

Part 1

- Immigration Control in Recent Years

Chapter 1 Foreign Nationals Entering and Residing in Japan

Section 1 Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

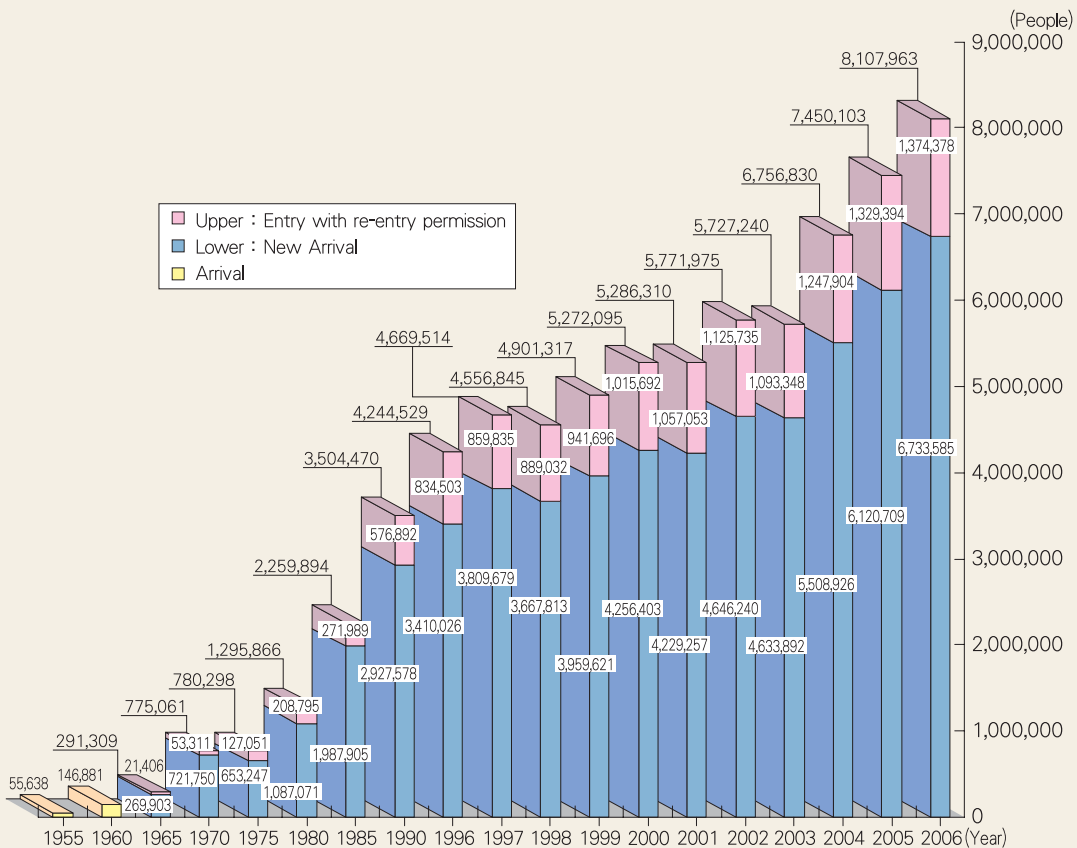
1 Changes in the Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

(1) The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan

The number of foreign nationals entering Japan topped 1 million in 1978, 2 million in 1984, 3 million in 1990, 4 million in 1996, and 5 million in 2000. In 2006, the number reached a new record high of 8,107,963, an increase of 657,860 (up 8.8%) from 7,450,103 in 2005.

Possible factors contributing to this significant increase were the "Visit Japan" campaign, a government-wide campaign targeting tourists from abroad; visa exemption programs for South Korean citizens and Taiwanese residents which started in March 2005 ; and the expansion of visa issuance for Chinese mass tourism to Japan to include all regions of China. (Chart 1)

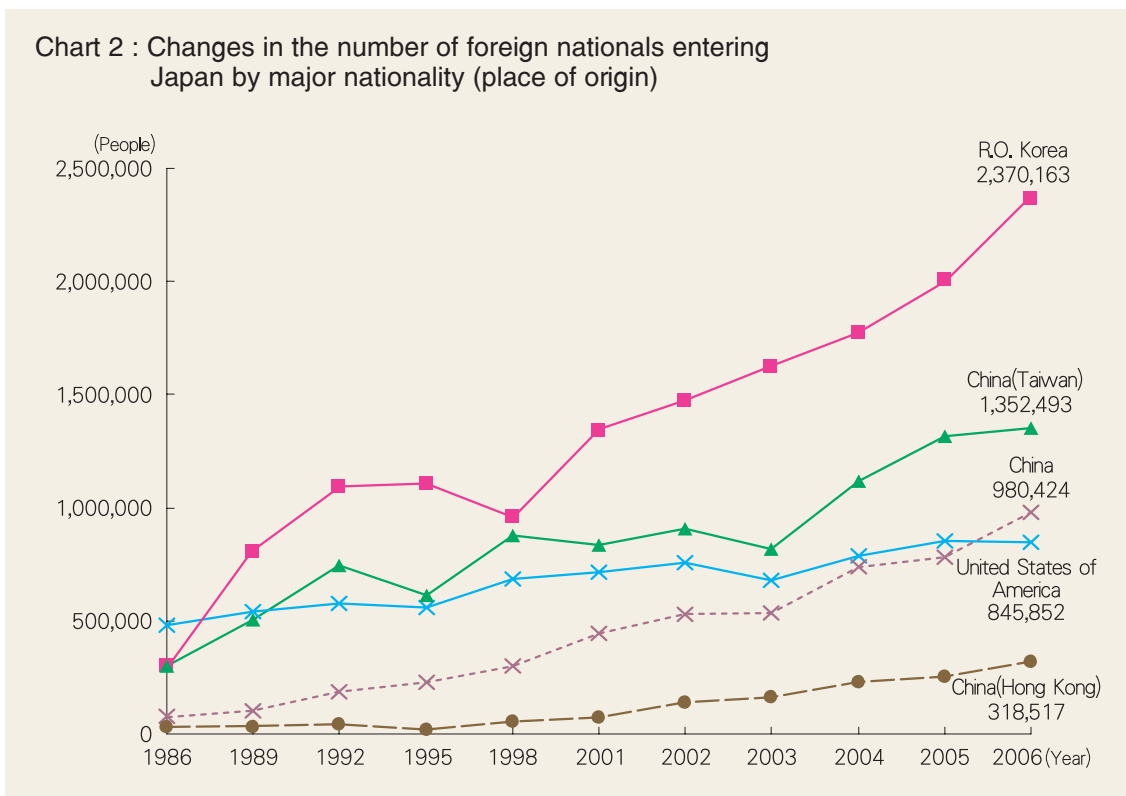
Chart 1 : Changes in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan



(*) There are no separate categories for arrivals in 1955 and 1960.

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

The statistics of the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2006, by nationality (place of origin), show the largest number of foreign nationals came from the Republic of Korea (R.O. Korea). 2,370,163 South Koreans entered Japan, accounting for 29.2% of the total number of foreign nationals coming to Japan. R.O. Korea was followed by China (Taiwan), China, the US, China (Hong Kong), and the UK. More than half of the foreign nationals entering Japan came from Japan's three neighboring countries (regions): R.O. Korea, China (Taiwan), and China. Their total accounted for 58.0% of the total number of foreign nationals entering Japan. (Chart 2)



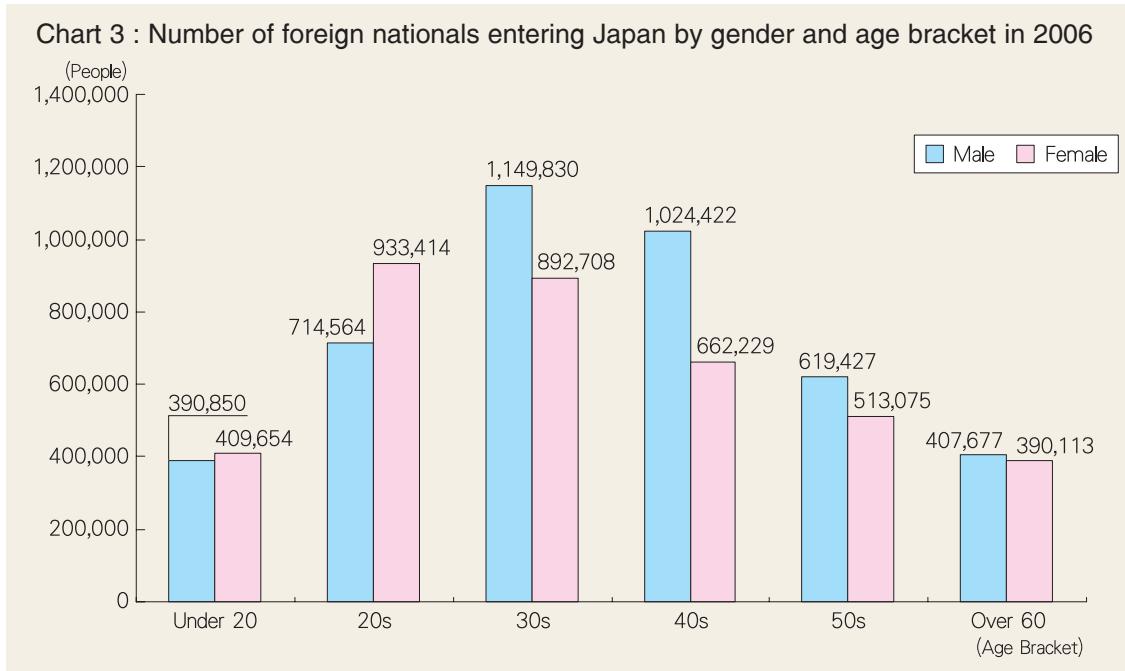
According to a comparison between the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2005 and 2006 by nationality (place of origin), visitors from R.O. Korea increased by 361,745 (up 18.0%), followed by China (Taiwan), which increased by 36,899 (up 2.8%), and China, which increased by 199,500 (up 25.5%). This shows that visitors from Japan's three neighboring nations (regions) significantly increased in 2006.

(3) The Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Gender and Age

More foreign males came to Japan than females. The numbers of foreign males and females entering Japan in 2006 were 4,306,770 and 3,801,193, respectively. The percentages of males and females were 53.1% and 46.9%, respectively.

According to the statistics by age, foreign nationals in their thirties represented the largest age group, accounting for 25.2% of the total number of foreign nationals entering Japan. The ratio of

males was higher in the age group of over thirties, while the ratio of females was higher in the age group of under twenties.(Chart 3)



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

The changes in the number of newly entering foreign nationals by status of residence show the number of foreign nationals entering Japan by purpose of entry in recent years. (Table 1)

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



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for landing permission

A. Temporary Visitors

According to the statistics of foreign nationals newly entering Japan by status of residence, in general, more than 90% of foreign nationals staying in Japan are temporary visitors, such as tourists and visitors with business-related purposes. In particular, since the trend of tourists is comparatively easily affected by factors in Japan, such as the holding of specific events, changes in exchange rates and the implementation of various measures to attract tourists, it is consequently assumed that the changes in numbers of foreign nationals newly entering Japan, of which such temporary visitors make up the majority, reflect the social status and movement of the time.

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

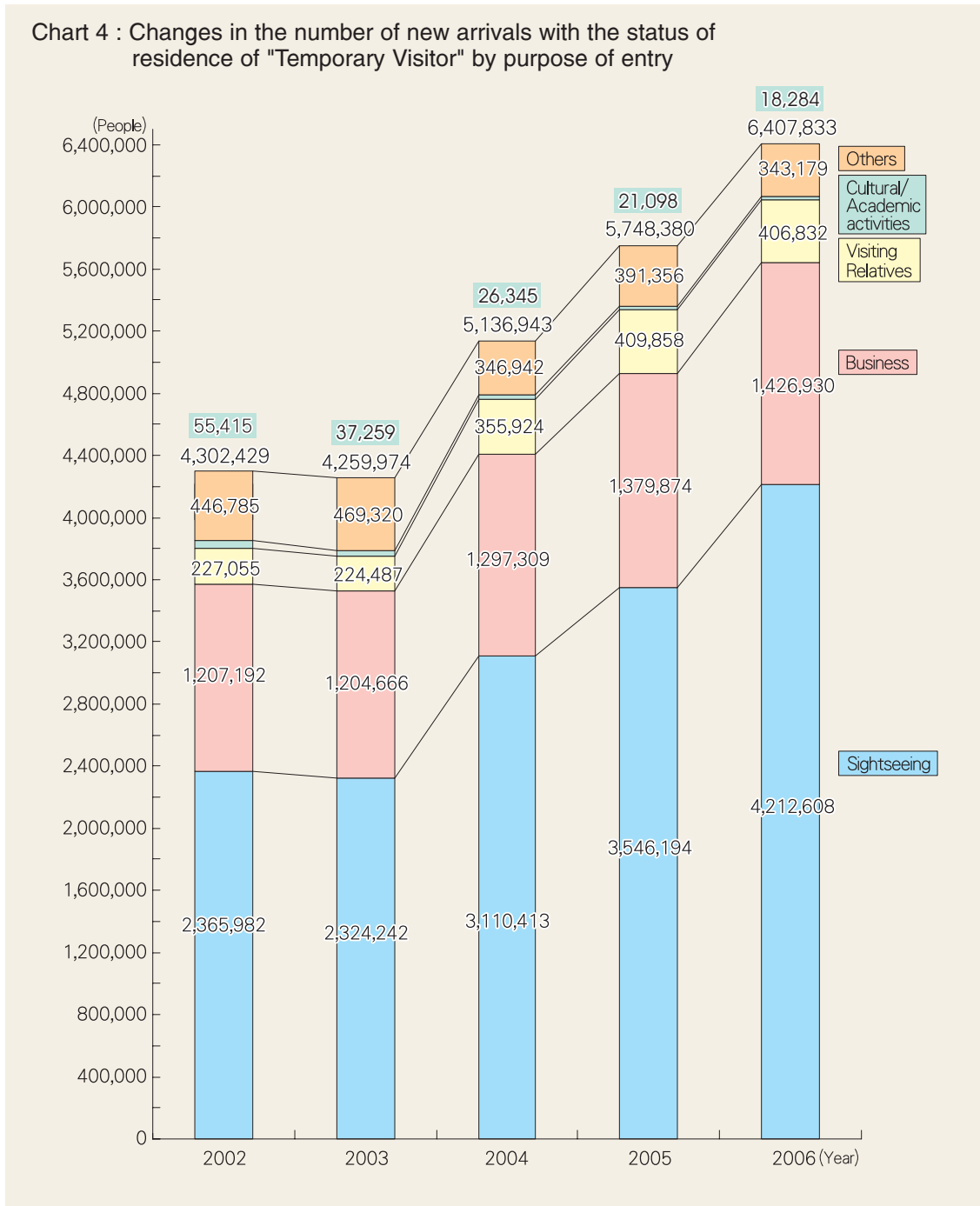
Status of Residence \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	4,646,240	4,633,892	5,508,926	6,120,709	6,733,585
Diplomat	9,339	9,681	8,710	10,047	8,682
Official	14,060	13,552	12,633	17,577	13,136
Professor	1,966	2,303	2,339	2,253	2,380
Artist	220	194	197	245	223
Religious Activities	946	927	971	846	897
Journalist	351	241	150	248	92
Investor/Business Manager	566	598	675	604	777
Legal/Accounting Services	1	4	-	2	3
Medical Services	4	-	1	2	3
Researcher	782	647	577	607	555
Instructor	3,337	3,272	3,180	2,954	3,070
Engineer	2,759	2,643	3,506	4,718	7,715
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	6,151	6,886	6,641	6,366	7,614
Intra-company Transferee	2,900	3,421	3,550	4,184	5,564
Entertainer	123,322	133,103	134,879	99,342	48,249
Skilled Labor	1,792	1,592	2,211	3,059	4,239
Cultural Activities	3,084	3,108	4,191	3,725	3,670
Temporary Visitor	4,302,429	4,259,974	5,136,943	5,748,380	6,407,833
College Student	24,730	25,460	21,958	23,384	26,637
Pre-college Student	25,948	27,362	15,027	18,090	19,135
Trainee	58,534	64,817	75,359	83,319	92,846
Dependent	13,888	13,472	13,553	15,027	17,412
Designated Activities	4,890	5,876	6,478	16,958	7,446
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	20,857	23,398	23,083	24,026	26,087
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	473	581	807	990	1,319
Long Term Resident	22,905	30,780	31,307	33,756	28,001
Temporary Refuge	6	-	-	-	-

