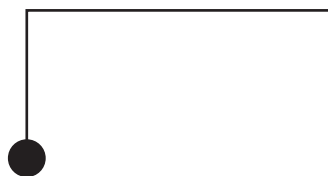


Data Section



1 Statistics

(1) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Alien Registration (excluding Diplomat and Official) of Each Status of Residence by Nationality (Place of Origin)

1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Diplomat" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	8,692	9,339	9,681	8,710	10,047
United States of America	1,602	2,083	1,897	1,898	1,945
R.O. Korea	991	1,155	1,170	1,079	1,037
Germany	457	562	449	468	474
China	271	396	270	334	398
United Kingdom	395	330	310	321	356
Thailand	146	177	223	183	326
Russia	225	267	213	188	276
Australia	211	209	194	196	222
Canada	199	211	192	225	214
Indonesia	119	115	249	125	200
Italy	205	153	144	187	197
India	232	126	152	157	178
Others	3,639	3,555	4,218	3,349	4,224

2 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Official" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	12,220	14,060	13,552	12,633	17,577
United States of America	1,832	2,607	2,433	2,470	2,872
R.O. Korea	3,408	4,258	3,829	3,740	2,815
Indonesia	926	953	1,204	705	1,675
Thailand	552	360	484	468	1,564
China	512	751	386	716	1,162
Viet Nam	263	773	684	398	924
Russia	253	321	358	271	470
Philippines	201	297	234	231	419
Germany	356	362	297	361	389
India	322	212	235	226	344
Others	3,595	3,166	3,408	3,047	4,943

3-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Professor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	2,024	1,966	2,303	2,339	2,253
China	428	443	489	430	460
United States of America	359	329	392	429	403
R.O. Korea	197	187	195	209	204
United Kingdom	82	73	120	152	162
India	109	103	130	105	105
Canada	74	57	91	94	99
Russia	134	103	123	96	88
Germany	71	84	96	95	75
France	42	49	57	79	68
Australia	56	58	59	65	59
Other	472	480	551	585	530

3-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Professor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		7,196	7,751	8,037	8,153	8,406
China		2,228	2,437	2,443	2,417	2,519
United States of America		1,257	1,252	1,264	1,209	1,209
Korea		754	838	901	929	1,020
United Kingdom		420	433	457	474	483
Canada		279	293	314	330	305
India		246	281	304	292	286
Australia		221	253	263	262	268
France		149	156	169	204	224
Germany		204	211	205	220	214
Bangladesh		91	123	158	195	197
Others		1,347	1,474	1,559	1,621	1,681

4-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Artist" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		211	220	194	197	245
United States of America		58	60	40	38	62
Russia		36	42	40	36	50
Spain		8	14	17	17	23
China		14	7	6	6	17
France		22	14	21	18	17
Brazil		1	4	1	5	9
Poland		6	4	1	5	7
Italy		6	6	4	9	6
United Kingdom		21	20	11	6	5
Others		39	49	53	57	49

4-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Artist" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		381	397	386	401	448
China		169	161	135	125	132
United States of America		55	58	63	66	83
Korea		29	32	25	33	34
Russia		19	22	19	21	31
Argentina		10	9	15	19	22
Spain		2	5	11	16	21
United Kingdom		14	17	20	15	17
Brazil		5	8	9	13	16
Germany		6	8	12	10	9
Canada		9	8	9	7	9
Others		63	69	68	76	74

5-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Religious Activities" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		1,105	946	927	971	846
United States of America		674	563	559	564	484
R.O. Korea		110	106	100	147	114
Philippines		40	35	47	23	37
Brazil		51	37	40	36	29
Canada		35	29	24	32	25
Viet Nam		2	6	6	10	17
Thailand		3	—	4	3	15
Australia		41	25	36	21	13
United Kingdom		11	11	9	7	10
Germany		9	7	11	9	9
Others		129	127	91	119	93

5-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Religious Activities" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		4,948	4,858	4,732	4,699	4,588
United States of America		2,223	2,119	2,018	1,957	1,798
Korea		772	804	821	904	968
Philippines		203	217	235	229	247
Canada		226	220	204	200	189
Spain		182	166	145	134	124
Italy		152	143	135	122	111
Germany		121	114	109	106	102
Brazil		89	99	102	107	100
China		66	69	71	95	98
United Kingdom		94	96	86	76	73
Others		820	811	806	769	778

6-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Journalist" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		166	351	241	150	248
United States of America		108	279	201	82	196
R.O. Korea		19	20	8	18	18
Ireland		7	9	11	12	8
United Kingdom		12	11	6	3	5
France		3	3	2	3	3
Germany		4	4	—	4	3
Viet Nam		—	—	2	—	2
Croatia		—	—	—	—	2
Hungary		1	—	—	—	2
Canada		—	2	4	2	2
Others		12	23	7	26	7

6-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Journalist" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		348	351	294	292	280
Korea		81	81	66	60	55
United States of America		78	71	52	53	44
United Kingdom		43	45	37	32	34
Germany		22	21	20	19	18
Russia		14	15	16	17	16
France		23	21	18	16	15
China		14	19	19	21	14
Canada		8	8	10	11	14
Australia		14	15	8	7	11
Viet Nam		5	5	6	7	7
Others		46	50	42	49	52

7-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Investor/Business Manager" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		681	566	598	675	604
United States of America		275	199	218	232	181
R.O. Korea		80	65	86	102	84
China		27	25	34	35	45
United Kingdom		48	55	37	60	42
France		36	25	40	31	41
Pakistan		10	24	25	24	34
India		15	7	13	14	20
Australia		29	25	19	27	20
China (Taiwan)		18	26	20	17	12
Netherlands		6	6	4	6	11
Others		137	109	102	127	114

7-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Investor/Business Manager" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		5,906	5,956	6,135	6,396	6,743
China		1,173	1,185	1,234	1,268	1,381
Korea		847	927	1,045	1,192	1,373
United States of America		1,370	1,288	1,253	1,237	1,187
United Kingdom		435	415	405	431	437
France		295	294	294	304	299
Pakistan		125	150	186	227	290
India		227	221	231	234	260
Germany		254	242	227	220	200
Australia		175	185	201	196	182
Canada		120	136	116	122	108
Others		885	913	943	965	1,026

8-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Legal/Accounting Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		5	1	4	—	2
China		2	—	—	—	1
Pakistan		—	—	—	—	1
United States of America		2	—	2	—	—
R.O. Korea		—	—	2	—	—
Netherlands		—	1	—	—	—
Canada		1	—	—	—	—

8-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Legal/Accounting Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		99	111	122	125	126
United States of America		54	58	62	66	68
United Kingdom		18	18	19	22	20
China		10	14	14	10	9
Australia		4	4	6	5	8
France		5	5	6	6	6
Canada		2	3	3	4	5
Korea		2	2	5	5	3
Germany		1	3	3	2	2
Netherlands		—	1	1	2	2
Others		3	3	3	3	3

9-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Medical Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		—	4	—	1	2
China (Taiwan)		—	1	—	1	1
R.O. Korea		—	—	—	—	1
Indonesia		—	1	—	—	—
Thailand		—	1	—	—	—
Brazil		—	1	—	—	—

9-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Medical Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		95	114	110	117	146
China		66	71	59	57	69
Viet Nam		5	14	22	33	42
Korea		11	10	10	9	13
Malaysia		3	3	7	6	11
Indonesia		1	2	3	3	3
Others		9	14	9	9	8

10-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Researcher" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		793	782	647	577	607
China		217	197	162	134	110
R.O. Korea		82	72	73	94	89
India		65	95	70	37	41
United States of America		30	49	36	27	39
France		15	22	21	19	31
Germany		28	31	33	31	29
Bangladesh		24	26	12	5	28
United Kingdom		19	18	12	17	17
Russia		52	34	20	16	12
Viet Nam		21	15	16	17	11
Others		240	223	192	180	200

10-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Researcher" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		3,141	3,369	2,770	2,548	2,494
China		1,387	1,483	1,164	1,043	997
Korea		367	381	320	316	325
India		234	253	196	171	142
Bangladesh		98	116	100	92	92
United States of America		97	121	97	87	90
Russia		149	151	123	108	86
France		53	68	68	68	61
United Kingdom		66	69	53	48	53
Germany		76	71	59	56	50
Philippines		31	32	33	25	40
Others		583	624	557	534	558

11-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Instructor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		3,296	3,337	3,272	3,180	2,954
United States of America		1,422	1,635	1,559	1,631	1,562
United Kingdom		736	616	612	517	432
Canada		525	490	513	421	351
Australia		244	228	237	241	227
New Zealand		198	182	182	159	148
Ireland		54	52	61	65	55
Republic of South Africa		20	22	26	31	34
China		24	27	19	28	23
Germany		3	4	8	9	19
Jamaica		9	18	18	20	16
France		5	11	2	5	15
Others		56	52	35	53	72

11-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Instructor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		9,068	9,715	9,390	9,393	9,449
United States of America		3,936	4,359	4,198	4,325	4,456
United Kingdom		1,744	1,751	1,684	1,548	1,417
Canada		1,536	1,577	1,505	1,420	1,355
Australia		722	784	770	779	828
New Zealand		521	561	548	525	510
Ireland		143	154	163	180	174
China		93	91	84	105	105
Korea		79	82	82	79	85
Republic of South Africa		40	51	56	72	85
France		49	60	55	62	67
Others		205	245	245	298	367

12-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Engineer" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		3,308	2,759	2,643	3,506	4,718
China		1,192	880	1,016	1,398	1,936
R.O. Korea		592	596	472	645	1,018
India		260	277	312	339	474
Philippines		116	97	145	233	335
Viet Nam		30	19	31	61	150
United States of America		598	488	252	162	135
France		55	46	66	77	92
Thailand		15	15	26	100	51
Canada		39	18	24	33	49
United Kingdom		46	46	34	48	45
Others		365	277	265	410	433

12-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Engineer" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		19,439	20,717	20,807	23,210	29,044
China		11,382	11,433	11,079	11,981	14,786
Korea		2,175	2,682	3,019	3,623	4,901
India		1,286	1,750	2,001	2,298	2,820
Philippines		706	759	789	929	1,179
United States of America		648	644	568	571	640
United Kingdom		395	427	402	425	430
France		316	333	332	363	430
Viet Nam		79	91	125	197	386
Malaysia		280	276	233	260	366
Canada		193	207	216	259	302
Others		1,979	2,115	2,043	2,304	2,804

13-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		6,945	6,151	6,886	6,641	6,366
United States of America		1,747	1,645	1,833	1,933	1,753
United Kingdom		1,131	1,166	1,228	1,084	916
Canada		912	858	951	831	838
Australia		1,052	751	930	779	642
China		398	356	429	406	460
R.O. Korea		332	241	244	361	434
New Zealand		342	235	277	222	160
France		147	127	148	140	125
China (Taiwan)		86	59	75	91	110
Philippines		65	32	57	66	88
Others		733	681	714	728	840

13-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		40,861	44,496	44,943	47,682	55,276
China		11,952	12,132	12,470	14,300	20,995
United States of America		6,987	7,817	7,796	8,136	7,858
Korea		3,223	3,509	3,656	4,181	5,386
United Kingdom		4,567	5,211	5,045	4,957	4,572
Canada		3,914	4,363	4,288	4,185	3,962
Australia		3,783	4,233	4,165	4,010	3,756
New Zealand		1,153	1,308	1,321	1,246	1,067
France		764	823	800	846	837
Philippines		439	460	492	558	666
India		412	476	512	559	647
Others		3,667	4,164	4,398	4,704	5,530

14-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Intra-company Transferee" by Nationality
(Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		3,463	2,900	3,421	3,550	4,184
China		476	512	715	902	1,058
R.O. Korea		503	399	426	469	544
United States of America		772	484	533	489	542
Philippines		179	130	215	241	290
India		225	187	203	250	282
United Kingdom		241	211	232	181	193
China (Taiwan)		130	111	140	168	175
Germany		132	105	147	122	169
France		138	130	140	121	133
Thailand		73	74	61	69	102
Others		594	557	609	538	696

14-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Intra-company Transferee" by Nationality
(Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		9,913	10,923	10,605	10,993	11,977
China		1,936	2,201	2,324	2,753	3,159
Korea		1,597	1,704	1,644	1,770	1,987
United States of America		1,646	1,701	1,442	1,360	1,383
India		674	850	944	993	1,144
United Kingdom		888	914	815	726	699
Philippines		392	455	459	499	574
Germany		422	434	452	459	522
France		435	500	485	472	466
Australia		252	268	255	233	205
Thailand		132	166	147	155	175
Others		1,539	1,730	1,638	1,573	1,663

15-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Entertainer" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		117,839	123,322	133,103	134,879	99,342
Philippines		71,678	74,729	80,048	82,741	47,765
China		3,730	5,670	6,486	8,277	8,263
United States of America		6,488	6,887	7,066	6,704	6,852
Russia		4,944	5,068	6,240	5,775	4,325
Indonesia		2,296	2,334	2,447	3,012	4,086
Romania		4,030	4,710	4,871	4,500	3,201
United Kingdom		2,956	2,854	2,724	2,665	2,763
Germany		1,527	1,625	1,749	1,750	2,435
R.O. Korea		2,991	2,519	2,184	2,141	1,954
Ukraine		1,545	2,176	2,585	2,129	1,783
Others		15,654	14,750	16,703	15,185	15,915

15-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Entertainer" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		55,461	58,359	64,642	64,742	36,376
Philippines		44,784	46,547	50,539	50,691	23,643
China		2,065	2,762	3,848	4,163	4,225
Indonesia		1,147	1,148	1,524	1,740	2,369
Romania		2,188	2,291	2,597	2,330	1,505
Russia		1,368	1,591	1,839	1,921	1,203
Ukraine		697	1,031	1,185	864	735
Korea		1,045	777	804	810	575
United States of America		375	374	374	374	326
Mongolia		153	207	248	245	308
Thailand		242	216	227	234	273
Others		1,397	1,415	1,457	1,370	1,214

16-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Skilled Labor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		2,118	1,792	1,592	2,211	3,059
China		806	944	835	1,130	1,582
Nepal		66	37	70	151	318
India		171	150	139	189	286
R.O. Korea		137	105	90	201	179
Thailand		76	75	74	103	127
Bangladesh		15	11	25	46	73
Philippines		40	15	30	26	60
Viet Nam		29	29	26	36	46
Russia		17	23	9	19	45
Indonesia		26	45	18	27	40
Others		735	358	276	283	303

16-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Skilled Labor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		11,927	12,522	12,583	13,373	15,112
China		6,333	6,756	6,895	7,303	8,214
India		1,282	1,345	1,388	1,487	1,680
Korea		1,307	1,277	1,209	1,306	1,429
Nepal		563	579	619	723	1,000
Thailand		468	510	527	572	640
Philippines		174	173	182	172	214
Bangladesh		107	110	120	153	206
United Kingdom		314	302	236	200	170
Pakistan		170	165	157	140	140
Indonesia		70	110	95	110	138
Others		1,139	1,195	1,155	1,207	1,281

17-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Cultural Activities" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		3,138	3,084	3,108	4,191	3,725
China		1,027	876	746	1,329	1,165
United States of America		376	409	415	498	395
R.O. Korea		293	286	316	534	357
Indonesia		41	53	130	180	244
Germany		109	113	144	150	244
France		127	135	164	202	178
Thailand		132	113	96	89	115
Egypt		60	45	43	54	66
India		75	73	81	70	65
Philippines		67	37	42	44	65
Others		831	944	931	1,041	831

17-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Cultural Activities" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		2,954	2,812	2,615	3,093	2,949
China		1,260	1,054	996	1,208	1,222
Korea		396	392	353	490	379
United States of America		255	285	262	308	245
Germany		91	100	112	113	165
France		72	75	92	116	92
Thailand		49	61	57	61	58
Egypt		38	48	31	27	46
Bangladesh		49	58	59	58	45
United Kingdom		46	47	39	39	37
Indonesia		43	36	31	33	35
Others		655	656	583	640	625

18 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Temporary Visitor" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		3,878,070	4,302,429	4,259,974	5,136,943	5,748,380
R.O. Korea		980,761	1,098,766	1,271,914	1,396,988	1,584,715
China (Taiwan)		774,011	844,465	756,538	1,047,369	1,244,437
United States of America		608,119	645,845	575,000	674,070	724,847
China		138,920	184,275	184,079	320,824	357,449
China (Hong Kong)		71,604	133,074	159,965	222,514	245,998
United Kingdom		166,653	187,627	170,344	184,029	186,687
Australia		130,450	144,687	151,945	173,307	184,729
Canada		108,046	113,607	108,762	123,478	129,974
Thailand		50,960	59,782	67,078	90,650	104,313
Germany		75,880	81,605	81,138	92,725	103,039
Others		772,666	808,696	733,211	810,989	882,192

