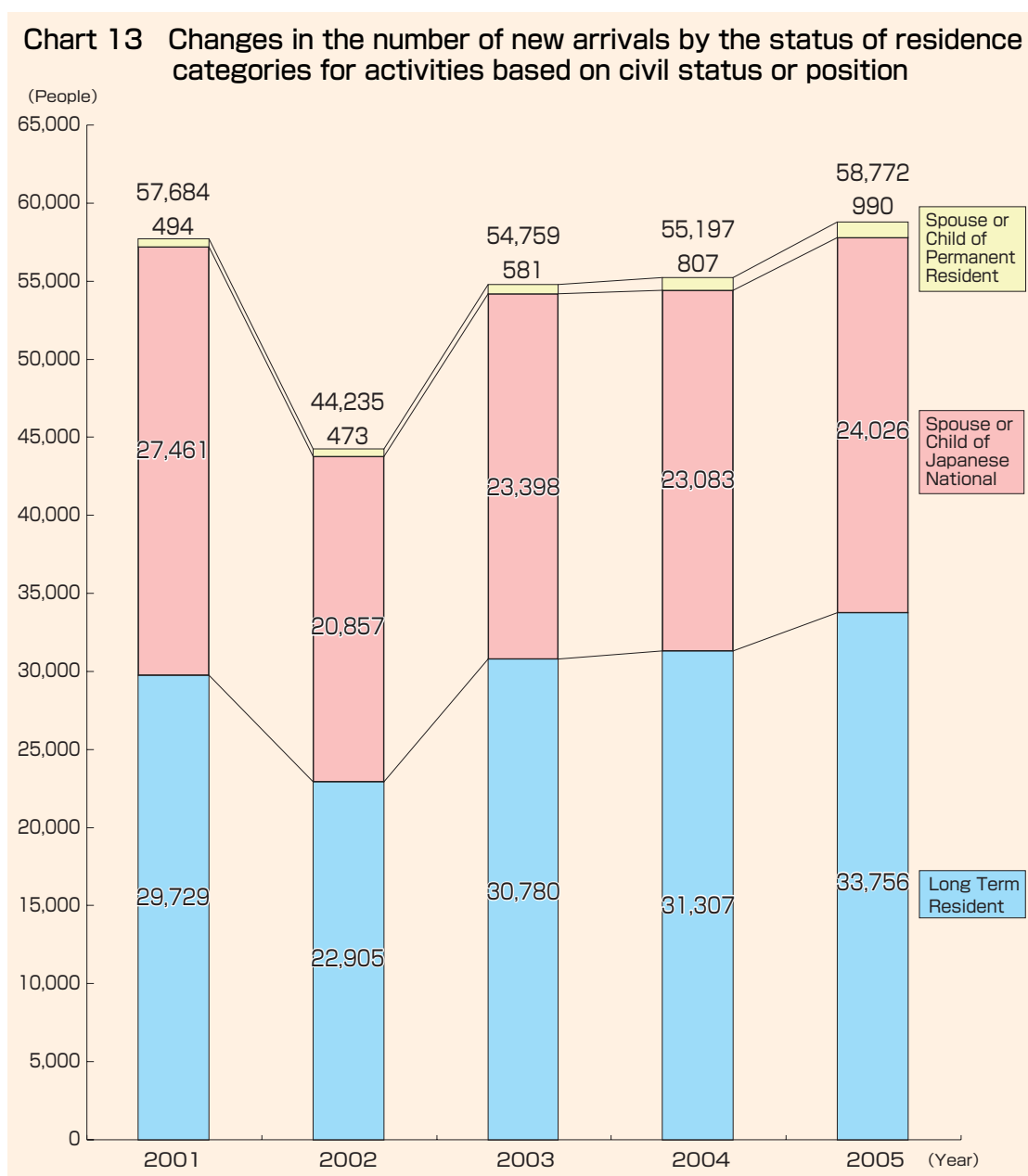
(*) Number of visas issued to Japan nationals for Working-Holiday by country of Destination :
source “Japan Working-Holiday Association Corp.”

made up the largest number of working holiday participants (1,697) in 2005, followed by Australia (1,154), Canada (725), France (341), the UK (297), Germany (199) and New Zealand (196). (Table 5)

(D) Foreign Nationals Entering Japan with the Status of Residence of Resident Activities Based on Civil Status or Position (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 25-1, 26-1,27-1)

When foreign nationals enter Japan for resident activities based on civil status or position, one of three types of statuses of residence namely “Spouse or Child of Japanese National,” “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident,” or “Long Term Resident” will be given.

No foreign nationals newly entering Japan can obtain the status of residence of



“Permanent Resident” because that status is granted only to foreign nationals who have lived in Japan for a certain period of time.

The number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” reached 24,026 in 2005, while that of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” reached 990. In 2005, the number for “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” increased by 943 (up 4.1%) from a year earlier, while that for “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” increased by 183 (up 22.7%) from a year earlier.

The number of new arrivals under “Long Term Resident” increased by 2,449 (up 7.8%) from a year earlier and reached 33,756 in 2005. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Long Term Resident” came from Brazil at 23,522, accounting for 69.7% of the total. In 2005, Brazil was followed by China (including Taiwan and Hong Kong) (3,248, accounting for 9.6%), the Philippines (3,109, accounting for 9.2%) and Peru (2,402, accounting for 7.1%). (Chart 13)

2 Judgment for Landing

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

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

The number of newly received cases for the hearing for landing (the number of cases which are assigned to a special inquiry officer on account of a foreign national having been found not to meet the conditions for landing in the landing examination by an immigration inspector) has seen on a decreasing trend since hitting a peak of 21,007 in 2001. In 2005, the number increased by 451 (up 2.8%) from a year earlier to 16,665. However, in comparison to 2001, the number shows a decrease of 4,342 (down 20.7%).

The most common cases were those in which foreign nationals were required to undergo a hearing for landing because they were suspected of submitting false landing applications such as pretending to be tourists and so forth even though the real purpose of entry was illegal work and other illegal activities (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(2) of the Immigration Control Act). The number of such cases was 13,242 in 2005.

The second largest number of cases were those in which foreign nationals were suspected of not having valid passports or visas such as trying to enter Japan using forged or altered passports (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(1) of the Act).

The number of such cases was 2,102 in 2005, decreasing after hitting a peak of 3,205 in 2001. In 2005, the number decreased by 320 (down 13.2%) from a year earlier and by 1,103 (down 34.4%) from 2001. Illegal entry attempts without a valid passport or visa accounted for 12.6% of the total cases newly received in 2005, and the proportion thereof has been continuously decreasing since 2002.

The number of cases which were assigned to special inquiry officers because they were suspected of falling under one of the reasons for denial of landing (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(4) of the Act) was 1,313 in 2005, an increase of 698 (up 113.5%) from 2004. (Table 6)

In 2004, the number of cases in which foreign nationals were ordered to leave Japan because they were found not to meet the conditions for landing at a hearing by a special inquiry officer were found to have decreased from 2001 to 2003, but in 2004 the number increased by 2,484 (up 43.7%) from 2003. In 2005, the number decreased by 48 (0.6%) from 2004.

The number of cases in which foreign nationals filed objections with the Minister of Justice because they were not satisfied with the findings by a special inquiry officer that they did not meet the conditions for landing was 1,400 in 2005. (Table 7)

Table 6 Changes in the number of cases assigned to special inquiry officers for a hearing by conditions for landing

		(Cases)				
Conditions for landing \ Year	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		21,007	17,973	17,943	16,214	16,666
Using fake passports or visas (Not conforming to Article 7-1-1)		3,205	3,134	2,959	2,422	2,102
False landing application (Not conforming to Article 7-1-2)		17,456	14,280	14,531	13,177	13,243
Not meeting the period of stay (Not conforming to Article 7-1-3)		1	3	2	0	8
Not conforming to the reasons for denial of landing (Not conforming to Article 7-1-4)		345	556	451	615	1,313

Table 7 Changes in the number of the findings of hearings by special inquiry officers

		(Cases)				
Division \ Year	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		20,990	18,000	17,942	16,214	16,660
Landing permission		11,033	9,147	9,079	5,309	5,843
Expulsion order		7,171	5,975	5,690	8,174	8,126
Filing of objection		979	1,052	1,237	1,231	1,400
Withdrawal landing application		280	190	231	293	296
Others		1,527	1,636	1,705	1,207	995

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

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

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

In 2005, the number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing decreased by 233 (down 2.1%) from a year earlier, but the number has remained at a level over 10,000, except for 2002 (9,133) and 2003 (9,806).

In recent years, we have seen an increase in the number of cases in which foreign nationals use elaborately forged or altered passports or cases in which applicants for landing team up with brokers or other people to engage in illegal activities in Japan making up a story. This trend indicates that foreign nationals trying to land in Japan with fraudulent intent use more sophisticated methods than before. These types of illegal attempts are expected to increase in the future because more and more foreign nationals are visiting Japan.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing came consistently from R.O. Korea, but the number saw a decrease after reaching 2,525 in 2001. However, it started to increase again in 2004 and reached 3,373 in 2005, registering the largest number for the past five years. (Chart 14, Table 8)

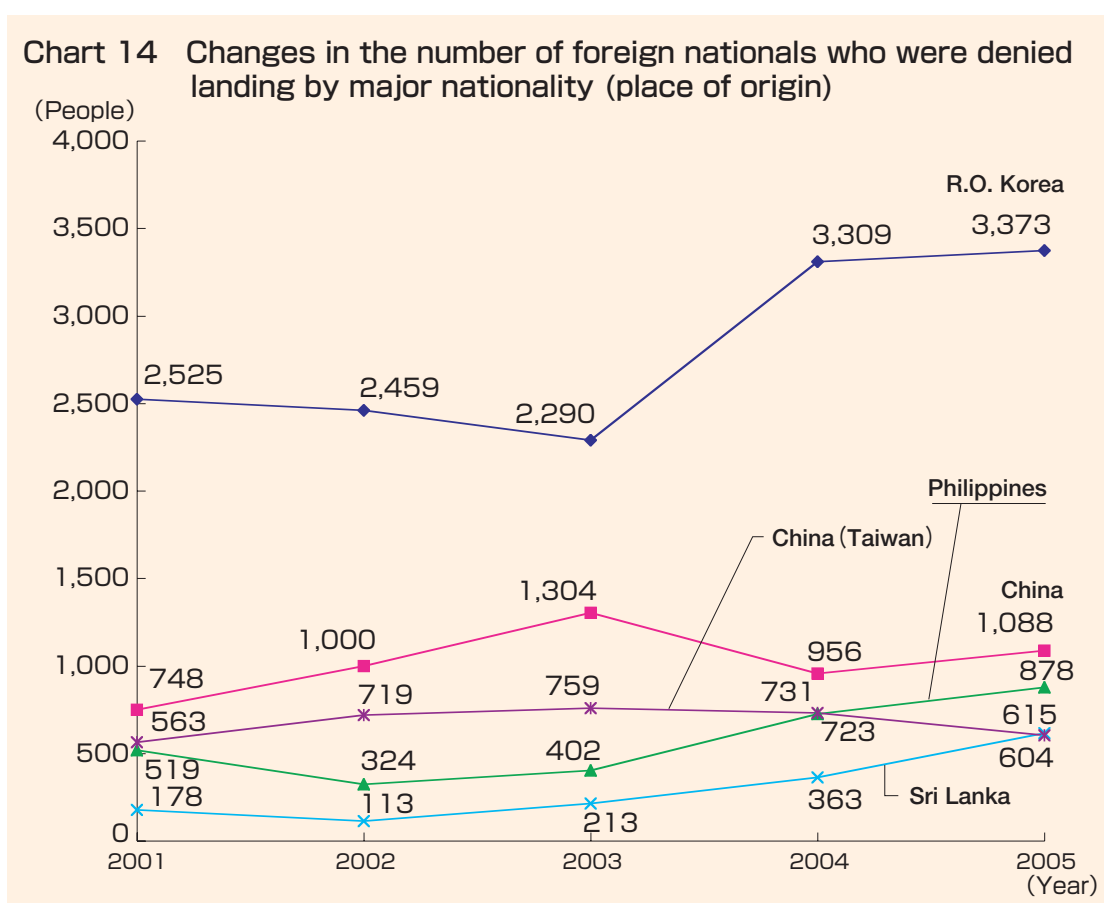


Table 8 Changes in the number of foreign nationals denied landing by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	10,400	9,133	9,806	10,955	10,722
R.O. Korea	2,525	2,459	2,290	3,309	3,373
China	748	1,000	1,304	956	1,088
Philippines	519	324	402	723	878
Sri Lanka	178	113	213	363	615
China (Taiwan)	563	719	759	731	604
Indonesia	744	435	572	330	465
India	218	201	174	255	343
Turkey	506	290	406	448	303
China (Hong Kong)	45	129	198	299	217
Viet Nam	56	41	18	116	216
Others	4,298	3,422	3,470	3,425	2,620

(3) Special Permission for Landing

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

In 2005, the Minister of Justice granted special landing permission to 1,157 foreign nationals, an increase of 136 (up 13.3%) from 2004. (Table 9)

Table 9 Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions by the Minister of Justice (Cases)

Division \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Filing of Objection (*)	989	1,086	1,239	1,232	1,400	
Decisions	With reason	—	8	1	6	
	Without reason (Order to leave Japan)	113	109	133	197	209
	Special Permission for Landing	836	963	1,104	1,021	1,157
Withdrawal	6	4	—	13	27	
Outstanding	34	2	1	—	1	

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

3 Pre-entry Examination

(1) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

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

The number of cases of advance consultation for visa issuance reached 3,690 in 2005, decreasing by 1,947 (down 34.5%) from 2004.

This decrease is probably due to a decrease in the number of visa applications. However, it is helpful to utilize advance consultation which allows Japan's immigration control administration to check fraudulent visa applications carefully. (Table 10)

Table 10 Changes in the number of cases of pre-entry examination (Cases)

Division \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Advance consultation for issuance of a visa	5,168	8,255	5,320	5,637	3,690
Application for Certificate of Eligibility	321,590	332,984	361,636	386,129	368,578

(2) Certificate of Eligibility

The system of certificate of eligibility was introduced by the amended Immigration Control Act which entered into force in 1990. This system enables any foreign national who presents or submits a certificate of eligibility to obtain a visa and permission for landing quickly.

In 2005, the number of cases of applications for a certificate of eligibility was 368,578, a decrease of 17,551 (down 4.5%) from 2004. (Table 10)

別記第六号の四様式 (第六条の二関係)

在留資格認定証明書
CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY

日本国政府法務省
Ministry of Justice, Japanese Government

番号 No. _____

氏名 Name	性別 Sex	男 M	女 F	写真 photo 4cm×3cm
Family Name	Given Name			
国籍 Nationality	生年月日 Date of Birth	年	月	日
日本での職業及び勤務(通学)先等 Profession or Occupation/Organization to be employed or to study in Japan				

上記の者は、次の在留資格に関して出入国管理及び難民認定法第7条第1項第2号に掲げる上陸のための条件に適合していることを証明します。
Under the following status, it is hereby certified that the above-mentioned person meets requirement for the landing provided in Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

在留資格 Status ()

年 月 日
Date

入国管理局長
Director General of Regional Immigration Bureau

(注意) Notice

1 本証明書は、上陸の許可そのものではなく、本証明書を所持していても、在外公館において査証を取得していなければ上陸を許可されません。
This certificate is not an entry permit. Even if you have this certificate, you are not admitted into Japan unless you get an entry visa at a Japanese Embassy or Consulate abroad.