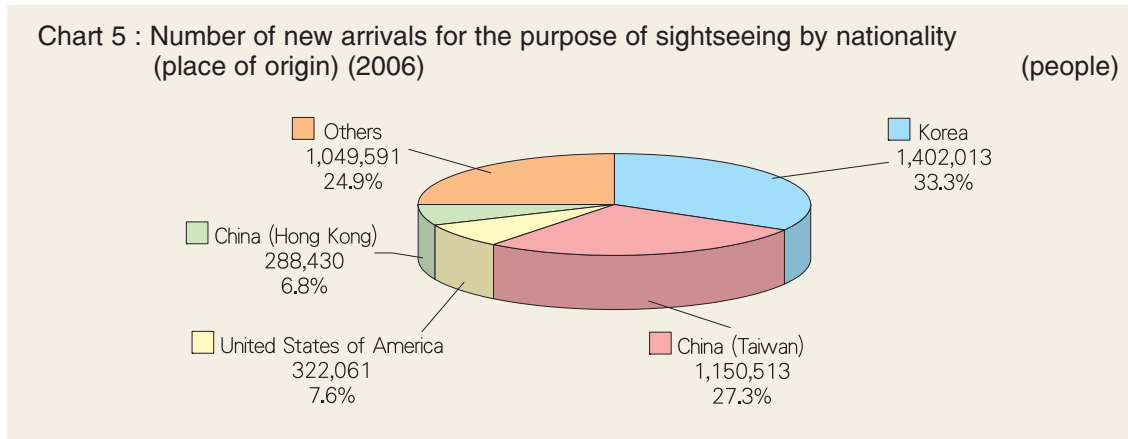
The number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" was 6,407,833 in 2006, accounting for 95.2% of the total number of new arrivals. The number had increased by 659,453 (up 11.5%) from the year 2005.

A further examination of the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" in 2006 shows that the number of foreign nationals visiting Japan for sightseeing was 4,212,608, accounting for 62.6% of the total number of new arrivals. On the other hand, 1,426,930 foreign nationals came to Japan for business, forming the

second largest group of new arrivals and accounting for 21.2% of the total.

According to the statistics on new arrivals for the purpose of sightseeing by nationality (place of origin), R.O. Korea occupied the largest number at 1,402,013, accounting for 33.3% of the total number of foreign nationals who entered Japan for the purpose of sightseeing. R.O. Korea was followed by China (Taiwan) (1,150,513, accounting for 27.3% of the total), the US (322,061, accounting for 7.6%), and China (Hong Kong) (288,430, accounting for 6.8%). As South Koreans and Chinese (Taiwanese) account for over 60% of the overall number of sightseeing visitors to Japan, it is expected that measures to attract tourists from these countries will be implemented actively in the future as well. (Charts 4 and 5)





B. Foreign Nationals Entering Japan for the Purpose of Employment

The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the statuses of residence for employment in Japan (excluding the statuses of residence of "Diplomat" and "Official") decreased by 44,049 (down 35.1%) from the year 2005 to 81,381 in 2006. (Chart 6)

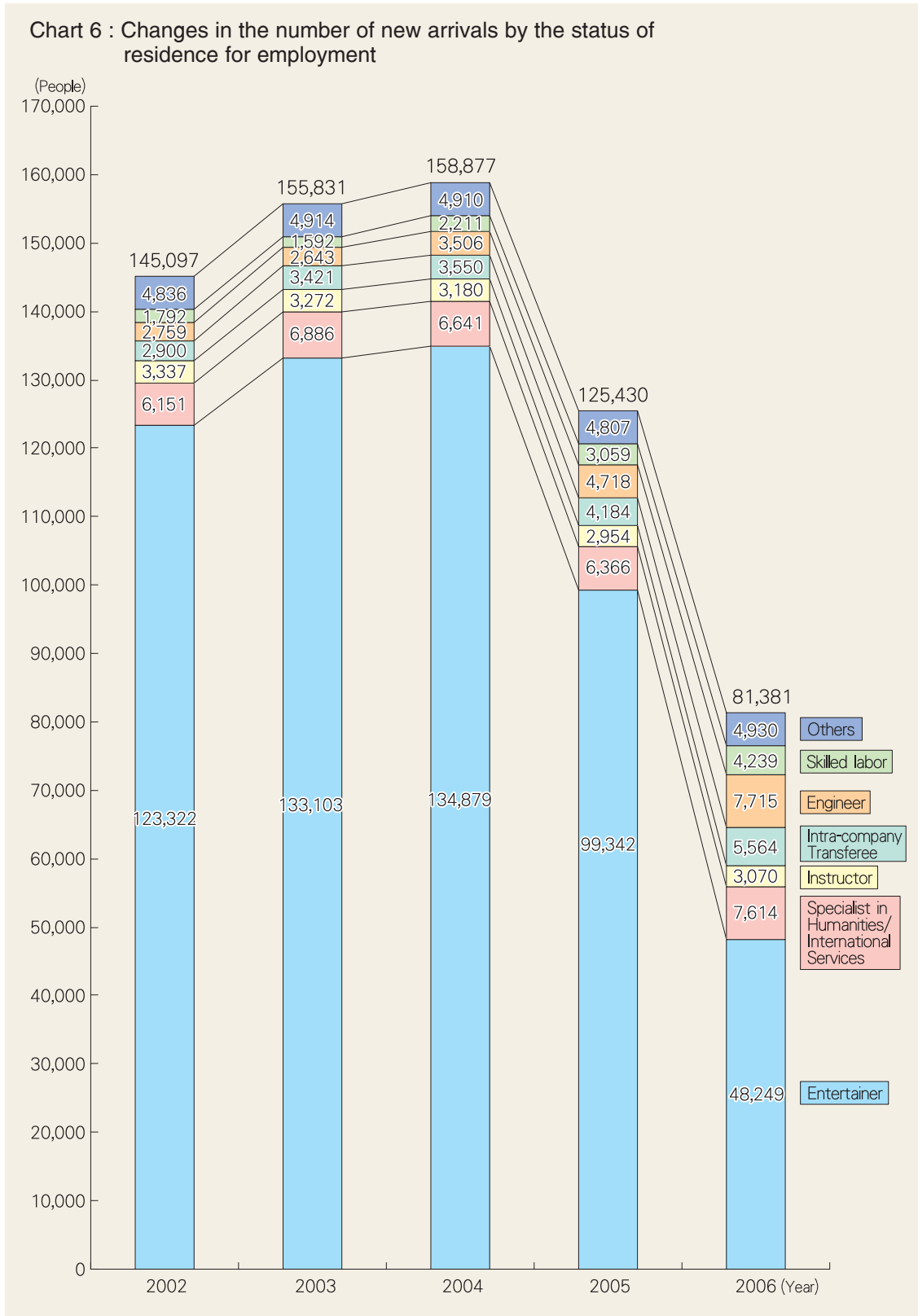
The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the statuses of residence for employment in Japan accounted for 1.2% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals in 2006.

The proportion of foreign nationals permitted to work in Japan would have been larger if the following had been included: foreign nationals with the statuses of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" and "Long Term Resident" which have no restrictions for employment; foreign nationals, who are allowed to work within the limit permitted such as under the working holiday system, whose status is basically for travel but permits work to cover travel expenses; foreign college students in internship programs which enable them to gain work experience in Japanese companies as part of their college education; and foreign students who are permitted to conduct an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted.

The characteristic categories of foreign nationals entering Japan for the purpose of employment are as follows. (Table 2)

(A) "Engineer", "Specialist in Humanities / International Services", "Intra-company Transferee" (Data Section Statistics(1) 2-1, 3-1, 4-1)

The total number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with a status of residence designed for foreign employees in general was 20,893 in 2006, consisting of three types of categories according to their status of residence: 7,715 with "Engineer," 7,614 with "Specialist in Humanities/International Services," and 5,564 with "Intra-company Transferee." The number of foreign employees with the status of residence of "Engineers"



had increased by 2,997 (up 63.5%), those with the status of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" had increased by 1,248 (up 19.6%), and those with the status of "Intra-company Transferee" had increased by 1,380 (up 33.0%) from 2005, respectively. The total number of foreign workers with these statuses of residence had

Table 2 : The number of foreign nationals entering Japan with the "Working Holiday" status, and the number of working holiday visas granted to Japanese travelers.

(Above : People)
(Under : Cases)

Nationality \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	1,044	1,956	1,944	1,154	883
Japan	9,717	9,843	9,955	9,351	10,939
Canada	770	1,107	1,155	725	555
Japan	4,207	5,318	4,937	5,429	5,009
New Zealand	307	377	275	196	137
Japan	4,081	4,032	3,789	3,093	2,784
R.O. Korea	749	1,835	2,105	1,697	2,365
Japan	344	363	387	460	398
France	214	363	421	341	395
Japan	400	375	525	550	600
Germany	99	183	243	199	211
Japan	582	578	550	529	611
United Kingdom	232	446	466	297	227
Japan	402	407	421	358	393

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

increased significantly by 5,625 (up 36.8%).

As described in Section 2, 1 (3) B below, the number of registered foreign nationals in Japan has been steadily increasing for all three of these types of statuses of residence in recent year. As of the end of December 2006, the number of registered foreign nationals reached 106,472 in total (an increase of 10,175 (up 10.6%) from 2005), consisting of 35,135 with the status of residence of "Engineer," 57,323 with the status of residence of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services," and 14,014 with the status of residence of "Intra-company Transferee." This suggests that Japan has been steadily accepting an increasing number of professionals and technical experts from foreign countries.

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

Regarding the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services," the statistics by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number came from the US, followed by the UK, Canada, and Australia. These top four countries accounted for 63.0% of the total number of newly

entering foreign nationals with this status of residence. With regard to newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Intra-company Transferee," the statistics by nationality (place of origin) show that the largest number came from China, followed by R.O. Korea, the US and India.

(B) "Skilled Labor"(Data Section, Statistics(1)6-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Skilled Labor" has been on the decrease since 2001, but the figure increased in 2004. In 2006, the number of such foreign nationals increased by 1,180 (up 38.6%) from 2005 to 4,239.

As shown in Section 2, 1(3) B below, the number of registered foreign nationals in Japan with the status of residence of "Skilled Labor" has been increasing every year since 2001, reaching 17,869 as of the end of December 2006.

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Skilled Labor" has not increased that much mainly because the foreign nationals tend to stay in Japan for a longer time. On the other hand, the number of registered foreign nationals has been consistently increasing, suggesting that skilled foreign workers are increasing in Japan.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Skilled Labor" came from China, followed by Nepal, India and R.O. Korea in 2006. This was due in part to the fact that most of the foreign nationals with this status of residence were chefs of foreign cuisine.

(C) "Entertainer"(Data Section, Statistics(1)5-1)

Although the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Entertainer" has been steadily increasing since 2001, it decreased by 35,537 (down 26.3%) from a year earlier to 99,342 in 2005. It continued to decrease in 2006 by 51,093 (down 51.4%) from 2005 to 48,249. However, this group still represents the largest proportion of total foreign nationals with a status of residence for employment.

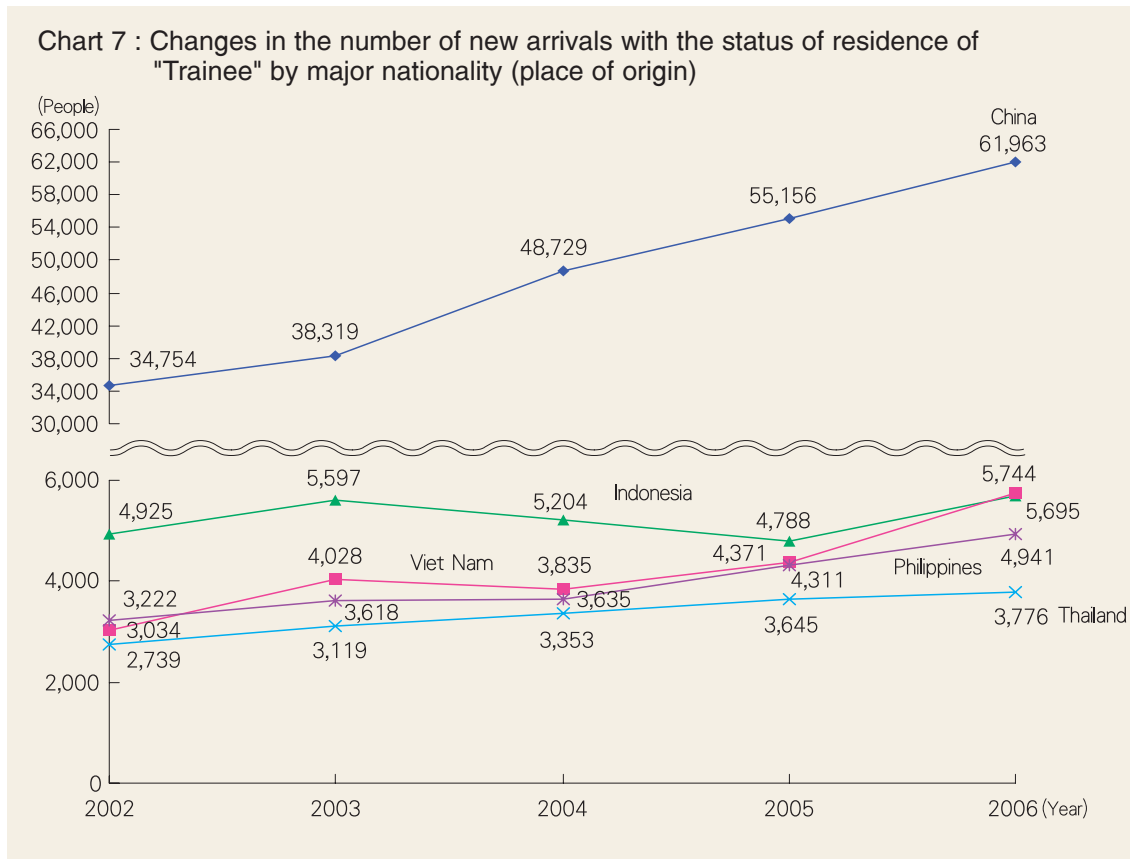
According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Entertainer" came from the Philippines, followed by the US, China, and Russia in 2006. The Philippines has, as in the past, remained in the top spot, accounting for 17.8% of the total. Although the total number of Philippine entertainers was 8,608, consisting mostly of singers and dancers, the number decreased by 39,157 (down 82.0%) from 2005.