19-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "College Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		23,416	24,730	25,460	21,958	23,384
China		11,261	11,996	11,640	8,133	8,024
R.O. Korea		3,694	3,541	3,745	3,633	4,078
United States of America		1,399	1,552	1,760	1,915	2,153
China (Taiwan)		1,201	1,216	1,202	1,220	1,508
Thailand		480	543	619	610	545
Viet Nam		314	355	446	475	509
Malaysia		418	478	447	370	505
Indonesia		394	421	416	447	412
Germany		295	333	367	368	411
France		178	221	298	317	351
Others		3,782	4,074	4,520	4,470	4,888

19-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "College Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		93,614	110,415	125,597	129,873	129,568
China		59,079	73,795	87,091	90,746	89,374
Korea		16,671	17,091	16,951	16,444	16,309
Viet Nam		1,050	1,264	1,545	1,761	2,165
Malaysia		1,850	1,937	2,054	2,092	2,031
Thailand		1,601	1,760	1,921	1,950	1,902
United States of America		1,228	1,263	1,445	1,663	1,781
Indonesia		1,511	1,607	1,662	1,651	1,609
Bangladesh		974	1,110	1,260	1,372	1,528
Sri Lanka		562	653	794	931	1,266
Mongolia		455	646	841	907	1,001
Others		8,633	9,289	10,033	10,356	10,602

20-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Pre-college Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		23,932	25,948	27,362	15,027	18,090
China		15,519	17,720	19,337	5,705	8,938
R.O. Korea		5,452	4,910	4,251	4,549	4,293
China (Taiwan)		546	662	650	686	762
Viet Nam		99	130	215	618	659
Nepal		47	97	169	360	378
Sri Lanka		149	230	252	663	357
United States of America		292	270	281	307	353
Thailand		212	242	271	362	321
Bangladesh		69	126	276	181	214
Australia		284	251	268	203	211
Others		1,263	1,310	1,392	1,393	1,604

20-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Pre-college Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		41,766	47,198	50,473	43,208	28,147
China		30,170	35,450	38,873	29,430	15,915
Korea		7,587	7,236	6,560	7,286	6,397
Viet Nam		138	201	314	802	924
Sri Lanka		290	427	511	974	774
Nepal		123	195	290	572	580
Thailand		409	445	474	597	451
Bangladesh		232	299	469	493	387
United States of America		272	302	305	328	357
Myanmar		430	447	434	409	322
Indonesia		190	158	168	238	239
Others		1,925	2,038	2,075	2,079	1,801

21-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Trainee" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		59,064	58,534	64,817	75,359	83,319
China		32,894	34,754	38,319	48,729	55,156
Indonesia		5,817	4,925	5,597	5,204	4,788
Viet Nam		3,238	3,034	4,028	3,835	4,371
Philippines		3,768	3,222	3,618	3,635	4,311
Thailand		3,184	2,739	3,119	3,353	3,645
Malaysia		1,163	947	824	773	786
India		479	464	540	590	709
Cambodia		261	221	268	381	385
Sri Lanka		456	449	466	413	374
Brazil		360	349	305	262	369
Others		7,444	7,430	7,733	8,184	8,425

21-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Trainee" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		38,169	39,067	44,464	54,317	54,107
China		25,640	26,945	30,763	40,136	40,539
Indonesia		3,938	3,813	4,234	4,189	3,440
Viet Nam		2,551	2,516	3,528	3,491	3,380
Philippines		2,356	2,329	2,689	2,888	2,906
Thailand		1,478	1,421	1,314	1,566	1,692
Malaysia		253	252	205	235	218
Sri Lanka		250	260	274	228	201
Korea		200	185	192	156	195
Brazil		161	143	145	124	185
India		114	113	71	92	185
Others		1,228	1,090	1,049	1,212	1,166

22-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Dependent" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		16,364	13,888	13,472	13,553	15,027
China		6,128	5,112	4,467	4,724	5,170
R.O. Korea		3,121	2,426	2,259	2,275	2,296
United States of America		1,496	1,243	1,298	1,151	1,275
India		678	748	676	720	1,075
Bangladesh		291	256	372	410	412
Indonesia		357	297	362	304	353
France		258	174	326	208	319
Nepal		136	137	168	242	314
Philippines		275	227	211	287	312
United Kingdom		246	230	221	213	263
Others		3,378	3,038	3,112	3,019	3,238

22-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Dependent" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		78,847	83,075	81,535	81,919	86,055
China		34,821	36,453	35,390	35,253	37,154
Korea		15,047	15,785	15,559	15,829	16,492
United States of America		6,736	6,706	6,277	5,968	5,902
India		2,627	3,065	3,279	3,560	4,113
Bangladesh		1,249	1,326	1,376	1,531	1,666
United Kingdom		1,745	1,778	1,596	1,555	1,450
France		1,276	1,348	1,370	1,347	1,438
Philippines		1,094	1,234	1,251	1,334	1,426
Indonesia		1,340	1,384	1,416	1,337	1,420
Nepal		526	634	704	874	1,084
Others		12,386	13,362	13,317	13,331	13,910

23-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Designated Activities" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		4,722	4,890	5,876	6,478	16,958
China		21	19	61	150	2,766
R.O. Korea		880	839	1,417	1,575	2,152
Australia		1,023	1,074	1,223	1,212	1,501
Canada		884	859	871	866	980
Philippines		249	234	213	241	532
France		318	413	374	428	529
Romania		4	—	—	3	428
United Kingdom		143	244	347	382	404
Spain		3	3	4	5	378
Indonesia		48	32	54	65	377
Others		1,149	1,173	1,312	1,551	6,911

23-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Designated Activities" by Nationality
(Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		38,990	47,706	55,048	63,310	87,324
China		22,110	29,437	35,481	41,601	60,361
Indonesia		6,389	6,426	5,890	6,211	7,008
Viet Nam		3,528	4,229	4,542	4,939	6,206
Philippines		2,778	3,121	3,454	3,706	5,361
Korea		812	799	1,329	1,674	2,084
Australia		934	940	1,052	1,219	1,029
Thailand		281	401	445	452	819
Canada		584	591	616	671	578
France		216	247	275	340	370
New Zealand		313	311	287	297	278
Others		1,045	1,204	1,677	2,200	3,230

24 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Permanent Resident" by Nationality
(Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		184,071	223,875	267,011	312,964	349,804
China		58,778	70,599	83,321	96,647	106,269
Brazil		20,277	31,203	41,771	52,581	63,643
Philippines		26,967	32,796	39,733	47,407	53,430
Korea		34,624	37,121	39,807	42,960	45,184
Peru		11,059	13,975	17,213	20,401	22,625
United States of America		6,636	7,348	8,149	9,064	9,691
Thailand		2,833	3,913	5,441	7,167	8,358
Viet Nam		5,306	5,799	6,273	6,697	7,065
United Kingdom		1,839	2,074	2,329	2,583	2,813
Pakistan		796	1,057	1,354	1,726	1,928
Others		14,956	17,990	21,620	25,731	28,798

25-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality
(Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		27,461	20,857	23,398	23,083	24,026
Brazil		8,627	6,978	9,902	8,893	8,299
Philippines		5,382	4,884	4,887	5,038	5,530
China		7,421	4,572	3,940	4,483	5,445
Thailand		893	560	584	548	663
R.O. Korea		1,149	684	618	682	633
Peru		979	441	536	580	525
United States of America		498	430	502	500	510
Indonesia		192	209	253	213	221
China (Taiwan)		190	143	145	147	174
United Kingdom		160	168	187	169	171
Others		1,970	1,788	1,844	1,830	1,855

25-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		280,436	271,719	262,778	257,292	259,656
Brazil		97,262	90,732	85,482	82,173	78,851
China		53,554	53,126	52,016	51,854	54,569
Philippines		46,233	45,510	44,366	43,817	45,148
Korea		22,548	21,868	21,285	21,083	21,837
Thailand		13,042	12,838	12,243	11,527	11,097
United States of America		9,238	9,021	8,948	8,719	8,865
Peru		9,643	8,923	8,042	7,302	6,900
Indonesia		2,122	2,335	2,508	2,592	2,785
United Kingdom		2,398	2,403	2,444	2,420	2,478
Russia		1,094	1,271	1,454	1,601	1,862
Others		23,302	23,692	23,990	24,204	25,264

26-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		494	473	581	807	990
China		222	191	250	392	435
Philippines		54	63	90	95	139
Brazil		9	28	45	65	105
Peru		33	26	30	60	66
Viet Nam		56	50	55	53	50
R.O. Korea		59	41	39	40	41
Pakistan		7	6	10	20	24
Bangladesh		3	5	10	6	18
Romania		—	2	3	6	12
Laos		5	6	5	6	10
India		2	2	1	3	9
Iran		2	2	3	5	7
Others		42	51	40	56	74

26-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		7,047	7,576	8,519	9,417	11,066
China		1,961	2,252	2,698	2,988	3,598
Korea		3,336	3,093	2,891	2,767	2,656
Philippines		432	496	696	903	1,238
Brazil		135	228	391	531	796
Peru		226	343	465	604	780
Viet Nam		259	319	346	414	472
Pakistan		41	57	74	108	144
Thailand		55	65	87	109	135
United States of America		110	113	120	121	119
Bangladesh		32	38	55	59	85
Others		460	572	696	813	1,043

27-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Long Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		29,729	22,905	30,780	31,307	33,756
Brazil		19,103	14,014	21,578	21,707	23,522
China		3,847	3,168	2,610	2,853	3,207
Philippines		2,332	2,610	3,039	2,893	3,109
Peru		2,835	1,572	2,066	2,261	2,402
Bolivia		371	344	273	350	314
Viet Nam		323	382	452	399	252
Indonesia		153	119	116	133	139
Thailand		134	144	110	111	132
Paraguay		75	59	70	97	110
R.O. Korea		151	100	89	81	96
Others		405	393	377	422	473

27-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Long Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		244,460	243,451	245,147	250,734	265,639
Brazil		142,082	139,826	140,552	144,407	153,185
China		36,580	35,020	33,292	32,130	33,086
Philippines		15,530	18,246	21,117	23,756	26,811
Peru		22,047	21,538	21,045	20,779	21,428
Korea		9,243	9,091	8,941	8,751	8,908
Viet Nam		4,707	4,696	4,792	4,929	5,103
Bolivia		2,892	3,034	2,934	3,034	3,142
Thailand		1,676	2,011	2,283	2,593	2,799
United States of America		1,627	1,583	1,582	1,537	1,609
Indonesia		1,092	1,183	1,230	1,310	1,459
Others		6,984	7,223	7,379	7,508	8,109

28 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Special Permanent Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total		500,782	489,900	475,952	465,619	451,909
Korea		495,986	485,180	471,756	461,460	447,805
China		4,060	3,924	3,406	3,306	3,170
United States of America		279	324	358	391	432
Stateless		181	174	93	87	80
Canada		33	39	51	60	68
United Kingdom		36	34	37	40	48
Australia		27	29	34	39	43
Philippines		27	29	26	30	33
France		19	21	23	26	31
Brazil		14	15	17	19	20
Others		120	131	151	161	179

(2) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Alien Registration of Main Nationalities (Place of Origin) by Status of Residence

1-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of R.O. Korean Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	1,005,451	1,121,672	1,293,809	1,419,786	1,607,457
Diplomat	991	1,155	1,170	1,079	1,037
Official	3,408	4,258	3,829	3,740	2,815
Professor	197	187	195	209	204
Artist	—	3	—	3	4
Religious Activities	110	106	100	147	114
Journalist	19	20	8	18	18
Investor/Business Manager	80	65	86	102	84
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	2	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	1
Researcher	82	72	73	94	89
Instructor	14	9	8	8	13
Engineer	592	596	472	645	1,018
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	332	241	244	361	434
Intra-company Transferee	503	399	426	469	544
Entertainer	2,991	2,519	2,184	2,141	1,954
Skilled Labor	137	105	90	201	179
Cultural Activities	293	286	316	534	357
Temporary Visitor	980,761	1,098,766	1,271,914	1,396,988	1,584,715
College Student	3,694	3,541	3,745	3,633	4,078
Pre-college Student	5,452	4,910	4,251	4,549	4,293
Trainee	435	344	274	212	288
Dependent	3,121	2,426	2,259	2,275	2,296
Designated Activities	880	839	1,417	1,575	2,152
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	1,149	684	618	682	633
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	59	41	39	40	41
Long Term Resident	151	100	89	81	96

1-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Korean Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	632,405	625,422	613,791	607,419	598,687
Professor	754	838	901	929	1,020
Artist	29	32	25	33	34
Religious Activities	772	804	821	904	968
Journalist	81	81	66	60	55
Investor/Business Manager	847	927	1,045	1,192	1,373
Legal/Accounting Services	2	2	5	5	3
Medical Services	11	10	10	9	13
Researcher	367	381	320	316	325
Instructor	79	82	82	79	85
Engineer	2,175	2,682	3,019	3,623	4,901
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	3,223	3,509	3,656	4,181	5,386
Intra-company Transferee	1,597	1,704	1,644	1,770	1,987
Entertainer	1,045	777	804	810	575
Skilled Labor	1,307	1,277	1,209	1,306	1,429
Cultural Activities	396	392	353	490	379
Temporary Visitor	10,040	10,344	9,955	8,919	8,275
College Student	16,671	17,091	16,951	16,444	16,309
Pre-college Student	7,587	7,236	6,560	7,286	6,397
Trainee	200	185	192	156	195
Dependent	15,047	15,785	15,559	15,829	16,492
Designated Activities	812	799	1,329	1,674	2,084
Permanent Resident	34,624	37,121	39,807	42,960	45,184
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	22,548	21,868	21,285	21,083	21,837
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	3,336	3,093	2,891	2,767	2,656
Long Term Resident	9,243	9,091	8,941	8,751	8,908
Special Permanent Resident	495,986	485,180	471,756	461,460	447,805
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,788	2,084	2,271	2,191	1,859
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	1,838	2,047	2,334	2,192	2,153

2-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of Chinese National by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	225,357	272,894	276,297	411,124	463,273
Diplomat	271	396	270	334	398
Official	512	751	386	716	1,162
Professor	428	443	489	430	460
Artist	14	7	6	6	17
Religious Activities	—	2	1	4	2
Journalist	—	1	—	2	1
Investor/Business Manager	27	25	34	35	45
Legal/Accounting Services	2	—	—	—	1
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	217	197	162	134	110
Instructor	24	27	19	28	23
Engineer	1,192	880	1,016	1,398	1,936
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	398	356	429	406	460
Intra-company Transferee	476	512	715	902	1,058
Entertainer	3,730	5,670	6,486	8,277	8,263
Skilled Labor	806	944	835	1,130	1,582
Cultural Activities	1,027	876	746	1,329	1,165
Temporary Visitor	138,920	184,275	184,079	320,824	357,449
College Student	11,261	11,996	11,640	8,133	8,024
Pre-college Student	15,517	17,720	19,337	5,705	8,938
Trainee	32,894	34,754	38,319	48,729	55,156
Dependent	6,128	5,112	4,467	4,724	5,170
Designated Activities	21	19	61	150	2,766
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	7,421	4,572	3,940	4,483	5,445
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	222	191	250	392	435
Long Term Resident	3,847	3,168	2,610	2,853	3,207

2-2 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of Chinese (Taiwan) Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	777,673	848,283	760,322	1,051,022	1,248,248
Diplomat	—	—	—	1	—
Official	7	9	7	8	6
Professor	18	25	24	17	25
Artist	—	1	—	—	1
Religious Activities	9	11	4	19	7
Journalist	1	1	1	1	—
Investor/Business Manager	18	26	20	17	12
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	1	—	1	1
Researcher	3	10	11	12	10
Instructor	2	—	—	—	2
Engineer	51	27	32	50	40
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	86	59	75	91	110
Intra-company Transferee	130	111	140	168	175
Entertainer	629	574	462	420	254
Skilled Labor	22	53	26	24	20
Cultural Activities	65	43	46	45	51
Temporary Visitor	774,011	844,465	756,538	1,047,369	1,244,437
College Student	1,201	1,216	1,202	1,220	1,508
Pre-college Student	546	662	650	686	762
Trainee	204	328	395	176	156
Dependent	259	214	232	208	187
Designated Activities	169	249	271	310	274
Spouse or Child of Japanese Nationals	190	143	145	147	174
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	11	5	3	5	5
Long Term Resident	41	50	38	27	31