2 本証明書は、上記の年月日から3月以内に査証と共に入国審査官に提出して上陸の申請を行わないときは、効力を失います。
This certificate should be submitted to an Immigration Inspector with an entry visa for the landing permission at the port of entry, and shall cease to be valid if the application for landing permission is not filed within 3 months from the date of issue.

3 本証明書は、上陸の許可を保証するものではなく、他の上陸のための条件に適合しない場合又は事情の変更があった場合は上陸を許可されないことがあります。
This certificate does not guarantee the entry of the person concerned. In case that an applicant does not fulfill other requirements for landing or the relevant circumstances are found to be changed, the landing permission would be denied.

Certificate of Eligibility

Section 2 ◆ Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

1 The Number of Registered Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

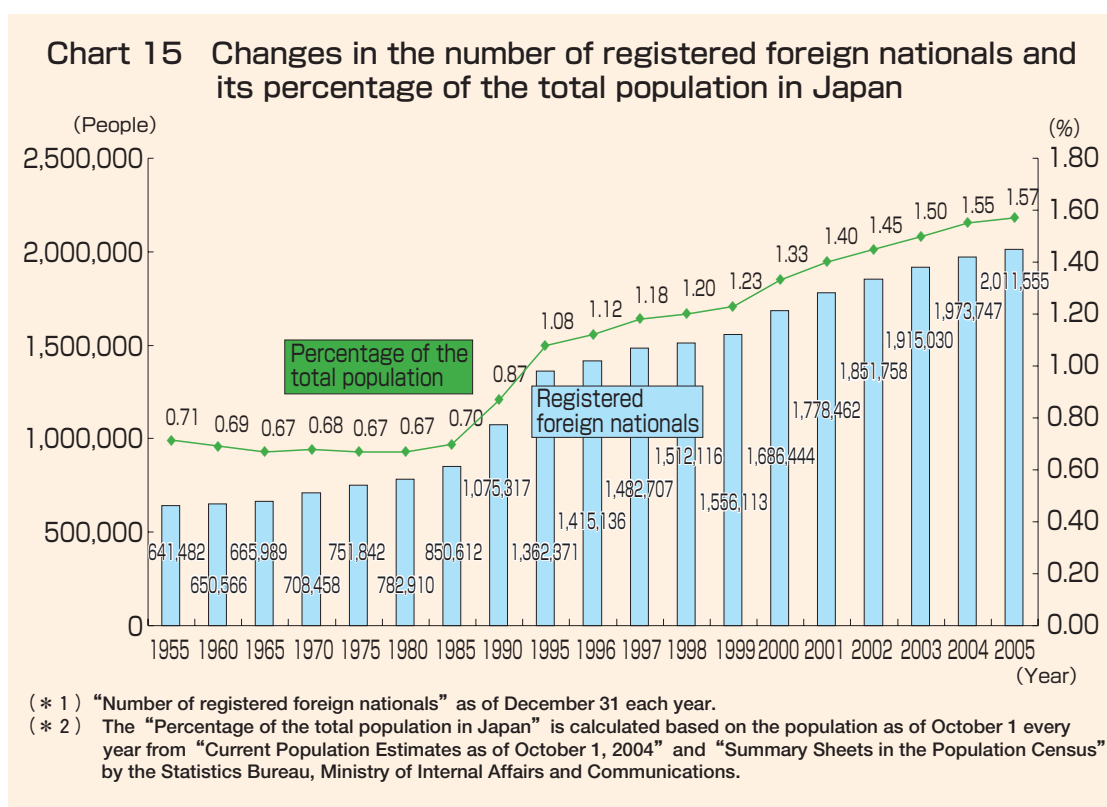
The number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan, which shows how many foreign nationals live in Japan and their purpose for residing in Japan, indicates the state of the “stock,” while the statistics of foreign nationals on entry and departure from Japan show the “flow” of foreign nationals to and from Japan.

In principle, every foreign national who has entered Japan must apply for registration to the mayor or head of the city, town, or village in which his residence is located, in accordance with the Alien Registration Law (hereinafter referred to as the “Registration Law”), within 90 days of the date of his landing (Article 3 of the Registration Law). However, most foreign nationals who have entered Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor,” accounting for more than 90% of the total number of foreign entrants, leave Japan without registering. Therefore, the registered number of foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” is small, accounting for only 3.4% of the total number of registered foreign nationals as of the end of 2005. As a result, the statistics on the foreign nationals registered in Japan can be considered as the data mainly for foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a relatively long period of time for such purposes as study, employment or cohabitation, living a “settled life” in the local community.

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

A number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan each year remain and live in Japan for a medium or long period of time. As a result, the total number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan has been increasing and will continue to increase every year. As of the end of 2005, the number of registered foreign nationals hit a new record high of 2,011,555. The number increased by 37,808 (up 1.9%) from the end of 2004, and by 233,093 (up 13.1%) from the end of 2001.

The proportion of registered foreign nationals to the total Japanese population has also been increasing every year. The proportion increased 0.02 percentage point from 1.55% at the end of 2004 and reached a record high of 1.57% in 2005, when the total population of Japan was 127,757,000 (based on the summary sheets in the Population Census conducted by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). (**Chart 15**)



(2) The Number of Registered Foreign Nationals by Region

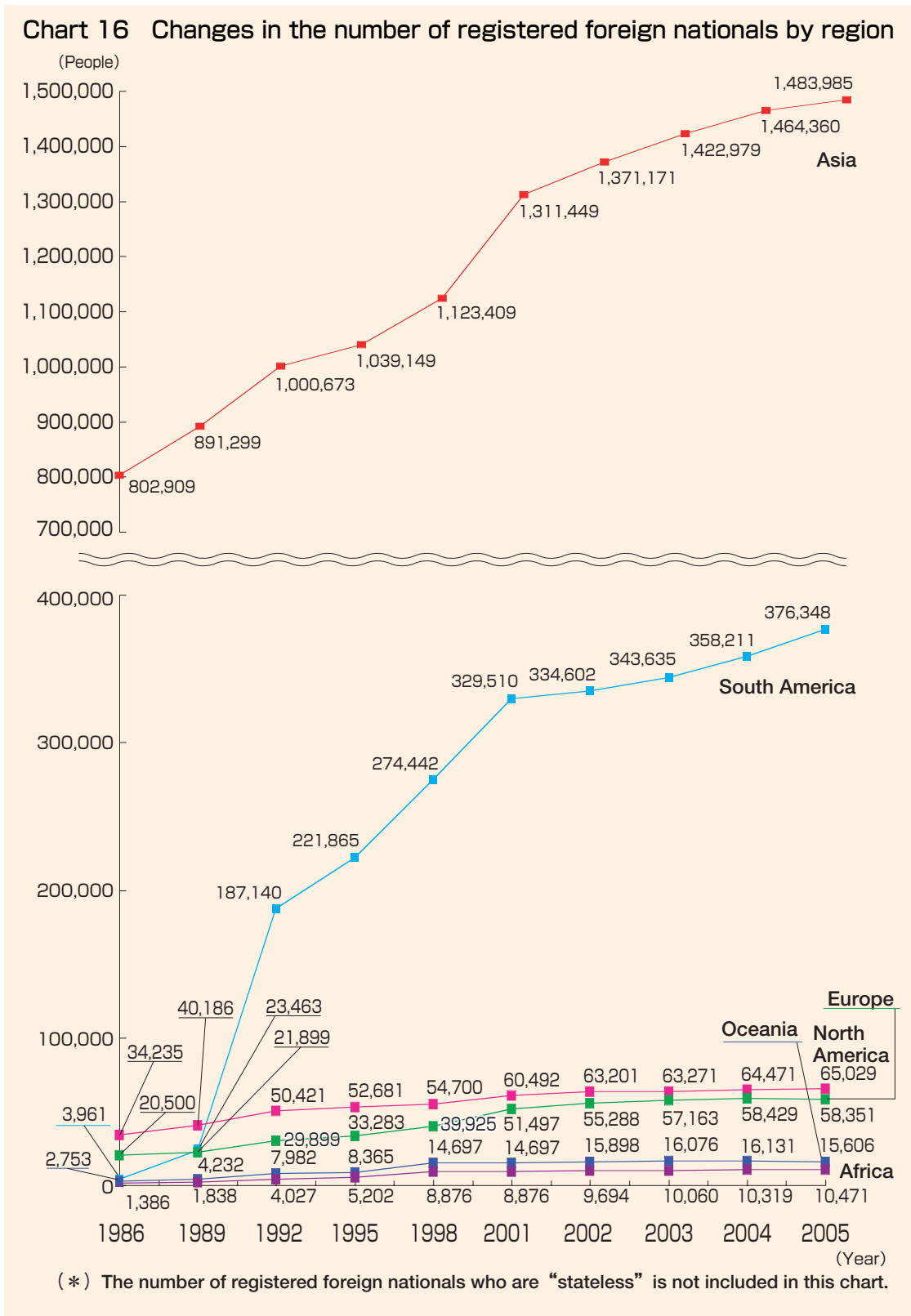
As of the end of 2005, the number of registered foreign nationals by region was as follows: 1,483,985 from Asia accounting for 73.8% of the total, South America (376,348 accounting for 18.7%), North America (65,029 accounting for 3.2%), Europe (58,351 accounting for 2.9%), Oceania (15,606 accounting for 0.8%), and Africa (10,471 accounting for 0.5%). The foreign nationals from Asia and South America accounted for 92.5% of the total number of registered foreign residents. (Chart 16)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals from Asia, the number of Koreans gradually decreased, while the number of Chinese increased dramatically by 31,991 (up 6.6%) from the end of 2004 and by 138,336 (up 36.3%) from the end of 2001.

The region that showed the second highest rate of increase was South America, and the number had increased by 18,137 (up 5.1%) from the end of 2004.

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

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin) as of the end of 2005, Korea marked the largest number at 598,687, accounting for 29.8% of the total. This was followed by China (519,561 accounting for 25.8%), Brazil (302,080 accounting for 15.0%), the Philippines (187,261 accounting for 9.3%), and Peru (57,728 accounting for 2.9%).



In recent years, the number of registered foreign nationals from Korea has been gradually decreasing, while the number of those from China, Brazil, and Peru has been continuously increasing. In particular, the number of registered foreign nationals from China significantly increased, rising by 138,336 (up 36.3%) from 381,225 in 2001. The number of registered foreign nationals from the Philippines showed an increasing trend up to the end of 2004.

However, at the end of 2005, it decreased by 12,133 (down 6.1%) from the end of 2004, due to a decrease in the number of Philippine nationals entering Japan with the status of residence of “Entertainer.” (Chart 17, Table 11)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin), the order of the top five countries remained the same from the end of 2001 to the end of 2005.

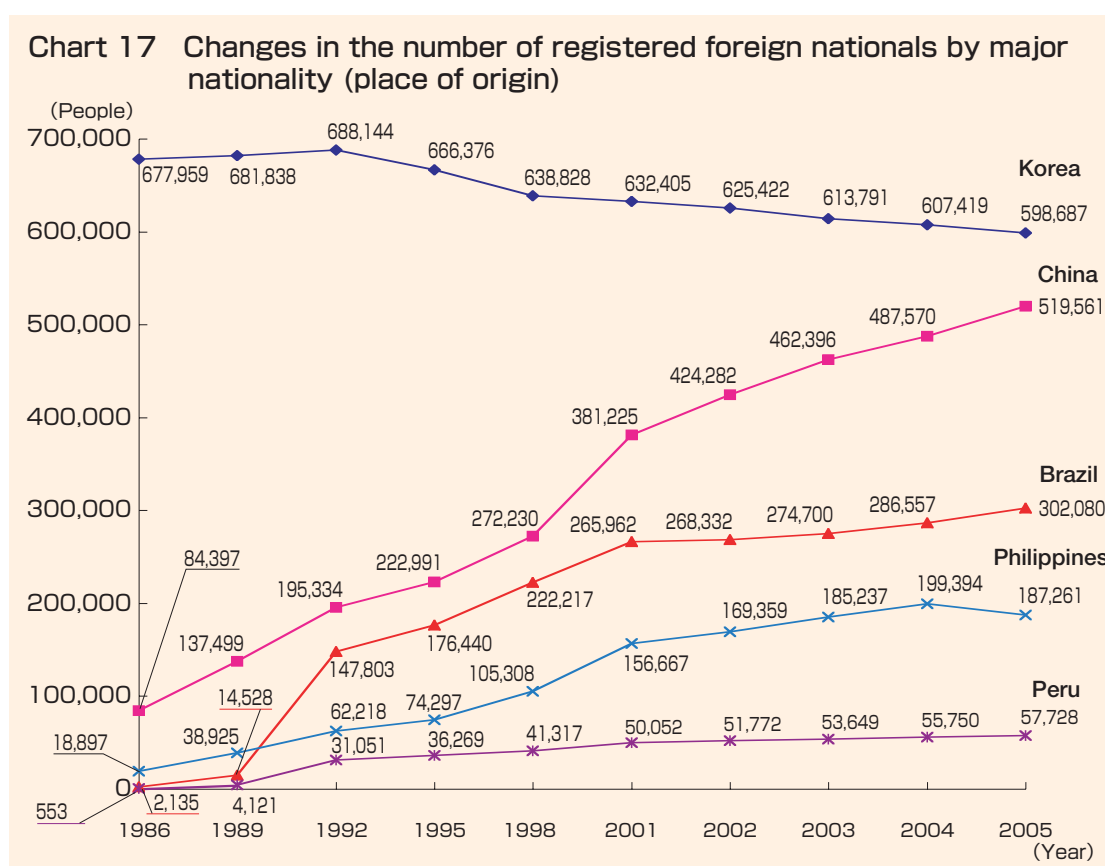


Table 11 Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	867,237	984,455	1,281,644	1,362,371	1,512,116	1,778,462	1,851,758	1,915,030	1,973,747	2,011,555
Korea	677,959	681,838	688,144	666,376	638,828	632,405	625,422	613,791	607,419	598,687
China	84,397	137,499	195,334	222,991	272,230	381,225	424,282	462,396	487,570	519,561
Brazil	2,135	14,528	147,803	176,440	222,217	265,962	268,332	274,700	286,557	302,080
Philippines	18,897	38,925	62,218	74,297	105,308	156,667	169,359	185,237	199,394	187,261
Peru	553	4,121	31,051	36,269	41,317	50,052	51,772	53,649	55,750	57,728
United States of America	30,695	34,900	42,482	43,198	42,774	46,244	47,970	47,836	48,844	49,390
Thailand	2,981	5,542	10,460	16,035	23,562	31,685	33,736	34,825	36,347	37,703
Viet Nam	4,388	6,316	6,883	9,099	13,505	19,140	21,050	23,853	26,018	28,932
Indonesia	1,839	2,781	5,201	6,956	14,962	20,831	21,671	22,862	23,890	25,097
United Kingdom	7,426	9,272	12,021	12,485	14,762	17,527	18,508	18,230	18,082	17,494
Others	35,967	48,733	80,047	98,225	122,651	156,724	169,656	177,651	183,876	187,622