C. Foreign Nationals Entering Japan for the Purpose of Study

(A) "Trainee"(Data Section, Statistics(1) 9-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Trainee" increased by 9,527 (up 11.4%) from a year earlier and reached 92,846 in 2006, marking an all-time high.

According to the statistics by region, the number of Asian trainees is still on the rise, reaching 87,822 in 2006 and accounting for 94.6% of the total. This is because Asian nations, particularly Japan's neighboring countries, are very eager to send their students to Japan. This upward trend is expected to continue on account of the close relations between Asian countries and Japan in various fields. In addition to Asia, Africa sent 1,555 trainees (1.7% of the total) to Japan, while Europe also dispatched 1,148 trainees (1.2%) to Japan. (Chart 7)



According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Trainee" came from China at 61,963 in 2006, accounting for 66.7% of the total. China was followed by Viet Nam (5,744, or 6.2%), Indonesia (5,695, or 6.1%) and the Philippines (4,941, or 5.3%) in 2006.

(B) "College Student" and "Pre-college Student" (Data Section, Statistics(1) 7-1 , 8-1)

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of "College Student" increased by 3,253 (up 13.9%) from a year earlier to 26,637 in 2006. The number of

new arrivals with the status of residence of "Pre-college Student" increased by 1,045 (up 5.8%) from a year earlier and reached 19,135 in 2006. The number of these foreign nationals increased from 2005 though it decreased once in 2004.

According to the statistics by region, most of the new arrivals with the status of residence of "College Student" or "Pre-college Student" came from Asia, accounting for 75.2% of the total number of foreign students with the status of residence of "College Student" and 92.1% with the status of residence of "Pre-college Student."

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), China occupied the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "College Student," standing at 9,154 (34.4% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (4,849, or 18.2%). The number of Chinese college students increased by 1,130 (up 14.1%) from 2005, while that of South Korean college students increased by 771 (up 18.9%).

As for the number of pre-college students, China occupied the largest number of students with 9,543 (49.9% of total) followed by R.O. Korea with 4,673 (24.4%). The number of Chinese pre-college students increased by 605 (up 6.8%), while that of South Korean pre-college students increased by 380 (up 8.9%). (Charts 8 and 9)

D. Foreign Nationals Entering Japan with the Status of Residence of Resident Activities Based on Civil Status or Position (Data Section, Statistics (1) 11-1, 12-1)

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

No foreign nationals newly entering Japan can obtain the status of residence of "Permanent Resident" because that status is granted only to foreign nationals who have lived in Japan for a certain period of time.

The number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" reached 26,087 in 2006, while that of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident" reached 1,319. In 2006, the number for "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" increased by 2,061 (up 8.6%) from a year earlier, while that for "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident" increased by 329 (up 33.2%) from a year earlier.

The number of new arrivals under "Long Term Resident" decreased by 5,755 (down 17.0%) from a year earlier to 28,001 in 2006. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Long Term Resident" came from Brazil at 18,342, accounting for 65.5% of the total. In 2006, Brazil was followed by China (including Taiwan and Hong Kong) (3,501, accounting for 12.5%), the Philippines (3,410, accounting for 12.2%) and Peru (1,346, accounting for 4.8%). (Chart 10)

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

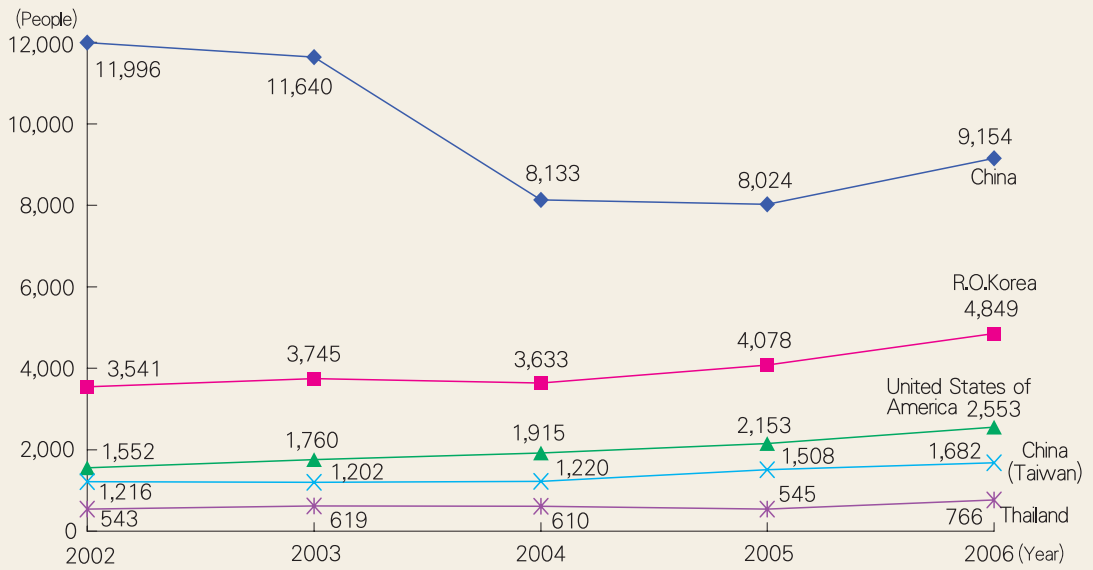
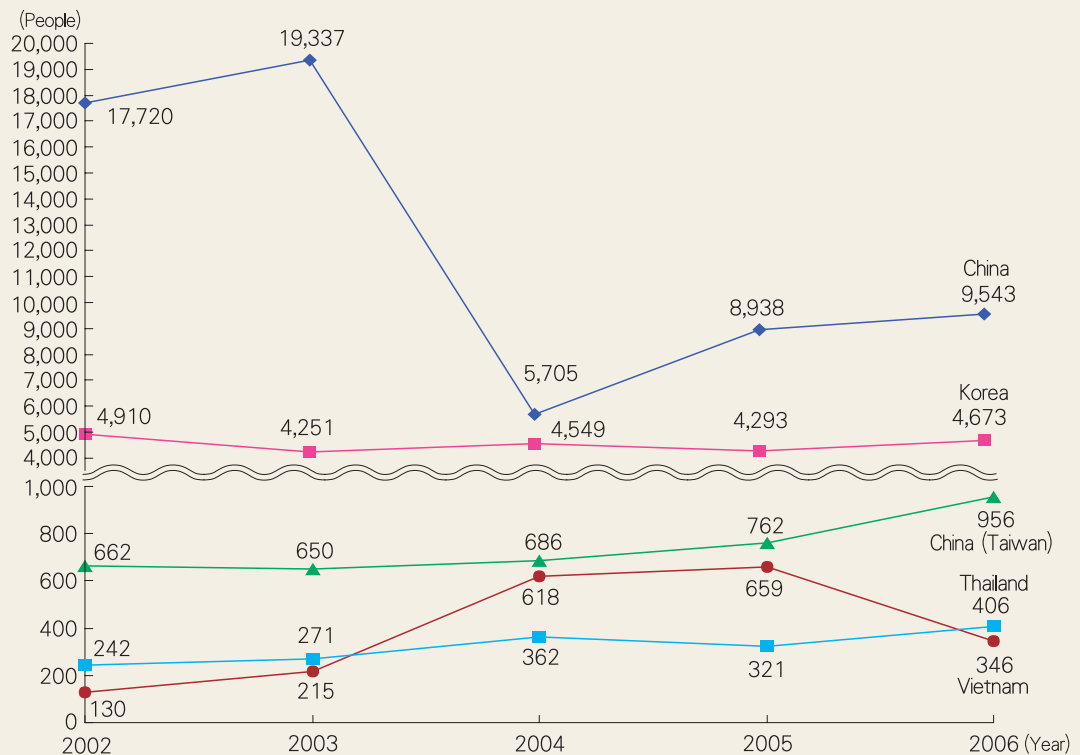
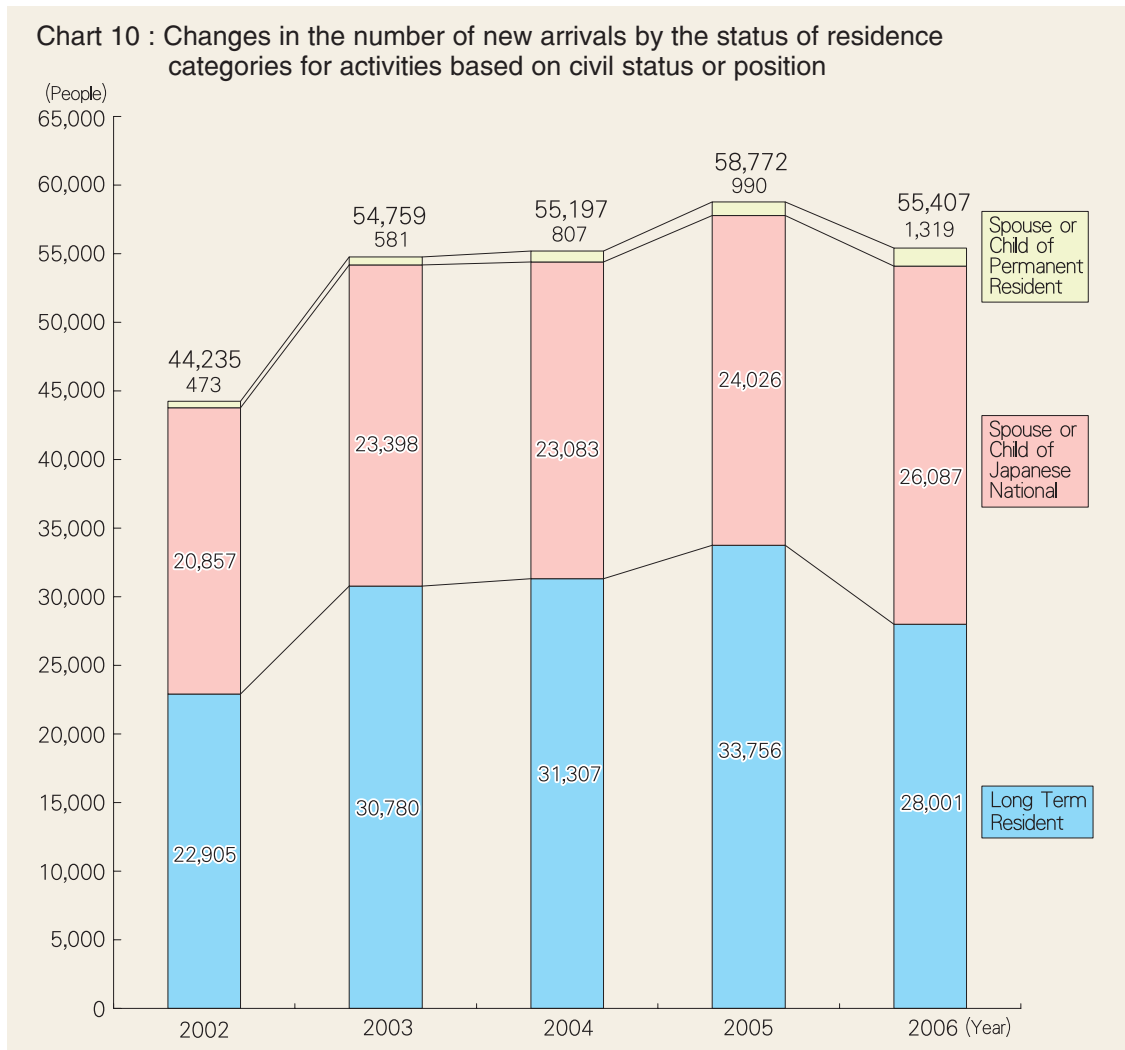


Chart 9 : Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Pre-college Student" by major nationality (place of origin)





2 Judgment for Landing

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

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

The number of newly received cases for the hearing for landing (the number of cases which are assigned to a special inquiry officer on account of a foreign national not having been granted landing permission by an immigration inspector) in 2006 was 18,258, the largest in the past five years.

The most common cases were those in which foreign nationals were required to undergo a hearing for landing on suspicion of having submitted a false landing application, such as claiming to be a tourist or a similar status while their real purpose of entry was illegal work or other illegal

activities (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(2) of the Immigration Control Act). Such cases accounted for 78.4% of the total of newly received cases in 2006. This was followed by cases in which foreign nationals were suspected of not having valid passports or visas, such as trying to enter Japan using a forged or altered passport (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(1) of the Act), accounting for 12.4% of the total, and cases which were assigned to special inquiry officers because they were suspected of falling under one of the reasons for denial of landing (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(4) of the Act), accounting for 9.2% of the total. (Table 3)

Table 3 : Changes in the number of cases assigned to special inquiry officers for a hearing by conditions for landing (Cases)

Conditions for landing \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	17,973	17,943	16,214	16,665	18,258
Using fake passports or visas (Not conforming to Article 7-1-1)	3,134	2,959	2,422	2,102	2,267
False landing application (Not conforming to Article 7-1-2)	14,280	14,531	13,177	13,242	14,313
Not meeting the period of stay (Not conforming to Article 7-1-3)	3	2	0	8	2
Not conforming to the reasons for denial of landing (Not conforming to Article 7-1-4)	556	451	615	1,313	1,676

In 2006, the number of cases in which foreign nationals were ordered to leave Japan because they were found not to meet the conditions for landing at a hearing by a special inquiry officer and submitted to the finding was the largest in the past five years.

