

◆ 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 2007, the number reached a new record high of 9,152,186, an increase of 1,044,223 (up 12.9%) from 8,107,963 in 2006.



Scene of immigration examination

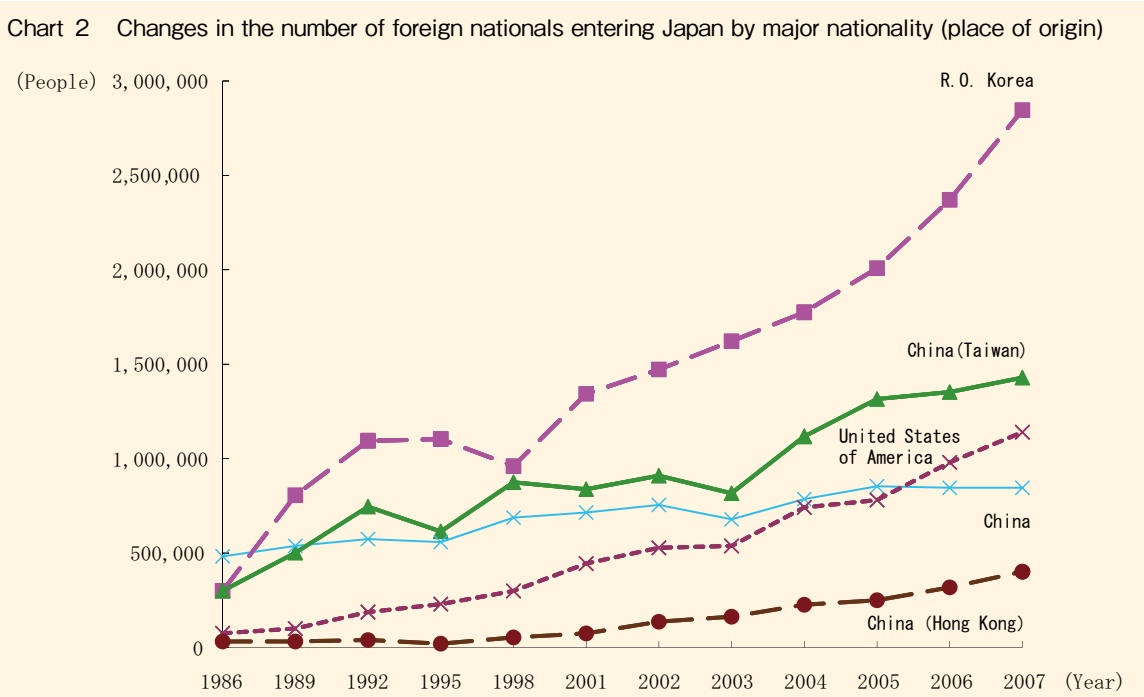
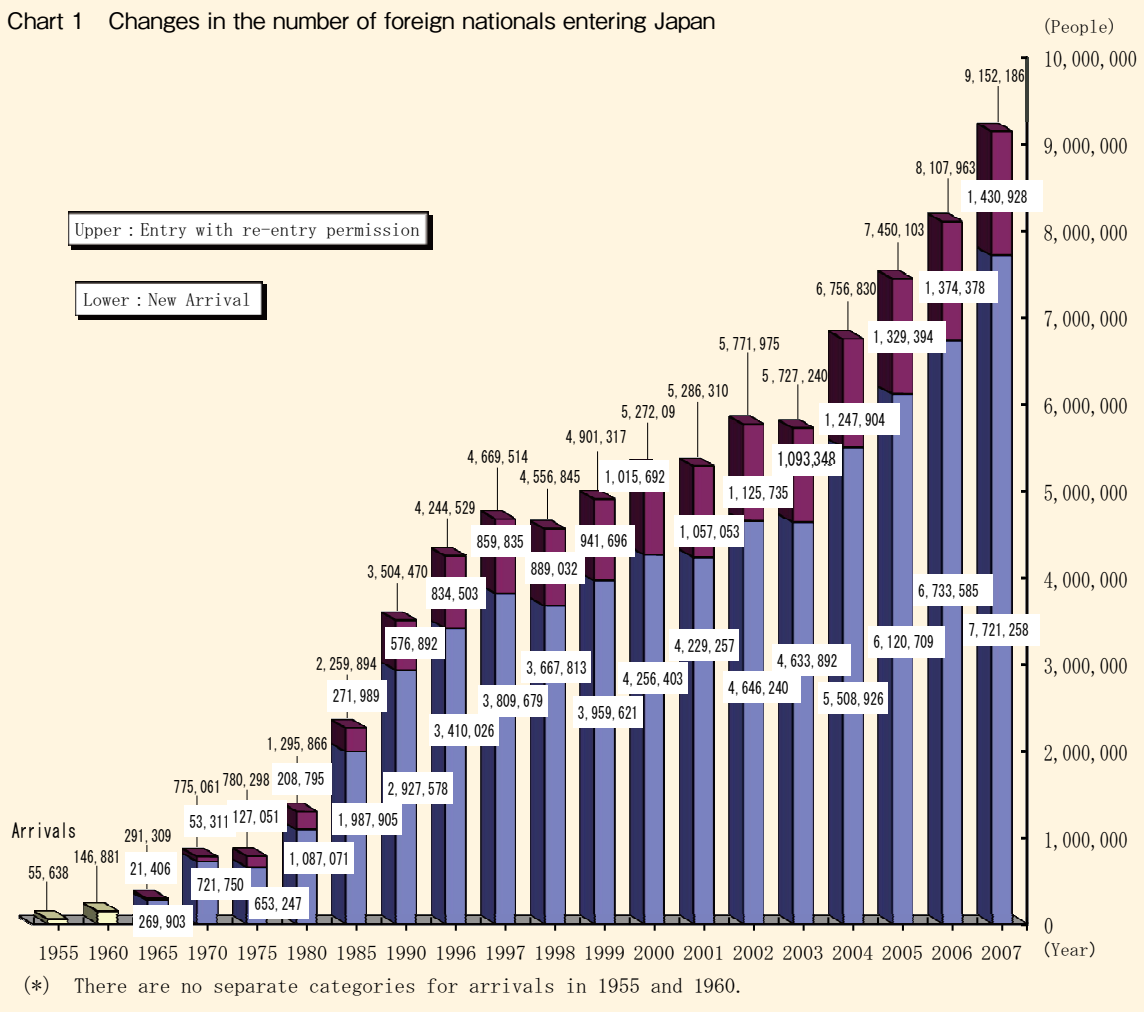
Possible factors contributing to this significant increase were the “Visit Japan” campaign, a government-wide campaign aimed at tourists from abroad; visa exemption programs for South Korean citizens and Taiwanese residents which started in March 2005; and the expansion of visa issuance for Chinese mass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

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

The statistics of the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2007, by nationality (place of origin), show the largest number of foreign nationals came from the Republic of Korea (R.O. Korea). 2,845,556 South Koreans entered Japan, accounting for 31.1% of the total number of foreign nationals coming to Japan. R.O. Korea was followed by China (Taiwan), China (mainland), 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 (mainland). Their total accounted for 59.2% of the total number of foreign nationals entering Japan. (Chart 2)

According to a comparison between the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2006 and 2007 by nationality (place of origin), visitors from R.O. Korea increased by 475,393 (up 20.1%), followed by China (Taiwan), which increased by 76,380 (up 5.6%), and China, which