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

A. "Permanent Resident" and "Special Permanent Resident" (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 24, 28)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence, those with the status of "Special Permanent Resident," mainly comprised of Korean nationals (see the commentary below), was the largest as of the end of 2005. The number of special permanent residents was 451,909, accounting for 22.5% of the total, a decrease of 13,710 (down 2.9%) from the end of 2004. (Table 12)

Table 12 Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	1,778,462	1,851,758	1,915,030	1,973,747	2,011,555
Professor	7,196	7,751	8,037	8,153	8,406
Artist	381	397	386	401	448
Religious Activities	4,948	4,858	4,732	4,699	4,588
Journalist	348	351	294	292	280
Investor/Business Manager	5,906	5,956	6,135	6,396	6,743
Legal/Accounting Services	99	111	122	125	126
Medical Services	95	114	110	117	146
Researcher	3,141	3,369	2,770	2,548	2,494
Instructor	9,068	9,715	9,390	9,393	9,449
Engineer	19,439	20,717	20,807	23,210	29,044
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	40,861	44,496	44,943	47,682	55,276
Intra-company Transferee	9,913	10,923	10,605	10,993	11,977
Entertainer	55,461	58,359	64,642	64,742	36,376
Skilled Labor	11,927	12,522	12,583	13,373	15,112
Cultural Activities	2,954	2,812	2,615	3,093	2,949
Temporary Visitor	69,741	72,399	74,301	72,446	68,747
College Student	93,614	110,415	125,597	129,873	129,568
Pre-college Student	41,766	47,198	50,473	43,208	28,147
Trainee	38,169	39,067	44,464	54,317	54,107
Dependent	78,847	83,075	81,535	81,919	86,055
Designated Activities	38,990	47,706	55,048	63,310	87,324
Permanent Resident	184,071	223,875	267,011	312,964	349,804
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	280,436	271,719	262,778	257,292	259,656
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	7,047	7,576	8,519	9,417	11,066
Long Term Resident	244,460	243,451	245,147	250,734	265,639
Special Permanent Resident	500,782	489,900	475,952	465,619	451,909
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	13,488	15,379	16,628	18,236	15,353
Temporary Refuge	32	32	30	31	30
Others	15,282	17,515	19,376	19,164	20,736

Commentary

Permanent Residents and Special Permanent Residents

The status of residence of “Permanent Resident” permits permanent residence in Japan. Any foreign national who desires to obtain this status must receive permission for permanent residence from the Minister of Justice through the procedures specified in Article 22 or Article 22-2 of the Immigration Control Act.

The status of “Special Permanent Resident” grants legal status for permanent residence to any foreign national whose Japanese nationality was taken away as the result of the peace treaty concluded with Japan and to those who lived in Japan before the end of the war, as well as the descendants of such foreign nationals (Article 2 of the Special Law on the Immigration Control of Inter Alia, Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the Basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan). Those people are not covered by the status of residence of “Permanent Resident.” A provision on the status of “Special Permanent Resident” is included in Paragraph 1 of Article 2-2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, which specifies that, “An alien may reside in Japan only under the status of residence determined by the permission for landing, the acquisition of status of residence or by permission for any change thereof, unless the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act or other laws provide otherwise”. As set forth in this provision, special permanent residents fall under the cases where “other laws provide otherwise”.

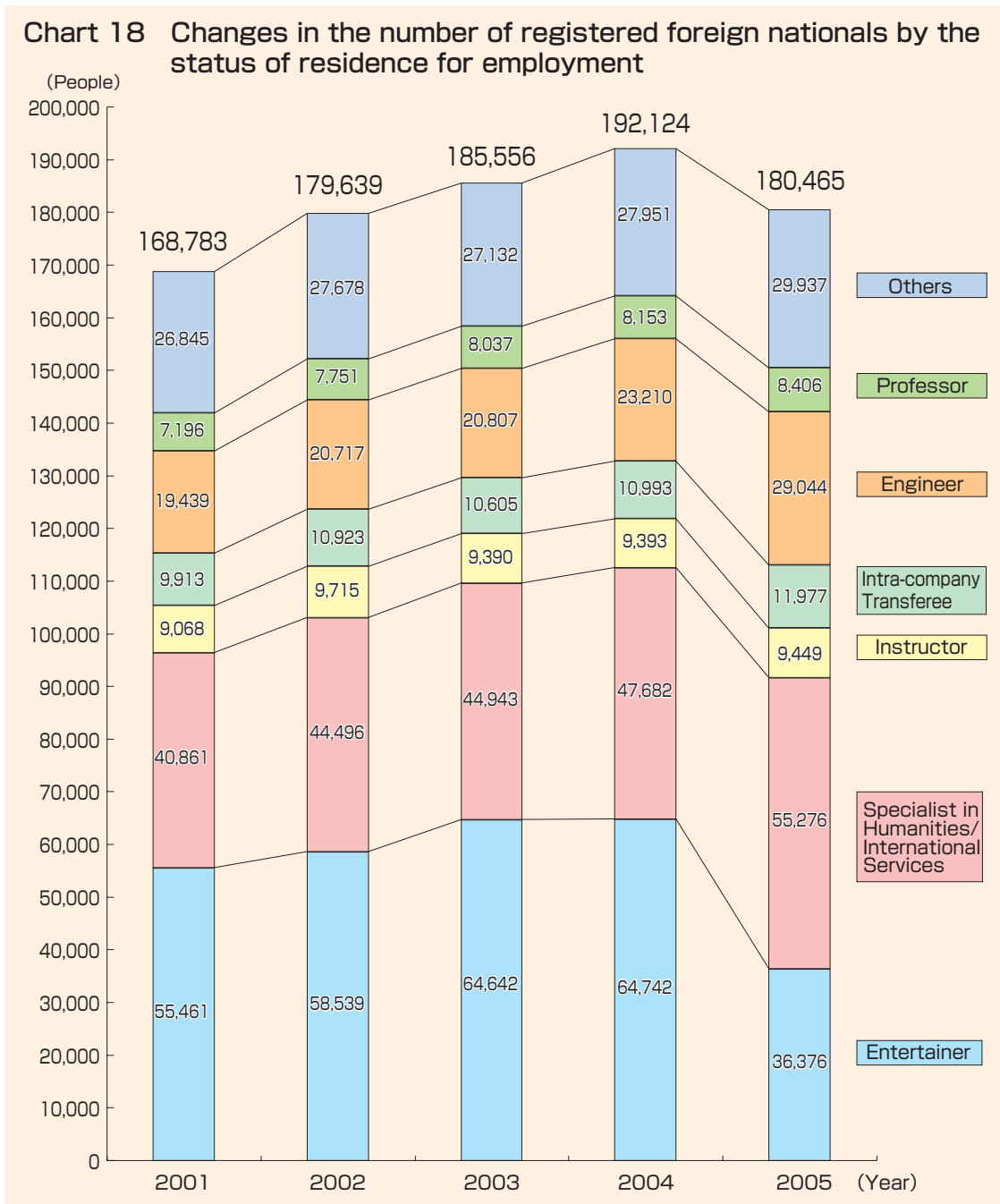
The number of special permanent residents decreased every year from the end of 2001 to the end of 2005. On the other hand, that of permanent residents increased by 36,840 (up 11.8%) from the end of 2004 and reached 349,804 as of the end of 2005, accounting for 17.4% of all the registered foreign nationals. The number of permanent residents steadily increased during the period between the end of 2001 and the end of 2005, rising by 165,733 (up 90.0%) at the end of 2005 from 184,071 in 2001. The proportion of permanent residents to the total registered foreign nationals topped 15% for the first time at the end of 2004, compared to 10.4% at the end of 2001.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of permanent residents came from China. The number of Chinese permanent residents was 106,269 as of the end of 2005, followed by Brazil, the Philippines, North and South Korea and Peru.

B. Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan for the Purpose of Employment (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 3-2 through 16-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan for the purpose of employment decreased by 11,659 (down 6.1%) from the end of 2004 to 180,465 as of the end of 2005, accounting for 9.0% of the total. The number saw an increasing trend until the end of 2004, but turned downward at the end of 2005, though it had increased by 11,682 (up 6.9%) compared to the end of 2001. (Chart 18)

Since the end of 2001, there has been a steady increase in the number of registered foreign nationals with such statuses of residence as “Specialist in Humanities/International



Services,” “Engineer,” “Skilled Labor,” “Professor,” “Investor/Business Manager” and “Legal/Accounting Services.” The number of those with the status of residence of “Entertainer” showed an increasing trend until the end of 2004, but at the end of 2005, it drastically decreased by 28,366 (down 43.8%) from the end of 2004.

The numbers of registered foreign nationals with such statuses of residence as “Engineer,” “Specialist in Humanities/International Services,” or “Intra-company Transferee,” which are basically designed for foreign employees, were 29,044, 55,276 and 11,977, respectively, as of the end of 2005. They increased by 9,605 (up 49.4%), 14,415 (up 35.3%), and 2,064 (up 20.8%) from the end of 2001, respectively.

C. “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 19-2, 20-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “College Student” stood at 129,568 as of the end of 2005, a slight decrease of 305 (down 0.2%) from the end of 2004. On a nationality (place of origin) basis, the number of Chinese college students was 89,374, accounting for 69.0% of the total, followed by Koreans (16,309 accounting for 12.6%).

On the other hand, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Pre-college Student” had been increasing in recent years, but took a downturn as of the end of 2004. The number of such registered foreign nationals was 28,147 as of the end of 2005, a significant decrease of 15,061 (down 34.9%) from the end of 2004. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), China was 15,915, accounting for 56.5% of the total, followed by Korea (6,397 accounting for 22.7%).

D. “Trainee” (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 21-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Trainee” was 54,107 as of the end of 2005 and had slightly decreased by 210 (down 0.4%) compared to 2004. However, it remained at a high level following the highest number recorded at the end of 2004. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of those from China was 40,539, accounting for 74.9% of the total, followed by Indonesia (3,440 accounting for 6.4%) and Viet Nam (3,380 accounting for 6.2%).

E. Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan with the Status of Residence for Resident Activities Based on Civil Status or Position (Data Section 1, Statistics (1) 25-2 through 27-2)

As of the end of 2005, the numbers of registered foreign nationals with the statuses of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” and “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” were 259,656 and 11,066, respectively. According to the statistics by nationality, as of the end of 2005, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” from Brazil was 78,851, accounting for 30.4% of the total, followed by China (54,569 accounting for 21.0%) and the Philippines (45,148 accounting for 17.4%).

On the other hand, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” has increased every year from the end of 2001 to the end of 2005, as the number of permanent residents has increased.

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Long Term

Resident” was 265,639 as of the end of 2005. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of such foreign nationals from Brazil was 153,185, accounting for 57.7%, followed by China (33,086 accounting for 12.5%) and the Philippines (26,811 accounting for 10.1%).

2 Status of Residence Examinations

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

The total number of cases of status of residence examinations and so forth in which permission was granted increased by 8,366 (up 0.7%) from 2004 to 1,197,627. (Table 13)

Table 13 Changes in the number of cases of permission in status of residence examinations (Cases)

Division \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	981,657	1,001,051	1,138,753	1,189,261	1,197,627
Permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted	65,535	83,340	98,006	106,406	100,176
Permission for change of status of residence	69,490	78,402	89,593	100,377	115,287
Permission for extension of period of stay	336,254	354,169	415,021	410,091	418,696
Permission for permanent residence	41,889	42,085	46,171	48,263	39,256
Permission for special permanent residence	185	138	106	126	116
Permission for acquisition of status of residence	7,529	6,815	6,530	6,921	7,215
Re-entry permission	460,775	436,102	483,326	517,077	516,881

(* 1) “Permission for permanent residence” is the permission provided for in Article 22 of the Immigration Control Act.

(* 2) “Permission for acquisition of status of residence” includes permission for permanent residence described in Article 22-2 in the Immigration Control Act.

(* 3) “Permission for Special Permanent Residence” is the number of permissions of special permanent residence provided for in Article 5 of the Special Law on Immigration Control of Inter Alios, Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the Basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan.

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

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

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2005 was 418,696.

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

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

In 2005, the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission was 115,287.

A. Change of Status of Residence from “College Student” or “Pre-college Student” for Employment

The foreign nationals studying at Japanese universities or vocational schools have the status of residence of either “College Student” or “Pre-college Student.” Many of them desire to stay in Japan to work for a Japanese company or some another organization in Japan after graduating from these schools.

The number of foreign nationals who obtained permission for a change of the status of residence has seen an increasing trend on the whole, and it increased by 614 (up 11.7%) from a year earlier, and by 2,297 (up 64.1%) from 2001 to 5,878 in 2005. This marked a record high from 1988, the year when these statistics were compiled for the first time.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission from China was 4,186, accounting for 71.2% of the total, followed by R.O. Korea (747 accounting for 12.7%), and China (Taiwan) (168 accounting for 2.9%). (Table 14)

According to the statistics by status of residence, foreign nationals who obtained permission to change their statuses to “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” represented the largest proportion, totaling 4,159 and accounting for 70.8%. In addition, 1,200 foreign nationals (20.4%) obtained permission to change their status to “Engineer” in 2005. (Table 15)



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for extension permit



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for change permit

Table 14 Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of status of residence for employment from college student or pre-college student by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	3,581	3,209	3,778	5,264	5,858
China	2,154	1,933	2,258	3,445	4,186
R.O. Korea	720	581	721	811	747
China (Taiwan)	135	127	139	179	168
Malaysia	61	43	31	59	69
Viet Nam	19	27	31	53	64
Thailand	29	42	53	60	60
Bangladesh	47	30	66	84	57
Indonesia	39	47	40	59	52
United States of America	23	33	34	40	41
Sri Lanka	28	21	31	25	34
Others	326	325	374	449	380

Table 15 Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of status of residence for employment from college student or pre-college student by status of residence permitted (Cases)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	3,581	3,209	3,778	5,264	5,878
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	2,118	1,949	2,378	3,417	4,159
Engineer	1,008	727	849	1,233	1,200
Professor	228	346	371	388	335
Researcher	118	97	90	114	92
Investor/Business Manager	44	39	38	53	28
Instructor	15	13	10	23	18
Religious Activities	6	—	6	12	12
Medical Services	19	16	14	10	10
Skilled Labor	7	11	5	5	8
Artist	10	8	6	5	4
Entertainer	—	—	—	—	1
Others	8	3	11	4	11

B. Permission to Change Status of Residence in Order to Participate in a Technical Internship Program

The Technical Internship Program was a system established in 1993 to enable foreign nationals who have acquired certain levels of skills through training to further improve their skills through on-the-job training while employed, thereby contributing to effective technology transfer and human resources development as part of international contributions. It is necessary for any foreign national who desires to be involved in the program to obtain permission for change of status of residence from “Trainee” to “Designated Activities”.