Similarly, the number of cases in which foreign nationals filed objections with the Minister of Justice because they were not satisfied with the finding by a special inquiry officer that they did not meet the conditions for landing in 2006 was also the largest in the past five years. (Table 4)

Table 4 : Changes in the number of the findings of hearings by special inquiry officers (Cases)

Division \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	18,000	17,942	16,214	16,660	18,240
Landing permission	9,147	9,079	5,309	5,843	6,155
Expulsion order	5,975	5,690	8,174	8,126	9,126
Filing of objection	1,052	1,237	1,231	1,400	1,706
Withdrawal landing application	190	231	293	296	308
Others	1,636	1,705	1,207	995	945

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

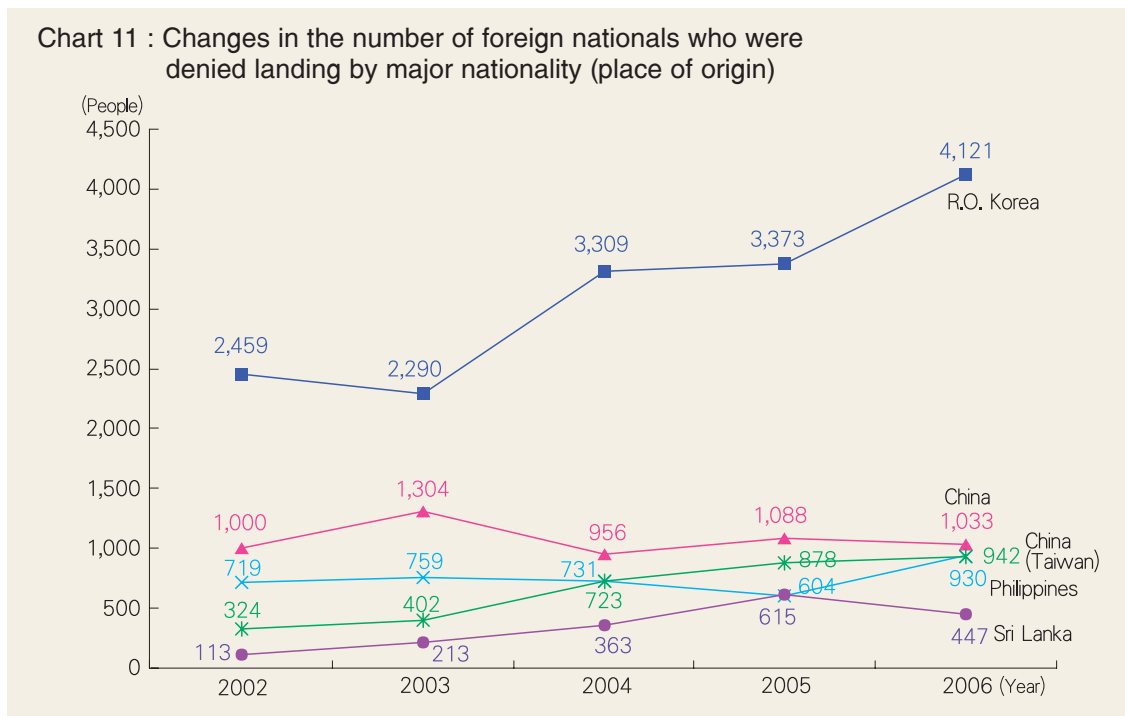
(2) Foreign Nationals Who Fall under Any of the Reasons for Denial of Landing

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

As a result of the Immigration Bureau's strenuous efforts to prevent the landing of problematic

foreign nationals at the border, the number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing in 2006 was 11,410, the largest in the past five years.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing came consistently from R.O. Korea. While the number saw a decrease in 2002 and 2003, it started to increase again in 2004, and was the highest in the past five years in 2006. (Chart 11)



(3) Special Permission for Landing

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

Table 5 : Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions by the Minister of Justice

(Cases)

Division		Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Filing of Objection (*)			1,086	1,239	1,232	1,400	1,707
Decisions	With reason		8	1	1	6	23
	Without reason (Order to leave Japan)		109	133	197	209	288
	Special Permission for Landing		963	1,104	1,021	1,157	1,379
Withdrawal			4	-	13	27	11
Outstanding			2	1	-	1	6

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

In 2006, the Minister of Justice granted special landing permission to 1,379 foreign nationals, an increase by 19.2% from 2005. (Table 5)

3 Pre-entry Examination

(1) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

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

The number of cases of advance consultation for visa issuance was 4,716 in 2006, rising from 2005 with an increase of 1,026 (up 27.8%).

It is helpful to utilize the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas since it enables domestic immigration checks. It is also expected that the number of cases of consultation will increase in the future.

(2) Certificate of Eligibility

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

In 2006, the number of cases of applications for a certificate of eligibility was 359,910, a decrease of 8,668 (down 2.4%) from 2005. (Table 6)



Certificate of Eligibility

Table 6 : Changes in the number of cases of pre-entry examination

(Cases)

Division	Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Advance consultation for issuance of a visa		8,255	5,320	5,637	3,690	4,716
Application for Certificate of Eligibility		332,984	361,636	386,129	368,578	359,910

Section 2 Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

1 The Number of Registered Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

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

In principle, every foreign national who has entered Japan must apply for registration to the mayor or head of the city, town, or village in which his/her residence is located, in accordance with the Alien Registration Law (hereinafter referred to as the "Registration Law"), within 90 days of the date of his/her landing (Article 3 of the Registration Law). However, most foreign nationals who have entered Japan with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor," accounting for more than 90% of the total number of foreign entrants, leave Japan without registering. Therefore, the registered number of foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" is small, accounting for only 2.7% of the total number of registered foreign nationals as of the end of 2006. As a result, the statistics on the foreign nationals registered in Japan can be considered as the data mainly for foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a relatively long period of time for such purposes as study, employment or cohabitation, living a "settled life" in the local community.

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

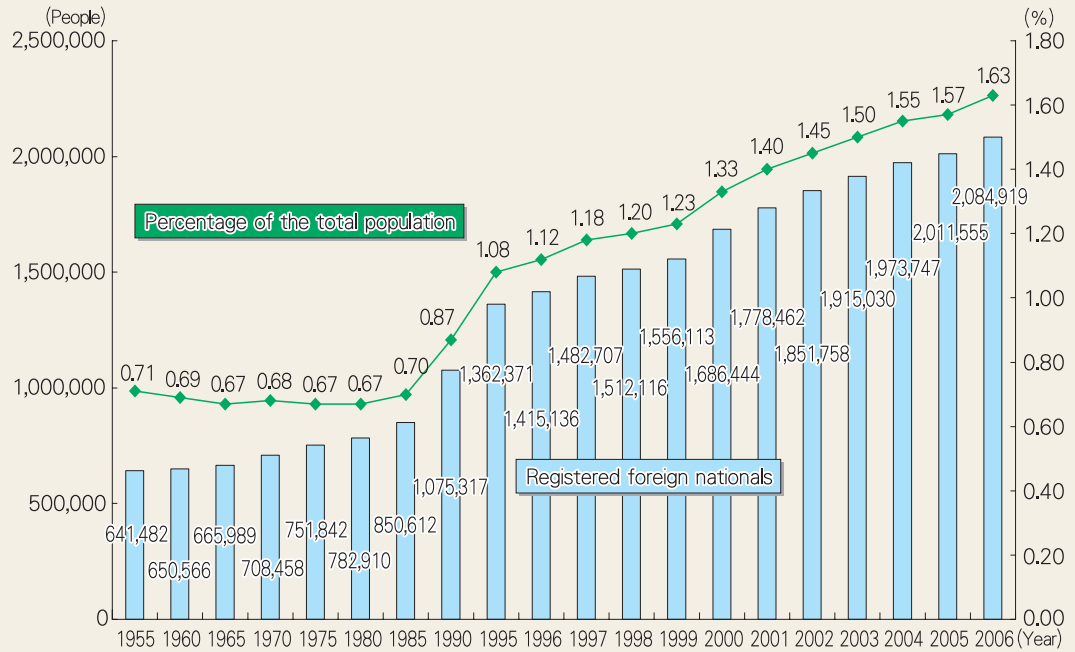
A number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan each year remain and live in Japan for a medium or long period of time. As a result, the total number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan has been increasing every year, and is expected to increase in the future as well. As of the end of 2006, the number of registered foreign nationals hit a new record high of 2,084,919. The number increased by 73,364 (up 3.6%) from the end of 2005, and by 669,783 (up 47.3%) from the end of 1996.

The proportion of registered foreign nationals to the total Japanese population has also been increasing every year. The proportion increased by 0.06 % from 1.57% at the end of 2005 to reach a record high of 1.63% in 2006, when the total population of Japan was 127,770,000 (based on the Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2006 by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). (Chart 12)

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

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin) as of the end of 2006, Korea marked the largest number at 598,219, accounting for 28.7% of the total. This was followed by China (560,741 accounting for 26.9%), Brazil (312,979

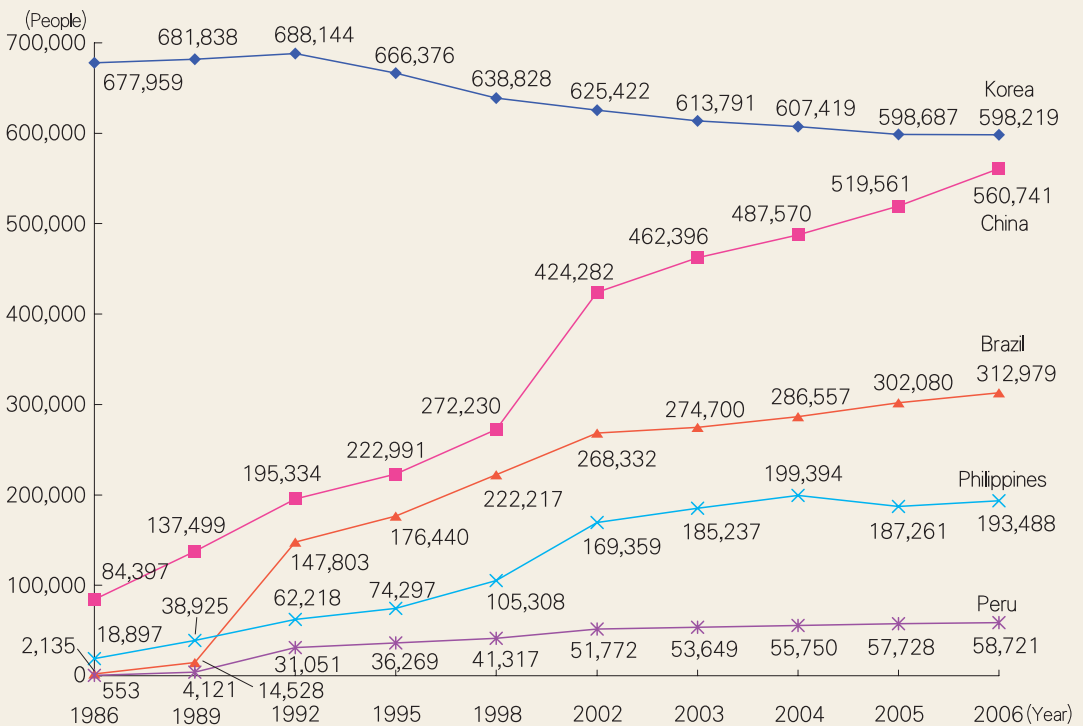
Chart 12 : Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals and its percentage of the total population in Japan



(* 1) "Number of registered foreign nationals" as of December 31 each year.

(* 2) The "Percentage of the total population in Japan" is calculated based on the population as of October 1 every year from "Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2004" and "Summary Sheets in the Population Census" by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

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



accounting for 15.0%), the Philippines (193,488 accounting for 9.3%), and Peru (58,721 accounting for 2.8%).

In recent years, the number of registered foreign nationals from Korea has been gradually decreasing, while the number of those from China, Brazil, and Peru has been continuously increasing. In particular, the number of registered foreign nationals from China significantly increased, rising by 136,459 (up 32.2%) from 424,282 in 2002. While the number of registered foreign nationals from the Philippines showed a decrease at the end of 2005, it increased by 6,227 (up 3.3%) at the end of 2006. (Chart 13)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin), the order of the top five countries remained the same from the end of 2002 to the end of 2006.

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

A. "Permanent Resident" and "Special Permanent Resident" (Data Section, Statistics (1) 10)

According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence, those with the status of "Special Permanent Resident," mainly comprised of Korean nationals, was the largest as of the end of 2006. The number of special permanent residents was 443,044, accounting for 21.2% of the total, a decrease of 8,865 (down 2.0%) from the end of 2005. (Table 7)

The number of special permanent residents decreased every year from the end of 2002 to the end of 2006.

On the other hand, that of permanent residents increased by 44,673 (up 12.8%) from the end of 2005 and reached 394,477 as of the end of 2006, accounting for 18.9% of all the registered foreign nationals. The number of permanent residents steadily increased during the period between the end of 2002 and the end of 2006, rising by 170,602 (up 76.2%) at the end of 2006 from 223,875 as of the end of 2002.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of permanent residents came from China. The number of Chinese permanent residents was 117,329 as of the end of 2006, followed by Brazil, the Philippines, North and South Korea and Peru.

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

The number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan for the purpose of employment decreased by 1,684 (down 0.9%) from the end of 2005 to 178,781 as of the end of 2006, accounting for 8.6% of the total. The number saw an increasing trend until the end of 2004, but decreased at the end of 2005 and 2006, due to a decrease in the number of foreign nationals

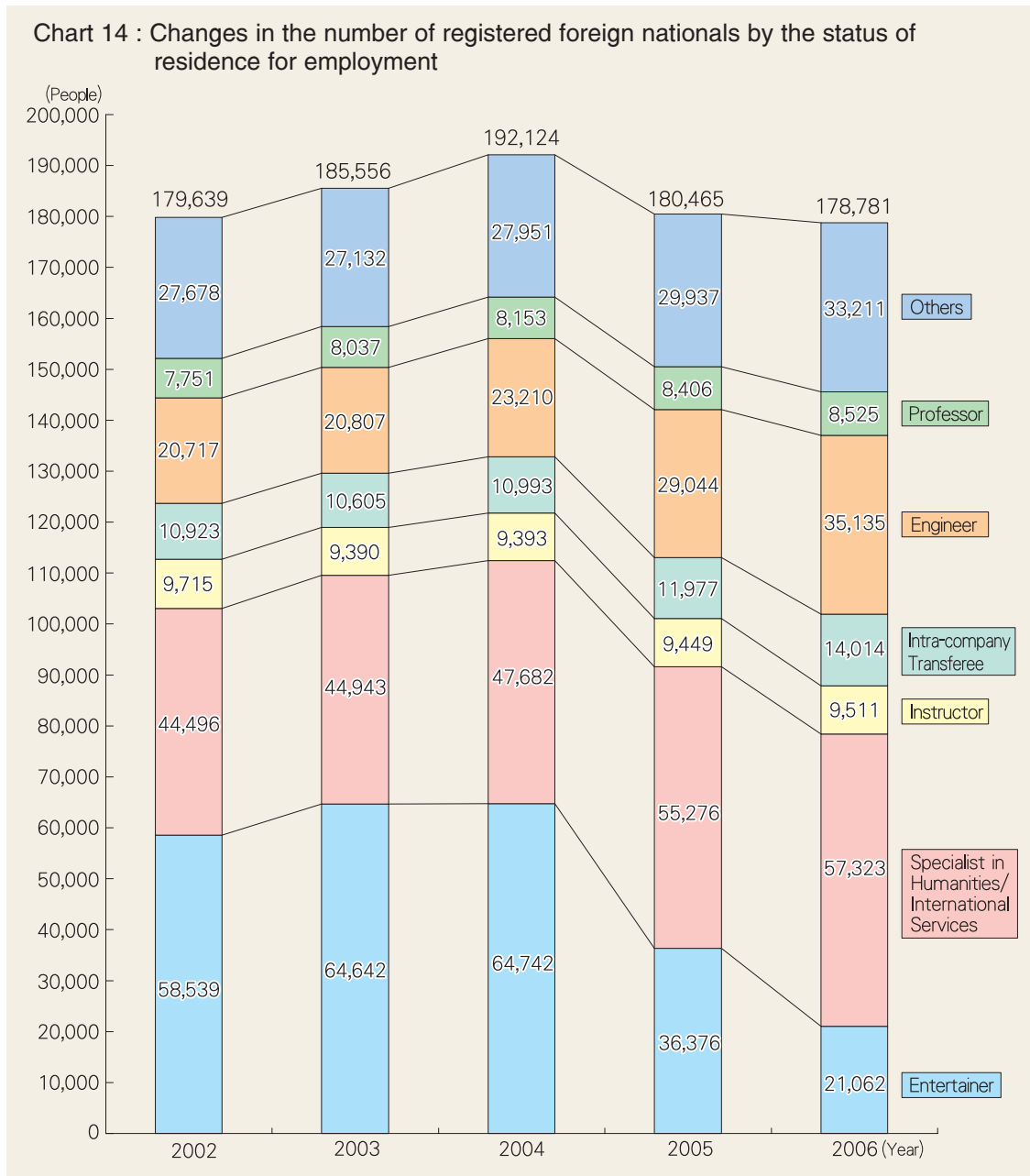
Table 7 : Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	1,851,758	1,915,030	1,973,747	2,011,555	2,084,919
Professor	7,751	8,037	8,153	8,406	8,525
Artist	397	386	401	448	462
Religious Activities	4,858	4,732	4,699	4,588	4,654
Journalist	351	294	292	280	273
Investor/Business Manager	5,956	6,135	6,396	6,743	7,342
Legal/Accounting Services	111	122	125	126	141
Medical Services	114	110	117	146	138
Researcher	3,369	2,770	2,548	2,494	2,332
Instructor	9,715	9,390	9,393	9,449	9,511
Engineer	20,717	20,807	23,210	29,044	35,135
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	44,496	44,943	47,682	55,276	57,323
Intra-company Transferee	10,923	10,605	10,993	11,977	14,014
Entertainer	58,359	64,642	64,742	36,376	21,062
Skilled Labor	12,522	12,583	13,373	15,112	17,869
Cultural Activities	2,812	2,615	3,093	2,949	3,025
Temporary Visitor	72,399	74,301	72,446	68,747	56,449
College Student	110,415	125,597	129,873	129,568	131,789
Pre-college Student	47,198	50,473	43,208	28,147	36,721
Trainee	39,067	44,464	54,317	54,107	70,519
Dependent	83,075	81,535	81,919	86,055	91,344
Designated Activities	47,706	55,048	63,310	87,324	97,476
Permanent Resident	223,875	267,011	312,964	349,804	394,477
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	271,719	262,778	257,292	259,656	260,955
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	7,576	8,519	9,417	11,066	12,897
Long Term Resident	243,451	245,147	250,734	265,639	268,836
Special Permanent Resident	489,900	475,952	465,619	451,909	443,044
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	15,379	16,628	18,236	15,353	17,415
Temporary Refugee	32	30	31	30	30
Others	17,515	19,376	19,164	20,736	21,161