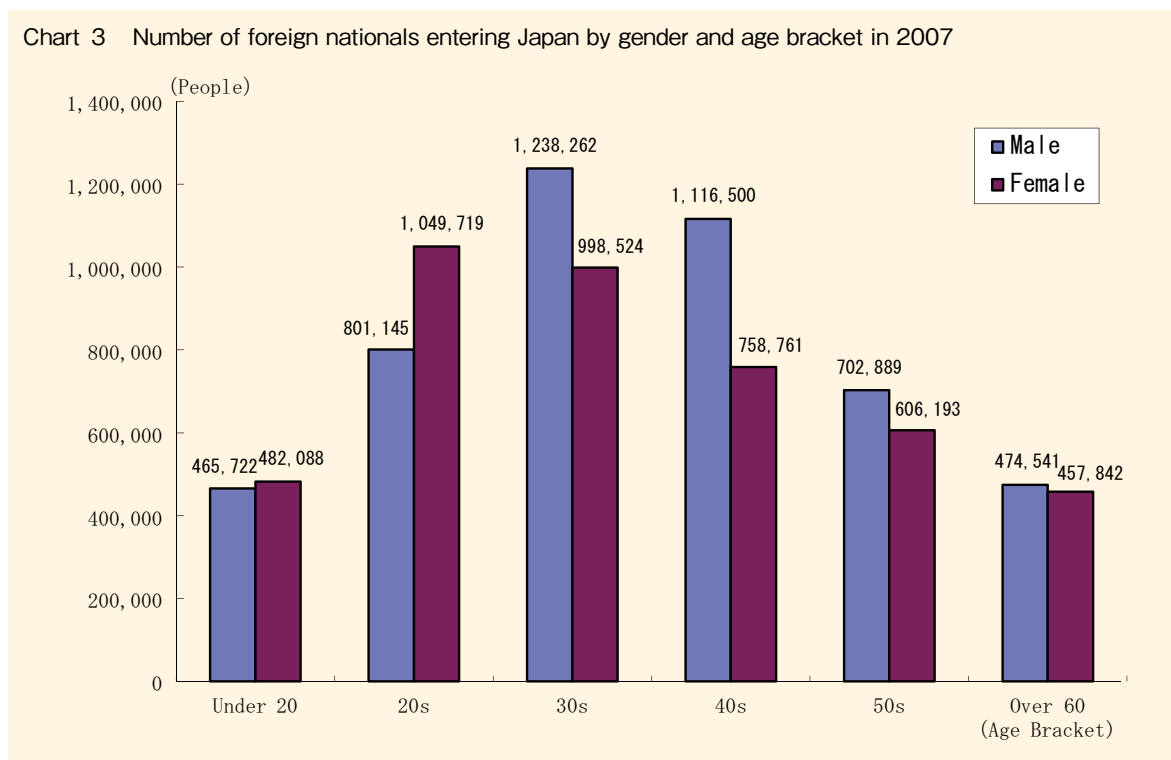
increased by 159,995 (up 16.3%). This shows that visitors from Japan's three neighboring nations (regions) significantly increased in 2007.



(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 2007 were 4,799,059 and 4,353,127, respectively. The percentages of males and females were 52.4% and 47.6%, respectively.

According to the statistics by age, foreign nationals in their thirties represented the largest age group, accounting for 24.4% 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.

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

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	4,633,892	5,508,926	6,120,709	6,733,585	7,721,258
Diplomat	9,681	8,710	10,047	8,682	9,205
Official	13,552	12,633	17,577	13,136	14,519
Professor	2,303	2,339	2,253	2,380	2,365
Artist	194	197	245	223	239
Religious Activities	927	971	846	897	985
Journalist	241	150	248	92	119
Investor/Business Manager	598	675	604	777	918
Legal/Accounting Services	4	-	2	3	8
Medical Services	-	1	2	3	6
Researcher	647	577	607	555	559
Instructor	3,272	3,180	2,954	3,070	2,951
Engineer	2,643	3,506	4,718	7,715	10,959
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	6,886	6,641	6,366	7,614	7,426
Intra-company Transferee	3,421	3,550	4,184	5,564	7,170
Entertainer	133,103	134,879	99,342	48,249	38,855
Skilled Labor	1,592	2,211	3,059	4,239	5,315
Cultural Activities	3,108	4,191	3,725	3,670	3,454
Temporary Visitor	4,259,974	5,136,943	5,748,380	6,407,833	7,384,510
College Student	25,460	21,958	23,384	26,637	28,779
Pre-college Student	27,362	15,027	18,090	19,135	19,160
Trainee	64,817	75,359	83,319	92,846	102,018
Dependent	13,472	13,553	15,027	17,412	20,268
Designated Activities	5,876	6,478	16,958	7,446	8,009
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	23,398	23,083	24,026	26,087	24,421
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	581	807	990	1,319	1,710
Long Term Resident	30,780	31,307	33,756	28,001	27,326
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	4

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.

The number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” was 7,384,510 in 2007, accounting for 95.6% of the total number of new arrivals. The number had increased by 976,677 (up 15.2%) from the year 2006.

A further examination of the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” in 2007 shows that the number of foreign nationals visiting Japan for sightseeing was 5,130,138, accounting for 69.5% of the total number of new arrivals. On the other hand, 1,472,555 foreign nationals came to Japan for business, forming the second largest group of new arrivals and accounting for 19.9% 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 1,866,438, accounting for 36.4% of the total number of foreign nationals who entered Japan for the purpose of sightseeing. R.O. Korea was followed by China (Taiwan) (1,220,766, accounting for 23.8% of the total, China (Hong Kong) (367,991, accounting for 7.2%) and China (332,636, accounting for 6.5%). 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)