2-3 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Chinese Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	381,225	424,282	462,396	487,570	519,561
Professor	2,228	2,437	2,443	2,417	2,519
Artist	169	161	135	125	132
Religious Activities	66	69	71	95	98
Journalist	14	19	19	21	14
Investor/Business Manager	1,173	1,185	1,234	1,268	1,381
Legal/Accounting Services	10	14	14	10	9
Medical Services	66	71	59	57	69
Researcher	1,387	1,483	1,164	1,043	997
Instructor	93	91	84	105	105
Engineer	11,382	11,433	11,079	11,981	14,786
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	11,952	12,132	12,470	14,300	20,995
Intra-company Transferee	1,936	2,201	2,324	2,753	3,159
Entertainer	2,065	2,762	3,848	4,163	4,225
Skilled Labor	6,333	6,756	6,895	7,303	8,214
Cultural Activities	1,260	1,054	996	1,208	1,222
Temporary Visitor	11,187	11,778	12,951	11,929	13,079
College Student	59,079	73,795	87,091	90,746	89,374
Pre-college Student	30,170	35,450	38,873	29,430	15,915
Trainee	25,640	26,945	30,763	40,136	40,539
Dependent	34,821	36,453	35,390	35,253	37,154
Designated Activities	22,110	29,437	35,481	41,601	60,361
Permanent Resident	58,778	70,599	83,321	96,647	106,269
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	53,554	53,126	52,016	51,854	54,569
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,961	2,252	2,698	2,988	3,598
Long Term Resident	36,580	35,020	33,292	32,130	33,086
Special Permanent Resident	4,060	3,924	3,406	3,306	3,170
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,446	2,778	3,007	3,430	2,818
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	705	857	1,272	1,271	1,704

3-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of British Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	173,396	194,190	176,940	190,346	192,987
Diplomat	395	330	310	321	356
Official	118	153	139	153	147
Professor	82	73	120	152	162
Artist	21	20	11	6	5
Religious Activities	11	11	9	7	10
Journalist	12	11	6	3	5
Investor/Business Manager	48	55	37	60	42
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	19	18	12	17	17
Instructor	736	616	612	517	432
Engineer	46	46	34	48	45
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,131	1,166	1,228	1,084	916
Intra-company Transferee	241	211	232	181	193
Entertainer	2,956	2,854	2,724	2,665	2,763
Skilled Labor	12	6	2	3	7
Cultural Activities	17	47	22	30	28
Temporary Visitor	166,653	187,627	170,344	184,029	186,687
College Student	236	229	243	237	256
Pre-college Student	41	38	40	44	48
Trainee	71	36	55	23	22
Dependent	246	230	221	213	263
Designated Activities	143	244	347	382	404
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	160	168	187	169	171
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	—	—	1	—	1
Long Term Resident	1	1	4	2	7

3-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of British Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	17,527	18,508	18,230	18,082	17,494
Professor	420	433	457	474	483
Artist	14	17	20	15	17
Religious Activities	94	96	86	76	73
Journalist	43	45	37	32	34
Investor/Business Manager	435	415	405	431	437
Legal/Accounting Services	18	18	19	22	20
Medical Services	3	2	1	1	1
Researcher	66	69	53	48	53
Instructor	1,744	1,751	1,684	1,548	1,417
Engineer	395	427	402	425	430
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	4,567	5,211	5,045	4,957	4,572
Intra-company Transferee	888	914	815	726	699
Entertainer	54	52	47	49	60
Skilled Labor	314	302	236	200	170
Cultural Activities	46	47	39	39	37
Temporary Visitor	826	846	855	889	833
College Student	754	756	723	634	542
Pre-college Student	191	144	144	125	89
Trainee	18	20	19	20	8
Dependent	1,745	1,778	1,596	1,555	1,450
Designated Activities	127	182	250	303	273
Permanent Resident	1,839	2,074	2,329	2,583	2,813
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,398	2,403	2,444	2,420	2,478
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	43	37	40	42	42
Long Term Resident	394	371	360	346	349
Special Permanent Resident	36	34	37	40	48
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	42	50	69	64	46
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	13	14	18	18	20

4-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of American Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	628,731	667,296	596,494	695,337	746,921
Diplomat	1,602	2,083	1,897	1,898	1,945
Official	1,832	2,607	2,433	2,470	2,872
Professor	359	329	392	429	403
Artist	58	60	40	38	62
Religious Activities	674	563	559	564	484
Journalist	108	279	201	82	196
Investor/Business Manager	275	199	218	232	181
Legal/Accounting Services	2	—	2	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	30	49	36	27	39
Instructor	1,422	1,635	1,559	1,631	1,562
Engineer	598	488	252	162	135
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,747	1,645	1,833	1,933	1,753
Intra-company Transferee	772	484	533	489	542
Entertainer	6,488	6,887	7,066	6,704	6,852
Skilled Labor	368	51	21	14	17
Cultural Activities	376	409	415	498	395
Temporary Visitor	608,119	645,845	575,000	674,070	724,847
College Student	1,399	1,552	1,760	1,915	2,153
Pre-college Student	292	270	281	307	353
Trainee	46	36	30	33	48
Dependent	1,496	1,243	1,298	1,151	1,275
Designated Activities	139	129	141	151	265
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	498	430	502	500	510
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2	8	—	4	5
Long Term Resident	29	15	25	35	27

4-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of American Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	46,244	47,970	47,836	48,844	49,390
Professor	1,257	1,252	1,264	1,209	1,209
Artist	55	58	63	66	83
Religious Activities	2,223	2,119	2,018	1,957	1,798
Journalist	78	71	52	53	44
Investor/Business Manager	1,370	1,288	1,253	1,237	1,187
Legal/Accounting Services	54	58	62	66	68
Medical Services	1	3	2	2	2
Researcher	97	121	97	87	90
Instructor	3,936	4,359	4,198	4,325	4,456
Engineer	648	644	568	571	640
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	6,987	7,817	7,796	8,136	7,858
Intra-company Transferee	1,646	1,701	1,442	1,360	1,383
Entertainer	375	374	374	374	326
Skilled Labor	68	65	52	50	57
Cultural Activities	255	285	262	308	245
Temporary Visitor	737	754	771	853	772
College Student	1,228	1,263	1,445	1,663	1,781
Pre-college Student	272	302	305	328	357
Trainee	19	18	15	12	16
Dependent	6,736	6,706	6,277	5,968	5,902
Designated Activities	117	124	130	141	158
Permanent Resident	6,636	7,348	8,149	9,064	9,691
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	9,238	9,021	8,948	8,719	8,865
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	110	113	120	121	119
Long Term Resident	1,627	1,583	1,582	1,537	1,609
Special Permanent Resident	279	323	358	391	432
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	136	147	164	184	158
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	59	52	69	62	84

5-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of Philippine Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	115,318	120,812	131,834	147,817	132,745
Diplomat	144	233	198	105	123
Official	201	297	234	231	419
Professor	12	53	62	36	20
Artist	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Activities	40	35	47	23	37
Journalist	—	—	—	—	—
Investor/Business Manager	7	2	2	3	1
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	18	9	12	7	9
Instructor	6	3	7	3	7
Engineer	116	97	145	233	335
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	65	32	57	66	88
Intra-company Transferee	179	130	215	241	290
Entertainer	71,678	74,729	80,048	82,741	47,765
Skilled Labor	40	15	30	26	60
Cultural Activities	67	37	42	44	65
Temporary Visitor	30,432	33,660	38,430	51,617	69,285
College Student	185	183	196	189	227
Pre-college Student	68	57	51	63	81
Trainee	3,768	3,222	3,618	3,635	4,311
Dependent	275	227	211	287	312
Designated Activities	249	234	213	241	532
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	5,382	4,884	4,887	5,038	5,530
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	54	63	90	95	139
Long Term Resident	2,332	2,610	3,039	2,893	3,109

5-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Philippine Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	156,667	169,359	185,237	199,394	187,261
Professor	39	44	58	56	60
Artist	2	2	2	3	4
Religious Activities	203	217	235	229	247
Journalist	1	—	—	—	—
Investor/Business Manager	31	31	30	34	38
Legal/Accounting Services	1	1	1	1	—
Medical Services	2	1	—	—	—
Researcher	31	32	33	25	40
Instructor	45	47	42	49	57
Engineer	706	759	789	929	1,179
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	439	460	492	558	666
Intra-company Transferee	392	455	459	499	574
Entertainer	44,784	46,547	50,539	50,691	23,643
Skilled Labor	174	173	182	172	214
Cultural Activities	27	24	20	25	31
Temporary Visitor	6,987	8,452	10,115	13,267	14,527
College Student	574	598	620	633	617
Pre-college Student	440	420	381	353	167
Trainee	2,356	2,329	2,689	2,888	2,906
Dependent	1,094	1,234	1,251	1,334	1,426
Designated Activities	2,778	3,121	3,454	3,706	5,361
Permanent Resident	26,967	32,796	39,733	47,407	53,430
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	46,233	45,510	44,366	43,817	45,148
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	432	496	696	903	1,238
Long Term Resident	15,530	18,246	21,117	23,756	26,811
Special Permanent Resident	27	29	26	30	33
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,198	2,572	2,828	3,038	3,170
Temporary Refugee	—	—	—	—	—
Others	4,174	4,763	5,079	4,991	5,674

6-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of Brazilian Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	39,533	33,296	41,101	41,764	46,680
Diplomat	88	83	73	69	152
Official	51	31	35	53	234
Professor	6	4	10	9	4
Artist	1	4	1	5	9
Religious Activities	51	37	40	36	29
Journalist	—	—	—	2	2
Investor/Business Manager	2	2	2	3	—
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	1	—	—	—
Researcher	2	6	1	3	4
Instructor	—	2	1	2	1
Engineer	4	6	5	5	5
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	24	14	19	22	28
Intra-company Transferee	5	11	24	21	27
Entertainer	984	769	938	741	802
Skilled Labor	10	11	15	19	29
Cultural Activities	11	11	6	13	16
Temporary Visitor	9,848	10,627	7,749	9,527	12,737
College Student	146	139	123	119	128
Pre-college Student	44	44	50	41	46
Trainee	360	349	305	262	369
Dependent	146	110	170	124	112
Designated Activities	11	15	9	23	20
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	8,627	6,978	9,902	8,893	8,299
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	9	28	45	65	105
Long Term Resident	19,103	14,014	21,578	21,707	23,522

6-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Brazilian Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	265,962	268,332	274,700	286,557	302,080
Professor	20	18	27	33	31
Artist	5	8	9	13	16
Religious Activities	89	99	102	107	100
Journalist	1	1	1	1	3
Investor/Business Manager	15	12	13	17	22
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	1	1	1	—
Researcher	7	14	9	11	13
Instructor	1	2	3	7	9
Engineer	35	39	41	46	54
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	67	71	76	81	97
Intra-company Transferee	35	39	45	45	48
Entertainer	253	241	251	233	220
Skilled Labor	59	62	62	70	82
Cultural Activities	12	18	5	7	10
Temporary Visitor	1,351	1,172	1,076	975	872
College Student	360	378	365	351	336
Pre-college Student	58	55	60	58	58
Trainee	161	143	145	124	185
Dependent	347	353	408	405	432
Designated Activities	22	22	71	92	171
Permanent Resident	20,277	31,203	41,771	52,581	63,643
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	97,262	90,732	85,482	82,173	78,851
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	135	228	391	531	796
Long Term Resident	142,082	139,826	140,552	144,407	153,185
Special Permanent Resident	14	15	17	19	20
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,922	3,254	3,470	3,958	2,491
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	372	326	247	211	335

2 Structure of Japanese Immigration Control Administration

(1) Purpose and Legal Basis for Immigration Control Administration

Article of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (*1) (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951, hereinafter referred to as the “Immigration Control Act”) stipulates that “the purpose of this Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act is to provide for equitable control over the entry into or departure from Japan of all persons and to consolidate the procedures for recognition of refugee status.”

“Equitable control over the entry into or departure from Japan” intends to achieve a reasonable balance between the smooth acceptance of foreign nationals and the removal of unwelcome foreign nationals. In order to achieve this purpose, the Immigration Control Act provides for the status of residence system, in order to smoothly accept foreign nationals who have, for instance, advanced skills; and deportation procedures for foreign nationals, in order to deal strictly with foreign nationals who commit crimes in Japan.

The procedures for recognition of refugee status, which has been attracting much public interest these days, were added to the responsibilities of the immigration control administration when Japan joined the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1981, to fulfill Japan’s obligations to the international community.

The fundamental laws related to the Immigration Control Act include 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 (Law No. 71 of 1991, hereinafter referred to as “the Special Law on Immigration Control”), which sets forth exceptions to the Immigration Control Act for individuals referred to as “special permanent residents”; the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Enforcement Regulations (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 54 of 1981) that provide the specifics concerning enforcement of the Immigration Control Act; and the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 16 of 1990) which stipulates “in consideration of factors including but not limited to the effect on Japanese industry and public welfare” (Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

The Alien Registration Law (Law No. 125 of 1952) is the law to ensure equitable control over the foreign nationals residing in Japan by clarifying matters pertaining to their residence and status through the administration of registration of such foreign nationals.

The Alien Registration Act is closely related to the Immigration Control Act – namely, with regard to the provisions on examination of status of residence – in that they both apply to foreign nationals residing in Japan. In many other ways, however, the two laws differ from each other. For example, the actual procedures of alien registration are performed, as an entrusted legal duty, by local municipal governments, and not all foreign nationals living in Japan are required to carry out alien registration.

The fundamental laws and ordinances related to the Alien Registration Act include the Alien Registration Act Enforcement Ordinance (Cabinet Order No. 339 of 1992) and the Alien Registration Act Enforcement Regulations (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 36 of 1992) that provide for the details of alien registration procedures.

(*1) In order to establish provisions for the prevention of terrorism, further facilitation of immigration control, and nationwide implementation of the preferential measures under the law on Special Zones for Structural Reform, a bill for partial amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, which includes enforced measures to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, and measures against the smuggling of migrants and against terrorism, was submitted to the 164th Ordinary Session of the Diet session, and was enacted after being passed by the House of Councilors at a plenary session on May 17, 2006. It was promulgated on May 24, 2006 (Law No. 43 of 2006).

(2) Immigration Procedures for All Persons

a. Procedures for Entry and Departure of Foreign Nationals (*2)

When a foreign national who does not have Japanese nationality (including stateless individuals) wishes to gain entry into Japan, he must, in principle, carry a valid passport bearing a visa(*3) obtained at a Japanese embassy

or consulate abroad, apply for landing to an immigration inspector at the port of entry (*4) and receive a landing permission stamp. Upon departure from Japan, the foreign national must receive confirmation of departure.

As a result of the landing examination, the immigration inspector will deny landing to the foreign national if any of the grounds for denial of landing (Article 5 of the Immigration Control Act) are recognized as applying to the foreign national. For example, the foreign national would be denied landing if he were to present a passport or visa that had been recognized as forged or altered, he were to make a false statement in his application concerning the activities he planned to be engaged in while in Japan, or had been convicted of a crime, including those related to drugs. Such grounds for denial of landing are stipulated to prevent the entry and residence of foreign nationals who may damage the interests or security of Japan.

Other than the ordinary immigration procedures for foreign nationals, the Immigration Control Act also stipulates a simplified landing permission system called “Special Cases of Landing” for certain types of entry of foreign nationals.

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- (*2) A foreign national is deemed to have “entered” Japan when he has entered the territorial sea or aerial domain of Japan and to have “landed” in Japan when he has set foot on the land territory of Japan. Therefore, the permission for entry or residence given to foreign nationals after immigration examination at the port of entry is referred to as “landing permission”. For a country where borders separate it from its neighbors, “entry” means a foreign national has crossed the border and proceeded into the land territory. In this case, therefore, it is not necessary to distinguish “entry” from “landing”. Since Japan is surrounded by sea, however, a distinction is made between the two terms.
 - (*3) “Visa” refers to an endorsement in a specified format in a passport given by a Japanese consular or another government official that certifies, under certain conditions, the foreign national holding the passport is traveling for proper reasons and has qualifications based on the application submitted by the passport holder.
 - (*4) The “port of entry” refers to certain seaports and airports where foreign nationals can enter into or depart from Japan (Article 2, Item (8) of the Immigration Control Act). The Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations name specific ports of entry or departure. As of the end of June, 2006, the number of ports of entry or departure was 126 seaports and 27 airports, excluding temporarily designated seaports and airports.

b. Entry (Landing) Control of Foreign Nationals

A foreign national must, in principle, satisfy the following conditions for landing in Japan (Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Immigration Control Act) before he is permitted to enter the country with the status of residence and period of stay authorized.

- ① The foreign national must hold a valid passport;
- ② A valid visa must be affixed to the passport, unless the foreign national is exempt;
- ③ The activities that the foreign national will be engaged in while in Japan as stated in the application must be true and must fall under one of the status of residence categories. (For some of the status of residence categories, the foreign national must, in addition, satisfy the landing permission requirements stipulated by the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.)
- ④ The period of stay as requested in the application must comply with the provisions of the Ministry of Justice Ordinance.
- ⑤ The foreign national must not fall under any of the grounds for denial of landing.