This program covers skills that are publicly evaluated in Japan and also in demand in the home countries of the trainees. These skills were categorized into 62 types of work in total as

Table 16 Job types covered by the technical internship programs

(As of April 1, 2006)

1 Agriculture (2 types of occupation, 5 selective works)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Cultivation agriculture *	Facility horticulture
	Upland field cropping/Vegetable growing
Livestock agriculture *	Poultry farming (collecting chicken eggs)
	Hog raising
	Dairy farming

2 Fishery (1 type of occupation, 7 selective works)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Fishing boat fisheries *	Skipjack pole and line fishery
	Tuna long-line fishery
	Squid jigging
	Purse seine fishery
	Trawl fishery
	Drift net fishery
	Set net fishery

3 Construction (21 types of occupation, 31 selective works)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Well drilling	Well drilling work percussion boring
	Well drilling work rotary boring
Sheet metal working for construction	Sheet metal work duct
Freezing and air conditioning apparatus installing	Freezing and air conditioning apparatus installing work
Fixture making	Wooden fixture making work
Carpentry	Carpentry work
Form panel setting	Form panel setting work
Reinforcing bar construction	Reinforcing bar assembling
Scaffolding	Scaffolding work
Masonry	Stone masonry work
	Terrazzo joining work
Tiling	Tiling work
Clay tile roofing	Clay tile roofing work
Plastering	Plastering work
Plumbing	Plumbing work (construction)
	Plumbing (plant)
Heat insulating	Heat insulating work
Interior finishing	Plastic floor finishing work
	Carpet finishing work
	Ceiling steel under-skeleton construction work
	Ceiling surface board finishing work
	Curtain making and finishing work
Sash setting	Sash setting work (building)
Water proofing	Sealing water proofing work
Concrete pressure feeding	Concrete pressure feeding work
Well-point construction	Well-point construction work
Paper hanging	Paper hanging work (wall and ceiling)
Application of construction equipment *	Dozing work
	Loading work
	Excavating work
	Road rolling work

4 Food Manufacturing (6 types of occupation, 11 selective works)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Can seaming for canned foods *	Can seaming for canned foods
Heated fishery processed foodstuff manufacturing work *	Extract manufacturing
	Hested dried product manufacturing
	Flavored product manufacturing
Non-heated fishery processed foodstuff manufacturing work *	Smoked product manufacturing
	Salted product manufacturing
	Dried product manufacturing
Fish paste making	Fermented foodstuff manufacturing
	Build fish paste making
Ham, sausage and bacon making	Ham, sausage and bacon making work
Poultry Processing Industry *	Poultry Processing

Note * Evaluation System Approved by JITCO.

5 Textile (9 types of occupation, 16 selective works)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Spinning operation *	Pre-spinning work
	Spinning process
	Winding process
	Twisting and doubling work
Weaving operation *	Sizing and warping work
	Weaving process
	Inspecting work
Dyeing	Hank dyeing work
	Textile and Knit dyeing work
Knit goods making	Hosiery knitting
	Circular knitting
Ladies' and children's dress making	Ladies' and children's ready-made dress making work
Men's suit making	Men's ready-made suit making work
Bed clothes manufacturing	Bed clothes manufacturing
Canvas product making	Canvas product making work
Sewing (cloth)	Shirt sewing work

6 Machinery & Metal (15 types of occupation, 28 selective work)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Casting	Casting work (cast iron)
	Casting work (copper alloy)
	Casting work (light alloy)
Forging	Die forging work (hammer)
	Die forging work (press)
Die casting	Die casting work (hot chamber)
	Die casting work (cold chamber)
Machining	Engine lathe work
	Milling machine work
Metal pressing	Metal press work
Iron working	Structure steel work
Sheet metal working at plants	Machine sheet metal work
Plating	Electroplating work
	Hot dip galvanizing work
Aluminum anodizing	Aluminum anodizing work
Finishing	Finishing work (jig and tool)
	Finishing work (metal die)
	Finishing work (machine assembling)
Machine inspection	Machine inspecting work
Machine maintenance	Machine maintenance work
Electronic machinery and apparatus assembling	Electronic machinery and apparatus assembling work
Electric machinery and apparatus assembling	Rotary electric machine assembling work
	Transformer assembling work
	Switchboard and control panel assembling work
	Switch control instrument assembling work
	Coil winding work
Printed control panel manufacturing	Printed circuit board designs
	Printed circuit board manufacturing

7 Others (8 types of occupation, 16 selective works)

Type of occupation	Selective work
Furniture making	Furniture making work (hand)
Printing	Offset printing work
Book binding	Book binding work
	Magazine binding work
	Commercial print binding work
Plastic molding	Plastic molding work (compression)
	Plastic molding work (injection)
	Plastic molding work (inflation)
Reinforced plastic molding	Hand pile lamination molding
Painting	Building painting work
	Metal painting work
	Steel bridge painting work
	Spray painting work
Welding *	Manual welding
	Semi-automatic welding
Industrial packaging	Industrial packaging work

of April 1, 2006. 51 types, including form panel setting and machining, are evaluated based on the National Skills Test under the Occupation Skills Development Promotion Law for Basic Grade 1 and Basic Grade 2. The remaining 11 types, including operation of construction equipment and spinning machines, are publicly evaluated, although not by national examinations, according to a system established by the Japan International Training Cooperation Organization. (Table 16)

Shortly after the Technical Internship Program was established, few foreign trainees applied for the program. Since then, we have increased the number of types of work covered by the program. Due to this, the number of trainees exceeded 20,000 in 2003 and reached 32,394 in 2005. The number in 2005 increased by 5,906 (up 22.3%) from a year earlier, and by 16,281 (up 101.0%) from 2001, showing a steady yearly increase during the period from 2001

Table 17 Changes in the number of trainees who switch to the Technical Internship Program by nationality

(People)

Nationality \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Total	16,113	19,225	20,822	26,488	32,394	115,042
China	11,114	14,388	16,620	20,922	26,606	89,650
Indonesia	2,854	2,359	2,060	2,474	2,340	12,087
Viet Nam	1,462	1,694	1,343	2,070	1,791	8,360
Philippines	470	518	653	819	1,219	3,679
Thailand	112	150	110	112	277	761
Others	101	116	36	91	161	505

Table 18 Changes in the number of trainees who switch to the Technical Internship Program by job type

(People)

Job Type \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Total	16,113	19,225	20,822	26,488	32,394	115,042
Women/Children's apparel production	5,761	7,767	8,076	9,194	9,751	40,549
Mold construction	465	412	437	373	420	2,107
Men's apparel production	826	760	514	527	679	3,306
Welding	589	724	1,148	1,254	1,960	5,675
Steel reinforcement construction	339	289	248	376	376	1,628
Machining	706	690	622	873	1,276	4,167
Metal press work	505	418	499	942	1,194	3,558
Plumbing	61	42	45	27	53	228
Painting	317	285	393	562	713	2,270
Furniture production	170	177	111	147	239	844
Casting	496	430	386	561	695	2,568
Steeplejack	226	224	225	240	361	1,276
Plastic molding	677	789	907	1,691	2,072	6,136
Carpenter	76	116	80	118	179	569
Construction machinery production	24	33	32	49	46	184
Others	4,875	6,069	7,099	9,554	12,380	39,977

to 2005. In total, 165,815 trainees took part in the program after finishing their training from establishment of the Technical Internship Program in 1993 up to the end of 2005, which indicates that this program is showing steady improvement.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of trainees who obtained permission for change of status of residence to take part in the Technical Internship Program was from China (26,606), followed by Indonesia (2,340), Viet Nam (1,791), the Philippines (1,219), and Thailand (277). Some of the most popular types of work were dress-making for females and children, plastic molding, and welding. (Table 17,18)

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

If a foreign national who was born in Japan, an individual who became a foreign national after renouncing Japanese nationality, or a United States of America military personnel member stipulated in Article 1 of the Status of Forces Agreement between Japan and the United States of America who lost the status wishes to continue living in Japan, he must acquire a status of residence.

The number of such foreign nationals who obtained permission for acquisition of status of residence was 7,215 in 2005.



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for acquisition permit

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

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

In 2005, the number of such foreign nationals who obtained re-entry permission was 516,881.



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for re-entry permit

(5) Permission to Engage in an Activity Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted (Article 19(2) of the Immigration Control Act)

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities in which he is engaged in Japan must receive permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted if he wishes to become engaged in activities “related to the management of business involving income or activities for which he receives remuneration which are not included in those activities under his category of status

of residence”. A typical example is that of a foreign national college student or pre-college student who wishes to have a part-time job. The Minister of Justice will give permission to the extent that the extra activity does not interfere with the activity that is the original purpose of residence.

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2005 was 100,176. (Table 13)

Permission to Engage in an Activity Other than Those of Status Qualification

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

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

While the number of foreign nationals who were granted permission for permanent residence was 41,889 in 2001, it remained at a high level of 39,256 in 2005 due to an increase in the number of newly entering foreign nationals and to the recent trend for foreign nationals to settle down and stay longer. (Table 19)



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for permission for permanent residence

Table 19 Changes in permanent residence permits by nationality (place of origin)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	41,889	42,085	46,171	48,263	39,256
China	11,974	12,348	13,987	14,855	11,404
Brazil	10,116	11,672	10,894	10,789	10,026
Philippines	6,408	5,923	6,972	7,563	6,044
Korea	3,620	3,147	3,345	3,671	2,939
Peru	3,893	2,980	3,381	3,275	2,449
Others	5,878	6,015	7,592	8,110	6,394

(Cases)

Chapter 2 Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

The deportation procedures for foreign nationals are designed to keep order in Japanese society by excluding unwelcome foreign nationals from Japan.

Deportation procedures for foreign nationals are a powerful administrative action where the foreign national is deported even if deportation is against that person's will. In order to ensure careful use of these procedures, the Immigration Control Act specifies the reasons for deportation and whether the foreign national should be deported is carefully decided, through a step-by-step decision-making process.

The procedures for deportation have been increasing in importance, as the number of problems caused by illegal residents such as crimes and other antisocial acts committed by illegal foreign residents in Japan has been increasing in recent years.

The factors leading to the deportation procedures are as follows.

Section 1 ◆ Foreign Nationals Violating the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act

1 The Total Number of Overstayers

Based on the computer statistics of the Immigration Bureau, the estimated number of overstayers (those who illegally stay in Japan beyond the permitted period of stay without obtaining permission for extension or change of status of residence) was 193,745 as of January 1, 2006. This number has been steadily decreasing, down by 13,554 (6.5%) from 207,299 on January 1, 2005, in other words, down by 104,901 (35.1%) from a record high of 298,646 on May 1, 1993.

This decrease was attributable partly to the economic and employment conditions that remain severe although showing a mild recovery, as well as to the comprehensive measures taken by the Immigration Bureau against illegal foreign residents, such as conducting strict immigration examinations, making concentrated efforts in close cooperation with other related agencies to detect violators of the Immigration Control Act and actively performing publicity activities to prevent illegal employment, and the fact that the year 2005 is the second year of the five-year plan to halve the number of illegal foreign residents implemented by the Immigration Bureau.

In addition to the above-mentioned number of overstayers, it is estimated that about

30,000 foreign nationals may have entered Japan illegally. If combined, the number of illegal foreign residents would be about 220,000.

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

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of overstayers was from R.O. Korea (40,203 accounting for 20.8% of the total) as of January 1, 2006. This was followed by China (31,074 accounting for 16.0%), the Philippines (30,777 accounting for 15.9%), Thailand (10,352 accounting for 5.3%), Indonesia (6,926 accounting for 3.6%), Malaysia (6,822 accounting for 3.5%), and Taiwan (6,696 accounting for 3.5%). (Chart 19, Table 20)

The changes in the number of overstayers by nationality (place of origin) were as follows. The number of overstayers from R.O. Korea has been consistently decreasing since January 1, 1999. The number of those from Thailand has steadily decreased since May 1, 1993. The

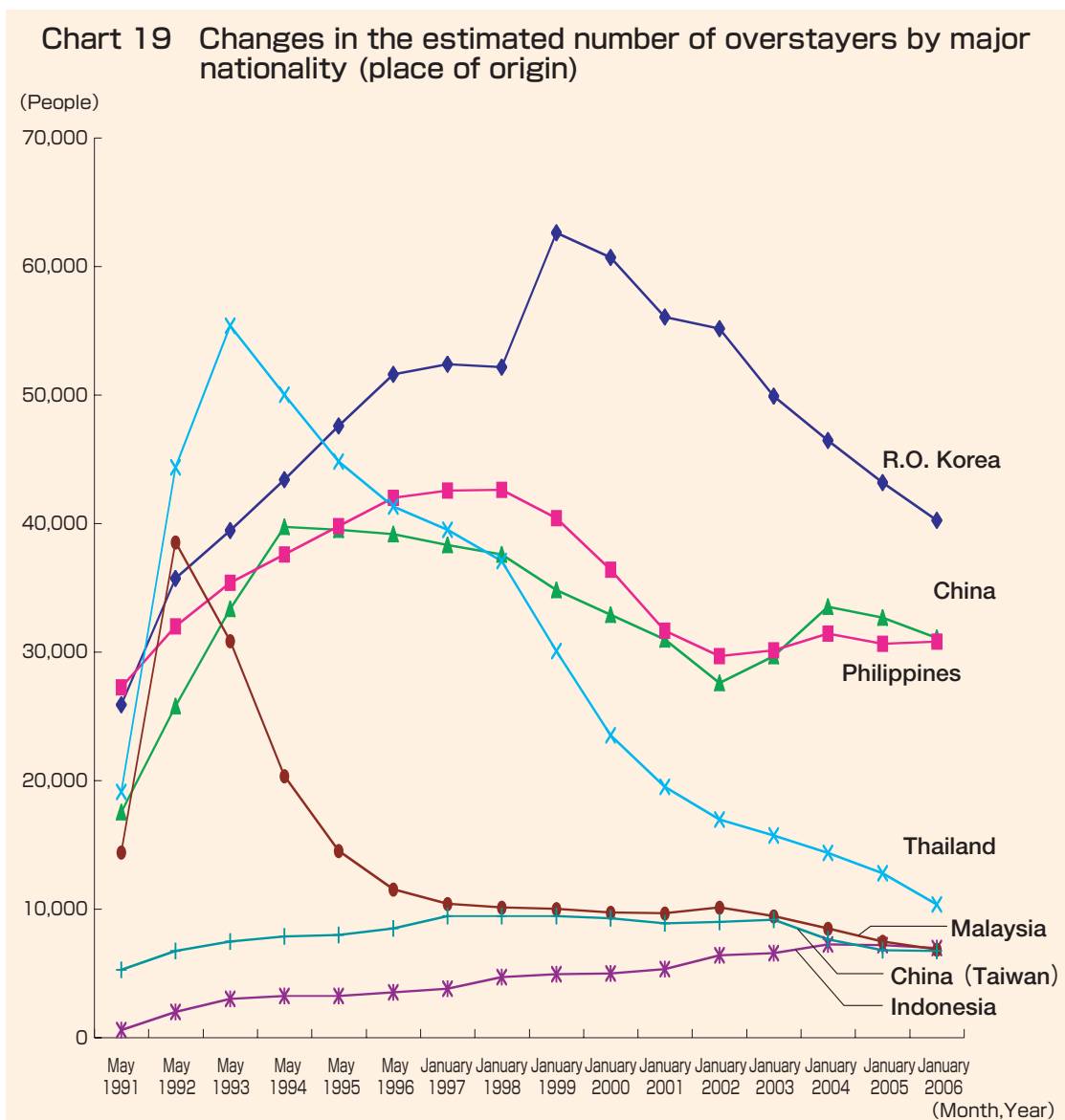


Table 20 Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major nationality (place of origin) (People)