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

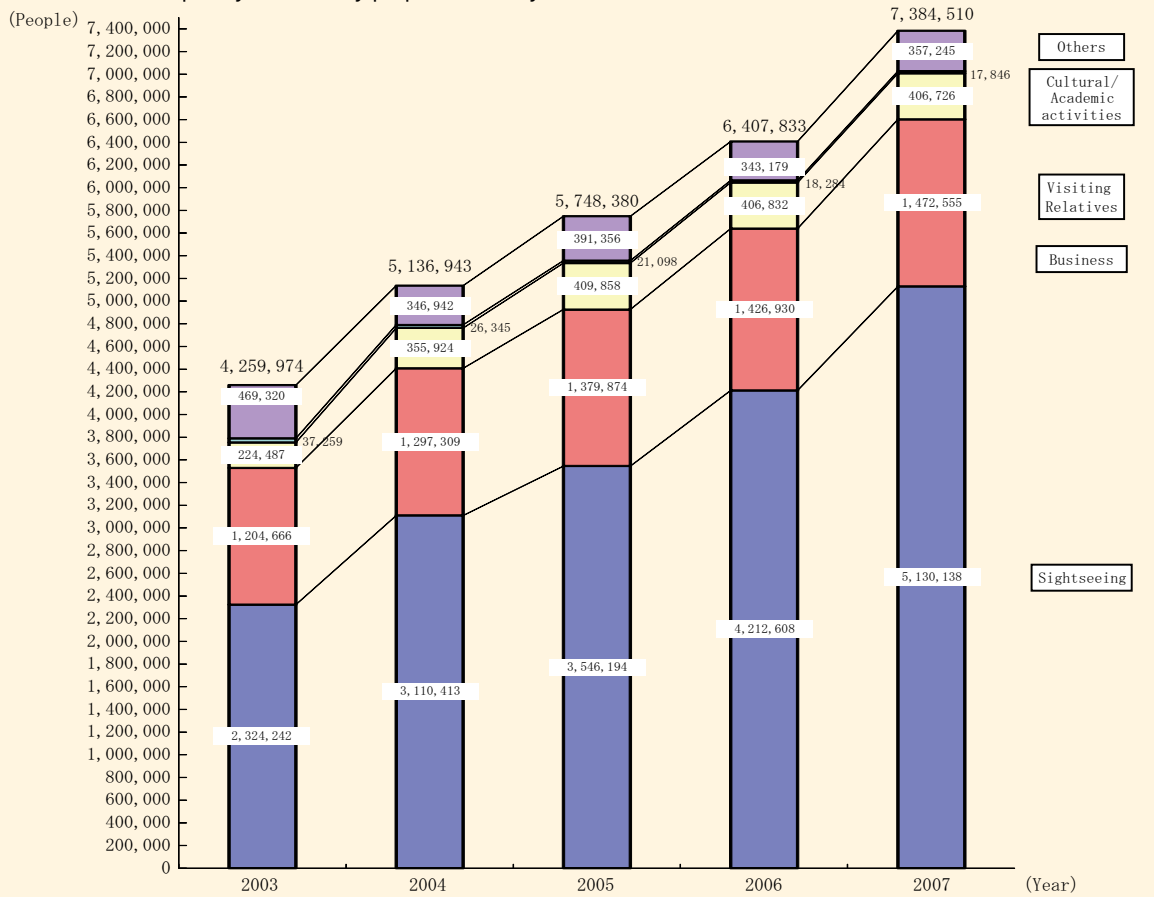
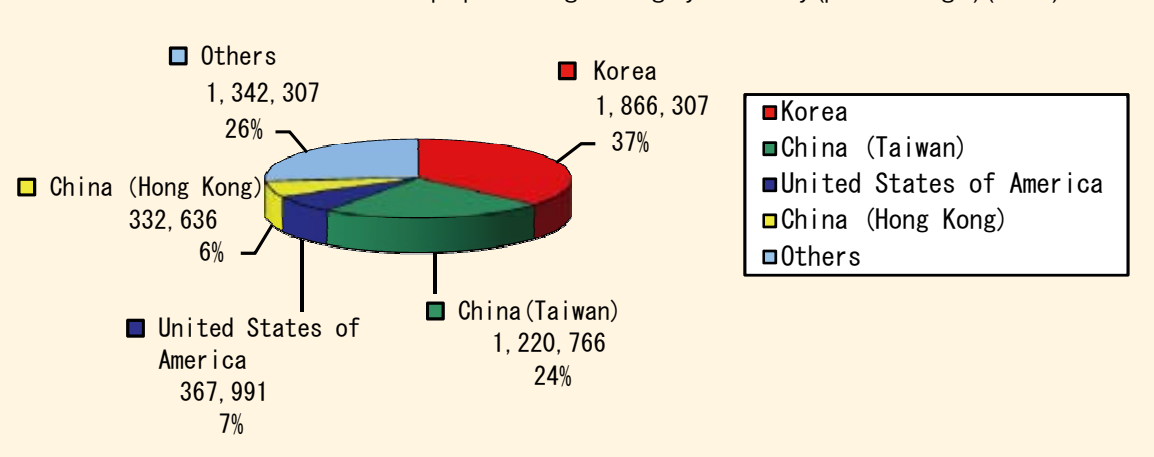
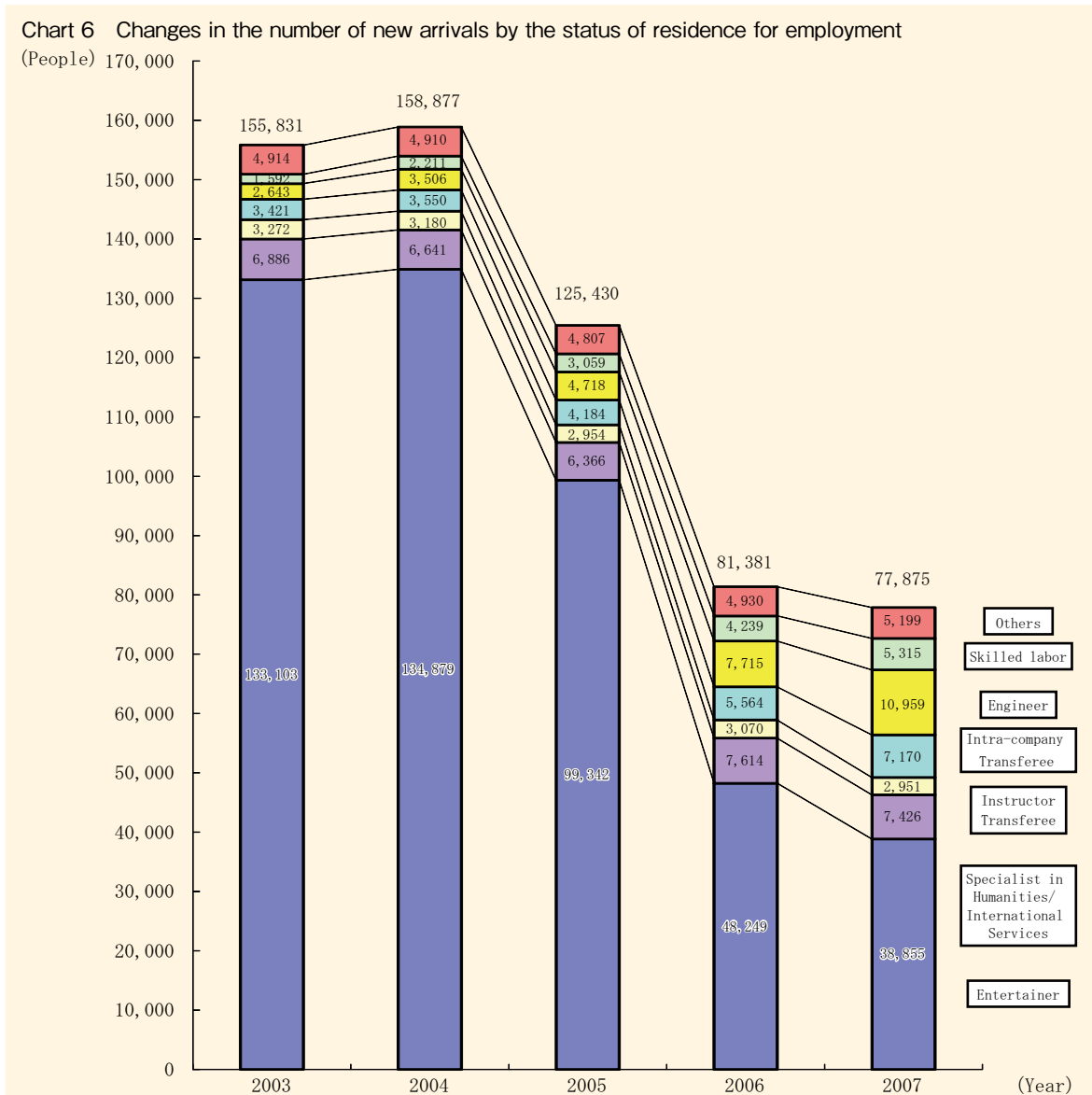


Chart 5 Number of new arrivals for the purpose of sightseeing by nationality (place of origin) (2007)



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 3,506 (down 4.3%) from the year 2006 to 77,875 in 2007. (Chart 6)



The number of newly entering foreign nationals under the statuses of residence for employment in Japan accounted for 1.0% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals in 2007.

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)

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	1,956	1,944	1,154	883	868
Japan	9,843	9,955	9,351	10,939	11,217
Canada	1,107	1,155	725	555	559
Japan	5,318	4,937	5,429	5,009	4,991
New Zealand	377	275	196	137	166
Japan	4,032	3,789	3,093	2,784	2,411
R. O. Korea	1,835	2,105	1,697	2,365	3,147
Japan	363	387	460	398	390
France	363	421	341	395	431
Japan	375	525	550	600	650
Germany	183	243	199	211	246
Japan	578	550	529	611	511
United Kingdom	446	466	297	227	294
Japan	407	421	358	393	427
Ireland	-	-	-	-	45
Japan	-	-	-	-	331
Denmark	-	-	-	-	2
Japan	-	-	-	-	13

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

(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 25,555 in 2007, consisting of three types of categories according to their status of residence: 10,959 with "Engineer," 7,426 with "Specialist in Humanities/International Services," and 7,170 with "Intra-company Transferee." The number of foreign employees with the status of residence of "Engineers" had increased by 3,244 (up 42.0%), those with the status of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" had decreased by 188 (down 2.5%), and those with the status of "Intra-company Transferee" had increased by 1,606 (up 28.9%) from 2005, respectively. The total number of foreign workers with these statuses of residence had increased significantly by 4,662 (up 22.3%).