If, as a result of a landing examination by an immigration inspector at the port of entry, a foreign national is found not to conform to the conditions for landing, the case will be assigned to a special inquiry officer (*5), who will hold a hearing (Article 9, Paragraph 4 and Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the Immigration Control Act).

If the special inquiry officer finds that the foreign national satisfies the conditions for landing as a result of the hearing, he will promptly be granted landing permission (Article 10, Paragraph 7 of the Immigration Control Act).

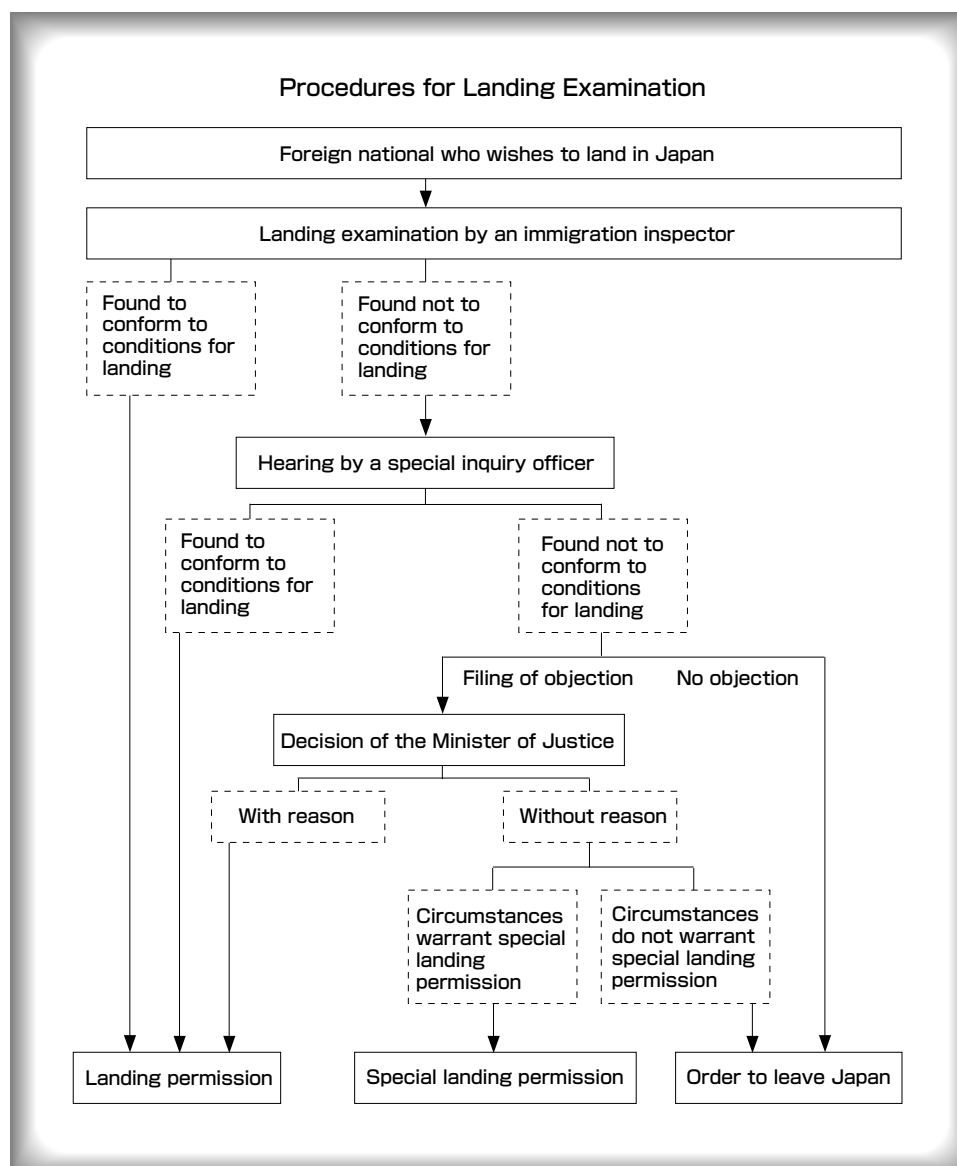
On the other hand, if a foreign national receives notice that he does not conform to the conditions for landing, the foreign national may either submit to the finding or file an objection. In the case of the former, the foreign national will be ordered to leave Japan. In the case of the latter, the foreign national may file an objection with the Minister of Justice within three days after receipt of the notice (Article 10, Paragraph 10 and Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Immigration Control Act).

If the Minister of Justice receives an objection from a foreign national whom a special inquiry officer has found not to conform to the conditions for landing, the Minister will decide whether the objection is with reason: that is, whether the foreign national conforms to the conditions for landing. If the Minister decides that the objection is with reason, permission to land will promptly be given to him. If the Minister decides that the objection is without reason, however, the foreign national will be ordered to leave Japan (Article 11, Paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 of the Immigration Control Act). If a foreign national who is ordered to leave Japan fails to do so without delay, he will be deported.

The Minister of Justice may, even if an objection is found to be without reason, give special permission for landing to a foreign national if the foreign national has received re-entry permission or if the Minister finds that there are special extenuating circumstances that warrant the foreign national to land (the “special permission for landing” provided for in Article 12 of the Immigration Control Act). In accordance with the partial amendment of the Penal Code and relevant laws promulgated on June 22, 2005 (Law No. 66 of 2004), the Minister of Justice may grant special permission for landing to a foreign national if he finds that the foreign national entered Japan under the control of another such as through trafficking in persons. The provisions of this part entered into force on July 22, 2005.

Japanese landing examination procedures for foreign nationals allow a foreign national who is not immediately permitted to land ample opportunity to assert and prove that he does, in fact, meet the conditions for landing. To ensure that the examination is conducted carefully, it is composed of three steps.

- (*5) A “special inquiry officer” refers to an immigration inspector designated by the Minister of Justice, who is authorized to hold hearings for landing examination procedures and deportation procedures.



c. Pre-entry Examination

(a) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

Though the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the authority to issue visas, such authority is closely related to immigration control administration, since the holding of a valid visa is one of the conditions for landing in Japan.

For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has the authority for visa-related affairs and the Ministry of Justice, which has the authority for immigration control, communicate and coordinate with each other concerning the entry of foreign nationals, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs consults with the Minister of Justice on issuance of an individual visa, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, the Minister of Justice examines whether the activities in which the foreign national intends to engage in while in Japan come under one of the statuses of residence described in the Annexed Table of the Immigration Control Act, by examining the submitted documents, and hearing about the circumstances from the domestic organization that plans to accept the foreign national. In addition, with regard to a foreign national who intends to engage in a particular activity, the Minister of Justice examines whether the foreign national meets each of the conditions for landing stipulated in the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control Act. Subsequently, the Minister of Justice answers the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to whether it is appropriate or not to issue a visa to the foreign national.

(b) Certificate of Eligibility

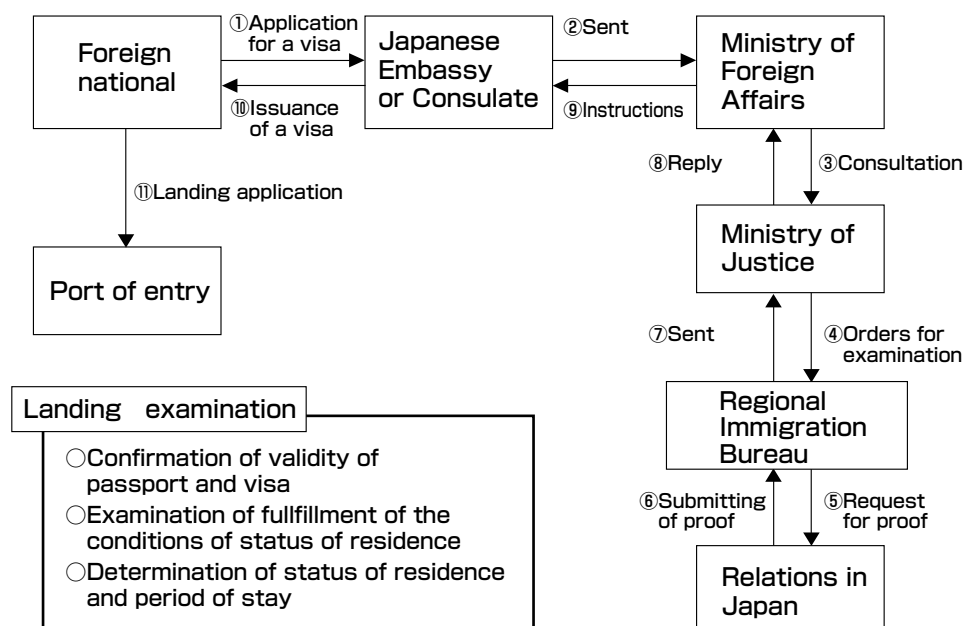
A foreign national must, in principle, obtain a visa from a Japanese diplomatic establishment abroad before visiting Japan. It usually takes several months after submitting an application, except for visas such as “Temporary Visitor” which are issued at the diplomatic establishment abroad, since the visa will not be issued until the application accepted abroad has been sent to Japan, examined in Japan, and has been sent back to the country with the confirmation that the visa may be issued to the foreign national.

Therefore, in order to alleviate such problems and to ensure prompt and simple entry examination procedures, the Certificate of Eligibility System was established when the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in 1990. When a foreign national or his representative applies for a certificate of eligibility for a status of residence (except for “Temporary Visitor” and “Permanent Resident”) in Japan beforehand, the Japanese government will examine in advance whether the foreign national is eligible for the status of residence. When the foreign national intends to engage in a specific activity, the government examines whether he meets the conditions for landing. If he is eligible for the status of residence and meets the conditions for landing, the Minister of Justice will issue a certificate of eligibility, which will enable the foreign national to smoothly acquire a visa and permission for landing by presenting the certificate.

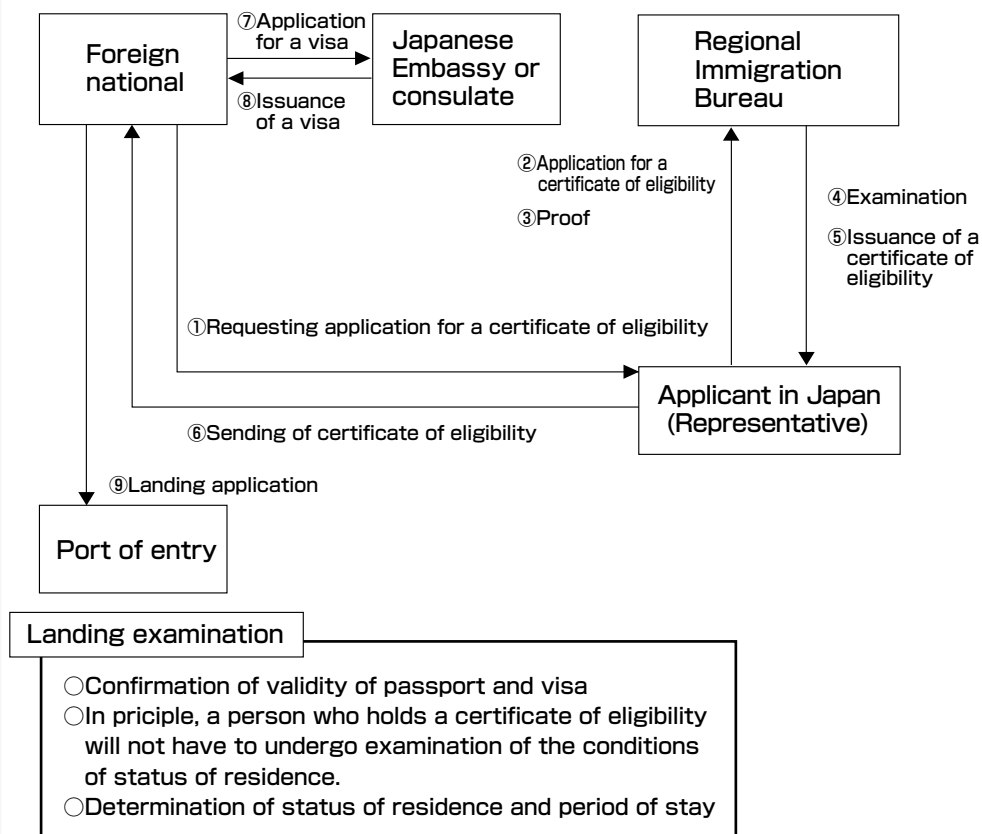
This procedure enables the saving of time needed for the sending of documents, and also enables prompt entry examination procedures, since all the procedures for pre-entry examination are carried out in Japan, unlike the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas.

Procedures for Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas and Applications for Certificates of Eligibility

1 Advance consultation for issuance of a visa



2 Application for a certificate of eligibility



d. Special Cases of Landing (except for Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge)

In addition to having a passport and a visa, in principle, a foreign national must meet the conditions for landing for the status of residence, and must have his status of residence determined by the Japanese government before being able to land in Japan. The following cases are the exceptions to this principle and allow foreign crewmembers and passengers of vessels and planes to land temporarily, through simple procedures without a visa, when they meet particular conditions. The exceptions are intended to simplify the landing procedures for foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a short time (or for a few hours), but in order to secure their authorized stay through these simple procedures, there are some restrictions, such as on the period of stay and areas of movement.

(a) Permission for Landing at a Port of Call (Article 14 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 13 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign passengers who change vessels in Japan to get to other countries. It allows a foreign national who is to proceed via Japan to an area outside Japan to stay for not more than 72 hours if he desires to land temporarily for the purpose of making purchases or rest at a place in the vicinity of the port of call (airport or harbor). However, this permission will not be extended when the vessel is not proceeding to a destination outside Japan but is the actual destination.

(b) Permission for Landing in Transit (Article 15 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 14 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign passengers aboard a vessel. It allows a foreign national aboard a vessel calling at more than two ports of entry or departure to land temporarily for sightseeing purposes while the vessel is in Japan and to return to the vessel at another port of entry or departure at which the vessel is scheduled to call within 15 days, or allows a foreign national who plans to proceed to an area outside Japan via Japan to make a transit stop in order to leave Japan from another port of entry or departure in the vicinity of the port at which he entered, on board a vessel or a plane, within 3 days of his entry into Japan.

(c) Landing Permission for Crewmembers (Article 16 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 15, 15-2 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign crewmembers. It allows a foreign crewmember aboard a vessel to land temporarily at a port of call for the purpose of transferring to another vessel, making purchases or shopping within 7 or 15 days.

For foreign crewmembers who frequently land at a Japanese port of entry or departure, there is also a system of multiple landing permission for crewmembers.

(d) Permission for Emergency Landing (Article 17 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 16 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission is established for the purpose of promptly handling emergency cases of foreign passengers and crewmembers aboard a vessel. It is granted when such a foreign national needs to land to be treated for physical trouble such as sickness or injury.

(e) Landing Permission in the Event of a Disaster (Article 18 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 17 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission is established for the purpose of promptly dealing with vessels that are in distress. It is granted when it is necessary to carry out relief and protection of foreign victims aboard a vessel in distress or in the event of a forced landing.

(3) Examination of Statuses of Residence of Foreign Nationals

a. Status of Residence System

Foreign nationals who enter and reside in Japan must, in principle, qualify for one of the categories of status of residence as set forth in the Immigration Control Act. The status of residence is a classification of various types of

activities that foreign nationals may be engaged in, and clarifies the foreign nationals who may or may not enter and reside in Japan. Japanese immigration control administration is based on this status of residence system. (See Data 3)

There are currently 27 categories of status of residence, which can be roughly classified as follows:

- (a) Status of residence categories based on the activities in which foreign nationals may be engaged while in Japan ((i) through (v) in the list later in this chapter).
- (b) Status of residence categories based on civil status or position ((vi)).

The former is based on what the foreign national does and the latter on who they are.

Japan permits the entry and residence of foreign nationals whose employment requires special technology, skills, or knowledge. However, Japan does not permit so-called manual or unskilled laborers of foreign nationality (*6). Therefore, the residence status types can be classified into those for which employment (operating a business for income or any other activity for which there is monetary remuneration) is permitted ((i), (ii), (v), and (vi)) and those for which employment is not permitted ((iii) and (iv)). While the purpose of (vi) is not employment, since it does not impose any restrictions on activities, the foreign national is free to find employment.

Some of these status of residence categories may affect Japanese industry and the livelihood of citizens, judging from the nature of their activities. Foreign nationals who seek to enter and reside in Japan under one of these categories ((ii) and (iv)) will be denied landing unless they satisfy the landing permission criteria established by a Ministry of Justice ordinance.

Typical occupations for each status of residence category are provided as examples on the following page.