Date Nationality Place of Origin	May 1 1991	May 1 1992	May 1 1993	May 1 1994	May 1 1995	May 1 1996	January 1 1997	January 1 1998	January 1 1999	January 1 2000	January 1 2001	January 1 2002	January 1 2003	January 1 2004	January 1 2005	January 1 2006
Total	159,828	278,892	298,646	293,800	286,704	284,500	282,986	276,810	271,048	251,697	232,121	224,067	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745
R.O. Korea	25,848	35,687	39,455	43,369	47,544	51,580	52,387	52,123	62,577	60,693	56,023	55,164	49,874	46,425	43,151	40,203
China	17,535	25,737	33,312	39,738	39,511	39,140	38,296	37,590	34,800	32,896	30,975	27,582	29,676	33,522	32,683	31,074
Philippines	27,228	31,974	35,392	37,544	39,763	41,997	42,547	42,608	40,420	36,379	31,666	29,649	30,100	31,428	30,619	30,777
Thailand	19,093	44,354	55,383	49,992	44,794	41,280	39,513	37,046	30,065	23,503	19,500	16,925	15,693	14,334	12,787	10,352
Indonesia	582	1,955	2,969	3,198	3,205	3,481	3,758	4,692	4,930	4,947	5,315	6,393	6,546	7,246	7,169	6,926
Malaysia	14,413	38,529	30,840	20,313	14,511	11,525	10,390	10,141	9,989	9,701	9,651	10,097	9,442	8,476	7,431	6,822
China (Taiwan)	5,241	6,729	7,457	7,871	7,974	8,502	9,409	9,430	9,437	9,243	8,849	8,990	9,126	7,611	6,760	6,696
Peru	487	2,783	9,038	12,918	15,301	13,836	12,942	11,606	10,320	9,158	8,502	7,744	7,322	7,230	6,624	5,997
Sri Lanka	2,281	3,217	3,763	3,395	2,980	2,783	2,751	3,071	3,734	3,907	3,489	3,730	3,909	4,242	4,209	4,590
Viet Nam	1,061	821	852	869	453	448	231	731	880	1,092	1,550	2,021	2,697	3,582	3,916	4,071
Others	46,059	87,106	80,185	74,593	70,668	69,928	70,762	67,772	63,896	60,178	56,601	55,772	56,167	55,322	51,950	46,237

number of those from Malaysia and Peru has also seen a decrease due to a measure to promote the acquisition of visas, which was taken on June 1, 1993 and than again on July 15, 1995. The number of those from China continued to decrease from 1994 until 2002. Then, it started to increase in 2003 and further increased in 2004, but it has also shown a decreasing trend since 2005. The number of overstayers from the Philippines has been decreasing since 1998, but it increased in 2003 and 2004. However, it saw a slight decrease in 2005 and, then saw a slight increase again in 2006, showing repeated increases and decreases. The number of those from Indonesia had steadily increased since May 1, 1991, but has been on the decrease since 2005.

(2) The Number of Overstayers by Status of Residence

The statistics of the estimated number of overstayers by status of residence before their status of residence had expired showed the following: the largest number of overstayers had the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” (134,374) accounting for 69.4% of the total. The second largest number had the status of residence of “Entertainer” (10,052 accounting for 5.2%), followed by “College Student” (7,628 accounting for 3.9%), “Pre-college Student” (7,307 accounting for 3.8%), and “Trainee” (3,393 accounting for 1.8%). The number of those who were granted “Temporary Visitor” has been on the decline since May 1, 1993, decreasing by 5,043 (down 3.6%) from January 1, 2005, while the number of those with the status of residence of “Pre-college Student” has also been decreasing since May 1, 1994, dropping by 1,199 (down 14.1%) from January 1, 2005. The foreign residents with the status of residence of “Entertainer” started to increase on January 1, 2002, and kept increasing,

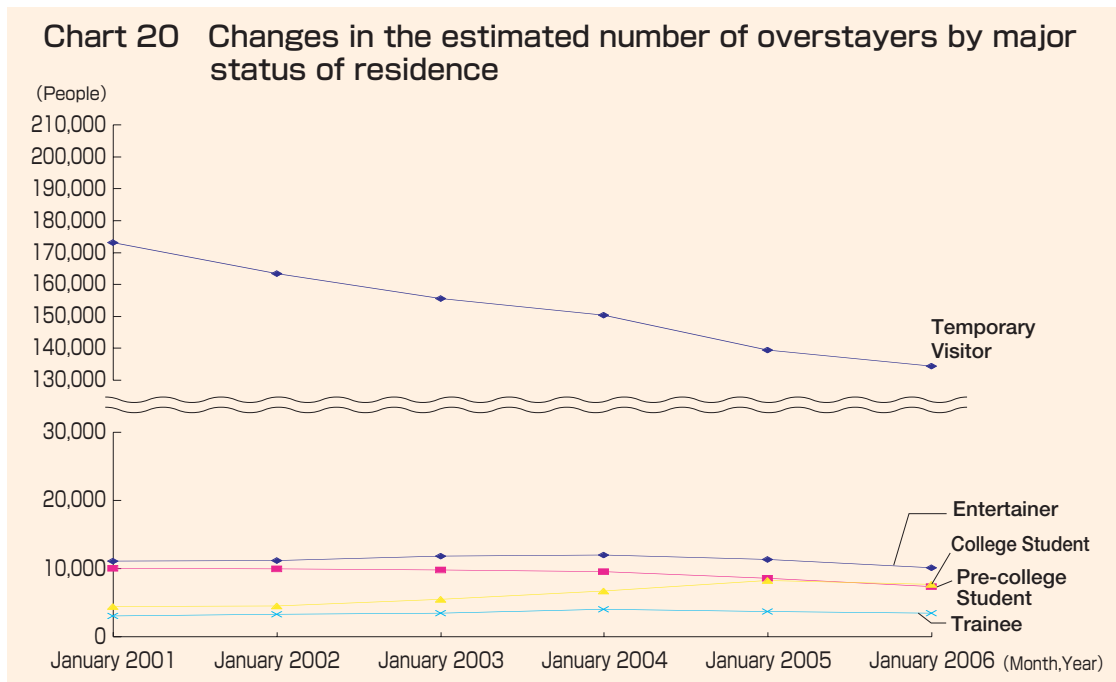


Table 21 Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major status of residence (People)

Date Status of Residence	January 1 2001	January 1 2002	January 1 2003	January 1 2004	January 1 2005	January 1 2006
Total	232,121	224,067	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745
Temporary Visitor	173,051	163,271	155,498	150,326	139,417	134,374
Entertainer	11,029	11,154	11,770	11,974	11,319	10,052
College Student	4,401	4,442	5,450	6,672	8,173	7,628
Pre-college Student	10,025	9,953	9,779	9,511	8,506	7,307
Trainee	3,004	3,264	3,409	3,959	3,648	3,393
Others	30,611	31,983	34,646	36,976	36,236	30,991

but have been decreasing since January 2005. On the other hand, those who had the status of residence of “College Student” continued to increase from January 1, 2001, but turned downward in January 2006. (Chart 20, Table 21)

2 Foreign Nationals Illegally Entering and Landing in Japan

The Immigration Bureau has recently strengthened maritime and port security through cooperating with other related agencies both at home and abroad, as well as strengthening penal provisions through amendment of the Immigration Control Act. Consequently, the number of cases of large-scale collective stowaways by ship and that of cases of hiding in containers have decreased, while illegal immigrants detected at the border have been on the decline. However, illegal immigrants continue to come to Japan in smaller groups using cargo vessels. Japanese and foreign brokers specializing in sending illegal immigrants to Japan are considered to still be taking part in such activities and to be illegally gaining huge profits by helping and promoting such immigration.

In addition, there has been an increase in the number of cases where malicious and more elaborate techniques are being utilized by foreign nationals illegally entering or landing in Japan by air. For example, an increasing number of foreign nationals tried to enter or land in Japan using forged or altered passports or pretending to be the legitimate passport holders of genuine passports, including Japanese passports. These factors are considered to be attributable to the development of airplanes as the most common means for overseas travel, to the increasingly more sophisticated level of forged or altered passports and also to increased coastguard security, which has led to the widespread use of airplanes as a means of transportation to illegally enter or land in Japan.

Based on Japan's conclusion of the Migrant Smuggling Protocol, the Law for Partial Amendment of the Penal Code and Relevant Laws (Act No. 66 of 2005), promulgated on June 22, 2005, established penal provisions against illegal receipt and issuance of passports and other travel documents for the purpose of helping others illegally enter Japan. It also expanded the grounds for deportation, thereby making it possible to deport foreign nationals, who were sentenced due to the offense of illegal receipt or issuance of passports or other travel documents, from Japan.

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

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

In 2005, the number of foreign nationals for whom deportation procedures were carried out on account of violating the Immigration Control Act was 57,172, an increase of 1,821 (up 3.3%) from a year earlier. Of these, 12,239 were handed over to immigration inspectors as those subject to the departure order system, which was started according to the amended Immigration Control Act enforced in December 2004. The number of foreign nationals violating the Immigration Control Act against whom deportation procedures were carried out had hovered around 40,000 for a time due to those violating the Act spreading out to more remote regions and a decrease in the number of illegal workers in one place (smaller groups). However, the Immigration Bureau has been making efforts to realize efficient and effective deportation procedures since 2004, which marked the first year of the five-year plan to halve the number of illegal foreign residents. For example, the bureau further strengthened cooperating with other related agencies and strongly promoted detection activities. As a result, the number of deportees significantly increased to over 50,000.

According to the statistics of the number of foreign nationals by grounds for deportation in

2005, the largest number of foreign nationals was for overstaying (42,254 accounting for 73.9%), followed by illegal entry (11,586 accounting for 20.3%), and then activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted (1,890 accounting for 3.3%). Overstayers continued to occupy a predominant percentage.

Among the foreign nationals violating the Act against whom deportation procedures were carried out in 2005, the number of those who illegally worked in Japan was 45,935, accounting for 80.3% of the total. (Table 22)

According to the statistics of the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act classified by nationality (place of origin) in 2005, the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China for three consecutive years (17,252 accounting for 30.2%), followed by the Philippines (9,627 accounting for 16.8%), and R.O. Korea (8,050 accounting for 14.1%).

Table 22 Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by grounds for deportation (People)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	40,764	41,935	45,910	55,351	57,172
Illegal entry	8,952	8,388	9,251	11,217	11,586
Illegal landing	826	789	777	992	690
Activity other than those permitted	594	850	1,199	1,399	1,890
Overstay	30,063	31,520	34,266	41,175	42,254
Criminal offenses etc.	329	388	417	568	752
Illegal work	33,508	32,364	34,325	43,059	45,935

Table 23 Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	40,764	41,935	45,910	55,351	57,172
China	8,731	9,287	12,382	15,702	17,252
Philippines	5,104	4,997	5,698	8,558	9,627
R.O. Korea	9,952	9,656	7,877	7,782	8,050
Thailand	3,466	3,172	2,993	3,572	3,388
Indonesia	1,343	1,366	1,567	2,103	2,000
Malaysia	1,255	1,393	1,711	1,575	1,559
Bangladesh	1,204	929	946	1,312	1,529
Myanmar	571	568	837	1,466	1,334
Sri Lanka	769	796	806	1,086	1,204
Peru	1,196	1,196	1,103	1,292	1,194
Others	7,173	8,575	9,990	10,903	10,035

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

These top three countries made up over 60% of the total. (Table 23)

The characteristics of cases are seen below with respect to each ground for deportation.

(1) Illegal Entry

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2005, the number of foreign nationals who illegally entered Japan without valid passports or visas, was 11,586, an increase of 369 (up 3.3%) from 2004.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (4,960 accounting for 42.8% of the total), followed by the Philippines (2,074 accounting for 17.9%), and Thailand (1,139 accounting for 9.8%). (Table 24)

Table 24 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	8,952	8,388	9,251	11,217	11,586
China	3,032	3,041	4,077	4,588	4,960
Philippines	1,383	1,261	1,385	1,955	2,074
Thailand	1,283	1,173	992	1,219	1,139
Bangladesh	644	448	433	626	646
R.O. Korea	440	484	443	587	617
Iran	566	575	449	425	402
Myanmar	108	96	149	295	323
Pakistan	418	366	317	334	300
Peru	265	262	247	331	255
Indonesia	138	99	127	148	172
Others	675	583	632	709	698

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

A. Illegal Entry by Airplane

In 2005, the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for illegal entry by airplane was 8,065, an increase of 217 (up 2.8%) from 2004.

According to the statistics of the numbers by nationality (place of origin), the largest number came from China (2,570 accounting for 31.9% of the total), followed by the Philippines (1,927 accounting for 23.9%), and then Thailand (1,065 accounting for 13.2%). (Chart 21, Table 25)

B. Illegal Entry by Ship

The number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for illegal entry by ship increased by 152 (up 4.5%) from 2004 to 3,521 in 2005.

Chart 21 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by airplane classified by nationality (place of origin)

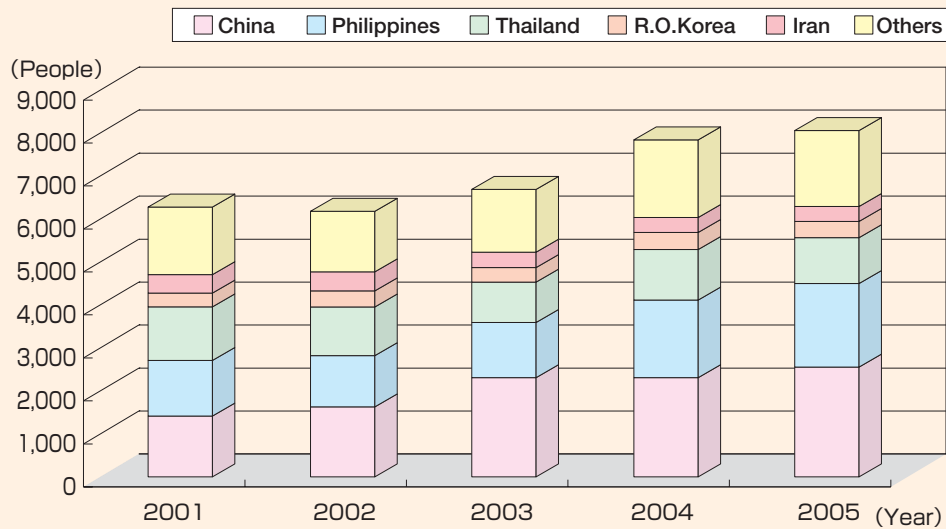


Table 25 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by airplane classified by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	6,299	6,201	6,694	7,848	8,065
China	1,405	1,636	2,317	2,295	2,570
Philippines	1,301	1,183	1,275	1,825	1,927
Thailand	1,247	1,140	948	1,165	1,065
R.O. Korea	325	373	330	412	388
Iran	426	437	359	343	340
Others	1,595	1,432	1,465	1,808	1,775

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

Chart 22 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by ship classified by nationality (place of origin)