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 years. As of the end of December 2007, the number of registered foreign nationals reached 122,558 in total (an increase of 16,086 (up 14.8%) from 2005), consisting of 44,684 with the status of residence of "Engineer," 61,763 with the status of residence of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services," and 16,111 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, India and Vietnam. 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, China and R.O. Korea. These top four countries accounted for 58.7% 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, India and the US.

(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 2007, the number of such foreign nationals increased by 1,076 (up 25.4%) from 2006 to 5,315.

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 21,261 as of the end of December 2007.

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 2007. 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, and, in

2007, it decreased by 9,394 (down 19.5%) from 2006 to 38,855. However, this group still represents the largest proportion of total foreign nationals with a status of residence for employment.

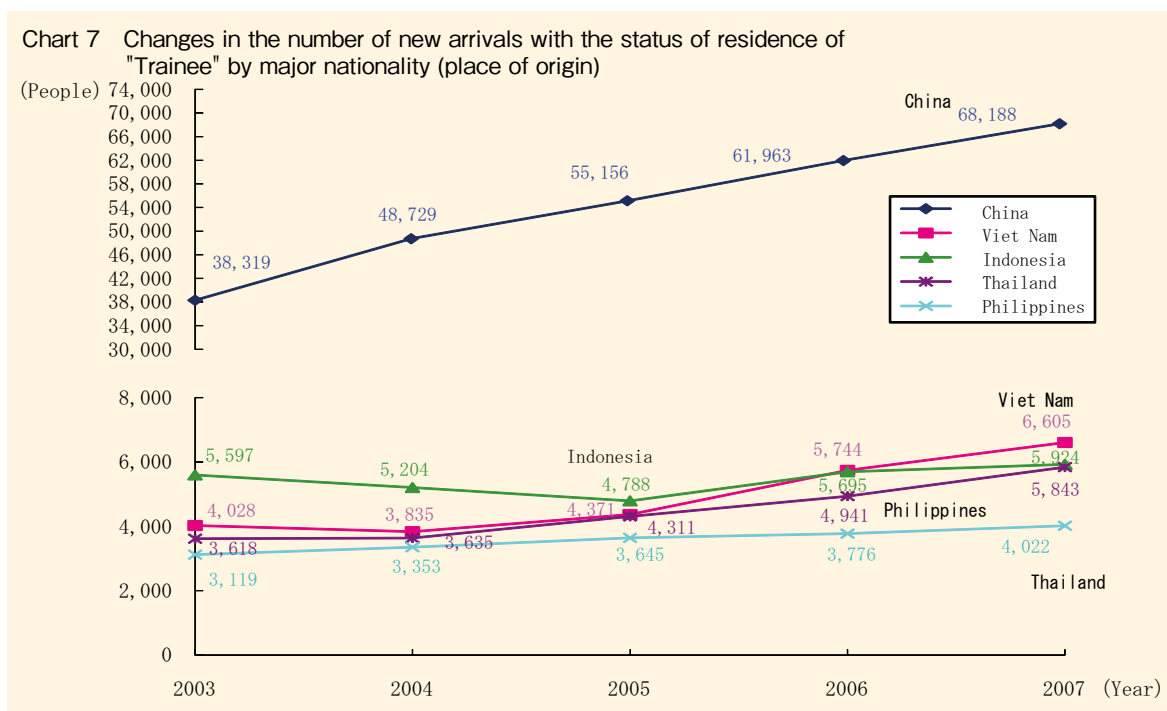
According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Entertainer" came from the US, followed by the Philippines, China, and Russia in 2007. Newly-arriving Philippine entertainers were 5,533, consisting mostly of singers and dancers and accounted for 14.2% of the total. This number showed a decrease of 3,075 (down 35.7%) from 2006.

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 9,172 (up 9.9%) from a year earlier and reached 102,018 in 2007, marking an all-time high.

According to the statistics by region, the number of Asian trainees is still on the rise, reaching 96,807 in 2007 and accounting for 94.9% 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 1,724 trainees (1.7% of the total) to Japan, while Europe also dispatched 1,273 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 68,188 in 2007, accounting for 66.8 % of the total. China was followed by Viet Nam (6,605, or 6.5 %), Indonesia (5,924, or 5.8%) and the Philippines (5,843, or 5.7%) in 2007.

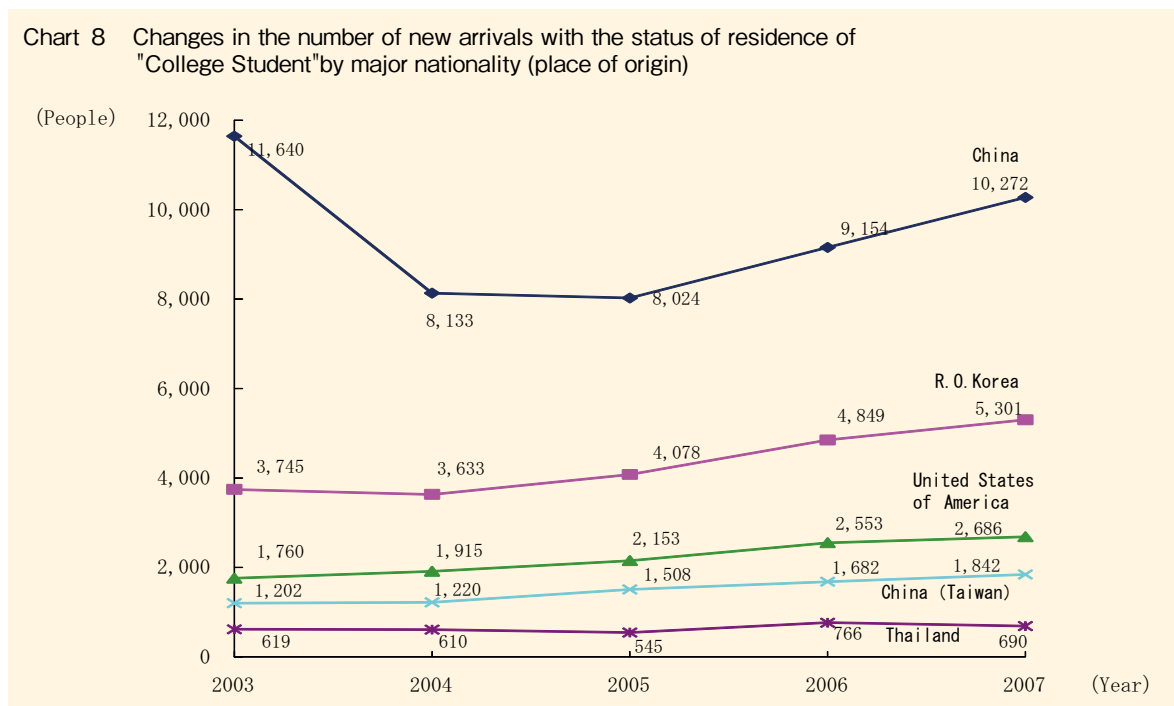
(b) “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” (Data Section, Statistics (1) 7-1, 8-1)