(*6) Basic policy concerning admission of foreign workers

The amended Immigration Control Act enacted in 1990 clarified, among others, the status of residence of foreign nationals who are engaged in occupational activities using special technology, skills, or knowledge.

With regard to the fact that no status of residence was provided for manual laborers, an outline of the proposal submitted to the Diet after a cabinet resolution stated, "No consensus has been reached on admitting manual laborers (those who require no special technology, skills, or knowledge). In addition, since admitting entry of manual laborers may have a large impact on Japanese society, it is necessary to continue a thorough discussion on the issue, solicit opinions from a wide range of relevant parties in Japan, and develop the required measures based on a long-term vision."

The Committee of Judicial Affairs of the House of Representatives, which discussed the proposed amendment, adopted a supplementary resolution that read, "Because the debate on the admission of so-called manual laborers is split in Japan, it is necessary to continue a thorough discussion on whether or not to accept them by soliciting opinions from a wide range of relevant parties in Japan." (November 17, 1989)

The situation has not changed to the present day. The "9th Basic Plan on Employment Measures" adopted by the Cabinet on August 13, 1999, repeated the basic policy, "The Government will more actively promote the acceptance of foreign workers in professional or technical fields from the standpoint of revitalizing and internationalizing Japan's economy and society." "Concerning the acceptance of so-called unskilled workers, it can be expected to have a tremendous effect on the Japanese economy, society and national life, beginning with problems related to the domestic labor market. In addition, it would have a significant impact on both the foreign workers themselves and their countries. Therefore, the Government must deal with this issue with thorough deliberation based on a consensus among the Japanese people."

(i) Status of residence categories that permit employment without application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Diplomat	Period during which diplomatic activities are performed	Ambassador, minister, consul general, or delegation member of a foreign government and their families
Official	Period during which official activities are performed	Employee of an embassy or consulate of a foreign government, individual assigned by an international institution for an official assignment, and their families
Professor	3 years or 1 year	College professor
Artist	Same as above	Composer, artist, or writer
Religious Activities	Same as above	Missionary assigned by a foreign religious organization
Journalist	Same as above	Reporter or photographer of foreign press

- (ii) Status of residence categories that permit employment but are subject to the application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Investor/Business Manager	3 years or 1 year	Manager or administrator of a foreign-capital company
Legal/Accounting Services	Same as above	Attorney or certified public accountant
Medical Services	Same as above	Physician, dentist or registered nurse
Researcher	Same as above	Researcher at a government-related institution or company
Instructor	Same as above	Language instructor at a high school or junior high school
Engineer	Same as above	Engineer of mechanical engineering
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	Same as above	Interpreter, designer, or language instructor at a company
Intra-company Transferee	Same as above	Transferee from an office abroad
Entertainer	1 year, 6 months, 3 months, or 15 days	Actor, singer, dancer, or professional athlete
Skilled Labor	3 years or 1 year	Chef of foreign cuisine, sports instructor, aircraft pilot, or craftsman of precious metals

- (iii) Status of residence categories that do not permit employment and are not subject to the application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Cultural Activities	1 year or 6 months	Researcher of Japanese culture
Temporary Visitor	90 days, 30 days, or 15 days	Tourist or conference participant

- (iv) Status of residence categories that do not permit employment and are subject to the application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
College Student	2 years or 1 year	College student or junior college student
Pre-college Student	1 year or 6 months	High school student or a student of higher or general courses of an advanced vocational school (<i>Senshugakko</i>)
Trainee	Same as above	Trainee
Dependent	3 years, 2 years, 1 year, 6 months, or 3 months	Spouse or child who is a dependant of a residing foreign national

- (v) Status of residence categories that may permit employment depending on the nature of the activity

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Designated Activities	3 years, 1 year, 6 months, or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (under 1 year)	Domestic help for a diplomat, individual on a working holiday, or technical intern

- (vi) Status of residence categories that permit resident activities based on civil status or position (employment is permitted)

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Permanent Resident	Unlimited	Individual who is permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice (except for special permanent residents of the Special Law on Immigration Control)
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	3 years or 1 year	Spouse, biological child, or child adopted by a Japanese national in accordance with the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code

Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	Same as above	Spouse or biological child of permanent resident or special permanent resident who was born and continues to reside in Japan
Long Term Resident	3 years, 1 year, or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (under 1 year)	Indochina refugee, Japanese descent, Japanese left behind in China after World War II

b. Examination of Status of Residence

If a foreign national living in Japan wishes to continue his residence in Japan after the period of stay granted in the beginning has expired or to change the status of residence to suit a purpose differing from the initial purpose, he must file an application in accordance with the Immigration Control Act and receive permission from the Minister of Justice. Such permission may be permission for extension of period of stay, permission for change of status of residence, permission for acquisition of status of residence, re-entry permission, permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted, and permission for permanent residence. Determining the status of residence is the purpose of status of residence examination.

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

If a foreign national who resides in Japan wishes to continue to reside in Japan without changing the current status of residence, he must receive permission for extension of period of stay.

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

If a foreign national who resides in Japan wishes to change the activity that is the purpose of his residence, he must receive permission for change of status of residence for the new activity.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 principle, one re-entry permit allows a foreign national to re-enter Japan only once. However, foreign nationals who need to travel abroad frequently may obtain multiple-entry permission that allows unlimited re-entries during its term of validity.

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

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities he was engaged in 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.

(f) 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.

c. Revocation of Status of Residence System

The Revocation of Status of Residence System was established when the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in December 2005. This system stipulates that if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the foreign national falls under the cases of revocation of status of residence (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1), the Minister of Justice may have an immigration inspector inquire into the facts (Article 59-2), and may have the immigration inspector that he designates hear the opinions of the foreign national (Article 22-4, Paragraph 2). Any foreign national whose status of residence is revoked in accordance with Item (1) or Item (2) is in serious violation of the Immigration Control Act and shall be deported from Japan immediately. However, any foreign national whose status of residence is revoked in accordance with Item (3) to Item (5) below may depart from Japan voluntarily within 30 days (Article 22-4, Paragraph 6).

Under the system, revocation has no retroactive effect unlike the revocation of permission for landing in accordance with general legal theory under the administrative laws.

Article 22-4 of the Immigration Control Act specifies the grounds for revocation of status of residence as follows.

- (1) The foreign national has misled the immigration inspector, by making a false statement or by other dishonest means, to believe that he does not fall under any of the items of Article 5, Paragraph 1 and has received a stamp of permission for landing (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1(1)).
- (2) The foreign national has received a stamp of permission for landing, by making a false statement or by other dishonest means regarding the activities to be undertaken while staying in Japan (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1(2)).
- (3) Other than the cases provided for in the preceding two items, the foreign national has received a stamp of permission for landing, by making a false statement or by other dishonest means (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1(3)).
- (4) Other than the cases provided for in the preceding three items, the foreign national has received a stamp of permission for landing, by submitting or presenting a document or a drawing that contains a false statement (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1(4)).
- (5) Other than the cases provided for in any of the preceding items, the foreign national residing under a status of residence specified in the left-hand column of Annexed Table I has failed to continue to engage in the activities described in the right-hand column corresponding to that status for three months or more while residing in Japan (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1(5)).

(4) Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

In immigration control administration, it is necessary to promote smooth acceptance of foreign nationals on the one hand, and to maintain security and order in Japanese society by removing unwelcome foreign nationals from Japan on the other.

Deportation procedures for foreign nationals are a powerful administrative action where the foreign national is deported even if deportation is against his will. In international conventional law, deportation is left to national discretion. In Japan, this is practiced on the basis of the provisions for grounds for deportation and deportation procedures in the Immigration Control Act.

Deportation procedures begin with an immigration control officer conducting an investigation, and is composed of three steps, namely, examination by an immigration inspector, a hearing by a special inquiry officer, and the Minister's decision for the objection filed, to ensure that the foreign national who is undergoing the deportation procedures is given sufficient opportunity to assert his side and reasons for residence, and that the inspecting side can arrive at a decision after carefully examining the assertion.

a. Investigation by Immigration Control Officers of Violations

Investigation by an immigration control officer of the violation is the first step of deportation procedures for foreign nationals. An immigration control officer conducts an investigation (investigation of violations as stipulated in Article 27 of the Immigration Control Act) of a foreign national who is believed to fall under one of the grounds for deportation as stipulated in Article 24 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the “suspect”). If the immigration control officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspect falls under one of the grounds, he may detain the suspect in accordance with a written detention order issued by the supervising immigration inspector (*7). After the detention, the suspect is handed over to an immigration inspector (Articles 39 and 44 of the Act).

(*7) The “supervising immigration inspector” refers to an immigration inspector of supervisory rank designated by the Minister of Justice, who has the authority to issue written detention orders and written deportation orders, grant foreign nationals provisional release and revoke provisional release.

b. Examination by Immigration Inspectors of Violations

An immigration inspector, when the suspect and the case have been delivered to him, examines whether the case falls under one of the grounds for deportation (examination of violations provided for in Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Act). If the immigration inspector finds that the foreign national falls under one of the grounds for deportation and the suspect objects to the findings by the immigration inspector, he may request a hearing by a special inquiry officer (Article 48 of the Act). If the suspect is dissatisfied with the findings by the special inquiry officer, he may file an objection with the Minister of Justice (Article 49, Paragraph 1 of the Act).

c. Decision of the Minister of Justice

The Minister of Justice makes a decision as to whether or not the objection filed is with reason after receiving it (Article 49, Paragraph 3 of the Act).

d. Permission or Denial of Permission of Residence

(a) Denial of Permission of Residence (Deportation)

If the violation review procedures from violation examination to the decision of the Minister of Justice (violation adjudication) produce one of the results described below, the supervising immigration inspector will issue a written deportation order.

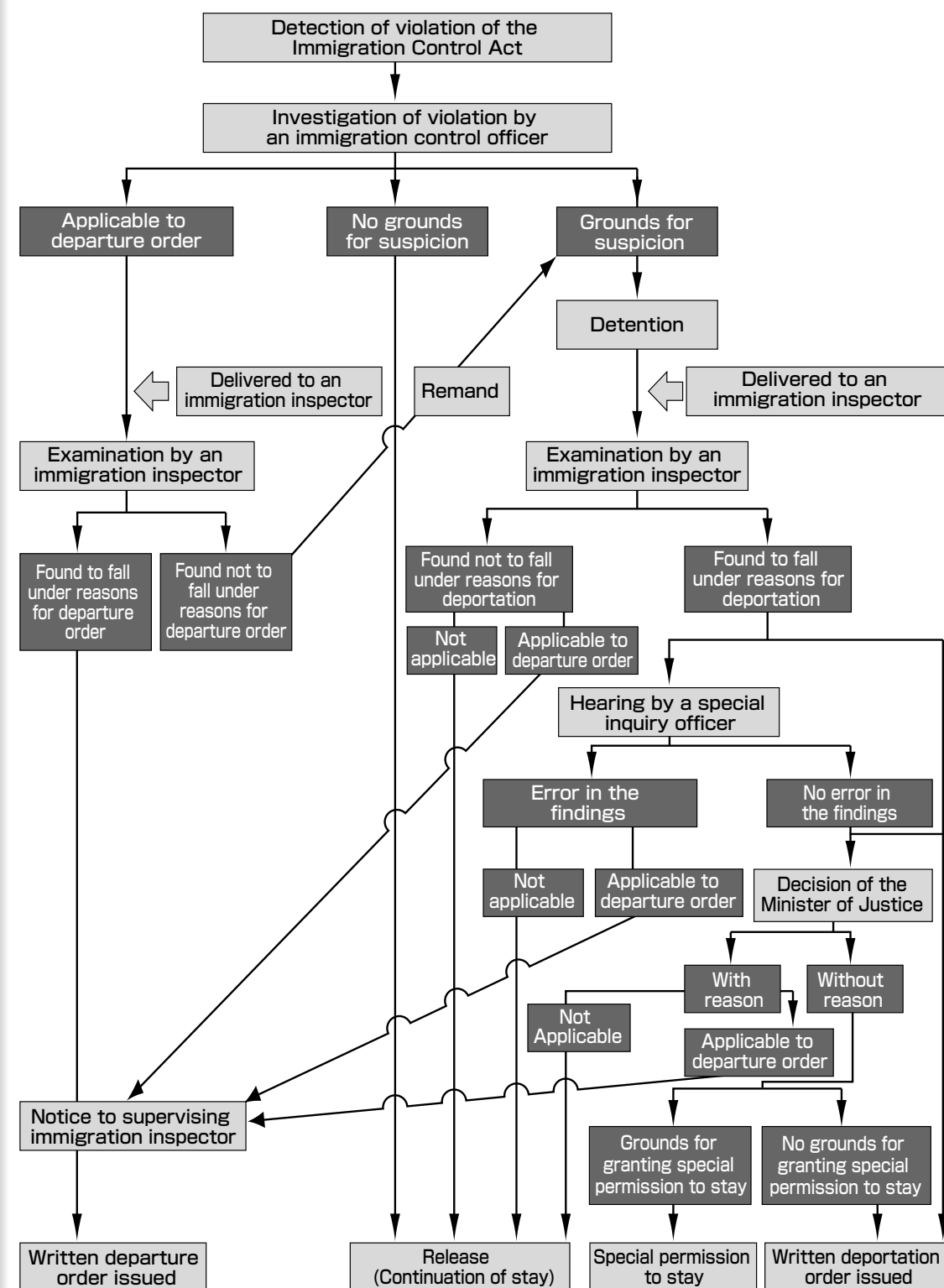
- 1 If an immigration inspector conducts a violation examination and finds that the foreign national falls under one of the grounds for deportation and the foreign national submits to the findings (Article 45, Paragraph 1 and Article 47, Paragraph 5 of the Act).
- 2 If a foreign national who is found to fall under one of the grounds for deportation objects to the findings and requests a hearing by a special inquiry officer and, as a result of the hearing, the special inquiry officer finds that there is no error in the findings and the foreign national submits to the findings (Article 48, Paragraphs 1 and 9 of the Act).
- 3 If a foreign national who objects to the results of the hearing files an objection with the Minister of Justice and, as a result, receives the Minister’s decision that the objection is without reason (Article 49, Paragraphs 1 and 6 of the Act).

In the violation adjudication procedures, if a foreign national is found not to fall under one of the grounds for deportation, the foreign national is released immediately and, if a foreign national is found to fall under one of the grounds for deportation but satisfies the requirements for departure order, the foreign national is released immediately after the foreign national is ordered to depart from Japan.

(b) Special Cases of Decisions of the Minister of Justice (Special Residence Permission)

The Minister of Justice may, even if he finds that the objection filed is without reason, grant the foreign national special permission to stay in Japan if the foreign national has obtained permission for permanent residence, was once a Japanese national, entered Japan under the control of another such as through trafficking in persons, is recognized as a refugee, or when there are other special circumstances that warrant granting the foreign national special residence (“Special Residence Permission” provided for in Article 50, Paragraph 1 of the Act).

Deportation (Departure Order) Procedures



*Shortening of
denial term of landing*

e. Departure Order System

The Departure Order System was established when the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in December 2004. Under the system, illegal foreign residents who satisfy certain requirements may depart from Japan without being detained in accordance with simple procedures.

Upon establishment of the departure order system, the period of denial of landing applicable to foreign nationals who have departed from Japan by a departure order has been reduced to one year.

A foreign national who has stayed in Japan beyond the authorized period of stay and who also satisfies all of the following requirements may be ordered to depart from Japan.

- (1) The foreign national has appeared at an immigration office voluntarily;
- (2) The foreign national does not fall under any of the grounds for deportation other than overstaying;
- (3) The foreign national has not been sentenced to imprisonment with or without labor on the charge of larceny or other prescribed crimes after entering Japan;
- (4) The foreign national has no past record of deportation, nor that of departure by a departure order;
- (5) The foreign national is expected with certainty to depart from Japan immediately.

(5) Refugee Recognition Procedures

a. Signing the Refugee Convention

Japan increased its involvement in the refugee issue when many Indo-Chinese fled from their countries in the early part of 1979 as refugees. Japan became a signatory to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees on March 3, 1981 and signed the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees on January 1, 1982(*8).

The Refugee Convention and Protocol define the conditions for refugees and state that the concluding countries must guarantee refugees various rights set forth in the Convention and that the concluding countries may not expel or deport refugees to regions where they may be subject to persecution.

For Japan to become a party to the Refugee Convention and the Protocol and assertively execute their provisions, the government as a whole had to become involved. Therefore, relevant agencies discussed the distribution of responsibilities and, as a result, the Minister of Justice was placed in charge of refugee recognition, determining whether a foreign national who arrives in Japan is a refugee as defined by the Refugee Convention (Cabinet Agreement on "Conclusion and Execution of the Convention Concerning the Status of Refugees and the Protocol Concerning the Status of Refugees" dated March 13, 1981). Therefore, the Immigration Control Order was amended to stipulate the details of refugee recognition procedures and the law was renamed "The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" (enacted on January 1, 1982).