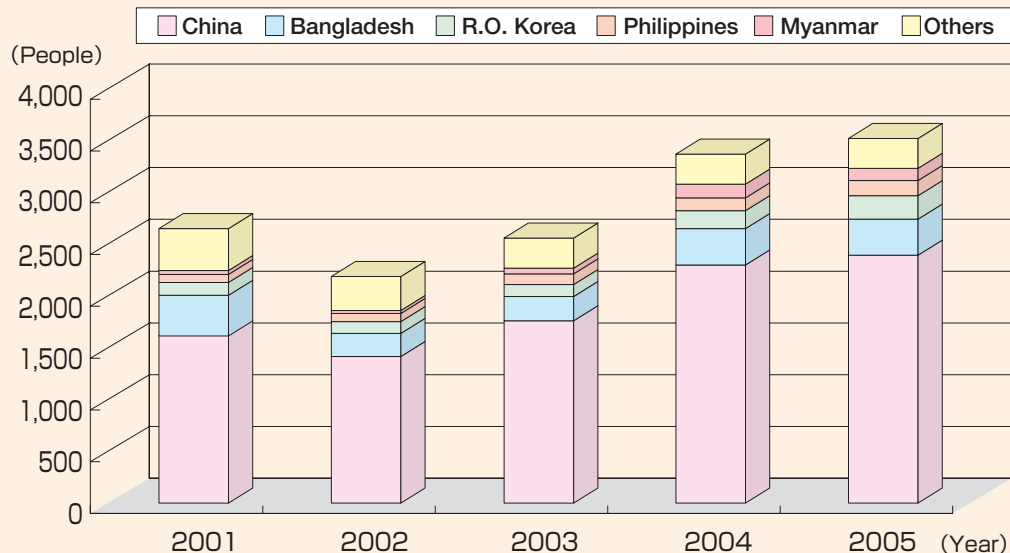


Table 26 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by ship classified by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	2,653	2,187	2,557	3,369	3,521
China	1,627	1,405	1,760	2,293	2,390
Bangladesh	381	232	232	352	348
R.O. Korea	115	111	113	175	229
Philippines	82	78	110	130	147
Myanmar	34	20	54	122	119
Others	414	341	288	297	288

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

Table 27 Changes in the number of cases of illegal landing by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	826	789	777	992	690
China	489	408	390	432	374
Myanmar	18	36	33	77	43
Sri Lanka	8	5	17	64	38
Russia	36	46	42	56	33
Thailand	58	41	29	49	32
Philippines	20	41	23	54	29
R.O. Korea	26	30	45	40	23
Pakistan	45	26	20	28	17
Netherlands	1	3	4	6	11
Brazil	6	15	26	15	8
United States of America	7	8	5	10	8
Bangladesh	8	8	4	7	8
Others	104	122	139	154	66

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

According to the statistics of the numbers by nationality (place of origin), the largest number came from China (2,390 accounting for 67.9% of the total), followed by Bangladesh (348 accounting for 9.9%), R.O. Korea (229 accounting for 6.5%), the Philippines (147 accounting for 4.2%), and Myanmar (119 accounting for 3.4%). There has been no change in the order of China (1st) and Bangladesh (2nd) since 2001. In particular, China occupies over 60% of the total. (Chart 22, Table 26)

(2) Illegal Landing

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2005, the number of those who illegally landed in Japan without obtaining permission for landing and so forth from an immigration inspector was 690, decreased by 302 (down 30.4%) from 2004.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of such illegal foreign nationals was from China (374 accounting for 54.2% of the total), followed

by Myanmar (43 accounting for 6.2%), Sri Lanka (38 accounting for 5.5%), Russia (33 accounting for 4.8%), and Thailand (32 accounting for 4.6%). China has registered the largest number since 2001. (Table 27)

(3) Overstay

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2005, the number of those who had stayed beyond the authorized period of stay increased by 1,079 (up 2.6%) from 2004 to 42,254.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China (11,301 accounting for 26.7%), followed by R.O. Korea

Table 28 Changes in the number of cases of overstay by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	30,063	31,520	34,266	41,175	42,254
China	5,019	5,600	7,429	10,197	11,301
R.O. Korea	9,326	8,911	7,099	6,837	6,959
Philippines	3,504	3,373	3,879	5,949	6,583
Thailand	2,090	1,935	1,947	2,267	2,166
Indonesia	1,190	1,243	1,419	1,896	1,779
Malaysia	1,176	1,320	1,639	1,509	1,490
Sri Lanka	667	688	670	875	1,028
Viet Nam	319	420	528	897	1,021
Myanmar	444	436	653	1,093	968
Peru	914	908	816	917	919
Others	5,414	6,686	8,187	8,738	8,040

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

Table 29 Changes in the number of cases of activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted classified by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	594	850	1,199	1,399	1,890
Philippines	132	267	372	541	862
R.O. Korea	140	211	274	294	396
China	148	171	367	304	357
Indonesia	12	13	17	48	45
Romania	1	28	14	33	34
China (Taiwan)	25	36	52	15	22
Ukraine	1	18	31	8	20
Viet Nam	4	2	8	15	19
Russia	20	31	5	24	17
Thailand	10	5	1	4	15
Others	101	68	58	113	103

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

(6,959 accounting for 16.5%), the Philippines (6,583 accounting for 15.6%), Thailand (2,166 accounting for 5.1%), and Indonesia (1,779 accounting for 4.2%). R.O. Korea has been on the decline since 2001, while China, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam have showed a large increase. (Table 28)

(4) Activities Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted

If a foreign national residing in Japan exclusively engages in work or engages in activities other than those permitted for his status of residence previously granted without obtaining the required permission, the foreign national will be deported from Japan for the reason of engaging in activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted. The number of such foreign nationals had increased by 491 (up 35.1%) from 2004 to 1,890.

Many illegal foreign workers were those who entered Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” and engaged in activities which were not permitted under this status thereafter. However, if they stay beyond their authorized period of stay, they will be treated as overstayers. As a result, the number of overstayers was much larger than the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted without obtaining the required permission. (Table 29)

2 Illegal Workers

(1) Summary

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2005, the number of those who were considered to have been illegally working was 45,935, accounting for 80.3% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act. This indicates that most illegal foreign residents work illegally. (Table 22)

It has been pointed out that such a situation has been causing adverse effects. For example, illegal foreign workers, working for substandard wages, take away employment opportunities from Japanese workers in an employment climate that has gradually improved but is still severe, and fair economic competition is hindered because the employers who hire them as cheap labor have an economic advantage over those who hire workers legally.

Furthermore, there have been problems in terms of the human rights of illegal foreign workers. For example, brokers who arrange for illegal workers to come to Japan gain a huge unfair profit while wages that foreign workers should originally receive are exploited. In addition, in the case of an industrial accident, such foreign workers are unable to receive sufficient compensation.



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

The statistics of the number of illegal foreign workers by region show that the great majority came from Asia (42,818 accounting for 93.2% of the total), followed by South America (accounting for 4.0%) and Africa (accounting for 1.7%). Thus, Asian illegal workers make up a significantly large percentage of the overall illegal workers. In addition, these illegal workers came from 111 countries (or regions), in particular from the Asian region. Ten countries (or regions) were newly added to the 101 countries in 2004, indicating the increasing diversity in the nationalities of the illegal foreign workers.

According to the statistics of the number by nationality (place of origin), illegal workers from China made up the largest number at 14,239, accounting for 31.0% of the total, followed by the Philippines (7,378 accounting for 16.1%), R.O. Korea (6,514 accounting for 14.2%), Thailand (2,816 accounting for 6.1%), and Indonesia (1,844 accounting for 4.0%). These top five countries represented 71.4% of the total. The number of Chinese illegal workers has been consistently increasing, and it almost doubled in 2005 compared to 2001. Illegal workers from the Philippines, Myanmar and Viet Nam have also seen a marked increase. (Chart 23, Table 30)

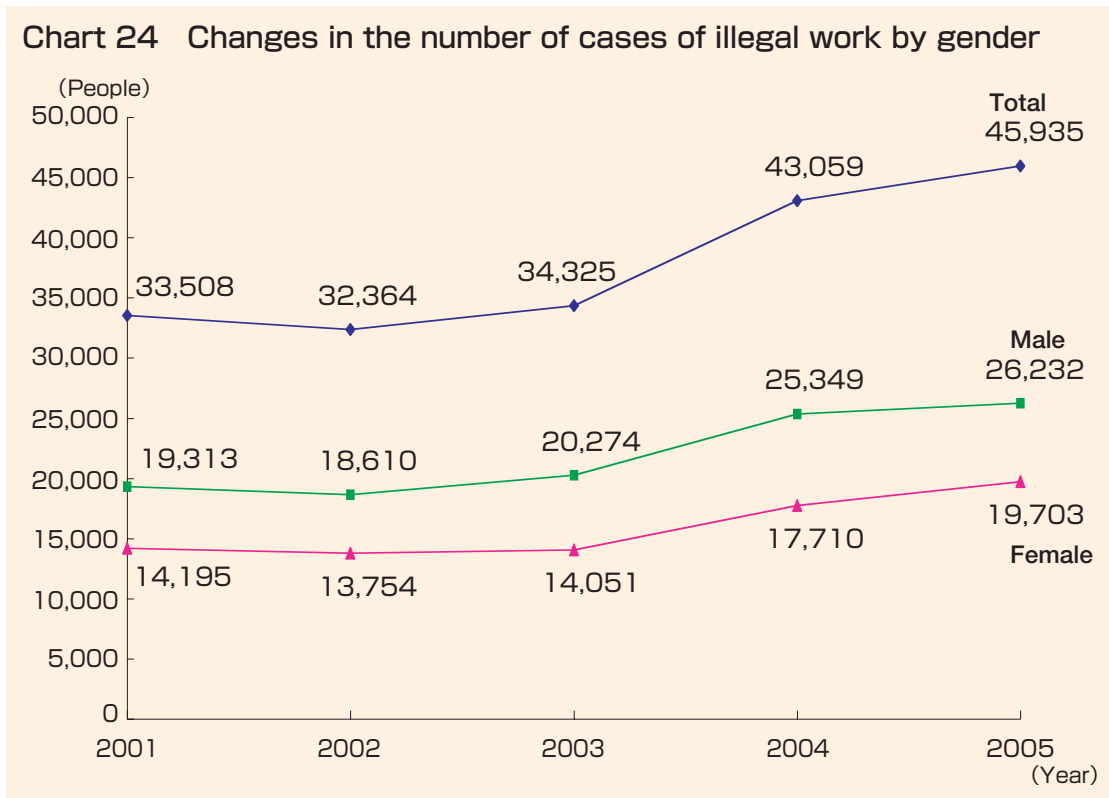
(3) The Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Gender

The numbers of male and female illegal foreign workers against whom deportation

Table 30 Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by nationality (place of origin)
(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		33,508	32,364	34,325	43,059	45,935
	Male	19,313	18,610	20,274	25,349	26,232
	Female	14,195	13,754	14,051	17,710	19,703
China		7,080	7,087	9,302	12,669	14,239
	Male	4,686	4,585	5,997	8,104	8,749
	Female	2,394	2,502	3,305	4,565	5,490
Philippines		4,072	3,696	4,108	6,299	7,378
	Male	1,352	1,313	1,453	2,263	2,647
	Female	2,720	2,383	2,655	4,036	4,731
R.O. Korea		8,400	8,043	6,372	6,192	6,514
	Male	3,461	3,249	2,564	2,281	2,274
	Female	4,939	4,794	3,808	3,911	4,240
Thailand		2,800	2,538	2,423	2,831	2,816
	Male	1,122	1,054	1,030	1,179	1,158
	Female	1,678	1,484	1,393	1,652	1,658
Indonesia		1,222	1,254	1,389	1,897	1,844
	Male	862	871	975	1,350	1,297
	Female	360	383	414	547	547
Malaysia		1,209	1,329	1,638	1,486	1,486
	Male	832	917	1,193	1,084	1,060
	Female	377	412	445	402	426
Bangladesh		1,102	833	861	1,214	1,405
	Male	1,074	806	828	1,166	1,328
	Female	28	27	33	48	77
Myanmar		502	518	780	1,356	1,247
	Male	390	427	655	1,121	962
	Female	112	91	125	235	285
Sri Lanka		685	687	674	891	1,024
	Male	581	606	588	799	898
	Female	104	81	86	92	126
Viet Nam		275	330	408	732	900
	Male	157	201	227	373	490
	Female	118	129	181	359	410
Others		6,161	6,049	6,370	7,492	7,082
	Male	4,796	4,581	4,764	5,629	5,369
	Female	1,365	1,468	1,606	1,863	1,713

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



procedures were carried out in 2005 were 26,232 (accounting for 57.1% of the total) and 19,703 (accounting for 42.9% of the total), respectively. The ratios of males and females have been hovering at the same level since 2001.

Among the top countries, the ratio of females exceeded that of males in three countries: the Philippines, R.O. Korea, and Thailand. Males occupied the largest proportion in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. (Chart 24)

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

According to the statistics by type of work, the largest number of illegal foreign workers worked as factory workers (11,786 accounting for 25.7% of the total), followed by attendants such as bar hostesses (7,319 accounting for 15.9%), and construction workers (6,378 accounting for 13.9%), showing the same tendency as in 2004.