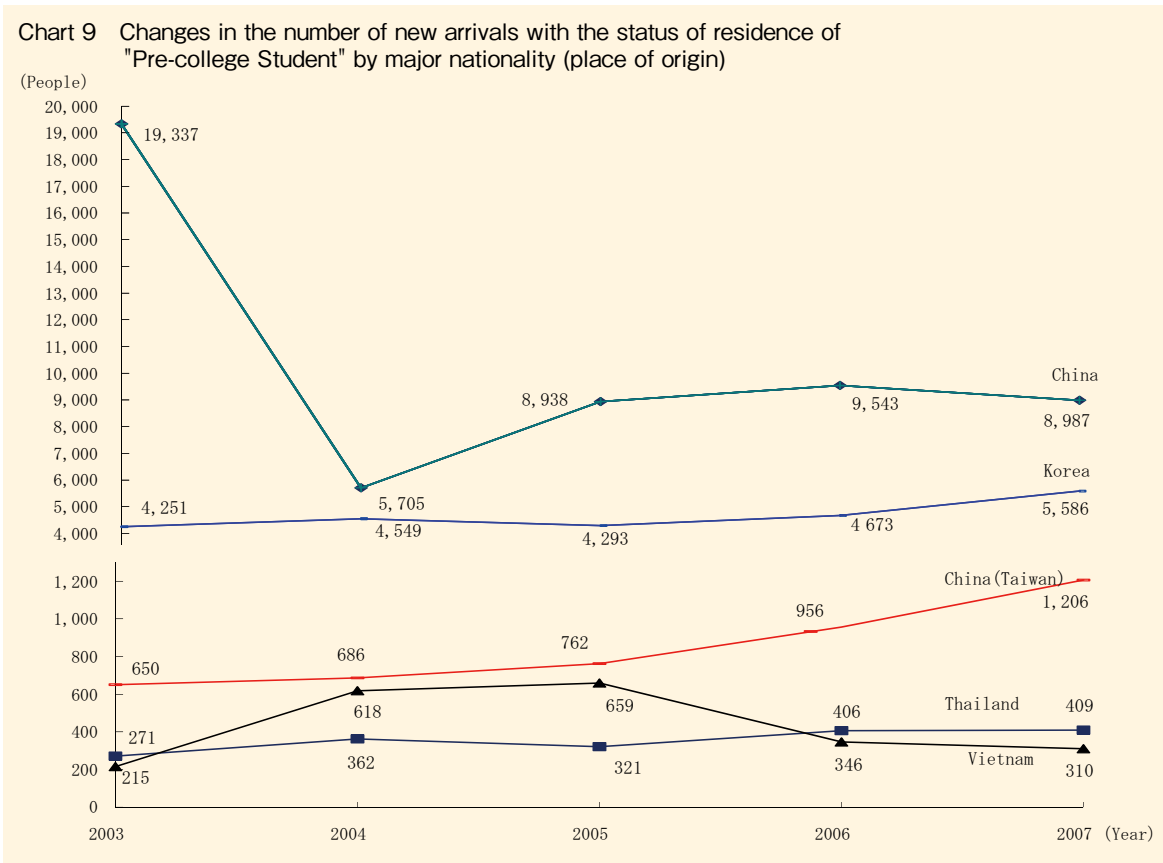
The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “College Student” increased by 2,142 (up 8.0%) from a year earlier to 28,779 in 2007. The number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Pre-college Student” increased by 25 (up 0.1%) from a year earlier and reached 19,160 in 2007. 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 76.1% of the total number of foreign students with the status of residence of “College Student” and 92.4% 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 10,272 (35.7% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (5,301, or 18.4%). The number of Chinese college students increased by 1,118 (up 12.2%) from 2006, while that of South Korean college students increased by 452 (up 9.3%).

As for the number of pre-college students, China occupied the largest number of students with 8,987 (46.9% of total) followed by R.O. Korea with 5,586 (29.2%). The number of Chinese pre-college students increased by 556 (up 5.8%), while that of South Korean pre-college students increased by 913 (up 19.5%). (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.

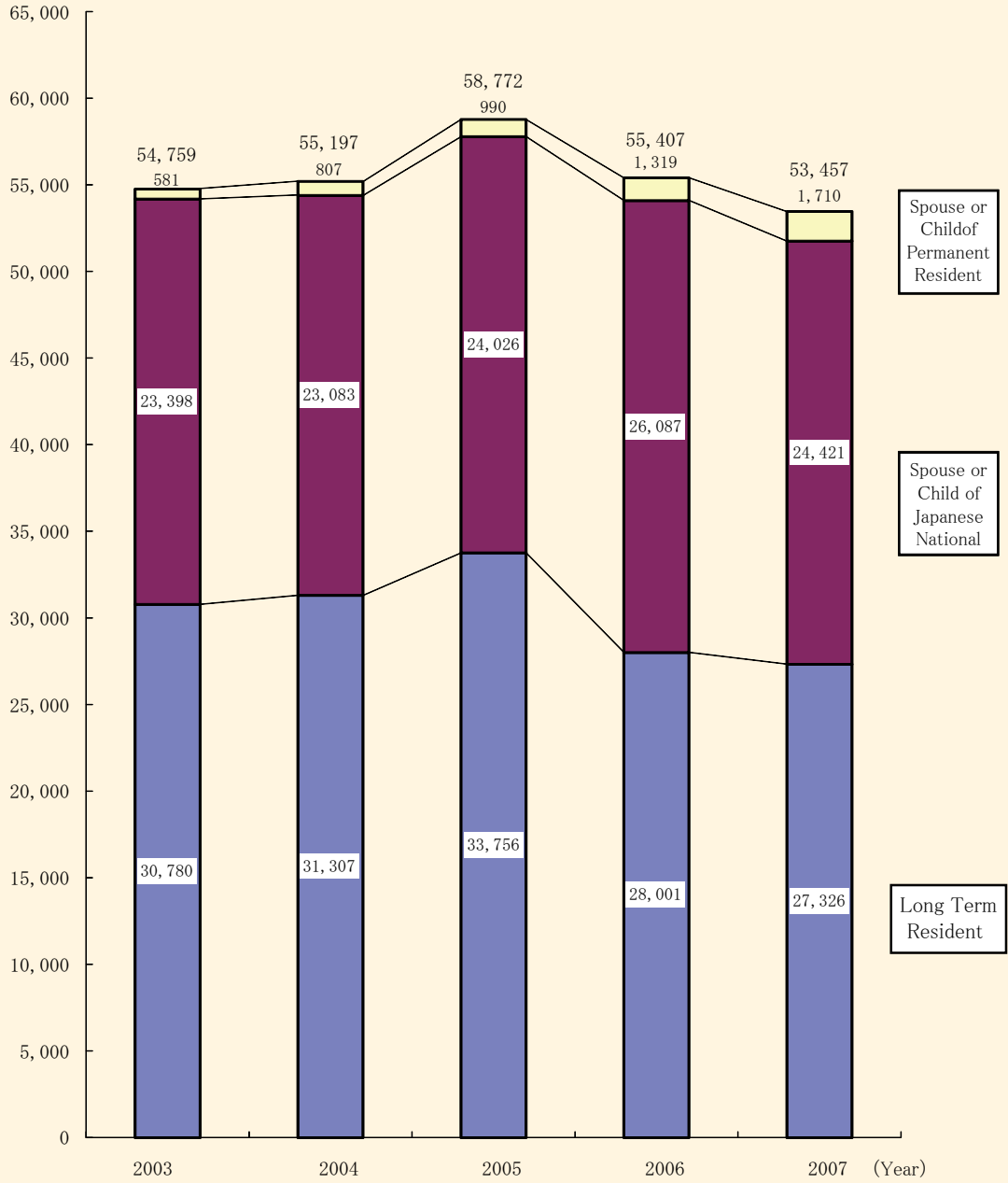
No foreign nationals newly entering Japan can obtain the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” because that status is granted only to foreign nationals who have lived in Japan for a certain period of time.