Furthermore, from the viewpoint of giving refugees more appropriate and swift refuge, the refugee recognition system was revised significantly through the amendment of the law in 2004 (enforced on May 16, 2005).

(*8) Refugee Convention and Protocol

The Refugee Convention (Convention No. 21 of 1981) provides a definition for refugees and states that the concluding countries may not expel or deport refugees to regions where they may be subject to persecution and that the signatory countries must primarily grant the rights and protection afforded by domestic regulations. The Protocol, on the other hand, deletes the Refugee Convention's wording, "as a result of incidents that occurred prior to January 1, 1951" and provides an expanded definition of refugees (Convention No. 1 of 1982).

b. Refugee Recognition Procedures

(a) Definitions

Under the Refugee Convention, a refugee is defined as "owing to well-founded fear of being

persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". (Excerpt from Article 1 A (2)).

In essence, for a foreign national to be recognized as a refugee, the person must satisfy the following criteria:

- (1) For reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion;
- (2) Well-founded fear of being persecuted.

The grounds for persecution must be one of the five listed under (1) for the foreign national to be considered a refugee. Neither a foreign national who flees his country merely for the purpose of improving his economic status nor a foreign national who flees from starvation or natural calamity can be recognized as a refugee.

Next, the "well-founded fear" in (2) includes both subjective and objective elements. Since "fear" is a psychological state, it is a subjective sensation. It is necessary to verify whether the applicant's statement is credible when viewed objectively. To this end, information on the situation in the applicant's country of origin is necessary.

(b) Permission for Provisional Stay

With the aim of ensuring the stable legal status of illegal foreign residents who have applied for recognition of refugee status, the Minister of Justice shall permit the foreign national to provisionally stay in Japan (Article 61-2-4, Paragraph 1) if the applicant has satisfied certain requirements such as, the foreign national filed the application 6 months after the date on which he landed in Japan (or the date on which he became aware of the fact that the circumstances in which he might have become a refugee arose while he was in Japan) and the foreign resident has entered Japan directly from a territory where his life, physical being or freedom was likely to be threatened as defined by the Refugee Convention. The procedures for deportation are suspended while the procedures for recognition of refugee status are being carried out (Article 61-2-6, Paragraph 2).

The period of provisional stay is three months in principle, but if the foreign national files an application to extend the period of provisional stay before the period of provisional stay expires, the Minister of Justice shall permit the extension (Article 61-2-4, Paragraph 4).

The Minister of Justice may impose upon the foreign national with permission for provisional stay restrictions on the place of residence, area of movement and activities (Article 61-2-4, Paragraph 3).

In cases where a foreign national has not been granted permission for provisional stay, the refugee recognition procedures and the deportation procedures shall be carried out concurrently as before the legal amendment. However, the amended Act expressly provides that, even in such cases, the foreign national shall not be deported from Japan during the period of his refugee recognition procedures being carried out (Article 61-2-6, Paragraph 3).

(c) Investigation for Refugee Recognition and Filing of Objections to the Results

It is the responsibility of the applicant to prove that he is a refugee (Article 61-2, Paragraph 1 of the Act). However, the fact that it is usually difficult for an applicant of refugee status to prove his case must be taken into account. Therefore, when proper recognition of refugee status is not possible with only the data furnished by the applicant, a refugee inquirer will investigate the case (Article 61-2-14 of the Act).

When the foreign national has been recognized as a refugee, the Minister of Justice shall issue a certificate of refugee status to the foreign national concerned in accordance with the procedures provided for by a Ministry of Justice ordinance; and if recognition of refugee status is denied the foreign national shall be notified in writing with the reason attached (Article 61-2-2).

If the foreign national has an objection to one of the reasons, such as denial of recognition of

refugee status or revocation of recognition of refugee status, he may file an objection with the Minister of Justice (Article 61-2-9).

When the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in May 2005, the refugee examination counselors system was established in order to increase the fairness, neutrality, and transparency of the procedures for recognition of refugee status.

Under the amended Immigration Control Act, when making a decision on an objection, the Minister of Justice shall consult with refugee examination counselors who have been appointed from persons who have an academic background in law or international current affairs (Article 61-2-9, Paragraph 3).

(d) Effects of Refugee Status

A foreign national who has no status of residence, if recognized as a refugee, is granted the status of residence of “Long Term Resident” as long as he/she meets certain conditions such as he/she has filed an application for recognition of refugee status within 6 months of the date on which he/she landed in Japan. Even if he/she doesn’t satisfy these conditions, he/she may be granted special permission to stay if there are grounds for it (Article 61-2-2, Paragraphs 1 and 2).

A foreign national who is recognized as a refugee is entitled to the following benefits of refugee recognition under the Immigration Control Act. He will be able to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, be eligible for more lenient requirements for permanent residence (Article 61-2-11 of the Act).

From the aspect of welfare, refugees are, in principle, treated like Japanese nationals or other foreign nationals. Therefore, they are entitled to receive National Pension Fund payments, dependent children allowances, and so on.

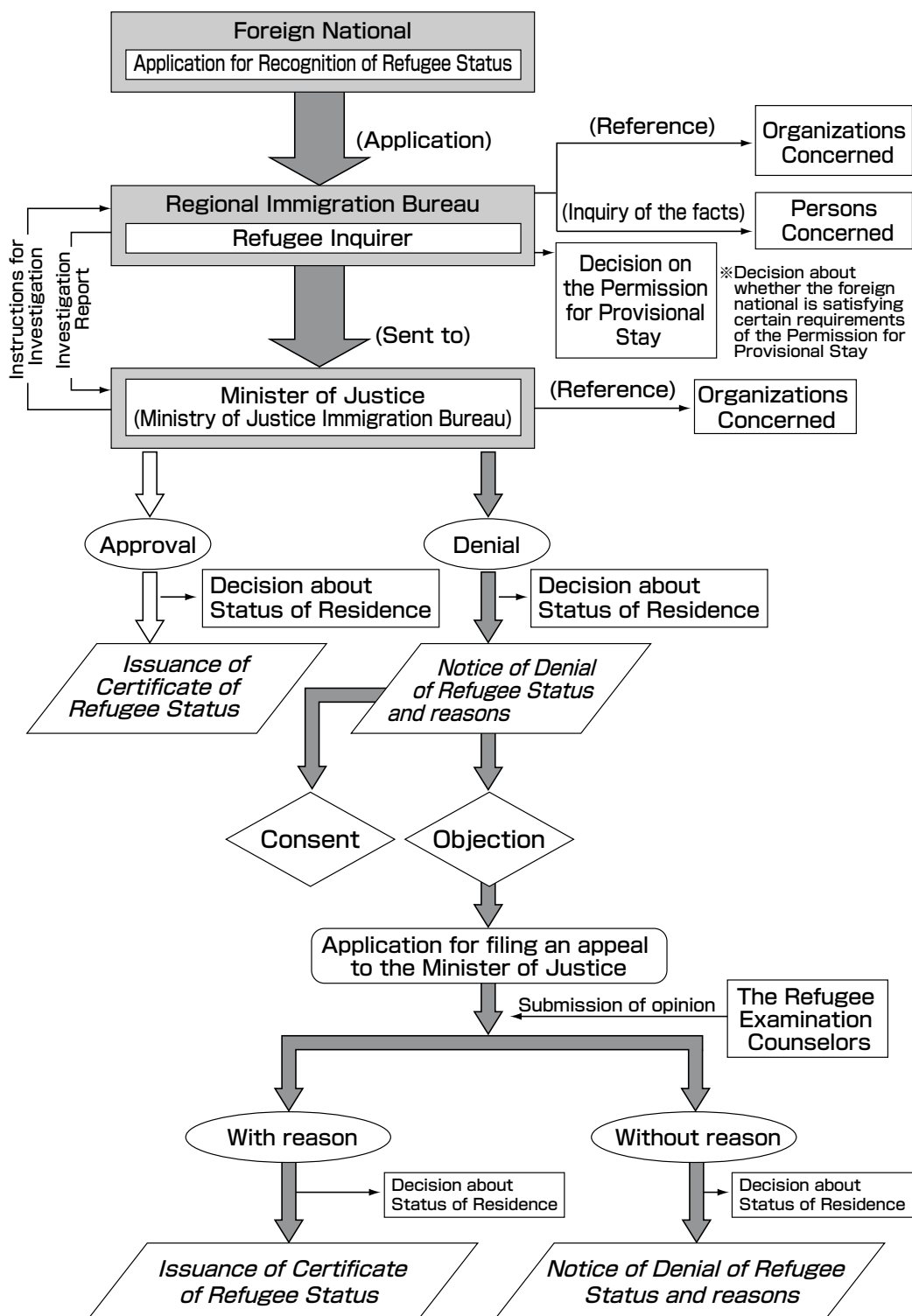
(e) Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Landing permission for temporary refuge (Article 18-2 of the Act) was included with amendment of the Immigration Control Act in 1981. The landing permission was initially given primarily to the boat people who landed in Japan.

An immigration inspector may grant landing permission for temporary refuge if there is the possibility that foreign nationals on a vessel may fall under the five grounds stipulated in the Refugee Convention or similar reasons and therefore may be refugees, and it would be reasonable to allow the foreign nationals to temporarily land. The landing period may be up to six months (Article 18, Paragraph 4 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations). Due to the aim of the system, even if the foreign nationals do not possess passports or have applied for landing with forged or altered passports, they will be granted landing permission for temporary refuge if they satisfy certain requirements.

Foreign nationals who land in Japan with this permission are expected to file for recognition of refugee status in Japan or to apply for another status of residence. However, some leave Japan desiring to live in a third country.

Procedures for Recognition of Refugee Status



(6) Alien Registration System

Matters pertaining to the status and residence of Japanese nationals are clarified by family registration and residence registration. Unlike Japanese nationals, foreign nationals are not granted the natural right to reside in Japan. To live in Japan, they must acquire permission from the Japanese government. Therefore, in order to clarify matters concerning their status and residence, it is necessary for the government to accurately ascertain the kind of entry and residence permission granted to each foreign national. Due to the basic differences in legal status between Japanese nationals and foreign nationals, a system other than the Census Registration Law and the Resident Registration Law was necessary. Hence, the Alien Registration System was established.

The Alien Registration System was initiated by the Alien Registration Ordinance (Imperial Edict No. 207 of 1947, promulgated and enforced on May 2, 1947). When the Peace Treaty was enacted on April 28, 1952, it was succeeded by the current Alien Registration Law (Law No. 125 of 1952). Since then, the Alien Registration Act has been amended a number of times.

The Law states in Article 1 that “The purpose of this Law is to establish equitable control over aliens residing in Japan by clarifying matters pertaining to their residence and status and through the enforcement of the registration of such aliens.”

Changes have been made to the system, such as to the registered information and the period for renewal of the registration card(*9), depending on the needs of the times. Under the current system, a foreign national who enters Japan must file an application for alien registration with the mayor or head of the city, town, or village where their residence is located within 90 days after landing in Japan. A foreign national who is born in Japan or became a foreign national by renouncement of Japanese nationality must file such an application within 60 days.

The registration card register(*10), in principal, is closed to the public, but new provisions clearly regulate its handling and makes possible the disclosure of specific parts of the contents to certain people.

Twenty items of information are registered, including the name, date of birth, nationality, address, occupation, and status of residence. A foreign national who is a permanent resident or special permanent resident does not need to register his occupation or the name and location of place where the alien is employed or his office, and a foreign national whose period of stay has been prescribed to be less than 1 year under the provisions of the Immigration Control Act and who is staying within such period does not need to register family information.

A foreign national aged 16 or older must have the issued registration card on his person at all times. In principle, a foreign national must renew his application within 30 days after his fifth birthday (after his seventh birthday if the foreign national is a permanent resident or special permanent resident) from the date of first registration or date of last renewal of registration entry.

In accordance with the provisions of this law, the administration work of alien registration by the mayor of the city or the head of the town or village is classified as an entrusted legal duty. Therefore, the Immigration Bureau, having a direct correlation with the city, town, or village, may set administration standards, or give technical advice or recommendations so that procedures can be followed in a precise and standard manner throughout the country.

(*9) The abbreviated name for the alien registration card, which is issued to a foreign national by the mayor or head of the city, town, or village where the foreign national resides, when the foreign national applies for new registration in the municipality.

(*10) The abbreviated name for the alien registration card register, which is the original register that is used to record matters concerning the status and residence of a foreign national living in Japan as required by the Alien Registration Act.

3 List of Status of Residence

Annexed Table I (Reference in Articles 2-2 and 19)

(1)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Diplomat	Activities on the part of constituent members of diplomatic missions or consular offices of foreign governments hosted by the Japanese Government; activities on the part of those who are provided with similar privileges and/or immunities as are granted to diplomatic missions in accordance with treaties or international customary practices; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household.
Official	Activities on the part of those who engage in the official business of foreign governments or international organizations recognized by the Japanese Government; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household (excluding the activities described in this table's "Diplomat" column).
Professor	Activities for research, direction of research or education at colleges, equivalent educational institutions or "Kotosenmongakko".
Artist	Activities for the arts that provide income, including music, the fine arts, literature, etc. (excluding the activities described in the "Entertainer" column of Table (2)).
Religious Activities	Missionary and other religious activities conducted by foreign religionists dispatched by foreign religious organizations.
Journalist	News coverage and other journalistic activities conducted on the basis of a contract with foreign journalistic organizations.

(2)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Investor/Business Manager	Activities to commence the operation of international trade or other business, to invest in international trade or other business and to operate or manage that business, or to operate or manage international trade or other business on behalf of the foreign nationals (including the foreign corporations; hereinafter in this section foreign national is to include foreign corporation) who have begun such an operation or have invested in such a business (excluding the activities to engage in the operation or management of the business which are not allowed without the legal qualifications described in this table's "Legal/Accounting Services" column).
Legal/Accounting Services	Activities to engage in the legal or accounting business, which is required to be carried out by "GaikokuhoJimubengoshi", "Gaikokukoninkaikeishi" or those with other legal qualifications.
Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services, which are required to be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.
Researcher	Activities to engage in research on the basis of a contract with public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities described in the Professor column of Table (1)).
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction and other education at elementary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, secondary educational schools ("Chutokyoikugakko"), special schools for the visually impaired, handicapped children's schools, advanced vocational schools ("Senshugakko"), vocational schools ("Kakushugakko") or the other educational institutions equivalent to vocational schools in facilities and curriculum.

Engineer	Activities to engage in services, which require technology and/or knowledge pertinent to physical science, engineering or other natural science fields, on the basis of a contract with public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities under “Professor” column of Table (1) and excluding the activities described in the “Investor/Business Manager”, “Medical Services”, “Researcher”, “Instructor”, “Intra-company Transferee” and “Entertainer” columns of this Table).
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	Activities to engage in services, which require knowledge pertinent to jurisprudence, economics, sociology or other human science fields or to engage in services which require specific ways of thought or sensitivity based on experience with foreign culture, based on a contract with public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities described in the “Professor”, “Artist” and “Journalist” columns of Table (1) and excluding the activities described in the “Investor/Business Manager”, “Legal/Accounting Services”, “Medical Services”, “Researcher”, “Instructor”, “Intra-company Transferee” and “Entertainer” columns of this Table).
Intra-company Transferee	Activities on the part of personnel who are transferred to business offices in Japan for a limited period of time from business offices which are established in foreign countries by public or private organizations which have head offices, branch offices or other business offices in Japan and who engage at these business offices in the activities described in the “Engineer” or “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” column of this Table.
Entertainer	Activities to engage in theatrical performances, musical performances, sports or any other show business (excluding the activities described in the “Investor/Business Manager” column of this Table).
Skilled Labor	Activities to engage in services, which require industrial techniques or skills belonging to special fields on the basis of a contract with public or private organizations in Japan.

(3)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Cultural Activities	Academic or artistic activities that provide no income, or activities for the purpose of pursuing specific studies on Japanese culture or arts, or activities for the purpose of learning and acquiring Japanese culture or arts under the guidance of experts (excluding the activities described in the columns from “College Student” to “Trainee” in Table (4)).
Temporary Visitor	Sightseeing, recreation, sports, visiting relatives, going on inspection tours, participating in lectures or meetings, business contact or other similar activities during a short period of stay in Japan.