entering Japan with the status of residence of "Entertainer." (Chart 14)

Since the end of 2002, there has been a steady increase in the number of registered foreign nationals with such statuses of residence as "Specialist in Humanities / International Services", "Engineer", "Skilled Labor", "Professor", "Investor / Business Manager" and "Legal / Accounting Services." The number of those with the status of residence of "Entertainer" drastically decreased at the end of 2006 by 15,314 (down 42.1%) from the end of 2005.

The numbers of registered foreign nationals with such statuses of residence as "Engineer", "Specialist in Humanities / International Services" and "Intra-company Transferee" which were



basically designed for foreign employees, were 35,135, 57,323 and 14,014, respectively, as of the end of 2006. They increased by 14,418 (up 69.6%), 12,827 (up 28.8%), and 3,091 (up 28.3%) from the end of 2002, respectively.

C. "College Student" and "Pre-college Student" (Data Section, Statistics (1) 7-2, 8-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of "College Student" stood at 131,789 as of the end of 2006, a slight increase of 2,221 (up 1.7%) from the end of 2005. On a nationality (place of origin) basis, the number of Chinese college students was 88,074, accounting for 66.8% of the total, followed by Koreans (17,097 accounting for 13.0%).

On the other hand, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Pre-college Student" had been increasing in recent years, but took a downturn as of the end of

2004. However, the number of such registered foreign nationals was 36,721 as of the end of 2006, an increase of 8,574 (up 30.5%) from the end of 2005. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), China stood at 21,681, accounting for 59.0% of the total, followed by Korea (8,254 accounting for 22.5%).

D. "Trainee" (Data Section, Statistics (1) 9-2)

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Trainee" was 70,519 as of the end of 2006 with an increase of 16,412 (up 30.3%) compared to 2005, marking an all-time high. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of those from China was 52,901, accounting for 75.0% of the total, followed by Viet Nam (5,148 accounting for 7.3%) and Indonesia (4,407 accounting for 6.2%).

E. Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan with the Status of Residence for Resident Activities Based on Civil Status or Position (Data Section, Statistics (1) 11-2 through 12-2)

As of the end of 2006, the numbers of registered foreign nationals with the statuses of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" was 260,955. According to the statistics by nationality, as of the end of 2006, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" from Brazil was 74,001, accounting for 28.4% of the total, followed by China (55,860 accounting for 21.4%) and the Philippines (49,195 accounting for 18.9%).

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of "Long Term Resident" was 268,836 as of the end of 2006.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of such foreign nationals from Brazil was 153,141, accounting for 57.0%, followed by China (33,305 accounting for 12.4%) and the Philippines (29,907 accounting for 11.1%).

2 Status of Residence Examinations

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

The total number of cases of status of residence examinations and so forth in which permission was granted increased by 129,670 (up 10.8%) from 2005 to 1,327,185(Table 8)

Table 8 : Changes in the number of cases of permission in status of residence examinations

Division	Year	(Cases)				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total		1,001,051	1,138,753	1,189,261	1,197,627	1,327,185
Permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted		83,340	98,006	106,406	100,176	107,158
Permission for change of status of residence		78,402	89,593	100,377	115,287	123,381
Permission for extension of period of stay		354,169	415,021	410,091	418,696	466,304
Permission for permanent residence		42,085	46,171	48,263	39,256	51,538
Permission for special permanent residence		138	106	126	116	112
Permission for acquisition of status of residence		6,815	6,530	6,921	7,215	8,013
Re-entry permission		436,102	483,326	517,077	516,881	570,679

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

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

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

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2006 was 466,304. (Table 8)



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for extension permit

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

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

In 2006, the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission was 123,381. (Table 8)

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



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for change permit

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

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

The number of foreign nationals who obtained permission for a change of status of residence has been constantly increasing since 2002. The number increased by 2,394 (up 40.7%) from a year earlier, and increased significantly by 5,063 (up 157.8%) from 2002 to 8,272 in 2006. This marked a record high since 1988, the year when these statistics were compiled for the first time.

Table 9 : Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of status of residence for employment from "college student" or "pre-college student" by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	3,209	3,778	5,264	5,878	8,272
China	1,933	2,258	3,445	4,186	6,000
R.O. Korea	581	721	811	747	944
China (Taiwan)	127	139	179	168	200
Bangladesh	30	66	84	57	119
Malaysia	43	31	59	69	118
Viet Nam	27	31	53	64	92
Thailand	42	53	60	60	67
Sri Lanka	21	31	25	34	55
Indonesia	47	40	59	52	53
United States of America	33	34	40	41	52
Others	325	374	449	400	572

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

Status of Residence \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	3,209	3,778	5,264	5,878	8,272
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,949	2,378	3,417	4,159	5,938
Engineer	727	849	1,233	1,200	1,720
Professor	346	371	388	335	401
Researcher	97	90	114	92	104
Investor/Business Manager	39	38	53	28	36
Instructor	13	10	23	18	20
Medical Services	16	14	10	10	14
Religious Activities	-	6	12	12	13
Artist	8	6	5	4	6
Skilled Labor	11	5	5	8	5
Entertainer	-	-	-	1	3
Others	3	11	4	11	12

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission from China was 6,000, accounting for 72.5% of the total, followed by R.O. Korea (944 accounting for 11.4%), and China (Taiwan) (200 accounting for 2.4%). (Table 9)

According to the statistics by status of residence, foreign nationals who obtained permission to change their statuses to "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" represented the largest proportion, totaling 5,938 and accounting for 71.8%. In addition, 1,720 foreign nationals (20.8%) obtained permission to change their status to "Engineer" in 2006. (Table 10)

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

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

This program covers skills that are publicly evaluated in Japan and also in demand in the home countries of the trainees. These skills were categorized into 62 types of work in total as of April 1, 2006. 51 types, including form panel setting and machining, are evaluated based on the National Skills Test under the Occupation Skills Development Promotion Law for Basic Grade 1 and Basic Grade 2. The remaining 11 types, including operation of construction equipment and spinning machines, are publicly evaluated, although not by national examinations, according to a system established by the Japan International Training Cooperation Organization.

Shortly after the Technical Internship Program was established, few foreign trainees applied for the program. Since then, we have increased the number of types of work covered by the program. Due to this, the number of trainees exceeded 20,000 in 2003 and reached 41,000 in 2006. The number in 2006 increased by 8,606 (up 26.6%) from a year earlier, and by 21,775 (up 113.3%) from 2002, showing a steady yearly increase during the period from 2002 to 2006. In total, 206,815 trainees took part in the program after finishing their training from establishment of the Technical Internship Program in 1993 up to the end of 2006, which indicates that this program is showing steady improvement.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of trainees who obtained permission for change of status of residence to take part in the Technical Internship Program was from China (34,817), followed by Viet Nam (2,221), Indonesia (1,924), the

Philippines (1,482), and Thailand (342). Some of the most popular types of work were dress-making for females and children, welding and plastic molding. (Table 11, 12)

Table 11 : Changes in the number of trainees who switch to the Technical Internship Program by nationality (People)

Nationality \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	19,225	20,822	26,488	32,394	41,000
China	14,388	16,620	20,922	26,606	34,817
Viet Nam	1,694	1,343	2,070	1,791	2,221
Indonesia	2,359	2,060	2,474	2,340	1,924
Philippines	518	653	819	1,219	1,482
Thailand	150	110	112	277	342
Others	116	36	91	161	214

Table 12 : Changes in the number of trainees who switch to the Technical Internship Program by job type (People)

Job Type \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	19,225	20,822	26,488	32,394	41,000
Women/Children's apparel production	7,767	8,076	9,194	9,751	10,750
Mold construction	412	437	373	420	526
Men's apparel production	760	514	527	679	741
Welding	724	1,148	1,254	1,960	2,817
Steel reinforcement construction	289	248	376	376	409
Machining	690	622	873	1,276	1,918
Metal press work	418	499	942	1,194	1,768
Plumbing	42	45	27	53	88
Painting	285	393	562	713	1,070
Furniture production	177	111	147	239	260
Casting	430	386	561	695	811
Steeplejack	224	225	240	361	610
Plastic molding	789	907	1,691	2,072	2,686
Carpenter	116	80	118	179	350
Construction machinery production	33	32	49	46	77
Others	6,069	7,099	9,554	12,380	16,119

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

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

The number of such foreign nationals who obtained permission for acquisition of status of residence was 8,013 in 2006. (Table 8)

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

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

In 2006, the number of such foreign nationals who obtained re-entry permission was 570,679. (Table 8)



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for acquisition permit

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

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



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for re-entry permit

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2006 was 107,158. (Table 8)

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

The status of permanent residence is granted when certain conditions have been satisfied by foreign nationals who reside in Japan under another status of residence and who have

別記第二十九号様式 (第十九条関係) 日本国政府法務省
Ministry of Justice, Japanese Government

資格外活動許可書
PERMIT TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN THAT PERMITTED BY THE STATUS OF RESIDENCE PREVIOUSLY GRANTED

許可番号 号

1 国籍 Nationality 2 氏名 Name
3 性別 Male/Female 4 生年月日 Date of Birth Year Month Day
5 日本における居住先 Address in Japan
6 旅券(番号) Passport Number
7 在留(在学)許可年月日 Date of Entry (Residence) Permit Year Month Day
8 現在有する在留(在学)許可の在留(在学)資格 Status of Residence
9 外国人登録証(在留)番号 Alien Registration Certificate No. Year Month Day
10 現在の在留活動の内容 (受入れ機関がある場合にはその名称) Present Activity
11 新たに許可された活動の内容 Other activity to be engaged in
12 許可の有効期限 Valid Until Year Month Day まで
出入国管理及び難民認定法第19条第2項の規定に基づき、上記の活動に従事することを許可します。
ただし、上記の活動を行う際は、本許可書を携帯しなければなりません。
Under the provisions of Article 19, Paragraph 2, of the Investigative/Control and Refugee Recognition Act, permission to engage in activity other than that permitted by the status of residence previously granted is hereby given as prescribed above.
Carry this permit when engaging in the activity prescribed above.

年 月 日
日本国法務大臣
Minister of Justice, Japanese Government
(出入-19)

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

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.

The number of foreign nationals who were granted permission for permanent residence was 42,085 in 2002, followed by a record high of 51,538 in 2006 due to an increase in the number of newly entering foreign nationals and to the recent trend for foreign nationals to settle down and stay longer. (Table 13)



Sticker-type endorsement stamp for permission for permanent residence

Table 13 : Changes in the number of permanent residence permits by nationality (place of origin)

(Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total		42,085	46,171	48,263	39,256	51,538
China		12,348	13,987	14,855	11,404	13,744
Brazil		11,672	10,894	10,789	10,026	16,055
Philippines		5,923	6,972	7,563	6,044	7,554
Korea		3,147	3,345	3,671	2,939	3,368
Peru		2,980	3,381	3,275	2,449	2,878
Others		6,015	7,592	8,110	6,394	7,939

Chapter 2 Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

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

1 The Total Number of Overstayers

Based on the computer statistics of the Immigration Bureau, the estimated number of overstayers (those who illegally stay in Japan beyond the permitted period of stay without obtaining permission for extension or change of status of residence) was 170,839 as of January 1, 2007. This number has been steadily decreasing, down by 22,906 (11.8%) from 193,745 on January 1, 2006, in other words, down by 127,807 (42.8%) from a record high of 298,646 on May 1, 1993.

This decrease was attributable partly to the conducting of strict immigration examinations, concentrated efforts for close cooperation with other related agencies to detect violators of the Immigration Control Act and active performing of publicity activities to prevent illegal employment, as well as the fact that the year 2006 was the third year of the five-year plan to halve the number of illegal foreign residents implemented by the Immigration Bureau.

In addition to the above-mentioned number of overstayers, it is estimated that about 30,000 foreign nationals may have entered Japan illegally. If combined, the number of illegal foreign residents would be about 200,000.