The number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” reached 24,421 in 2007, while that of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” reached 1,710. In 2007, the number for “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” increased by 1,666 (up 6.4%) from a year earlier, while that for “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” increased by 391 (up 29.6%) from a year earlier.

The number of new arrivals under “Long Term Resident” decreased by 675 (down 2.4%) from a year earlier to 27,326 in 2007. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of new arrivals with this status came from Brazil at 15,976, accounting for 58.5% of the total. In 2007, Brazil was followed by the Philippines (4,068,

accounting for 14.9%), China (including Taiwan and Hong Kong) (3,937, accounting for 14.4%), and Peru (1,700, accounting for 6.2%). (Chart 10)

Chart 10 Changes in the number of new arrivals by the status of residence categories for activities based on civil status or position (People)



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 7, Paragraph 4 and Article 9, Paragraph 5 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 2007 was 18,473, 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 numbered 13,798, a decrease of 515 (down 3.6%) from 2006 and accounted for 74.7% of the total of newly received cases in 2007. This was followed by cases which were assigned to special inquiry officers on suspicion of falling under one of the reasons for denial of landing (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(4) of the Act). Such cases numbered 2,628 in 2007, an increase of 952 (up 56.8%) from 2006, accounting for 14.2% of the total of newly received cases in 2007. 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 an altered passport (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 1(1) of the Act). Such cases numbered 2,041, a decrease of 226 (down 10.0%) from 2006 and accounted for 11.0% of the total.

The significant increase in the number of cases which were assigned to special inquiry officers because they were suspected of falling under one of the reasons for denial of landing is considered to be partly because of the full-scale introduction of APIS (Advance Passenger Information System) on February 1, 2007 which has made it easy for passenger information to be obtained.

Two persons were handed over to special inquiry officers for refusing to provide personal identification information, which has become obligatory for passengers to provide, but both of them agreed to provide such information during a hearing. (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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	17,943	16,214	16,665	18,258	18,473
Using fake passports or visas (Not conforming to Article 7-1-1)	2,959	2,422	2,102	2,267	2,041
False landing application (Not conforming to Article 7-1-2)	14,531	13,177	13,242	14,313	13,798
Not meeting the period of stay (Not conforming to Article 7-1-3)	2	0	8	2	4
Falling under the reasons for denial of landing (Not conforming to Article 7-1-4)	451	615	1,313	1,676	2,628
Not providing personal identification information (Not conforming to Article 7-4)	—	—	—	—	2

In 2007, 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 who later consented to the findings numbered 8,326, a decrease of 8.8% from 2006.

Similarly, cases in which foreign nationals filed objections with the Minister of Justice in 2007 because they were not satisfied with the finding by a special inquiry officer that they did not meet the conditions for landing numbered 3,097, a significant increase from 1,706 in 2006. This increase is considered to be attributable to an increase in the number of those falling under any of the reasons for denial of landing. (Table 4)

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

Division \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	17,942	16,214	16,660	18,240	18,496
Landing permission	9,079	5,309	5,843	6,155	6,003
Expulsion order	5,690	8,174	8,126	9,126	8,326
Filing of objection	1,237	1,231	1,400	1,706	3,097
Withdrawal landing application	231	293	296	308	307
Others	1,705	1,207	995	945	763

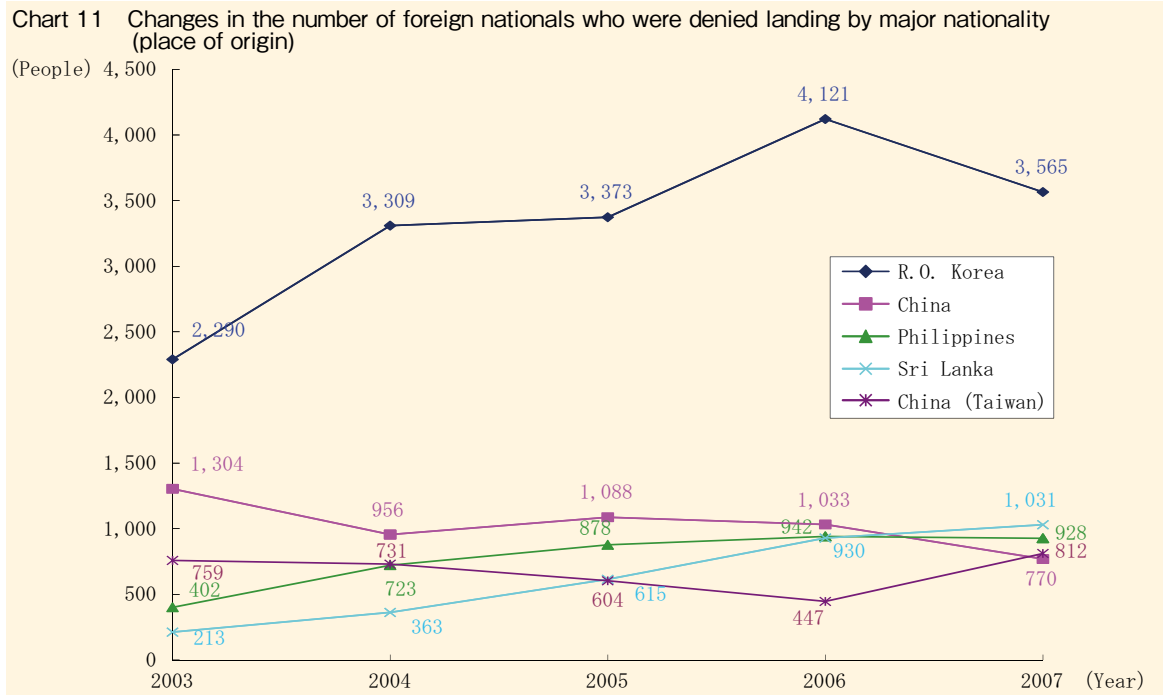
(*) "Others" includes cases where the jurisdiction has changed or the application has been withdrawn owing to the departure, escape or death of the applicant during the hearing for landing by the special inquiry officer.

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

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

The number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing in 2007 was 10,424, a 8.6% decrease from 11,410 in 2006.

According to statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing came consistently from R.O. Korea. However, the number in 2007 decreased by 556 (13.5%) from 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)

Cases in which the Minister of Justice granted special landing permission to foreign nationals denied permission as a result of filing an objection in 2007 numbered 2,492 due to an increase in those who filed an objection. This was a 80.7% increase from 1,379 in 2006. (Table 5)

Table 5 Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions by the Minister of Justice (Cases)

Division \ Year		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Filing of Objection (*)		1,239	1,232	1,400	1,707	3,103
Decisions	With reason	1	1	6	23	16
	Without reason (Order to leave Japan)	133	197	209	288	513
	Special Permission for Landing	1,104	1,021	1,157	1,379	2,492
Withdrawal		-	13	27	11	76
Outstanding		1	-	1	6	6

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

3 Pre-entry Examination

(1) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is in charge of visa administration, coordinates with

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

The number of cases of advance consultation for visa issuance was 6,721 in 2007, showing a significant increase of 2,005 from 2006 (up 42.5%).

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 2007, the number of cases of applications for a certificate of eligibility was 353,270, a decrease of 6,640 (down 1.8%) from 2006. (Table 6)

Table 6 Changes in the number of cases of pre-entry examination (Cases)

Division \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Advance consultation for issuance of a visa	5,320	5,637	3,690	4,716	6,721
Application for Certificate of Eligibility	361,636	386,129	368,578	359,910	353,270

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.