(4)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
College Student	Activities to receive education at colleges or equivalent educational institutions, specialized courses of study at advanced vocational schools (“Senshugakko”), educational institutions designated for preparing persons who have completed 12 years of education at schools in foreign countries to enter college, or “Kotosenmongakko”.
Pre-college Student	Activities to receive education at high schools (excluding the latter courses of secondary educational schools (“Chutokyoikugakko”)), high school courses of special schools for the visually impaired or of handicapped children’s schools, higher or general courses of advanced vocational schools (“Senshugakko”), or vocational schools (“Kakushugakko”) (excluding the educational institution described in the “College Student” column of this table) or other educational institutions which are equivalent to vocational schools in facilities and curriculum.
Trainee	Activities to learn and acquire the technology, skills or knowledge at public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities described in the “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” columns of this Table).

Dependent	Daily activities on the part of the spouse or unmarried minor child of those who stay in Japan with the status of residence mentioned in Tables (1), (2) or (3) (excluding “Diplomat”, “Official” and “Temporary Visitor”) or of those who stay with the status of residence of “College”, “Pre-college” or “Trainee” in this Table.
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(5)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Designated Activities	Activities which are specifically designated by the Minister of Justice for foreign individuals.

Annexed Table II (Reference in Articles 2-2 and 19)

Status of Residence	Personal relationship or status on which the residence is authorized
Permanent Resident	Those who are permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice.
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	The spouses of Japanese nationals, the children adopted by Japanese nationals in accordance with the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code (Law No.89 of 1896) or those born as the children of Japanese nationals.
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	The spouses of those who stay with the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” or Special Permanent Resident (hereinafter referred to as “permanent resident etc.”), those born as children of a permanent resident etc. in Japan and having been residing in Japan.
Long Term Resident	Those who are authorized to reside in Japan with designation of period of stay by the Minister of Justice in consideration of special circumstances.

4 Basic Plan for Immigration Control (3rd Edition) (Extract)

I. Introduction

Since the Basic Plan for Immigration Control (2nd Edition) was formulated in March 2000, changes in the existing conditions related to immigration control administration have been seen in many areas. There is now a need for the immigration control administration to take measures to establish Japan as a country built on tourism by encouraging foreign travelers to visit Japan. We are also called on to more openly accept those foreign nationals who are welcome in Japan, such as highly-skilled foreign workers in professional or technical fields. In addition, Japan's productive population has begun to decrease and its total population is expected to peak in 2006 and then start to fall. The time has come to decide what the role of Japanese administration of immigration control should be in this age of population decline.

At the same time, the number of illegal foreign residents in Japan has remained high, causing social and security problems. The immigration control administration urgently needs to take the toughest measures ever to halve the number of illegal foreign residents by the year 2008, which is the target that has been set by the Japanese government. Since the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001, it has become even more important for Japan and other countries to effectively block the international movement of terrorists and the like.

In response to these changes, at a time when five years have passed since the establishment of the 2nd Basic Plan for Immigration Control, it has been decided that a third plan should be formulated in order to specify basic immigration control measures at home and abroad and to implement them appropriately.

The Basic Plan for Immigration Control (3rd Edition) has been designed for the coming five years. In response to future changes in the situation regarding immigration control administration, however, we will review the plan as needed even within the five-year period.

III. Major Issues and Guidelines on Immigration Control Administration Services

1. Open Acceptance of Foreign Nationals Needed in Japanese Society

(1) Promoting Acceptance of Foreign Workers in Professional or Technical Fields

A. Basic Measures on Acceptance of Foreign Workers in Professional or Technical Fields

Foreign workers in professional or technical fields have been openly accepted from the standpoint that they have special knowledge and technical skills and help vitalize Japan's economy and society. The immigration control administration will vigorously promote acceptance of those foreign workers who are valued in professional or technical fields although failing to meet requirements for existing statuses of residence or landing permission by developing new statuses of residence or landing permission conditions in accordance with changes in the economy and society, while also giving consideration to factors such as the effects on Japan's industry and public welfare.

For instance, the immigration control administration will consider a status of residence for new types of business activities such as long business trips which are required in the course of more vigorous international business activities, taking into consideration their consistency with the domestic legal system. The acceptance of foreign nationals who have passed foreign examinations or obtained qualifications on information processing skills, which are mutually certified by Japanese IT-related examinations or qualifications will be continued. Regarding other skills as well, the easing of requirements for statuses of residence and other matters will be reviewed in order to appropriately accept foreign workers who contribute to a high value output, vital in maintaining and enhancing

Japan's international competitiveness, while simultaneously assessing and confirming their specialties and technical skills through the results of mutual certification of examinations or qualifications.

With respect to foreign nurses qualified through Japan's national examinations, their acceptance will be expanded by easing the present restrictions that limit their stay for training purposes in Japan to four years. Regarding foreign medical doctors qualified through Japan's national examinations, the present restrictions on their working locations and those limiting their stay for training purposes to six years will be eased. As for foreign medical doctors or dentists, who are accepted based on written agreements with foreign governments to mutually accept medical doctors and dentists from each other's countries and who are allowed to treat foreign nationals in Japan on passing a national examination in English, the requirements for landing permission will be established while observing the conditions of conclusion of such agreements, from the point of view that their acceptance can contribute to creating an environment where foreign nationals can live comfortably.

As the movements of natural persons have become key in negotiations on economic partnership agreements, the framework, including measures to prevent illegal employment if necessary, will be considered in cooperation with relevant government agencies in order to promote active acceptance of foreign nationals highly valued in professional or technical fields.

B. Promoting Acceptance of Highly-Skilled Foreign Workers

Amid economic globalization and industrial development, international competition has intensified to secure outstanding foreign nationals who have world-class knowledge and skills. Such highly-skilled foreign nationals' entry and settlement in Japan depend on the nation's economic attractiveness and high living standards including the employment conditions of companies. Since such highly-skilled persons are expected to contribute greatly to Japan's economy and society, the immigration control administration should also take further measures to attract such people and secure their settlement in Japan. Therefore, out of those workers in specialized and technical fields who already will be openly accepted in Japan, a scope will be considered for defining highly-skilled foreign nationals, such as those who owing to their highly sophisticated knowledge and skills are desirable from the viewpoint of international recruitment competition, and then the following measures will be taken.

(a) Extending Periods of Stay

The maximum period of stay in Japan given for a single permission of status of residence is three years for foreign nationals, aside from the statuses of "Diplomat," "Official" and "Permanent Resident". The period of stay can be extended unlimitedly for those continuing activities related to their respective status of residence. However, it has been pointed out that highly-skilled foreign nationals contributing to Japan in economic, cultural and other fields should be given longer periods of stay for the single permission so that they are able to engage in their respective activities in Japan stably.

On the other hand, fraudulent foreign residents who engage in activities that are different from those meeting their primary status of residence have become a problem along with illegal foreign residents. In this respect, there is a need to develop a system, such as restricting the scope of organizations employing foreign workers, to prevent such problems. In line with the nationwide promotion of acceptance of foreign researchers under the system of the Special Zones for Structural Reform to be implemented in FY 2005, imposing certain responsibilities and obligations on employers of foreign workers will be considered.

The periods of stay for highly-skilled foreign nationals will be extended with the prerequisite that a system be developed to ensure such extension does not cause a problem of illegal employment. Consideration will also be given to extending periods of stay for foreign nationals with statuses of residence in professional or technical fields, other than the highly-skilled workers.

(b) Easing, Clarifying and Increasing the Transparency of Requirements for "Permanent Resident" Permission

It is beneficial to Japanese society as a whole to take measures to promote the entry, settlement and permanent residence of highly-skilled workers among those that Japan should welcome. In order to demonstrate to foreign nationals and Japanese society that Japan welcomes highly-skilled foreign nationals, the requirements of permission for permanent residence for foreign nationals will be clarified and published in order to encourage settlement. Easing the requirements for permission for permanent residence of highly-skilled foreign nationals will also be considered as well as extending periods of stay for such foreign nationals as noted in (a) above. In addition, reducing the burden on these foreign nationals regarding renewal of periods of stay will be considered.

(2) Responding to a Population-Declining Society

According to the estimate (a median estimate) by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan's population is predicted to peak at 127.74 million in 2006 before entering a long-term decline hitting some 100.6 million in 2050. The nation's productive population, which already peaked at 87.17 million in 1995 and turned down, is predicted to decline to 53.89 million in 2050. If Japan were to accept foreign nationals simply to make up for the decline and to maintain a productive population at that peak, the nation would have to accept some 650,000 foreign nationals annually. It is, however, not appropriate to simply supplement the decline by accepting foreign nationals alone.

Measures responding to the population-declining society amid the falling birthrate and ageing population should be considered along with birthrate-boosting measures, improvements in labor force participation ratios for women and elderly people, and other measures in various fields. However, the time has also come for the immigration control administration to consider what the acceptance of foreign workers should be in a population-declining age.

As the productive population decreases substantially, it is important for Japan to further promote the acceptance of foreign workers in professional or technical fields. The statuses of residence or conditions for landing permission will be reviewed for foreign workers who are highly valued in professional or technical fields according to changes in the economy and society.

Accepting foreign workers in fields that are not valued as professional or technical at present will also be given consideration in light of the decrease in the productive population, while also taking into account the need to maintain Japan's economic vitality and national living standards, the public consciousness and the existing conditions of the nation's economy and society. In this respect, consideration should be given not only to new industrial fields, Japanese language aptitude and other conditions for accepting foreign workers, but also to the positive and negative impacts on Japan's industry and public welfare which stretch over a wide range of factors covering domestic security, the domestic labor market, industrial development and restructuring and social costs.

As for nursing-care workers who will be in growing demand due to the ageing of the population, consideration will be given to whether and how to accept foreign workers in the field while paying careful attention to the acceptance of such foreign nationals under economic partnership agreements with foreign countries and taking into account nursing-care jobs being created for Japanese workers.

One single administration field cannot cover all the responses to a declining population: the falling birthrate and ageing population. Technological innovation and other measures in various fields including industry should be combined to tackle these problems. The immigration control administration for its part will consider measures while taking into account various requests.

(3) Expanding International Exchange through Tourism

A. Contributing to Development of Tourism in Japan

In tourism, Japan ranks 11th in overseas travelers, while taking 33rd place in attracting foreign travelers. Japan thus has a huge imbalance in tourism.

The government is promoting measures to make Japan a country built on tourism, setting the goal of doubling the annual number of foreign tourists visiting Japan by 2010.

In April 2003, the Japanese Tourism Advisory Council, a group of experts, submitted a report subtitled “Building a Country That Is Comfortable to Live in and Visit” in order to realize a country built on tourism. In response, the Cabinet Ministers Committee for a Country Built on Tourism, consisting of all the cabinet ministers decided on an “Action Plan for a Country Built on Tourism” in July 2003, putting forward specific measures. In November 2004, the Committee for a Promotion Strategy for a Country Built on Tourism presented 55 proposals to effectively and comprehensively implement measures for realizing a country built on tourism. The immigration control administration will contribute to realizing a country built on tourism through implementation of smooth immigration procedures for foreign travelers visiting Japan, while taking note of the problem of illegal foreign residents and other issues.

In order to realize smooth examination for landing of foreign nationals including tourists upon their entry into Japan, one goal is to shorten the examinations for landing for a large number of problem-free foreign nationals while introducing a secondary examination system(*1) and a pre-clearance system(*2) to secure strict examination depending on the situation.

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- (*1) The secondary examination system is designed to ensure both smooth, swift examinations for landing and strict examinations. Under the system, foreign nationals who clearly meet the conditions for landing may be given permission for landing at the landing examination booths. Those whose purposes for entry and other matters engender some doubt may be moved to a different booth for secondary examination in order to carry out a stricter examination of satisfaction of the conditions for landing.
 - (*2) The pre-clearance system means that immigration officers are sent to foreign airports for preliminary checks of foreign nationals traveling to Japan. Foreign nationals who have reasons to be rejected by Japan may be recommended to cancel their trips to Japan. These officers may also confirm foreign nationals' planned activities in Japan as authentic at foreign airports so that their examination process at Japanese airports or seaports may be simplified thereby shortening their waiting time and forestalling illegal residence problems.

(4) Appropriate Acceptance of Foreign College and Pre-college Students

Foreign college and pre-college students in Japan are called “ambassadors from the future” since they are expected to increase mutual understanding and to deepen the friendship between Japan and other countries. Foreign nationals who are interested in Japan and choose to study at colleges or pre-college schools in Japan can be expected to become those who truly understand Japan through their studies and experience of Japanese culture. If such foreign nationals gain special knowledge and skills and become active in Japan or foreign countries, this will help support Japan's development in both economic and cultural fields. From this viewpoint, foreign college and pre-college students should be openly accepted.

In 2003, although Japan achieved the 1983 plan to accept 100,000 foreign students, a significant number of the foreign nationals disguised themselves as college or pre-college students to enter and stay in Japan when, in fact, their real purpose was to work. Some foreign nationals who entered Japan as college or pre-college students ended up working illegally or committing crimes for financial and other reasons. Therefore, there is a need to improve the quality of the policy for accepting foreign students.

In order to accept as college or pre-college students foreign nationals who truly wish to study in Japan and who will become active in various fields with a good understanding of Japan, it is necessary to improve education at colleges and other schools and to implement appropriate selection of school entrants and efficient management of their enrollment. For the purpose of allowing foreign students to increase their motivation for learning and to study without anxiety, it is also vital to expand scholarships, develop housing and other conditions and improve the quality of college education.

A cooperative link between these measures and the immigration control administration is of great importance, and through such means as utilizing the results of Japanese language tests and other tests

for foreign nationals and by varying the strictness of landing examinations in accordance with the trends in overstayers, the acceptance of college or pre-college students who truly wish to study in Japan, and an environment where they can continue to study will be promoted. At the same time, strict measures against foreign nationals disguising themselves as college or pre-college students will be being taken. In this way, appropriate acceptance of foreign students will be ensured while also contributing to the acceptance of high-quality college and pre-college students through the promotion of smooth procedures for outstanding students to change to a status of residence for employment after graduation from college or other educational institutes in Japan.

(5) Improving Training and Technical Internship Programs

A. Improving Implementation of Programs in Accordance with Their Objectives

The training and technical internship programs have widely spread throughout the industries, including the manufacturing sector, as an increasing number of foreign nationals have been accepted for these programs. In some cases, however, foreign trainees and technical interns are treated as low-cost workers. Some of the enterprises and other organizations accepting foreign trainees and technical interns, as well as these foreign nationals themselves and the foreign organizations sending them to Japan, have failed to fully understand the objectives of the programs — “training” as learning and “technical internship” to master skills while under employment. In this respect, strict instructions to supervisors of foreign trainees and full notification to them of the program objectives will be given. Stringent examinations will be conducted through measures such as investigation of the training and internships in cooperation with the labor administration, if necessary. While taking into account protection of the foreign trainees and technical interns who have no reason to be blamed for any problems, the implementation of these programs, according to their objectives, will be improved by taking measures such as prohibiting organizations who have engaged in inappropriate practices from accepting foreign trainees for three years.

In this respect, directions will be given to encourage acceptors of foreign trainees and interns to make improvements under the present programs, through measures such as analysis and introduction of cases where some organizations have made successful international contributions through technology transfers to developing countries.

B. Reviewing the Programs

In order to appropriately and smoothly promote and further improve the training and technical internship programs, not only improvement of their implementation but also review of the programs themselves is needed in cooperation with relevant government agencies. Specifically, consideration will be given to creating a status of residence for technical interns, which is indicated in the 2nd Basic Plan for Immigration Control, and to reviewing legal protection of foreign nationals who are taking part in on-the-job training taking into account the promotion of appropriate and smooth technology transfers. Easing regulations on company individual training that has shown few problems will be considered in accordance with changes in the company’s activities. As for the training programs under the scheme of association-managed training (training programs in which trainees are accepted under the scheme of association managed training such as those run by the chambers of commerce and industry and cooperative organizations and that do not have business relationships with the accepting companies or dispatching companies), which have caused a number of problems, toughening regulations on the acceptors in accordance with the existing conditions, such as imposing greater responsibility for management of trainees, will be considered. The range of job types subject to the technical internship programs will be reviewed widely from the viewpoint of international contributions, and measures to smoothly and quickly respond to internship requests will be considered in cooperation with relevant government agencies. When considering these measures, the view of promoting skills and technology

transfers overseas though the development of transparent and appropriate programs that will benefit both the countries which are dispatching the foreign trainees and technical interns and the receiving country, Japan will also be included.

(6) Measures for Foreign Nationals Staying in Japan for a Long Time

Unlike foreign nationals staying in Japan for temporary sightseeing purposes, those who stay in Japan for a long time are residents who have ties to the regional community. The measures for those foreign residents have become more significant as their number has increased. The conditions of permission for “Permanent Resident” will be further specified and clarified for those foreign residents who wish to stay in Japan permanently.