According to the statistics by gender, the largest number of males worked as factory workers, followed by construction workers and other labor workers, while the largest number of females worked as attendants such as hostesses, followed by factory workers, waitresses and bartenders. (Table 31)

3 Outline of Judgments of Violations

(1) Receipt and the Findings of Cases of Violation

Under the deportation procedures, after an immigration control officer conducts an

Table 31 Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by type of work

(People)

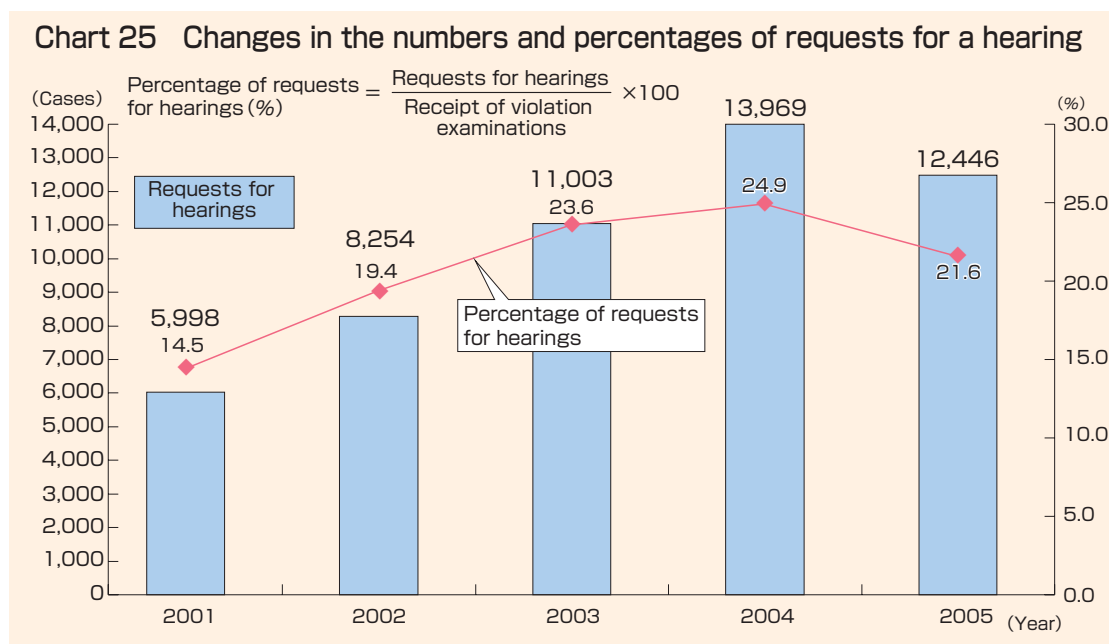
Job Categories	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		33,508	32,364	34,325	43,059	45,935
	Male	19,313	18,610	20,274	25,349	26,232
	Female	14,195	13,754	14,051	17,710	19,703
Factory worker		8,413	7,084	7,156	10,440	11,786
	Male	6,210	5,181	5,146	7,402	8,447
	Female	2,203	1,903	2,010	3,038	3,339
Hostess or entertaining customers		6,009	5,081	5,057	6,597	7,319
	Male	362	236	184	229	258
	Female	5,647	4,845	4,873	6,368	7,061
Construction worker		5,330	4,790	5,468	6,228	6,378
	Male	5,290	4,757	5,426	6,185	6,331
	Female	40	33	42	43	47
Waitress or bartender		2,595	2,653	2,919	3,471	4,091
	Male	1,043	1,030	1,235	1,401	1,518
	Female	1,552	1,623	1,684	2,070	2,573
Cook		1,939	2,052	2,534	3,592	3,199
	Male	1,256	1,296	1,845	2,591	2,224
	Female	683	756	689	1,001	975
Other labor worker		2,158	2,462	2,140	2,636	2,858
	Male	1,691	1,945	1,739	2,185	2,264
	Female	467	517	401	451	594
Others		7,064	8,242	9,051	10,095	10,304
	Male	3,461	4,165	4,699	5,356	5,190
	Female	3,603	4,077	4,352	4,739	5,114

Table 32 Changes in the number of cases of receipt and findings of violation examinations by immigration inspectors, hearings by special inquiry officers and decisions of the Minister of Justice

(Cases)

Division	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Violation examination by immigration inspector	Receipt	41,357 (449)	42,504 (497)	46,535 (548)	56,018 (596)	57,569 (286)	
	Finished	Found not to fall under one of the reasons for deportation	2	3	2	4	7
		Issuance of written deportation order	34,711	33,607	34,855	40,771	32,284
		Request for hearing	5,998	8,254	11,003	13,969	12,446
		Issuance of written departure order	—	—	—	918	12,227
	Not finished, others	646	640	675	356	605	
Hearing by special inquiry officer	Receipt	6,514 (493)	9,067 (785)	12,092 (1,061)	14,869 (866)	13,002 (518)	
	Finished	Error in the findings	—	—	—	—	—
		Issuance of written deportation order	56	104	102	113	137
		Filing an objection	5,637	7,872	11,081	14,191	12,056
		Issuance of written departure order	—	—	—	—	—
	Not finished, others	821	1,091	906	565	809	
Decision of the Minister of Justice	Receipt	6,562 (864)	8,378 (607)	11,738 (628)	14,897 (703)	12,533 (461)	
	Finished	Objection with reason	7	—	8	—	—
		Objection without reason	5,916	7,711	11,204	14,412	11,922
		Issuance of written departure order	—	—	—	—	—
	Not finished, others	639	667	521	485	611	
Request for hearing	Request for hearing	—	—	—	—	—	
	Receipt of violation examination (%)	14.5	19.4	23.6	24.9	21.6	

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



investigation of the violation by a foreign national, an immigration inspector examines whether the foreign national (suspect) should be deported. The number of such examinations of violations was 57,569 in 2005. (Table 32)

The number of requests for hearings conducted after examination of the violation has been significantly increasing from 1,022 in 1994 to 5,998 in 2001 and 12,446 in 2005. The number in 2005 had slightly decreased from 2004, but remains at a high level over 10,000. This increase was probably caused by a rise in the number of foreign nationals who voluntarily surrendered themselves to a regional immigration bureau in the hopes of staying in Japan because they had formed relationships such as marriage and cohabitation with Japanese nationals. (Chart 25)

For the same reason, the number of objections, which a foreign national who is not satisfied with the decision made by the special inquiry officer at the hearing may file with the Minister of Justice, has also been increasing and reached 12,056 in 2005. (Table 32)

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the foreign nationals for whom violation examinations were conducted came from 127 countries and regions (excluding those who were stateless) in 2005, showing a clear trend of multi-nationalization.

There has been an increase in the number of cases in which it is difficult to find an appropriate interpreter or in which the foreign national in question has applied for recognition of refugee status. The Immigration Bureau should therefore handle these cases quickly and carefully in order not to make the foreign national wait in an unstable state for a long period of time. The Immigration Bureau is making efforts to handle such cases carefully and efficiently by compiling a list of interpreters, finding good interpreters as quickly as possible, conducting fact-finding surveys, and making inquiries to related agencies.

(2) Issuance of a Written Deportation Order

The number of written deportation orders issued in 2005 decreased to its lowest number in the last five years at 33,520.

This decrease was probably because foreign nationals against whom a written deportation order had previously been issued under the conventional system have become able to depart from Japan under a departure order due to the start of full-scale implementation of the departure order system (put into force on December 2, 2004) in 2005. The total number of written deportation orders and written departure orders issued was 42,992 in 2004 while 45,747 in 2005.

According to the statistics of the number of written deportation orders issued in 2005 by grounds for deportation, the most common reason was overstay (20,764), accounting for 61.9% of the total. Although the proportion of overstay still exceeded the majority, it has decreased since 1999, when overstaying accounted for 80.9%. On the other hand, the proportion of illegal entry increased from 21.8% in 2001 to 28.1% in 2005. This increase was considered to be attributable mainly to the continuing influx of illegal entrants using forged

Table 33 Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by grounds for deportation (Cases)

Grounds for Deportation	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		35,408	34,455	35,850	42,074	33,520
Overstay		26,145	25,176	25,383	29,802	20,764
Illegal entry		7,719	7,244	8,058	9,296	9,427
Illegal landing		688	712	707	873	635
Activity other than those permitted		567	848	1,168	1,380	1,874
Criminal offenses etc.		222	399	438	617	701
Others		67	76	96	106	119

Chart 26 Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by nationality (place of origin)

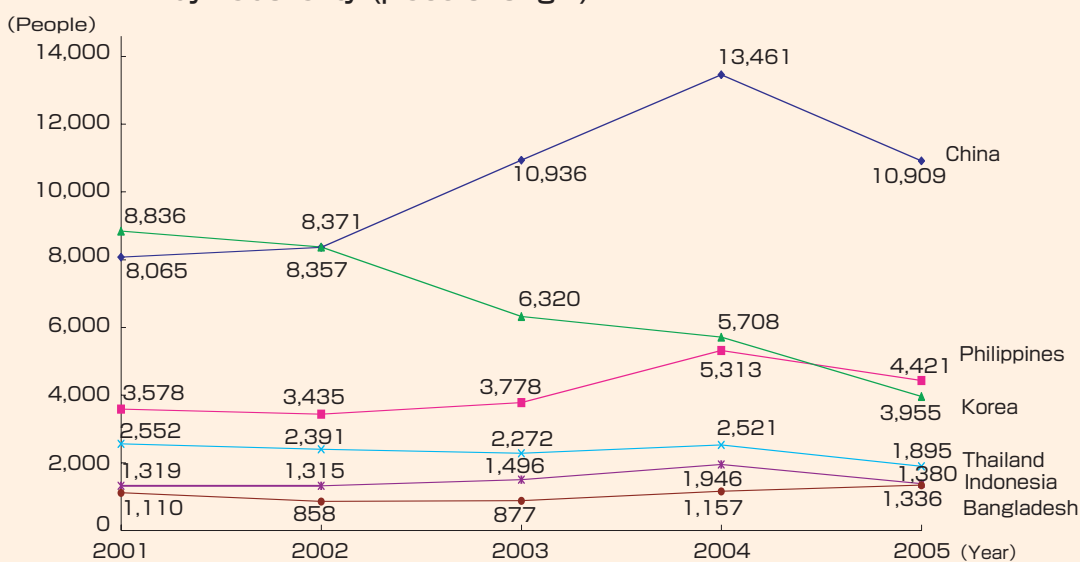


Table 34 Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		35,408	34,455	35,850	42,074	33,520
China		8,065	8,357	10,936	13,461	10,909
Philippines		3,578	3,435	3,778	5,313	4,421
Korea		8,836	8,371	6,320	5,708	3,955
Thailand		2,552	2,391	2,272	2,521	1,895
Indonesia		1,319	1,315	1,496	1,946	1,380
Bangladesh		1,110	858	877	1,157	1,336
Malaysia		1,220	1,371	1,652	1,472	990
Myanmar		537	503	770	1,353	929
Sri Lanka		748	756	752	991	896
Viet Nam		282	356	429	819	692
Others		7,161	6,742	6,568	7,333	6,117

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

or altered passports and other documents as well as to the establishment of the departure order system. In addition, the total number of cases of criminal offenses and cases of engagement in activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted has continuously increased since 2001, and their proportion in the total increased from 2.2% in 2001 to 7.7%. (Table 33)

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin) in 2005, the largest number of foreign nationals who were issued written deportation orders came from China (10,909 accounting for 32.5%), followed by the Philippines (4,421 accounting for 13.2%), Korea (3,955 accounting for 11.8%), Thailand (1,895 accounting for 5.7%), Indonesia (1,380 accounting for 4.1%), and Bangladesh (1,336 accounting for 4.0%). According to the statistics for the period from 2001 to 2005, Korea, which used to rank first, steadily decreased to less than half of the number of 2001, while China significantly increased and moved into the top spot in 2003, accounting for more than 30% of the total. The Philippines, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam also show an increasing trend. (Chart 26, Table 34)

(3) Provisional Release

In 2005, the number of foreign nationals detained under written detention orders who were accorded provisional release was 1,457, while the number of foreign nationals detained under written deportation orders who were accorded provisional release was 769. This was

Table 35 Changes in the number of cases of provisional release permission (Cases)

	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
By written detention order		4,782	4,477	4,284	1,180	1,457
By written deportation order		219	347	262	382	769

because the immigration control administration flexibly used the provisional release system owing to noticeable increases in the length of detention periods due to difficulty in deportation and other such reasons as health conditions and other humanitarian concerns. (Table 35)

(4) Special Permission to Stay

The number of foreign nationals who received special permission to stay from the Minister of Justice increased by 5,528 from 5,306 in 2001 to 10,834 in 2005. The number exceeded 10,000 for three consecutive years. It had significantly risen from less than 500 before 1993. Most of the foreign nationals who received special permission to stay had established close relationships such as marriage with Japanese nationals and had, in fact, settled down in Japan in many respects i.e., the foreign national had a settled, married life with a Japanese national and had not violated any laws or ordinances other than the Immigration Control Act. (Table 36)

Table 36 Changes in the number of cases of special permission to stay by grounds for deportation (Cases)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	5,306	6,995	10,327	13,239	10,834
Illegal entry/Illegal landing	1,369	1,068	1,374	2,188	2,077
Overstay	3,743	5,726	8,743	10,697	8,483
Criminal offenses etc.	194	201	210	354	274

4 Outline of Deportation of Foreign Nationals

The number of foreign nationals deported decreased by 8,734 (down 20.8%) from 2004 to 33,192 in 2005. This was because foreign nationals who departed from Japan in response to a departure order were excluded from this number with the start of implementation of the departure order system in December 2004 (see 5 below).

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (11,209 accounting for 33.8% of the total), followed by the Philippines (4,961 accounting for 14.9%), R.O. Korea (3,962 accounting for 11.9%), Thailand (1,930 accounting for 5.8%), and Bangladesh (1,271 accounting for 3.8%). (Table 37)

According to the statistics by measures of deportation, 95.8% of foreign nationals who had been issued a deportation order were deported at their own expense (“voluntary departure”), making up the vast majority. On the other hand, the number of foreign

Table 37 Changes in the number of deportees by nationality (place of origin)
(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	35,380	33,788	35,911	41,926	33,192
China	7,981	8,290	11,027	13,408	11,209
Philippines	3,602	3,237	3,780	5,207	4,961
R.O. Korea	8,881	8,287	6,381	5,696	3,962
Thailand	2,559	2,309	2,299	2,527	1,930
Bangladesh	1,144	840	895	1,223	1,271
Indonesia	1,352	1,305	1,567	2,009	1,241
Malaysia	1,266	1,346	1,656	1,519	1,179
Sri Lanka	786	737	745	1,005	821
Myanmar	565	482	680	1,333	778
Iran	1,151	1,074	850	673	620
Others	6,093	5,881	6,031	7,326	5,220

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

Table 38 Changes in the number of deportees by measure of deportation (People)

Measure of Deportation \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	35,380	33,788	35,911	41,926	33,192
Voluntary departure	33,882	32,068	33,914	40,480	31,811
Deportation in accordance with Article 59	1,302	1,481	1,642	1,313	1,177
Deportation individually at the expense of the government	55	76	95	119	192
Deportation in group at the expense of the government	141	163	260	—	—
Others	—	—	—	7	—
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	—	—	—	7	12

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

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

nationals who need to be individually deported at national expense has been increasing, and the number of foreign nationals individually deported at national expense increased about 3.5 times compared to 2001, reaching 192, in 2005. (Table 38)

(1) Deportation at the Expense of the Government

As foreign nationals violating the Act stay longer and have diversifying lifestyles, an increasing number of foreign nationals who have been issued a deportation order suffer from illness, refuse deportation for various reasons, or remain detained for a long period of time because they cannot afford travel expenses. Of these foreign nationals, the number of those deported at national expense in consideration of individual circumstances increased by 73

Table 39 Changes in the number of collective deportations to China

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Times	2	2	3	0	0
Number of deportees	141	163	260	0	0

(up 61.3%) from 119 in 2004 to 192 in 2005.

In addition, Chinese illegal immigrants detected at the border as collective stowaways were deported as a group in the past. However, collective deportation has not been conducted since 2004 due to a significant decrease in the number of collective stowaways detected. (Table 39)

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

Deportees who were deported at their own expense decreased by 8,669 (down 21.4%) from 2004 to 31,811 in 2005. This was because foreign nationals who departed from Japan in response to a departure order were excluded from this number with the start of implementation of the departure order system in December 2004 (see 5 below).

Around 95% of the deported foreign nationals are deported at their own expense every year. However, an increasing number of them, who desire to be deported at their own expense, do not have a passport, an airplane ticket, or enough money for travel costs. Therefore, it may take a considerable amount of time before they are able to obtain a passport and other necessities, and are deported at their own expense.