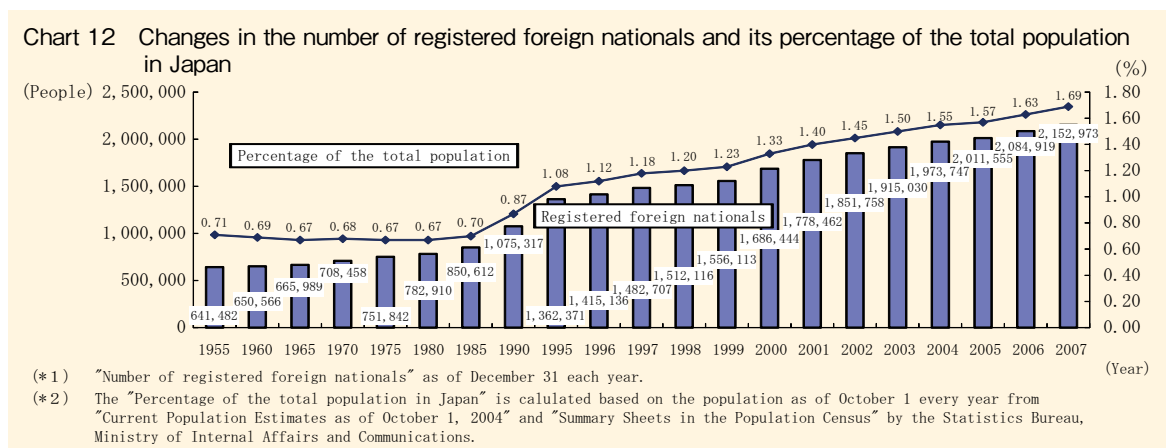
In principle, every foreign national who has entered Japan must apply for registration to the mayor or head of the city, town, or village in which his/her residence is located, in accordance with the Alien Registration Law (hereinafter referred to as the “Registration Law”), within 90 days of the date 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 2.3% of the total number of registered foreign nationals as of the end of 2007. 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 2007, the number of registered foreign nationals hit a new record high of 2,152,973. The number increased by 68,054 (up 3.3%) from the end of 2006, and by 670,266 (up 45.2%) from the end of 1997.

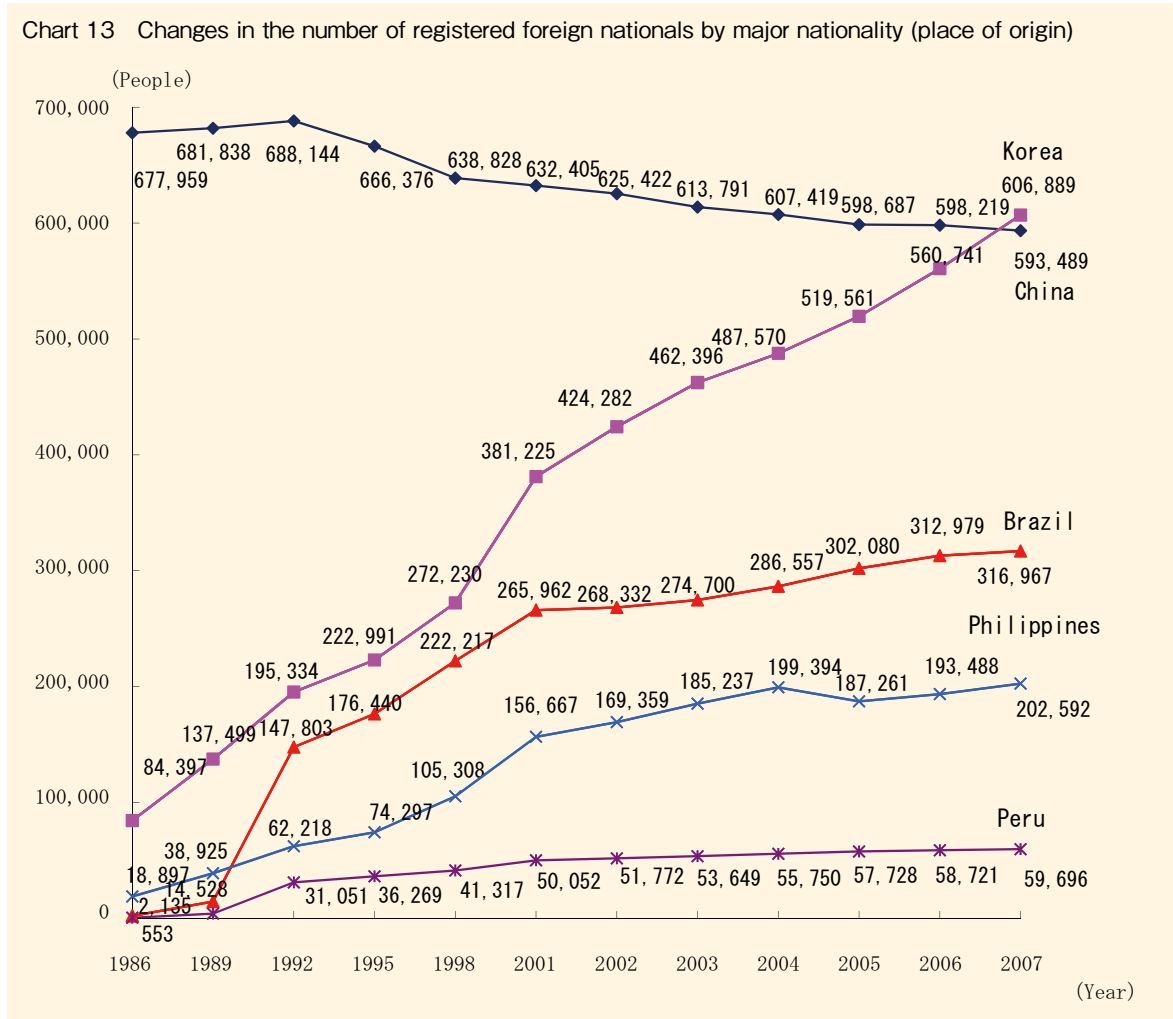
The proportion of registered foreign nationals to the total Japanese population has also been increasing every year. The proportion increased by 0.06% from 1.63% at the end of 2006 to reach a record high of 1.69% in 2007, when the total population of Japan was 127,770,000 (based on the Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2007 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 2007, China marked the largest number at 606,889, accounting for 28.2% of the total. This was followed by North and South Korea (593,489 accounting for 27.6%), Brazil (316,967 accounting for 14.7%), the Philippines (202,592 accounting for 9.4%), and Peru (59,696 accounting for 2.8%).

Looking at yearly changes, we find that the number of registered foreign nationals from North and South 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 144,493 (up 31.2%) from 462,396 in 2003. While the number of registered foreign nationals from the Philippines showed a decrease at the end of 2005, by the end of 2007 it had increased by 9,104 (up 4.7%) compared with the end of 2006. (Chart 13)



According to the statistics of the number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin), China exceeded North and South Korea for the first time to become top in 2007, while North and South Korea which had continuously accounted for the largest percentage in the past decreased by 4,730 from a year earlier and ranked second after China. They were followed by Brazil, the Philippines and Peru.