From the point of view of developing an environment where foreign nationals can live comfortably, it is indispensable to link together measures in various areas including labor, education and welfare to appropriately address living condition problems seen in regions where many foreign nationals reside. Therefore, relevant national measures should be considered in coordination with local government measures. Since it is important for foreign nationals to have Japanese language skills when engaging in various activities in Japan, cooperation with government agencies in charge of Japanese language education and promotion measures for foreign nationals in Japan and foreign countries will be reinforced, and the immigration control administration will also play a major role including consideration of how to accept foreign nationals. In order to make it easier for foreign nationals to live in Japan, for example, foreign medical doctors may be allowed to provide medical services in foreign languages. Such a measure will help Japan become a country where foreign nationals can live comfortably.

While a wide range of organizations are involved in helping foreign nationals stay in Japan, foreign nationals who do not have much knowledge of the Japanese language or of Japan’s administrative structure may lack knowledge on contacts for consultations on administrative services. In this respect, possible measures to support the livelihood of foreign nationals will be considered. Such measures may be to expand the website functions of immigration control services and to cooperate with relevant administrative agencies and private-sector organizations supporting foreign nationals, including participation in efforts to build cooperation arrangements for regional information exchange and services. Immigration information centers in each regional administration bureau may also accept inquiries from foreign nationals on other administrative services and introduce relevant administrative agencies to them.

2. Measures for Recovering Japan’s Public Security through Promotion of Tough Border Measures and Substantial Reduction of Illegal Foreign Residents

The number of illegal foreign residents in Japan is now estimated at some 240,000. Over recent years, foreign nationals’ crimes in Japan have become more serious. Brutal crimes including break-in robberies have increased and some foreign nationals have collaborated with crime syndicates in committing crimes. It has been pointed out that the presence of illegal foreign residents has become a hotbed for crimes committed by foreign nationals.

In order to address such a situation, the Ministerial Meeting against Crimes formulated an “Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime” in December 2003. According to this action plan, the government will aim at reducing the number of illegal foreign residents by half in the next five years to ensure public security. It also indicates that it is necessary to eliminate unreasonable suspicion toward the many foreign nationals who are staying in Japan peacefully and legally.

In order to openly accept foreign nationals who are needed in Japan, the immigration control administration should develop an environment where foreign nationals are easily accepted, by reducing the number of illegal foreign residents who influence Japanese society to resist acceptance of all foreign nationals. Strong measures to halve the number of illegal foreign residents will be promoted in

reinforced cooperation with the police and other relevant agencies.

Enhancement of measures to prevent terrorists from entering Japan has become a key challenge. Tougher border measures to forestall terrorist attacks will be promoted based on the “Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism” as adopted at the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism in December 2004.

(1) Promoting Border Measures

Border measures are needed to block the entry of terrorists and other foreign nationals planning to commit crimes in Japan, as well as those planning to illegally stay or work in Japan. These measures will be aggressively promoted in cooperation with relevant agencies or officials including crisis management officials at international airports and seaports.

A. Implementing Stricter Examinations for Landing

In order to reduce the number of illegal foreign residents in Japan, it is necessary to prevent foreign nationals who wish to stay illegally from coming to and entering Japan. Regarding the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” which accounts for 70% of the status illegal foreign residents have, as well as the “Entertainer,” “Pre-college Student,” “College Student” and “Trainee” statuses of residence which account for a large percentage of the status illegal foreign residents have, stricter examinations for landing will be implemented based on analysis of the accepting organizations and their home countries. Landing permission conditions will also be reviewed as needed. Stricter examinations on applications for certificates of eligibility will be implemented through investigation of existing conditions and other measures.

It is vital to cooperate with the examinations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for issuance of visas in preventing foreign nationals from coming to Japan for the purpose of staying illegally.

B. Introducing Immigration Examinations Using Biometrics

In order to detect and oust, at the border, terrorists or foreign nationals who have been deported from Japan or committed crimes, one effective method is to further enhance measures against forged and falsified documents and to utilize biometrics in immigration examinations.

In order to take facial portraits and fingerprint data during landing examinations of foreign nationals under the “Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism” (as adopted at the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism on December 10, 2004), necessary preparations will be made by putting in order points for us to keep in mind, observing relevant measures taken by foreign countries and developing relevant law. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is planning step-by-step to implement the fingerprinting of foreign nationals for their visa applications depending on the overall system and the installation of materials and equipment at diplomatic establishments and on developments in foreign countries, while consideration is also being given to linkage with the landing examinations.

C. Introducing Other New Measures

The Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) was introduced in January 2005 for airlines to transmit information on crew members and passengers on flights bound for Japan before reaching Japan to allow automatic verification of the data against data maintained by immigration control, customs and police authorities. Strict landing examinations are being promoted by utilizing this system. Obliging airlines to introduce this system will be considered while observing operation of the present system in which airlines participate voluntarily.

As described in 1(3)A, through the introduction of the secondary examination system and the implementation of a pre-clearance system, strict and effective landing examinations will be secured. A

measure will also be introduced to dispatch Japanese experts in verification of forged or altered documents as liaison officers to foreign airports to detect forged or altered passports and to instruct airline officials to prevent their holders from boarding aircraft bound for Japan. Another possible measure that may be introduced is requiring airlines to verify the passports of foreign nationals boarding aircraft bound for Japan. In addition, the effectiveness of border measures will be increased by proceeding with preparations for immigration examinations using a database that the International Criminal Police Organization is developing for real-time sharing of information on missing and stolen passports, and by cooperating with other government agencies in developing laws to block entry of foreign nationals identified as terrorists.

(3) Reinforced Detection Based on Close Information Analysis and Cooperation with Relevant Agencies

In order to halve the number of illegal foreign residents in Japan, it is necessary to efficiently deport foreign nationals who have illegally stayed in Japan. To this end, based on collection and close analysis of information on illegal foreign residents, detection will be reinforced in major entertainment centers and other districts that have concentrated numbers of illegal foreign residents. Joint detection with the police and other relevant agencies will be constantly implemented to create an environment where foreign nationals attempting to illegally stay in Japan with false purposes for entry into the country have difficulties working illegally for a long period of time. In this way, the realization that illegal stay in Japan has few benefits will be reached.

At the same time as exposing illegal foreign residents to reduce their number, detection of dishonest employers and brokers will be promoted aggressively by applying the regulations on the offenses of encouraging illegal employment, in cooperation with the police in order to improve the present environment, which encourages foreign nationals to illegally stay in Japan. Detection will also be reinforced for brokers who, by mediating for employment and forging and selling fake passports and alien registration certificates, make it easy for illegal foreign residents to stay in Japan.

(4) Utilizing Detention Facilities and Implementing Prompt Deportation

In order to halve the number of illegal foreign residents, it is necessary to reinforce detection and other measures, and then increase the number of foreign nationals to be deported from Japan. Therefore ample detention facilities and prompt deportation are indispensable. To this end, development of detention facilities will continue in order to increase the capacity of the detention facilities. In order to ensure prompt and secure deportation, the relevant countries will be firmly requested to facilitate and accelerate the issuance of passports and other documents for deportees' return to their home countries and requests to airlines will also be increased. The district immigration offices at the airports will enhance their function as a deportation base to facilitate deportation.

(5) Reviewing the Systems for Efficient Deportation Procedures and Prevention of Illegal Residents

In order to promote measures against illegal foreign residents under our limited structure, it is necessary to review the systems for effective and efficient deportation procedures.

In this respect, the creation of the departure order system, as well as the additions to the reasons for deportation and review of the penalties, is significant. The departure order system may be utilized to encourage illegal foreign residents to voluntarily appear. With regard to the detection of illegal foreign residents, continuous joint detection with the police will be promoted, and efficient deportation will be undertaken by utilizing Article 65 of the Immigration Control Act to promptly shift from criminal procedures to deportation procedures. The immigration control administration will also ask the police to strictly apply relevant penalties to illegal foreign residents including repeaters.

Illegal foreign residents who appear in order to continue their residence in Japan are required under the present law to undergo three procedural stages — examination by an immigration inspector, a hearing by a special inquiry officer and the decision of the Minister of Justice — after investigation of the violation by an immigration control officer, despite the fact that violations are not disputed in most cases. This imposes a great burden on both the administrative sector and the illegal foreign residents who have appeared voluntarily. Therefore, simplified procedures which do not go into the illegality will be considered for cases where illegal foreign residents have appeared voluntarily and who seek special permission to stay.

Moreover, applications for renewal of the period of stay in Japan from foreign nationals who have caused no problems during their stay but who have inadvertently become illegal residents by forgetting the renewal deadline are presently not accepted. The only option is to order deportation procedures for them and give them special permission to stay in order to turn them back into legal residents. This has also imposed a great burden on both the administrative sector and the foreign nationals who, through forgetfulness, have become illegal residents as a result. For foreign nationals who have had short periods of illegal stay and there have been no problems with their residence, some relief measures along with a review of the three-stage system will be considered.

In order to strongly promote prompt deportation, consideration will be given to developing a legal principle forcing deportees to shoulder costs for their return to their home countries and building frameworks to promote deportation, including cooperation with relevant countries and airlines for prompt issuance of documents and arrangement of flights for their return.

In order to improve an environment that presently encourages illegal residence and in order to deter violations, not only will detection of illegal brokers and employers be reinforced, but also requests for employers to verify the identity of foreign nationals and their statuses of residence will be promoted in cooperation with relevant agencies. Institutionalizing such verification will also be considered when necessary.

(6) Continuing Consideration of the Conditions of Illegal Foreign Residents

A. Treatment Based on Links to Japanese Society

While the immigration control administration is urgently required to substantially reduce the number of illegal foreign residents, some of them deserve humanitarian consideration due to their relationships with Japanese nationals.

Japan has not adopted any amnesty policy which would encourage an inflow of new illegal foreign residents or extension of illegal residence, but special permission to stay has been granted to illegal foreign residents who have close links with Japanese society or who, from a humanitarian standpoint, would suffer from deportation. While taking into account the effects of special permission to stay on illegal foreign residents in general, the immigration control administration will continue to give sufficient humanitarian consideration and appropriate treatment to illegal foreign residents, who are identified as having close links with Japanese society, including close relationships with Japanese nationals or permanent foreign residents.

Specific standards are difficult to establish for special permission to stay since they depend on the discretion of the Minister of Justice: the Minister of Justice gives comprehensive consideration based on the details of individual cases. In order to increase the transparency of special permission to stay, however, more cases where special permission to stay has been granted will be made public and consideration will be given to whether and how to work out guidelines for special permission to stay while taking into careful account such guidelines' possible effects on other illegal foreign residents.

B. Giving Consideration to the Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons constitutes considerable abuse of human rights. In cases where foreign nationals became illegal residents due to trafficking in persons, immigration control officers in charge

of deportation procedures have taken appropriate measures giving consideration to human rights and the wishes of these illegal residents. In cases where illegal foreign residents as victims of trafficking in persons sought to continue residing in Japan, whether or not to issue special permission to stay has been decided after comprehensive consideration of the developments leading to illegal residence, the reasons to stay in Japan and residence conditions. In order to further expand and secure protection of such victims in the future, the reasons for denial of landing and deportation of foreign nationals who have been forced to engage in prostitution or the like as a result of being a victim of trafficking in persons will be reviewed. A considerable number of foreign nationals with the “Entertainer” status of residence have illegally worked as hostesses or the like at entertainment establishments without engaging in the originally planned entertainment activities. Among them, some have been forced to accompany customers or engage in prostitution and have been victims of the international problem of human trafficking. Improvements in such situations and review of the present system to prevent the “Entertainer” status of residence from being utilized for immoral purposes will be carried out. Further, more enhanced measures at the border to find such victims will be taken. Cooperation with relevant agencies at home and abroad in tackling the issue of trafficking in persons will also be reinforced.

Domestic violence also constitutes a serious abuse of human rights. In cases where foreign nationals who have a “Spouse or Child of a Japanese National” status of residence and have been separated or divorced due to domestic violence by a Japanese national and who wish to stay in Japan, decisions on whether to issue special permission to stay will be made, as before, taking into account overall consideration of their residence conditions and their capacity to make a living. As for cases where foreign nationals become illegal residents because their spouse’s domestic violence prevents them from making due applications within their authorized periods of stay, whether or not to issue special permission to stay will be decided taking into account overall consideration of the relevant conditions.

3. Other Major Issues

(1) Development of the Immigration Control System

The immigration control system will be further developed in order to contribute to the progressive development of Japan as a whole, and to meet requests at home and abroad for more open and smooth acceptance of foreign nationals who should be welcomed in Japan and reinforcement of a check system to eliminate foreign nationals planning illegal employment in Japan through the secure implementation of the measures specified in this 3rd Basic Plan.

In this respect, utilizing information for both smooth and strict enforcement of immigration control will be promoted by integrating and analyzing immigration control information in a unified manner and utilizing such information in all possible fields, including landing examinations, status of residence examinations and detection of illegal foreign residents.

(3) Appropriate Enforcement of the New Refugee Recognition System

The refugee recognition system was reviewed to introduce the refugee examination counselors system and other matters. The immigration control administration continues to fulfill its responsibilities in the global community by enforcing the new system smoothly and appropriately, eliminating foreign nationals disguising themselves as refugees and protecting real refugees.

In order to promptly and appropriately process refugee recognition applications, it is necessary to develop an investigation system for refugee recognition, expand training to improve investigation know-how and accumulate information including the conditions of applicants’ home countries. Therefore, frequent exchange of information with relevant agencies will be carried out and accumulated information will be utilized in investigations.

5 Immigration Offices

(as of September 1, 2006)

(Immigration Center)

Center		Address	Phone Number
Higashi-Nihon Immigration Center	300-1288	1766 Kuno-cho, Ushiku City, Ibaraki Pref.	029-875-1291 FAX029-830-9010
Nishi-Nihon Immigration Center	567-8550	1-11-1 Koriyama, Ibaraki City, Osaka Pref.	072-641-8152 FAX072-640-2454
Omura Immigration Center	856-0817	644-3 Kogashima-cho, Omura City, Nagasaki Pref.	0957-52-2121 FAX0957-27-3070

(Regional Immigration Bureau)

Bureau and Office		Address	Phone Number
Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau	060—0042	Odori-nishi 12 Chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido Pref.	011-261-7502 FAX011-281-0631
Sendai Regional Immigration Bureau	983—0842	1-3-20 Gorin, Miyagino-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.	022-256-6076 FAX022-298-9102
Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau	108—8255	5-5-30 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo Pref.	03-5796-7111 FAX03-5796-7125
Narita Airport District Immigration Office	282—0004	1-1 Furugome, Narita City, Chiba Pref.	0476-34-2222 FAX0476-30-1475
Yokohama District Immigration Office	231—0023	37-9 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.	045-661-5110 FAX045-640-1800
Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau	460—0001	4-3-1 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	052-955-0927 FAX052-968-2720
Marunouchi Branch Office	460—8582	Nagoya Center bldg. 2-2-13 Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	052-223-7357 FAX052-223-7235
Chubu Airport District Immigration Office	479—0881	1-1 Centrair Tokoname City, Aichi Pref.	0569-38-7410 FAX0569-38-7430

Bureau and Office	Address	Phone Number
Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau	540—0012 2-1-17 Tani-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Pref.	06-6941-0771 FAX06-6910-3047
Ibaraki Branch Office (Violation concerned)	567—0071 1-11-1 Koriyama Ibaraki City, Osaka Pref.	072-641-3052 FAX072-640-3075
Kansai Airport District Immigration Office	549—0011 Senshu-kuko Naka1banchi, Tajiri-cho, Sennan, Osaka Pref.	0724-55-1453 FAX0724-55-1465
Kobe District Immigration Office	650—0024 29 Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Pref.	078-391-6377 FAX078-325-2097
Hiroshima Regional Immigration Bureau	730—0012 6-30 Kami-hacchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.	082-221-4411 FAX082-502-3193
Takamatsu Regional Immigration Bureau	760—0033 1-1 Marunouchi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.	087-822-5852 FAX087-826-1341
Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau	812—0003 778-1 Shimo-usui, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref.	092-623-2400 FAX092-626-5204
Naha District Immigration Office	900—0022 1-15-15 Hikawa, Naha City, Okinawa Pref.	098-832-4185 FAX098-834-6411

(Immigration Information Center)

Address	Phone Number
983-0842 1-3-20 Gorin, Miyagino-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.	022-298-9014
108-8255 5-5-30 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo Pref.	03-5796-7112
231-0023 37-9 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.	045-651-2851~2
460-8582 Nagoya Center bldg. 2-2-13 Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	052-223-7336~7
540-0012 2-1-17 Tani-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Pref.	06-6941-3701~2
650-0024 29 Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Pref.	078-326-5141
730-0012 6-30 Kami-hacchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.	082-502-6060
812-0003 778-1 Shimo-usui, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref.	092-626-5100

2006 Immigration Control

November 2006

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