In order to deport such nationals as quickly as possible, the Immigration Bureau not only carries out deportation procedures but also requests that the foreign nationals to be deported make contact with relevant people in Japan, or in their home countries in order to obtain an airplane ticket or money for travel costs. For any foreign national who does not have a passport, the Immigration Bureau asks the relevant foreign mission in Japan to issue a passport for him as quickly as possible. (Table 40)

Table 40 Changes in the number of deportees by voluntary departure classified by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		33,882	32,068	33,914	40,480	31,811
China		7,593	7,627	9,931	12,919	10,621
Philippines		3,498	3,089	3,655	5,101	4,810
R.O. Korea		8,842	8,216	6,326	5,656	3,912
Thailand		2,304	2,090	2,159	2,370	1,865
Bangladesh		1,099	816	875	1,211	1,258
Indonesia		1,238	1,278	1,525	1,989	1,224
Malaysia		1,244	1,335	1,653	1,519	1,179
Myanmar		489	457	664	1,329	774
Sri Lanka		708	718	706	929	766
Viet Nam		275	334	409	795	558
Others		6,592	6,108	6,011	6,662	4,844

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

(3) Sending Back at the Expense of and on the Responsibility of the Carriers

Any carrier that transported a foreign national who is issued a deportation order must send him back at their own expense and on their own responsibility (the deportation specified in Article 59 of the Immigration Control Act) under certain conditions. The number of foreign nationals deported in this way was 1,177, having decreased by 136 (down 10.4%) from 2004. (Table 36)

5 Departure Orders

(1) Outline

The departure order system was newly established by the amendment of the Immigration Control Act of 2004 for the purpose of encouraging illegal foreign residents to appear at immigration offices voluntarily. It has entered into force on December 2, 2004. Under the system, if a foreign national who appears at an immigration office voluntarily satisfies certain requirements, he may depart from Japan without being detained in accordance with simple procedures, and the landing denial period for him will be shortened from five years to one year.

(2) Investigation of Violations

The number of foreign nationals who were handed over from immigration control officers to immigration inspectors through the departure order procedures was 12,239 in 2005, accounting for 21.4% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Immigration Control Act.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (3,779 accounting for 30.9% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (2,206 accounting for

Table 41 Number of foreign nationals handed over under a departure order by nationality (place of origin) (2005) (People)

Article Nationality (Place of Origin)	Total	24-2-2	24-4-b	24-6	24-6-2	24-7
Total	12,239	0	11,303	419	2	515
China	3,779	0	3,637	102	0	40
R.O. Korea	2,206	0	2,143	5	0	58
Philippines	1,745	0	1,480	75	0	190
Indonesia	673	0	593	67	1	12
Thailand	507	0	384	49	0	74
Malaysia	323	0	323	0	0	0
Viet Nam	309	0	301	1	0	7
Sri Lanka	294	0	277	12	0	5
Mongolia	272	0	252	18	0	2
Peru	255	0	221	0	0	34
Others	1,876	0	1,692	90	1	93

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

18.0%), the Philippines (1,745 accounting for 14.3%), Indonesia (673 accounting for 5.5%), and Thailand (507 accounting for 4.1%). (Table 41)

(3) Examination

A. Receipt and Findings of Cases

The number of foreign nationals handed over by immigration control officers as those subject to a departure order was 12,239 in 2005.

In the departure order system, foreign nationals subject to a departure order are those who have voluntarily appeared at a regional immigration bureau wishing to depart from Japan. Therefore, such foreign nationals are promptly handled after being handed over by immigration control officers. In 2005, 12,230 such foreign nationals were handled, and three of them were sent back to the immigration control officers on the grounds that they did not fulfill the requirements for a departure order.

B. Issuance of a Written Departure Order

The number of foreign nationals who were recognized as subject to a departure order and to whom a written departure order was issued was 12,227.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (3,777 accounting for 30.9% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (2,206 accounting for 18.0%), the Philippines (1,742 accounting for 14.2%), Indonesia (670 accounting for 5.5%), and Thailand (507 accounting for 4.1%). (Table 42)

Table 42 Changes in the number of issuance of written departure orders by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005
Total		918	12,227
China		252	3,777
Korea		133	2,206
Philippines		276	1,742
Indonesia		46	670
Thailand		36	507
Malaysia		20	324
Viet Nam		19	304
Sri Lanka		15	295
Mongolia		18	273
Peru		19	254
Others		84	1,875

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

(* 2) The number of issuance in 2004 is counted after December 2, 2004 (when departure order system was in effect).

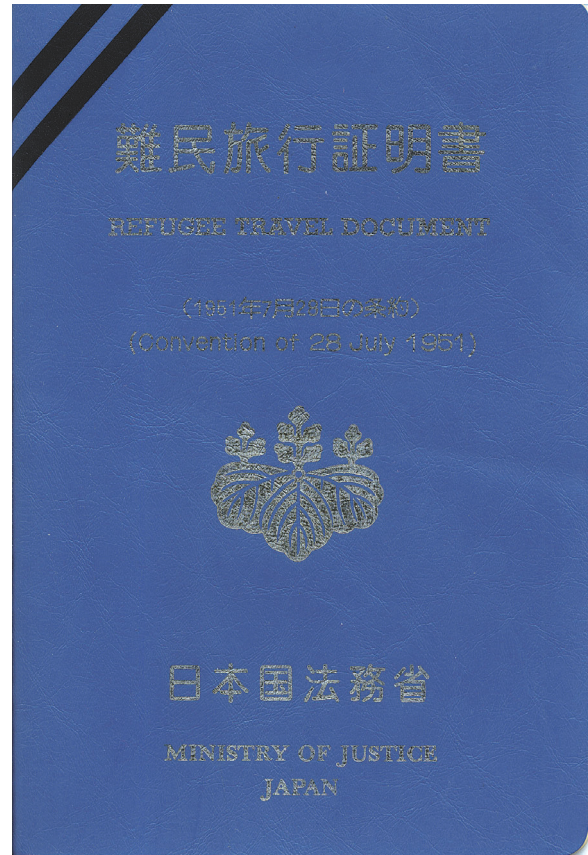
Chapter 3 Recognition of Refugee Status

Due to the recognition that it is important for Japan to fulfill its obligations in the international community by accepting refugees, Japan became a signatory to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1981 (hereinafter referred to as the “Convention”) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1982 (hereinafter referred to as the “Protocol”), and as a result, also established a system for recognition of refugee status. In reality, in the past not many foreign nationals came to Japan seeking refugee status, except for refugees who came from Indonesia during a 10-year period beginning in 1975.

In recent years, however, the number of foreign nationals seeking refugee status from Japan has been increasing, as the world is rapidly changing due to regional conflicts occurring around the world and the instability of a number of countries. Today, Japanese people pay more attention to refugee-related issues than before.

In light of these circumstances, Japan intends to review the refugee recognition system from the perspective of proper and prompt protection of refugees through fairer procedures. The Law for Partial Amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act was promulgated on June 2, 2004, which included establishment of the system for permitting provisional stay and the refugee examination counselors system. The Law has been in force since May 16, 2005.

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



Refugee Travel Document

Section 1 ◆ Application for Refugee Status and Findings

1 Application for Refugee Status

The total number of applications for refugee status during the period from 1982 through the end of 2005 was 3,928. The most common reason for these applications was political, although applicants gave other reasons as well.

The number of applications hit a record high of 530 in 1982, in which Japan started accepting refugees. It had hovered in the 20 to 70 range until 1995, and after 1995 had remained in the 100 to 300 range. The number of applications reached 426 in 2004, recording the second highest number next to 1982. In 2005, the number of applications was 384, recording the third highest number since establishment of the refugee recognition system. (Table 43)

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), out of the above-mentioned 3,928, the largest number of applications was made by nationals from Myanmar (709), by Turkey (654), Pakistan (417), Iran (396), and Afghanistan (258). The number of applicants from in Asian countries and Middle Eastern countries topped the list.

According to the statistics of the number of applications in 2005 by nationality, the largest number of applications was made by nationals of Myanmar (212), followed by Turkey (40), and Bangladesh (29).

Table 43 Changes in the number of Convention refugee applicants/ findings and protected refugees (Cases)

Division	Year	1982~1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Applied		1,703	260	216	353	250	336	426	384	3,928
Findings	Recognized	227	16	22	26	14	10	15	46	376
	Denied	1,090	177	138	316	211	298	294	249	2,773
	Withdrawn	271	16	25	28	39	23	41	32	475
	Total	1,588	209	185	370	264	331	350	327	3,624
Humanitarian permission to stay (*1)		72 (*2)	44	36	67	40	16	9	97	381

(* 1) "Humanitarian permission to stay" are cases where rejected applicants were permitted to stay in Japan owing to humanitarian reason.

(* 2) The number of humanitarian permission to stay before 1998 is the total number from 1991 to 1998.

2 Findings of Applications for Refugee Status

During the period from 1982 through the end of 2005, the number of applicants who were recognized as refugees was 376, while the number of applicants who were not recognized as such was 2,773. The number of those who withdrew their applications was 475. The proportion of those recognized as refugees to the total number of applicants (the number of those recognized as refugees to the sum of the number of those recognized as refugees and those not recognized as such) was 11.9%. In 2005, 46 applicants were recognized as refugees.

Further, the immigration administration should be allowed to make exceptional arrangements within its authority for applicants who have special extenuating circumstances,

even if they have not been recognized as refugees who fall under the definitions of refugees specified in the Convention and the Protocol. For example, if an applicant, who is denied recognition of refugee status, is unable to return to his home country due to situational problems in his country or has some other special reason requiring that he stay in Japan, special arrangements may be made flexibly for him on a case-by-case basis, taking the situation into consideration within the Japanese immigration control framework. The total number of applicants who were allowed to stay in Japan as a result of such special arrangements was 381. In 2005, a record-high 97 applicants were allowed to stay in Japan. (Table 43)

Since becoming a signatory to the Refugee Convention, the Immigration Bureau has effectively granted status of residence to 24.0% of the overall applicants for refugee status. This percentage represents “the sum of the recognized refugees and the foreign nationals with the status of residence permitted for humanitarian perspectives” against “the sum of the recognized refugees and the rejected refugee status applications”.

Section 2 ◆ Filing of Objections

1 Filing of Objections

The total number of objections filed by applicants who were denied refugee status was 1,862 during the period from 1982, the year in which the refugee recognition system was established, through the end of 2005. In 2005, the number was 183. (Table 44)

2 Findings of Objections

Among the objections filed by applicants who failed to obtain refugee status, 1,752 of them were handled during the period from 1982 through the end of 2005. According to the statistics, 32 objections were considered to be with reasonable grounds and the applicants were granted refugee status. However, 1,425 objections were found to be without reasonable grounds and the remaining 295 objections were withdrawn for reasons such as the departure

Table 44 Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions of the Minister of Justice

(Cases)

Division \ Year		1982~1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Not recognized as a refugee		797	293	177	138	316	211	298	294	249	2,773
Filing of objection		465	159	158	61	177	224	226	209	183	1,862
Decision	With reason	1	1	3	—	2	—	4	6	15	32
	Without reason	280	46	113	142	95	232	200	155	162	1,425
	Withdrawn	141	16	24	6	18	34	15	23	18	295

(*) There may be cases where the number of “filing of objections” is more than the number of not recognized as a refugee, owing to cases where foreign nationals file objections in the following year after being denied refugee status.

of the foreign national who had filed the objection.

In 2005, the number of objections that were considered to be with reasonable grounds was 15, without reasonable grounds 162, and withdrawn 18. (Table 44)

Section 3 ◆ Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Looking at landing permission granted for temporary refuge during the period from 1982 through the end of 2005, such permission was granted to 5,668 Vietnamese boat people who had filed applications before 1993. Out of 104 applicants other than Vietnamese boat people, 35 were granted landing permission, 66 were not granted landing permission, and three withdrew their applications.

According to the statistics during the period from 2001 through 2005, no applications were filed by Vietnamese boat people. However, a total of 21 foreign nationals filed applications during this five-year period, of which one was granted landing permission in 2001 and 6 in 2002. No applications were filed in 2005. (Table 45)

Table 45 Changes in the number of landing permissions for temporary refuge (Cases)

Year	Division	Others			
	Boat people Recognized	Applications	Recognized	Denied	Withdrawn
Total	5,668	104	35	66	3
1982	1,037	22	22	—	—
1983	798	8	3	5	—
1984	503	5	1	4	—
1985	435	17	—	17	—
1986	330	6	1	4	1
1987	145	1	—	1	—
1988	219	1	—	1	—
1989	1,909	—	—	—	—
1990	155	4	—	4	—
1991	20	—	—	—	—
1992	100	—	—	—	—
1993	17	—	—	—	—
1994	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	—	—	—	—
1996	—	1	—	1	—
1997	—	4	—	2	2
1998	—	6	1	5	—
1999	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	8	—	6	—
2001	—	8	1	9	—
2002	—	11	6	5	—
2003	—	2	—	2	—
2004	—	—	—	—	—
2005	—	—	—	—	—

(*) Two applications in 2000 were dealt with in 2001.

Section 4 ◆ Refugees from Indochina

The exodus of boat people from Indochina, started by the fall of Saigon in 1975, started to greatly decrease from 1992.

While up to 10,000 refugees from Indochina were scheduled to be accepted, the Japanese government decided at a Cabinet Agreement in December 1994 to continue accepting them even after the number exceeded 10,000. As a result, the number of refugees from Indochina residing in Japan was 11,319 as of the end of 2005. According to the statistics, 3,536 were boat people, 4,372 had been refugees at overseas camps, 742 were former college students, who had come to Japan before the political changes, and 2,669 were those who had left their home countries legally.

Among the refugees from Indochina, to whom landing permission was granted for temporary refuge as boat people, a total of 6,816 left Japan for the US, Canada, Australia, Norway, and other countries by the end of 1995. Since 1996, no such refugees have left Japan. (Table 46)

Table 46 Changes in the number of departures of boat people (People)

Destination \ Year	1975~1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996~2005	Total
Total	6,689	55	8	7	57	—	6,816
United States of America	3,943	31	—	3	33	—	4,010
Canada	720	13	4	4	8	—	749
Australia	708	8	3	—	8	—	727
Norway	695	—	—	—	7	—	702
Others	623	3	1	—	1	—	628

Chapter 4 Alien Registration Process

Section 1 ◆ Initial Registration and Closing of Registration

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

In 2005, the number of initial registrations was 377,510.

Section 2 ◆ Registration of Changes in Registered Matters

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

In addition, in cases where the description in the registration card has become not suit with the fact due to the abolishment, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities or prefectures, or change of boundaries or names thereof, the heads of municipalities shall register the relevant changes by authority.

In 2005, the total number of applications for registration of changes was 2,017,793, showing a continued increase. The number of applications made for changes other than address changes temporarily decreased in 2001. However, it has increased as a whole, and reached 1,448,000 in 2005, making up 71.8% of the overall applications for registration of changes.

The total number of registrations of address changes and registrations of changes due to the abolishment, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities had been hovering at the 400,000 level between 2001 and 2004. However, it exceeded 500,000 for the first time in 2005 and reached 569,793. (Table 47)

Table 47 Changes in the number of registrations of changes in registered matters

(Cases)

Year	Division	Changes in place of residence	Changes other than place of residence	Total
1960		174,637	100,834	275,471
1965*		154,922	198,419	353,341
1970		148,578	266,792	415,370
1975		137,195	346,942	484,137
1980*		164,026	374,366	538,392
1985*		141,276	445,040	586,316
1990		216,713	883,814	1,100,527
1995		317,807	980,901	1,298,708
2000		388,279	1,175,414	1,563,693
2001		411,405	1,090,251	1,501,656
2002		411,268	1,208,054	1,619,322
2003		453,489	1,347,221	1,800,710
2004		480,309	1,426,824	1,907,133
2005		569,793	1,448,000	2,017,793

(* 1) "*" is the year of change of registration in the alien registration card.

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

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