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

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of overstayers was from R.O. Korea (36,321 accounting for 21.3% of the total) as of January 1, 2007. This was followed by the Philippines (28,491 accounting for 16.7%), China (27,698 accounting for 16.2%), Thailand (8,460 accounting for 5.0%), Malaysia (6,397 accounting for 3.7%), Indonesia (6,354 accounting for 3.7%), and Taiwan (6,347 accounting for 3.7%). (Chart 15, Table 14)

The changes in the number of overstayers by nationality (place of origin) were as follows. The number of overstayers from R.O. Korea has been consistently decreasing since January 1, 1999. The number of those from Thailand has steadily decreased since May 1, 1993. The number of those from Malaysia and Peru has also seen a decrease due to a measure to promote the acquisition of visas, which was taken on June 1, 1993 and on July 15, 1995 respectively. The number of those from China continued to decrease from 1994 until 2002. Then, it started to increase in 2003 and further increased in 2004, but it has also shown a decreasing trend since

Chart 15 : Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major nationality (place of origin)

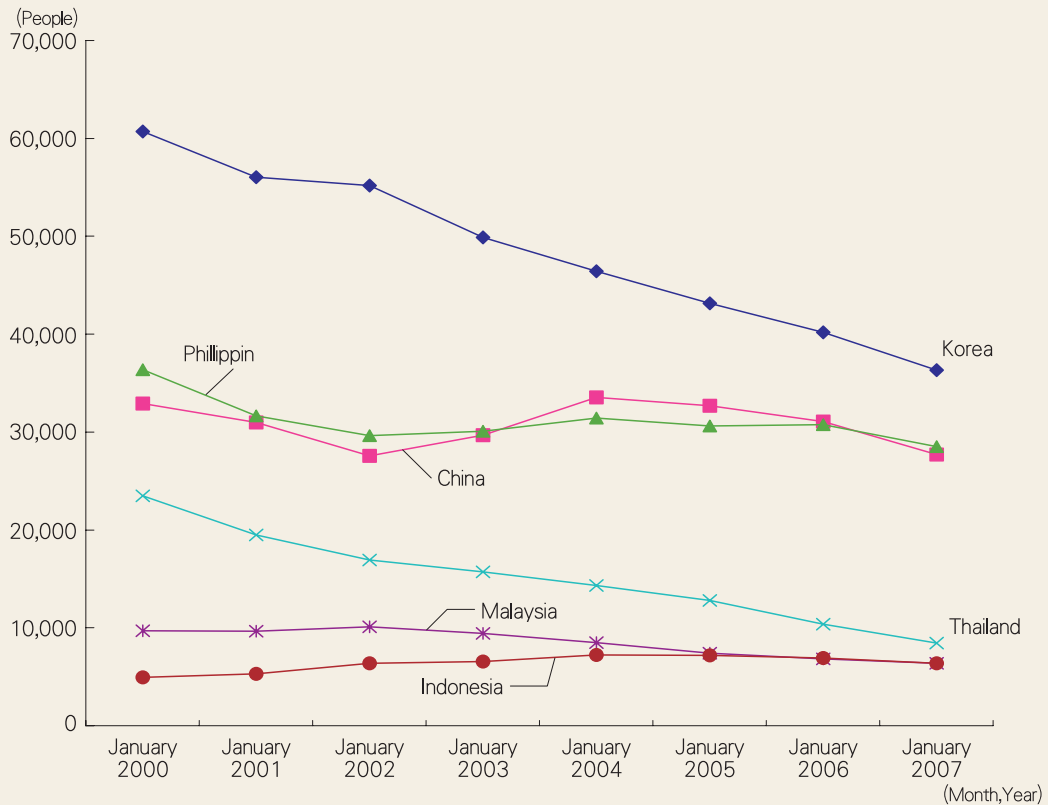


Table 14 : Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major nationality (place of origin)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Date															
	May 1 1992	May 1 1993	May 1 1994	May 1 1995	May 1 1996	January 1 1997	January 1 1998	January 1 1999	January 1 2000	January 1 2001	January 1 2002	January 1 2003	January 1 2004	January 1 2005	January 1 2006	January 1 2007
Total	278,892	298,646	293,800	286,704	284,500	282,986	276,810	271,048	251,697	232,121	224,067	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745	170,839
R.O. Korea	35,687	39,455	43,369	47,544	51,580	52,387	52,123	62,577	60,693	56,023	55,164	49,874	46,425	43,151	40,203	36,321
Philippines	31,974	35,392	37,544	39,763	41,997	42,547	42,608	40,420	36,379	31,666	29,649	30,100	31,428	30,619	30,777	28,491
China	25,737	33,312	39,738	39,511	39,140	38,296	37,590	34,800	32,896	30,975	27,582	29,676	33,522	32,683	31,074	27,698
Thailand	44,354	55,383	49,992	44,794	41,280	39,513	37,046	30,065	23,503	19,500	16,925	15,693	14,334	12,787	10,352	8,460
Malaysia	38,529	30,840	20,313	14,511	11,525	10,390	10,141	9,989	9,701	9,651	10,097	9,442	8,476	7,431	6,822	6,397
Indonesia	1,955	2,969	3,198	3,205	3,481	3,758	4,692	4,930	4,947	5,315	6,393	6,546	7,246	7,169	6,926	6,354
China(Taiwan)	6,729	7,457	7,871	7,974	8,502	9,409	9,430	9,437	9,243	8,849	8,990	9,126	7,611	6,760	6,696	6,347
Peru	2,783	9,038	12,918	15,301	13,836	12,942	11,606	10,320	9,158	8,502	7,744	7,322	7,230	6,624	5,997	5,283
Sri Lanka	3,217	3,763	3,395	2,980	2,783	2,751	3,071	3,734	3,907	3,489	3,730	3,909	4,242	4,209	4,590	4,042
Viet Nam	821	852	869	453	448	231	731	880	1,092	1,550	2,021	2,697	3,582	3,916	4,071	3,959
Others	87,106	80,185	74,593	70,668	69,928	70,762	67,772	63,896	60,178	56,601	55,772	56,167	55,322	51,950	46,237	37,487

2005. The number of overstayers from the Philippines has been decreasing since 1998, but fluctuated between increasing and decreasing from 2003 to 2006, decreasing in 2007. The number of those from Indonesia had steadily increased since May 1, 1991, but has been on the decrease since 2005.

(2) The Number of Overstayers by Status of Residence

The statistics of the estimated number of overstayers by status of residence before their status of residence had expired showed the following: the largest number of overstayers had the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" (117,289) accounting for 68.7% of the total. The second largest number had the status of residence of "Entertainer" (8,162 accounting for 4.8%), followed by "College Student" (7,448 accounting for 4.4%), "Pre-college Student" (5,281 accounting for 3.1%), and "Trainee" (3,333 accounting for 2.0%). The number of those who were granted "Temporary Visitor" has been on the decline since May 1, 1993, decreasing by 17,085 (down 12.7%) from January 1, 2006, while the number of those with the status of residence of "Pre-college Student" has also been decreasing since May 1, 1994, dropping by 1,890 (down 18.8%) from January 1, 2006. The foreign residents with the status of residence of "Entertainer" started to increase on January 1, 2002, and kept increasing, but have been decreasing since January 2005. On the other hand, those who had the status of residence of "College Student" continued to increase from January 1, 2001, but turned downward in January 2006, and decreased again in 2007.(Table 15)

Table 15 : Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major status of residence (People)

Status of Residence	Date	January 1 2002	January 1 2003	January 1 2004	January 1 2005	January 1 2006	January 1 2007
Total		224,067	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745	170,839
Temporary Visitor		163,271	155,498	150,326	139,417	134,374	117,289
Entertainer		11,154	11,770	11,974	11,319	10,052	8,162
College Student		4,442	5,450	6,672	8,173	7,628	7,448
Pre-college Student		9,953	9,779	9,511	8,506	7,307	5,281
Trainee		3,264	3,409	3,959	3,648	3,393	3,333
Others		31,983	34,646	36,976	36,236	30,991	29,326

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

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

In 2006, the number of foreign nationals for whom deportation procedures were carried out on account of violating the Immigration Control Act was 56,410, a decrease of 762 from 2005. Of these, 11,108 were handed over to immigration inspectors as those subject to the departure order system, which was started according to the amended Immigration Control Act enforced in December 2004. The number of foreign nationals violating the Immigration Control Act against whom deportation procedures were carried out had hovered around 40,000 for a time due to those violating the Act

spreading out to more remote regions and a decrease in the number of illegal workers in one place (smaller groups). However, the Immigration Bureau has been making efforts to realize efficient and effective deportation procedures since 2004, which marked the first year of the five-year plan to halve the number of illegal foreign residents. For example, the bureau further strengthened cooperating with other related agencies and strongly promoted detection activities. As a result, the number of deportees significantly increased, exceeding 55,000 for three consecutive years.

According to the statistics of the number of foreign nationals by grounds for deportation in 2006, the largest number of foreign nationals were deported for overstaying (42,829 accounting for 75.9%), followed by illegal entry (10,441 accounting for 18.5%), and then activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted (1,736 accounting for 3.1%). Overstayers continued to occupy a predominant percentage.

Among the foreign nationals violating the Act against whom deportation procedures were carried out in 2006, the number of those who illegally worked in Japan was 45,929, accounting for 81.4% of the total. (Table 16)

According to the statistics of the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act

Table 16 : Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by grounds for deportation (People)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	41,935	45,910	55,351	57,172	56,410
Illegal entry	8,388	9,251	11,217	11,586	10,441
Illegal landing	789	777	992	690	506
Activity other than those permitted	850	1,199	1,399	1,890	1,736
Overstay	31,520	34,266	41,175	42,254	42,829
Criminal offenses etc.	388	417	568	752	898
Illegal work	32,364	34,325	43,059	45,935	45,929

Table 17 : Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	41,935	45,910	55,351	57,172	56,410
China	9,287	12,382	15,702	17,252	16,269
Philippines	4,997	5,698	8,558	9,627	10,420
R.O. Korea	9,656	7,877	7,782	8,050	8,128
Thailand	3,172	2,993	3,572	3,388	3,294
Indonesia	1,366	1,567	2,103	2,000	2,443
Sri Lanka	796	806	1,086	1,204	1,624
Viet Nam	467	579	979	1,130	1,407
Peru	1,196	1,103	1,292	1,194	1,306
Bangladesh	929	946	1,312	1,529	1,295
Malaysia	1,393	1,711	1,575	1,559	1,158
Others	8,676	10,248	11,390	10,239	9,066

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

classified by nationality (place of origin) in 2006, the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China for three consecutive years (16,269 accounting for 28.8%), followed by the Philippines (10,420 accounting for 18.5%), and R.O. Korea (8,128 accounting for 14.4%). These top three countries made up over 60% of the total. (Table 17)

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

(1) Illegal Entry

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2006, the number of foreign nationals who illegally entered Japan without valid passports or visas, was 10,441, a decrease of 1,145 (down 9.9%) from 2005.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (3,999 accounting for 38.3% of the total), followed by the Philippines (2,059 accounting for 19.7%), and Thailand (988 accounting for 9.5%). (Table 18)

According to the statistics classified by means of transportation, the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for illegal entry by airplane in

Table 18 : Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by nationality
(place of origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	8,388	9,251	11,217	11,586	10,441
China	3,041	4,077	4,588	4,960	3,999
Philippines	1,261	1,385	1,955	2,074	2,059
Thailand	1,173	992	1,219	1,139	988
R.O. Korea	484	443	587	617	767
Bangladesh	448	433	626	646	486
Iran	575	449	425	402	432
Peru	262	247	331	255	299
Pakistan	366	317	334	300	261
Indonesia	99	127	148	172	232
Myanmar	96	149	295	323	188
Others	583	632	709	698	730

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

Table 19 : Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by airplane classified
by nationality (place of origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	6,201	6,694	7,848	8,065	7,549
China	1,636	2,317	2,295	2,570	2,088
Philippines	1,183	1,275	1,825	1,927	1,956
Thailand	1,140	948	1,165	1,065	934
R.O. Korea	373	330	412	388	415
Iran	437	359	343	340	369
Others	1,432	1,465	1,808	1,775	1,787

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

2006 was 7,549, a decrease of 516 (down 6.4%) from 2005 while the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for illegal entry by ship decreased by 629 (down 17.9%) from 2005 to 2,892 in 2006. (Tables 19 and 20)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	2,187	2,557	3,369	3,521	2,892
China	1,405	1,760	2,293	2,390	1,911
R.O. Korea	111	113	175	229	352
Bangladesh	232	232	352	348	232
Philippines	78	110	130	147	103
Pakistan	102	91	93	79	82
Others	259	251	326	328	212

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

(2) Illegal Landing

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2006, the number of those who illegally landed in Japan without obtaining permission for landing and so forth from an immigration inspector was 506, a decrease of 184 (down 26.7%) from 2005. This accounted for 0.9% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act, and the proportion has maintained a similar level since 2002. (Table 21)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	789	777	992	690	506
China	408	390	432	374	231
Turkey	7	6	18	5	45
Sri Lanka	5	17	64	38	33
Myanmar	36	33	77	43	31
R.O. Korea	30	45	40	23	22
Thailand	41	29	49	32	21
Indonesia	10	3	7	4	12
Philippines	41	23	54	29	10
Russia	46	42	56	33	10
China(Taiwan)	12	10	11	8	8
Bangladesh	8	4	7	8	8
Others	145	175	177	93	75

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

(3) Overstay

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2006, the number of those who had stayed beyond the authorized period of stay increased by 575 (up 1.4%) from 2005 to 42,829.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China (11,295 accounting for 26.4%), followed by the Philippines (7,879 accounting for 18.4%), R.O. Korea (6,847 accounting for 16.0%), Thailand (2,232 accounting for 5.2%), and Indonesia (2,074 accounting for 4.8%). (Table 22)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	31,520	34,266	41,175	42,254	42,829
China	5,600	7,429	10,197	11,301	11,295
Philippines	3,373	3,879	5,949	6,583	7,879
R.O. Korea	8,911	7,099	6,837	6,959	6,847
Thailand	1,935	1,947	2,267	2,166	2,232
Indonesia	1,243	1,419	1,896	1,779	2,074
Sri Lanka	688	670	875	1,028	1,391
Viet Nam	420	528	897	1,021	1,300
Malaysia	1,320	1,639	1,509	1,490	1,095
Peru	908	816	917	919	971
Bangladesh	468	507	659	858	785
Others	6,654	8,333	9,172	8,150	6,960

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

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

If a foreign national residing in Japan exclusively engages in work or engages in activities other than those permitted for his/her status of residence previously granted without obtaining the required permission, the foreign national will be deported from Japan for the reason of engaging in activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted. The number of such foreign nationals had decreased by 154 (down 8.1%) from 2005 to 1,736.

Many illegal foreign workers were those who entered Japan with the status of residence of

Table 23 : Changes in the number of cases of activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted classified by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	850	1,199	1,399	1,890	1,736
China	171	367	304	357	469
R.O. Korea	211	274	294	396	412
Philippines	267	372	541	862	399
Indonesia	13	17	48	45	119
Romania	28	14	33	34	48
Russia	31	5	24	17	43
China (Taiwan)	36	52	15	22	34
Viet Nam	2	8	15	19	32
Nepal	1	9	1	4	18
Ukraine	18	31	8	20	18
Others	72	50	116	114	144

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

"Temporary Visitor" and engaged in activities which were not permitted under this status thereafter. However, if they stay beyond their authorized period of stay, they will be treated as overstayers. As a result, the number of overstayers was much larger than the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted without obtaining the required permission. (Table 23)

2 Illegal Workers

(1) Summary

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2006, the number of those who were considered to have been illegally working was 45,929, accounting for 81.4% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Act. This indicates that most illegal foreign residents work illegally.

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

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

The statistics of the number of illegal foreign workers by region show that the great majority came from Asia (42,098 accounting for 91.7% of the total), followed by South America (accounting for 3.5%) and Africa (accounting for 1.4%). Thus, Asian illegal workers make up a significantly large percentage of the overall illegal workers.

In addition, these illegal workers came from 115 countries (or regions), in particular from the Asian region. Four countries (or regions) were newly added from 2005, indicating the increasing diversity in the nationalities of the illegal foreign workers.

According to the statistics of the number by nationality (place of origin), illegal workers from China made up the largest number at 13,750, accounting for 29.9% of the total, followed by the Philippines (7,978 accounting for 17.4%), R.O. Korea (6,696 accounting for 14.6%), Thailand (2,650 accounting for 5.8%), and Indonesia (2,286 accounting for 5.0%). These top five countries represented 72.6% of the total. As a recent trend, the number of Chinese illegal workers has been occupying a large proportion. Illegal workers from Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam have also seen a marked increase. (Table 24)

Table 24 : Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by nationality
(place of origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin)		Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total			32,364	34,325	43,059	45,935	45,929
	Male		18,610	20,274	25,349	26,232	24,759
	Female		13,754	14,051	17,710	19,703	21,170
China			7,087	9,302	12,669	14,239	13,750
	Male		4,585	5,997	8,104	8,749	7,614
	Female		2,502	3,305	4,565	5,490	6,136
Philippines			3,696	4,108	6,299	7,378	7,978
	Male		1,313	1,453	2,263	2,647	2,887
	Female		2,383	2,655	4,036	4,731	5,091
R.O. Korea			8,043	6,372	6,192	6,514	6,696
	Male		3,249	2,564	2,281	2,274	2,232
	Female		4,794	3,808	3,911	4,240	4,464
Thailand			2,538	2,423	2,831	2,816	2,650
	Male		1,054	1,030	1,179	1,158	1,159
	Female		1,484	1,393	1,652	1,658	1,491
Indonesia			1,254	1,389	1,897	1,844	2,286
	Male		871	975	1,350	1,297	1,521
	Female		383	414	547	547	765
Sri Lanka			687	674	891	1,024	1,440
	Male		606	588	799	898	1,270
	Female		81	86	92	126	170
Viet Nam			330	408	732	900	1,189
	Male		201	227	373	490	630
	Female		129	181	359	410	559
Bangladesh			833	861	1,214	1,405	1,176
	Male		806	828	1,166	1,328	1,114
	Female		27	33	48	77	62
Malaysia			1,329	1,638	1,486	1,486	1,093
	Male		917	1,193	1,084	1,060	774
	Female		412	445	402	426	319
Peru			852	769	945	894	927
	Male		561	533	615	588	609
	Female		291	236	330	306	318
Others			5,715	6,381	7,903	7,435	6,744
	Male		4,447	4,886	6,135	5,743	4,949
	Female		1,268	1,495	1,768	1,692	1,795

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

(3) The Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Gender

The numbers of male and female illegal foreign workers against whom deportation procedures were carried out in 2006 were 24,759 (accounting for 53.9% of the total) and 21,170 (accounting for 46.1% of the total), respectively. The difference between males and females diminished from 2005.

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

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

According to the statistics by type of work, the largest number of illegal foreign workers worked as factory workers (12,986 accounting for 28.3% of the total), followed by attendants such as bar hostesses (7,701 accounting for 16.8%), and construction workers (5,425 accounting for 11.8%).

According to the statistics by gender, the largest number of males worked as factory workers, followed by construction workers and other labor workers, while the largest number of females worked as attendants such as hostesses at bars, followed by factory workers, waitresses and bartenders. (Table 25)

Table 25 : Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by type of work (People)

Job Categories \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	32,364	34,325	43,059	45,935	45,929
Male	18,610	20,274	25,349	26,232	24,759
Female	13,754	14,051	17,710	19,703	21,170
Factory worker	7,084	7,156	10,440	11,786	12,986
Male	5,181	5,146	7,402	8,447	8,892
Female	1,903	2,010	3,038	3,339	4,094
Hostess or entertaining customers	5,081	5,057	6,597	7,319	7,701
Male	236	184	229	258	356
Female	4,845	4,873	6,368	7,061	7,345
Construction worker	4,790	5,468	6,228	6,378	5,425
Male	4,757	5,426	6,185	6,331	5,378
Female	33	42	43	47	47
Waitress or bartender	2,653	2,919	3,471	4,091	4,008
Male	1,030	1,235	1,401	1,518	1,336
Female	1,623	1,684	2,070	2,573	2,672
Other labor worker	2,462	2,140	2,636	2,858	3,307
Male	1,945	1,739	2,185	2,264	2,502
Female	517	401	451	594	805
Other service worker	2,007	2,406	2,702	2,841	2,815
Male	736	927	1,032	1,017	1,026
Female	1,271	1,479	1,670	1,824	1,789
Others	8,287	9,179	10,985	10,662	9,687
Male	4,725	5,617	6,915	6,397	5,269
Female	3,562	3,562	4,070	4,265	4,418

3 Outline of Judgments of Violations

(1) Receipt and the Findings of Cases of Violation

Under the deportation procedures, after an immigration control officer conducts an investigation of the violation by a foreign national, an immigration inspector examines whether the foreign national (suspect) should be deported. The number of such examinations of violations was 57,017 in 2006. (Table 26)

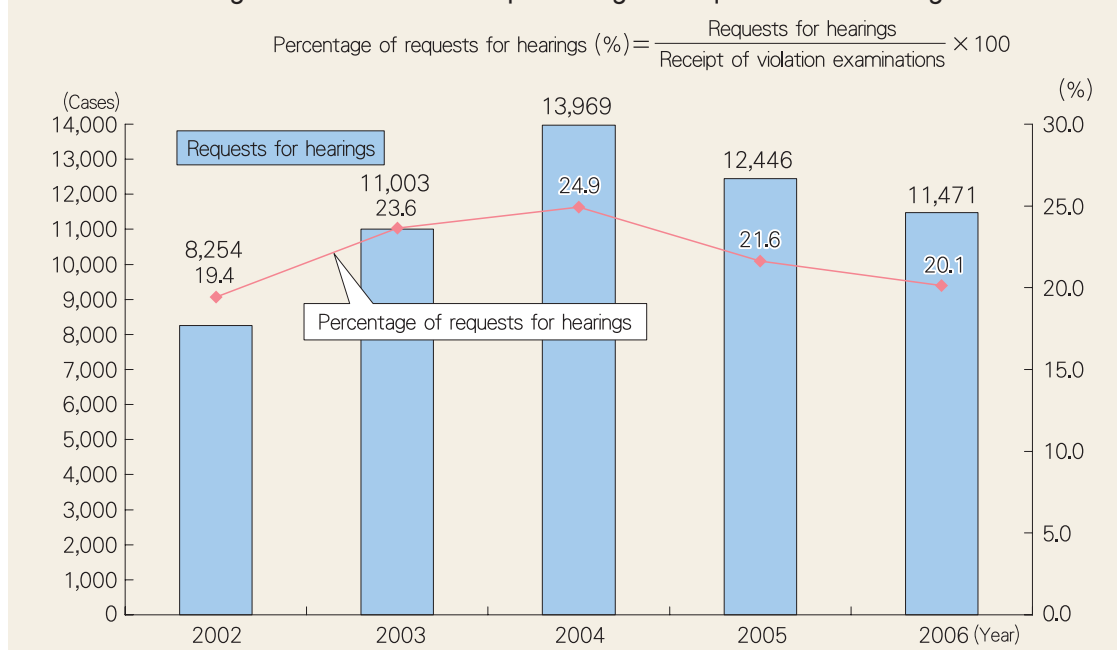
The number of requests for hearings conducted after examination of the violation slightly decreased from 2005 to 11,471 in 2006, but remains at a high level over 10,000. This increase was

Table 26 : Changes in the number of cases of receipt and findings of violation examinations by immigration inspectors, hearings by special inquiry officers and decisions of the Minister of Justice (Cases)

Division		Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Violation examination by immigration inspector	Receipt		42,504 (497)	46,535 (548)	56,018 (596)	57,569 (286)	57,017 (488)
	Finished	Found not to fall under one of the reasons for deportation	3	2	4	7	3
		Issuance of written deportation order	33,607	34,855	40,771	32,284	31,393
		Request for hearing	8,254	11,003	13,969	12,446	11,471
		Issuance of written departure order	-	-	918	12,227	11,100
	Not finished, others		640	675	356	605	3,050
Hearing by special inquiry officer	Receipt		9,067 (785)	12,092 (1,061)	14,869 (866)	13,002 (518)	12,221 (711)
	Finished	Error in the findings	-	-	-	-	-
		Issuance of written deportation order	104	102	113	137	126
		Filing an objection	7,872	11,081	14,191	12,056	11,196
		Issuance of written departure order	-	-	-	-	-
	Not finished, others		1091	906	565	809	899
Decision of the Minister of Justice	Receipt		8,378 (607)	11,738 (628)	14,897 (703)	12,533 (461)	11,757 (552)
	Finished	Objection with reason	-	8	-	-	3
		Objection without reason	7,711	11,204	14,412	11,922	11,018
		Issuance of written departure order	-	-	-	-	-
	Not finished, others		667	521	485	611	736
Request for hearing	Request for hearing Receipt of violation examination (%)	19.4	23.6	24.9	21.6	20.1	

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

Chart 16 : Changes in the number and percentage of requests for a hearing



probably caused by a rise in the number of foreign nationals who voluntarily surrendered themselves to a regional immigration bureau in the hopes of staying in Japan on the basis of relationships such as marriage or cohabitation with Japanese nationals. Also contributing was the fact becoming widely known that special permission to stay can be obtained with consideration for humanitarian reasons such as reunion or illness of family members. (Chart 16)

For the same reason, the number of objections, which a foreign national unsatisfied with the decision made by the special inquiry officer at the hearing may file with the Minister of Justice, also remained at a high level of over 10,000, accounting for 11,196 in 2006. (Table 26)

(2) Issuance of a Written Deportation Order

The number of written deportation orders issued in 2006 decreased to its lowest number in the last five years at 33,202.

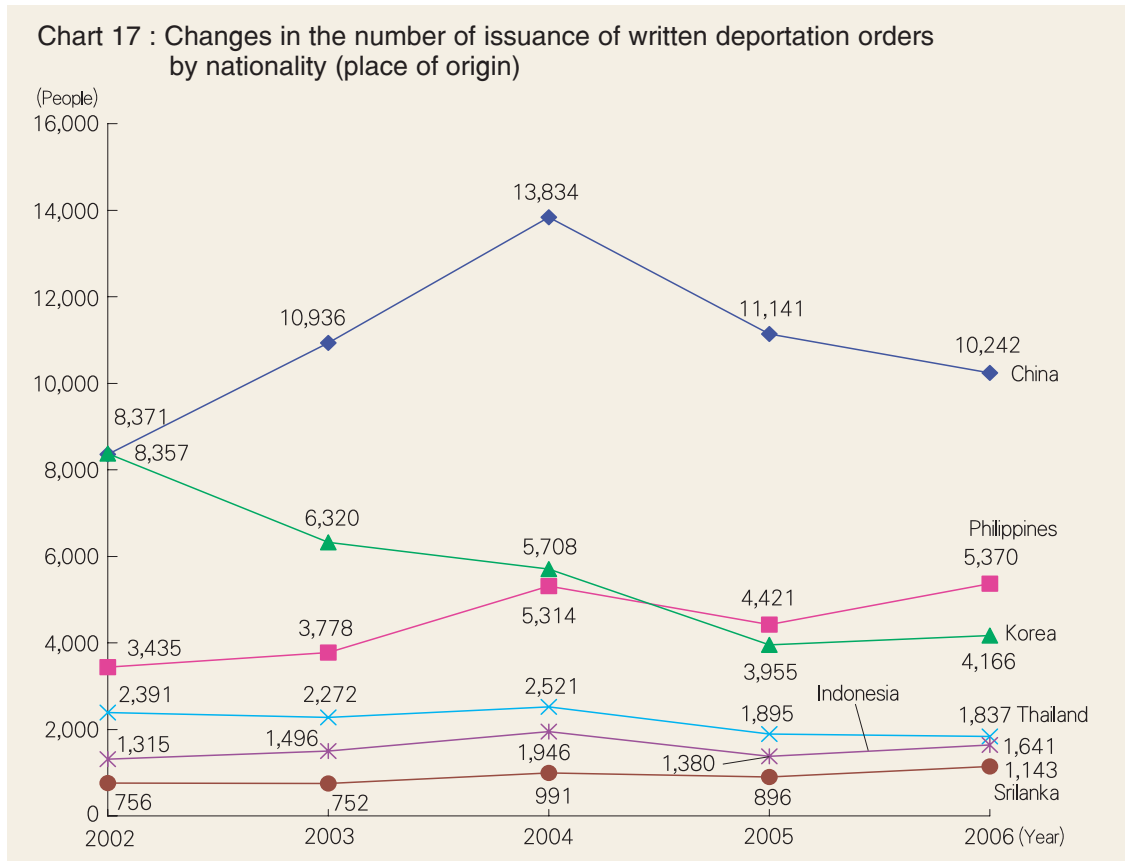
This decrease was probably because foreign nationals against whom a written deportation order had previously been issued under the conventional system have become able to depart from Japan under a departure order due to the start of full-scale implementation of the departure order system (put into force on December 2, 2004) in 2005. The total number of written deportation orders and written departure orders issued was 44,302 in 2006, exceeding 40,000 since 2004.

According to the statistics of the number of written deportation orders issued in 2006 by grounds for deportation, the most common reason was overstay (22,136), accounting for 66.7% of the total. Although the proportion of overstay still exceeded the majority, it has decreased since 2002, while the proportion of illegal entry increased to 23.7% in 2006. This increase was considered to be attributable mainly to the continuing influx of illegal entrants using forged or altered passports and other documents as well as to the establishment of the departure order system. In addition, the total number of cases of criminal offenses and cases of engagement in activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted has continuously increased since 2002, and their proportion in the total increased to 7.7% in 2006. (Table 27)

Table 27 : Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by grounds for deportation (Cases)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	34,455	35,850	42,074	33,520	33,202
Overstay	25,176	25,383	29,802	20,764	22,136
Illegal entry	7,244	8,058	9,296	9,427	7,880
Illegal landing	712	707	873	635	443
Activity other than those permitted	848	1,168	1,380	1,874	1,726
Criminal offenses etc.	399	438	617	701	831
Others	76	96	106	119	186

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin) in 2006, the largest number of foreign nationals who were issued written deportation orders came from China (10,242 accounting for 30.8%), followed by the Philippines (5,370 accounting for 16.2%), and Korea (4,166 accounting for 12.5%). (Chart 17)



(3) Provisional Release

In 2006, the number of foreign nationals detained under written detention orders who were accorded provisional release was 3,658, while the number of foreign nationals detained under written deportation orders who were accorded provisional release was 671. (Table 28)

Table 28 : Changes in the number of cases of provisional release permission (Cases)

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
By written detention order	4,477	4,284	1,180	1,457	3,658
By written deportation order	347	262	382	769	671

(4) Special Permission to Stay

The number of foreign nationals who received special permission to stay from the Minister of Justice was 9,360 in 2006. Although the number decreased from 2005, it still maintains a high level. Most of the foreign nationals who received special permission to stay had established close relationships such as marriage with Japanese nationals and had, in fact, settled down in Japan in many respects. (Table 29)

Table 29 : Changes in the number of cases of special permission to stay by grounds for deportation (Cases)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	6,995	10,327	13,239	10,834	9,360
Overstay	5,726	8,743	10,697	8,483	7,096
Illegal entry/Illegal landing	1,068	1,374	2,188	2,077	1,915
Criminal offenses etc.	201	210	354	274	349

4 Outline of Deportation of Foreign Nationals

The number of foreign nationals deported decreased by 174 (down 0.5%) from 2005 to 33,018 in 2006.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (10,251 accounting for 31.0% of the total), followed by the Philippines (5,435 accounting for 16.5%), R.O. Korea (4,193 accounting for 12.7%), Thailand (1,845 accounting for 5.6%), and Indonesia (1,672 accounting for 5.1%). (Table 30)

Table 30 : Changes in the number of deportees by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	33,788	35,911	41,926	33,192	33,018
China	8,290	11,027	13,408	11,209	10,251
Philippines	3,237	3,780	5,207	4,961	5,453
R.O. Korea	8,287	6,381	5,696	3,962	4,193
Thailand	2,309	2,299	2,527	1,930	1,845
Indonesia	1,305	1,567	2,009	1,241	1,672
Sri Lanka	737	745	1005	821	1,139
Bangladesh	840	895	1,223	1,271	1,076
Malaysia	1,346	1,656	1,519	1,179	911
Viet Nam	335	417	799	564	864
Peru	872	807	799	542	655
Others	6,230	6,337	7,734	5,512	4,959

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

Table 31 : Changes in the number of deportees by measure of deportation (People)

Measure of Deportation \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	33,788	35,911	41,926	33,192	33,018
Voluntary departure	32,068	33,914	40,480	31,811	31,911
Deportation in accordance with Article 59	1,481	1,642	1,313	1,177	852
Deportation individually at the expense of the government	76	95	119	192	239
Deportation in group at the expense of the government	163	260	-	-	-
Others	-	-	7	-	-
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	-	-	7	12	16

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

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

According to the statistics by measures of deportation, 96.6% of foreign nationals who had been issued a deportation order were deported at their own expense ("voluntary departure"), making up the vast majority. On the other hand, the number of foreign nationals who need to be individually deported at national expense has been increasing, and the number of foreign nationals individually deported at national expense was 239 in 2006. (Table 31)

(1) Deportation at the Expense of the Government

As foreign nationals violating the Act stay longer and have diversifying lifestyles, an increasing number of foreign nationals who have been issued a deportation order suffer from illness, refuse deportation for various reasons, or remain detained for a long period of time because they cannot afford travel expenses. Of these foreign nationals, the number of those deported at national expense in consideration of individual circumstances increased by 47 (up 24.5%) from 192 in 2005 to 239 in 2006.

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

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

Deportees who were deported at their own expense increased by 100 (up 0.3%) from 2005 to 31,911 in 2006.

Although around 95% of the deported foreign nationals are deported at their own expense every year, many do not fulfill requirements for deportation. For example, they do not possess a passport, an airplane ticket, or enough money for travel costs, causing the process to take a

Table 32 : Changes in the number of deportees by voluntary departure classified by nationality (place of origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	32,068	33,914	40,480	31,811	31,911
China	7,627	9,931	12,919	10,621	9,831
Philippines	3,089	3,655	5,101	4,810	5,340
R.O. Korea	8,216	6,326	5,656	3,912	4,155
Thailand	2,090	2,159	2,370	1,865	1,766
Indonesia	1,278	1,525	1,989	1,224	1,663
Sri Lanka	718	706	929	766	1,089
Bangladesh	816	875	1,211	1,258	1,068
Malaysia	1,335	1,653	1,519	1,179	910
Viet Nam	334	409	795	558	861
Peru	844	777	780	520	629
Others	5,721	5,898	7,211	5,098	4,599

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

considerable amount of time.

In order to deport such nationals as quickly as possible, the Immigration Bureau not only carries out deportation procedures but also instructs the foreign nationals to make contact with relevant people in Japan or in their home countries in order to obtain an airplane ticket or money for travel costs. In cases where a foreign national does not possess a passport, the Immigration Bureau makes an application for the early issue of a passport to the relevant foreign mission in Japan. (Table 32)

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

Any carrier that transported a foreign national who is issued a deportation order must send him/her back at their own expense and on their own responsibility (the deportation specified in Article 59 of the Immigration Control Act) under certain conditions. The number of foreign nationals deported in this way in 2006 was 852, having decreased by 325 (down 27.6%) from 2005. (Table 31)

5 Departure Orders

(1) Outline

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

(2) Investigation of Violations

The number of foreign nationals who were handed over from immigration control officers to immigration inspectors through the departure order procedures was 11,108 in 2006, accounting for 19.7% of the total number of foreign nationals violating the Immigration Control Act.

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

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (3,518 accounting for 31.7% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (1,989 accounting for 17.9%), the Philippines (1,586 accounting for 14.3%), Indonesia (702 accounting for 6.3%), and Thailand (436 accounting for 3.9%). (Table 33)

Table 33 : Number of foreign nationals handed over under a departure order by nationality (place of origin) (2006) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Article	Total	24-2-2	24-4-b	24-6	24-6-2	24-7
Total	11,108	0	10,339	287	1	481
China	3,518	0	3,401	85	1	31
R.O. Korea	1,989	0	1,947	4	0	38
Philippines	1,586	0	1,369	45	0	172
Indonesia	702	0	634	52	0	16
Thailand	436	0	343	36	0	57
Sri Lanka	350	0	327	12	0	11
Viet Nam	339	0	329	1	0	9
Peru	254	0	202	0	0	52
Mongolia	241	0	223	13	0	5
Malaysia	214	0	213	0	0	1
Others	1,479	0	1,351	39	0	89

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

B. The Number of Foreign Nationals Ordered to Depart by Gender

The numbers of males and females were 5,624 (accounting for 50.6% of the total) and 5,484 (accounting for 49.4% of the total), respectively, showing no large difference between males and females.

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

According to the statistics by applied articles, the number of suspects violating Article 24, (4) (b) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act was the largest at 10,339, accounting for 93.1% of the total. This was followed by 481 suspects violating Article 24, (7), 287 suspects violating Article 24, (6), and one suspect violating Article 24, (6) 2.

(3) Examination

A. Receipt and Findings of Cases

The number of foreign nationals handed over by immigration control officers as those subject to a departure order was 11,108 in 2006.

In the departure order system, foreign nationals subject to a departure order are those who have voluntarily appeared at a regional immigration bureau wishing to depart from Japan. The cases of foreign nationals are promptly handled after being handed over by immigration control officers. In 2006, 11,108 such cases were handled, and eight were sent back to the immigration control officers on the grounds that they did not fulfill the requirements for a departure order.

B. Issuance of a Written Departure Order

The number of foreign nationals who were recognized as subject to a departure order and to

whom a written departure order was issued was 11,100 in 2006.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (3,516 accounting for 31.7% of the total), followed by Korea (1,992 accounting for 17.9%), and the Philippines (1,582 accounting for 14.3%). (Table 34)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006
Total		918	12,227	11,100
China		252	3,777	3,516
Korea		133	2,206	1,992
Philippines		276	1,742	1,582
Indonesia		46	670	701
Thailand		36	507	429
Sri Lanka		15	295	349
Viet Nam		19	304	343
Peru		19	254	250
Mongolia		18	273	240
Malaysia		20	324	214
Others		84	1,875	1,484

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

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

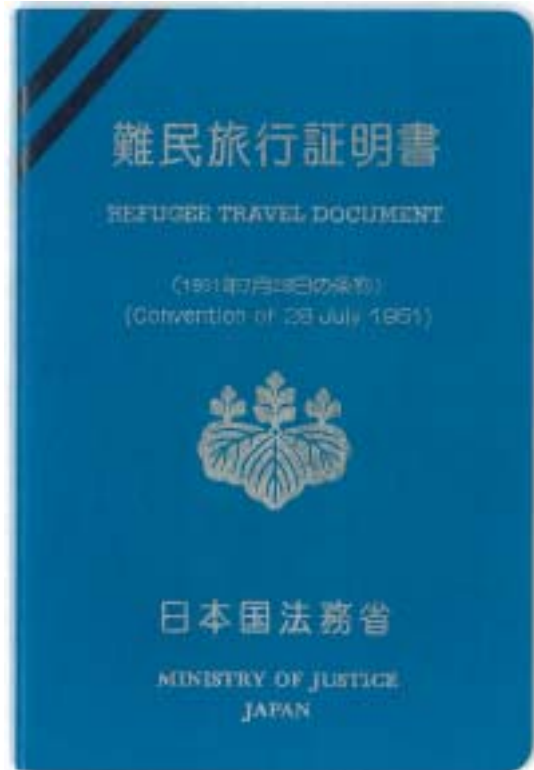
Chapter 3 Recognition of Refugee Status

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

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

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

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



Refugee Travel Document

Section 1 Application for Refugee Status and Findings

1 Application for Refugee Status

The total number of applications for refugee status during the period from 1982 through the end of 2006 was 4,882.

The number of applications hit a record high of 530 in 1982, the year in which Japan started accepting refugees. It had hovered in the 20 to 70 range until 1995, and after 1995 had remained in the 100 to 400 range. The number of applications increased significantly in 2006, reaching 954, which was the highest number since establishment of the refugee recognition system. (Table 35)

Table 35 : Changes in the number of Convention refugee applicants/findings and protected refugees (Cases)

Division \ Year		1982 ~ 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Applied		1,703	260	216	353	250	336	426	384	954	4,882
Findings	Recognized	227	16	22	26	14	10	15	46	34	410
	Denied	1,090	177	138	316	211	298	294	249	389	3,162
	Withdrawn	271	16	25	28	39	23	41	32	48	523
	Total	1,588	209	185	370	264	331	350	327	471	4,095
Humanitarian permission to stay (*1)		72(*2)	44	36	67	40	16	9	97	53	434

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

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

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), out of the above-mentioned 4,882, the largest number of applications was made by nationals from Myanmar (1,335), by Turkey (803), and Pakistan (429). The number of applicants from Asian countries and Middle Eastern countries topped the list.

According to the statistics of the number of applications in 2006 by nationality, the largest number of applications was made by nationals of Myanmar (626), followed by Turkey (149), and Iran and Sri Lanka (both 27).

2 Findings of Applications for Refugee Status

During the period from 1982 through the end of 2006, the number of applicants who were recognized as refugees was 410, while the number of applicants who were not recognized as such was 3,162. The number of those who withdrew their applications was 523. The proportion of those recognized as refugees to the total number of applicants (the number of those recognized as refugees to the sum of the number of those recognized as refugees and those not recognized as such) was 11.5%. In 2006, 34 applicants were recognized as refugees.

Further, the immigration administration should be allowed to make exceptional arrangements

within its authority for applicants who have special extenuating circumstances, even if they have not been recognized as refugees who fall under the definitions of refugees specified in the Convention and the Protocol. For example, if an applicant, who is denied recognition of refugee status, is unable to return to his/her home country due to situational problems in his/her country or has some other special reason requiring that he/she stay in Japan, special arrangements may be made flexibly on a case-by-case basis, taking the situation into consideration within the Japanese immigration control framework. The total number of applicants who were allowed to stay in Japan as a result of such special arrangements was 434. In 2006, 53 applicants were allowed to stay in Japan, which was the third largest number in the past. (Table 35)

Section 2 Filing of Objections

1 Filing of Objections

The total number of objections filed by applicants who were denied refugee status was 2,202 during the period from 1982, the year in which the refugee recognition system was established, through the end of 2006. In 2006, the number reached a record high of 340. (Table 36)

Table 36 : Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions of the Minister of Justice

Division		Year	1982 ~ 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Not recognized as a refugee			797	293	177	138	316	211	298	294	249	389	3,162
Filing of objection			465	159	158	61	177	224	226	209	183	340	2,202
Decision	With reason		1	1	3	-	2	-	4	6	15	12	44
	Without reason		280	46	113	142	95	232	200	155	162	127	1,552
	Withdrawn		141	16	24	6	18	34	15	23	18	33	328

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

2 Findings of Objections

Among the objections filed by applicants who failed to obtain refugee status, 1,924 of them were handled during the period from 1982 through the end of 2006. According to the statistics, 44 objections were considered to be with reasonable grounds and the applicants were granted refugee status. However, 1,552 objections were found to be without reasonable grounds and the remaining 328 objections were withdrawn for reasons such as the departure of the foreign national who had filed the objection.

In 2006, the number of objections that were considered to be with reasonable grounds was 12, without reasonable grounds 127, and withdrawn 33. (Table 36)

Section 3 Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Looking at landing permission granted for temporary refuge during the period from 1982 through the end of 2006, such permission was granted to 5,668 Vietnamese boat people who had filed applications before 1993. Out of 110 applicants other than Vietnamese boat people, 35 were granted landing permission, 71 were not granted landing permission, and four withdrew their applications.

According to the statistics during the period from 2002 through 2006, no applications were filed by Vietnamese boat people. However, a total of 19 foreign nationals filed applications during this five-year period, of which six were granted landing permission in 2002. (Table 37)

Table 37 : Changes in the number of landing permissions for temporary refuge (Cases)

Year	Division	Boat people	Others			
		Recognized	Applications	Recognized	Denied	Withdrawn
Total		5,668	110	35	71	4
1982		1,037	22	22	-	-
1983		798	8	3	5	-
1984		503	5	1	4	-
1985		435	17	-	17	-
1986		330	6	1	4	1
1987		145	1	-	1	-
1988		219	1	-	1	-
1989		1,909	-	-	-	-
1990		155	4	-	4	-
1991		20	-	-	-	-
1992		100	-	-	-	-
1993		17	-	-	-	-
1994		-	-	-	-	-
1995		-	-	-	-	-
1996		-	1	-	1	-
1997		-	4	-	2	2
1998		-	6	1	5	-
1999		-	-	-	-	-
2000		-	8	-	6	-
2001		-	8	1	9	-
2002		-	11	6	5	-
2003		-	2	-	2	-
2004		-	-	-	-	-
2005		-	-	-	-	-
2006		-	6	-	5	1

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

Chapter 4 Alien Registration Process

Section 1 Initial Registration and Closing of Registration

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

In 2006, the number of initial registrations was 336,684, and the number of terminated registrations was 312,655.

Section 2 Registration of Changes in Registered Matters

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

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

In 2006, the total number of applications for registration of changes was 2,179,407, showing a continued increase. The number of applications made for changes other than address changes temporarily decreased in 2001. However, it has increased as a whole, and reached 1,612,858 in 2006, making up 74.0% of the overall applications for registration of changes.

The total number of registrations of address changes and registrations of changes due to the abolishment, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities was about 570,000 in the previous year, and was 566,549 in 2006. (Table 38)

Table 38 : Changes in the number of registrations of changes in registered matters (Cases)

Year	Division	Changes in place of residence	Changes other than place of residence	Total
1960		174,637	100,834	275,471
1965*		154,922	198,419	353,341
1970		148,578	266,792	415,370
1975		137,195	346,942	484,137
1980*		164,026	374,366	538,392
1985*		141,276	445,040	586,316
1990		216,713	883,814	1,100,527
1995		317,807	980,901	1,298,708
2000		388,279	1,175,414	1,563,693
2001		411,405	1,090,251	1,501,656
2002		411,268	1,208,054	1,619,322
2003		453,489	1,347,221	1,800,710
2004		480,309	1,426,824	1,907,133
2005		569,793	1,448,000	2,017,793
2006		566,549	1,612,858	2,179,407

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

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

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