(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 “Permanent Resident” (excluding Special Permanent Resident) were the largest group as of the end of 2007. The number of permanent residents was 439,757, an increase of 45,280 (up 11.5%) from the end of 2006, accounting for 20.4% of the total. (Table 7)

Table 7 Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	1,915,030	1,973,747	2,011,555	2,084,919	2,152,973
Professor	8,037	8,153	8,406	8,525	8,436
Artist	386	401	448	462	448
Religious Activities	4,732	4,699	4,588	4,654	4,732
Journalist	294	292	280	273	279
Investor/Business Manager	6,135	6,396	6,743	7,342	7,916
Legal/Accounting Services	122	125	126	141	145
Medical Services	110	117	146	138	174
Researcher	2,770	2,548	2,494	2,332	2,276
Instructor	9,390	9,393	9,449	9,511	9,832
Engineer	20,807	23,210	29,044	35,135	44,684
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	44,943	47,682	55,276	57,323	61,763
Intra-company Transferee	10,605	10,993	11,977	14,014	16,111
Entertainer	64,642	64,742	36,376	21,062	15,728
Skilled Labor	12,583	13,373	15,112	17,869	21,261
Cultural Activities	2,615	3,093	2,949	3,025	3,014
Temporary Visitor	74,301	72,446	68,747	56,449	49,787
College Student	125,597	129,873	129,568	131,789	132,460
Pre-college Student	50,473	43,208	28,147	36,721	38,130
Trainee	44,464	54,317	54,107	70,519	88,086
Dependent	81,535	81,919	86,055	91,344	98,167
Designated Activities	55,048	63,310	87,324	97,476	104,488
Permanent Resident	267,011	312,964	349,804	394,477	439,757
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	262,778	257,292	259,656	260,955	256,980
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	8,519	9,417	11,066	12,897	15,365
Long Term Resident	245,147	250,734	265,639	268,836	268,604
Special Permanent Resident	475,952	465,619	451,909	443,044	430,229
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	16,628	18,236	15,353	17,415	13,960
Temporary Refugee	30	31	30	30	30
Others	19,376	19,164	20,736	21,161	20,131

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of “Special Permanent Resident,” who had accounted for the largest percentage until 2007, is decreasing year by year.

On the other hand, the number of permanent residents increased by 45,280 (up 11.5%)

from the end of 2003 and reached 439,757 as of the end of 2007, accounting for 20.4% of all the registered foreign nationals. The number of permanent residents steadily increased during the period between the end of 2003 and the end of 2007, rising by 172,746 (up 64.7%) at the end of 2007 from 267,011 as of the end of 2003.

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 128,501 as of the end of 2007, 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 increased by 15,004 (up 8.4%) from the end of 2003 to 193,785 as of the end of 2007, accounting for 9.0% of the total. Looking at changes in this number from the end of 2003 to the end of 2007, we find that the number showed 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 entering Japan with the status of residence of “Entertainer”. However, at the end of 2007, it exceeded the number of registered foreign nationals which reached a record high at the end of 2004 as a result of an increase in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan with a status of residence other than “Entertainer.” (Chart 14)

Since the end of 2003, 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” decreased by 5,334 (down 25.3%) at the end of 2007 from the end of the previous year, showing a continuous decrease.

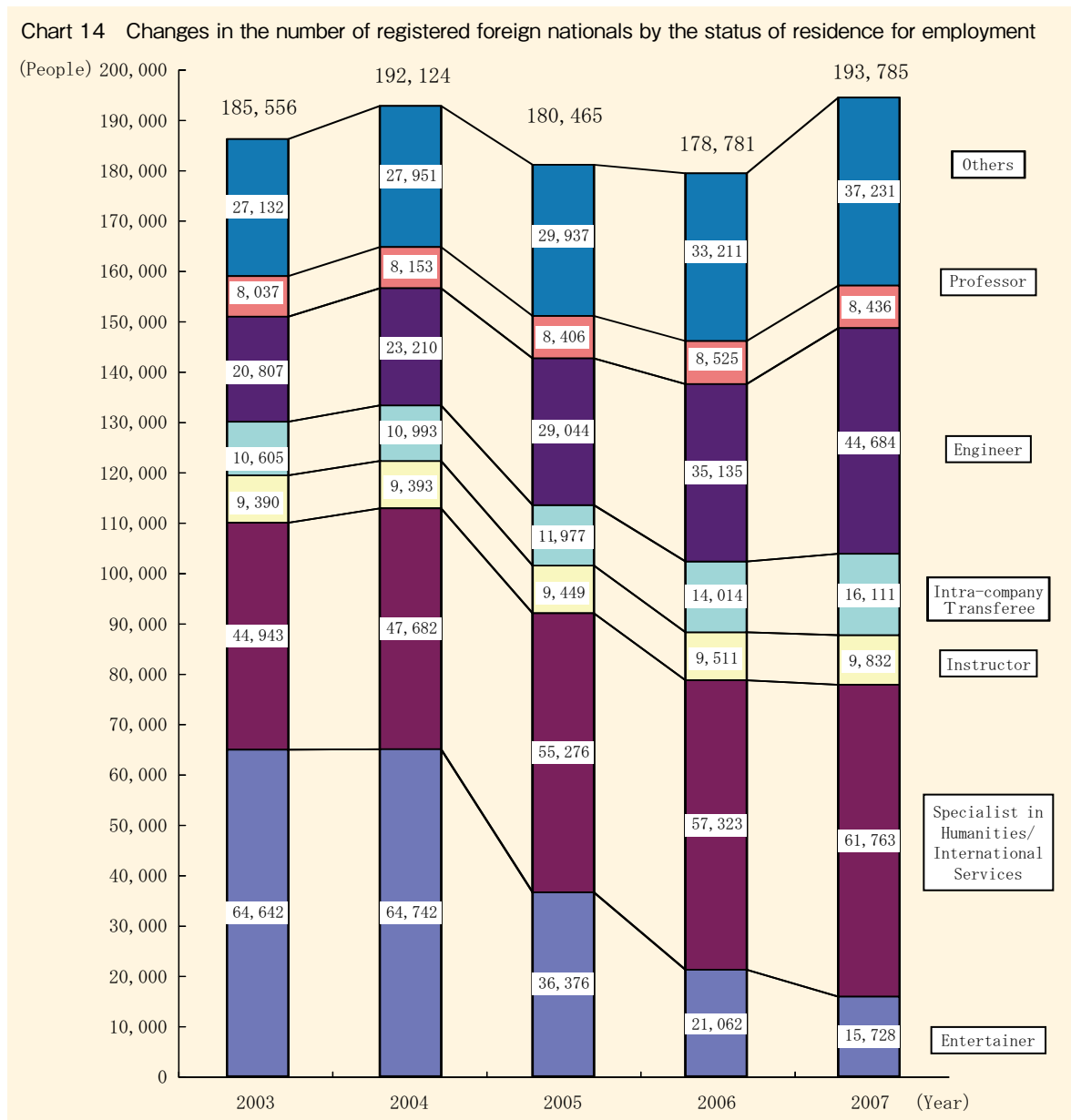
The numbers of registered foreign nationals with such statuses of residence as “Engineer”, “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and “Intra-company Transferee” which were basically designed for foreign employees, were 44,684, 61,763 and 16,111, respectively, as of the end of 2007. They increased by 23,877 (up 114.8%), 16,820 (up 37.4%), and 5,506 (up 51.9%) from the end of 2003 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 132,460 as of the end of 2007, a slight increase of 671 (up 0.5%) from the

end of 2006. On a nationality (place of origin) basis, the number of Chinese college students was 85,905, accounting for 64.9% of the total, followed by North and South Koreans (17,902 accounting for 13.5%).

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 38,130 as of the end of 2007, an increase of 1,409 (up 3.8%) from the end of 2006. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), China stood at 22,094, accounting for 57.9% of the total, followed by North and South Korea (9,742 accounting for 25.5%).



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

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Trainee”

was 88,086 as of the end of 2007 with an increase of 17,567 (up 24.9%) compared with 2006, marking an all-time high. According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of those from China was 66,576, accounting for 75.6% of the total, followed by Viet Nam (6,704 accounting for 7.6%) and Indonesia (5,069 accounting for 5.8%).

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 2007, the numbers of registered foreign nationals with the statuses of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” was 256,980. According to the statistics by nationality, as of the end of 2007, the number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” from Brazil was 67,472, accounting for 26.3% of the total, followed by China (56,990 accounting for 22.2%) and the Philippines (51,076 accounting for 19.9%).

The number of registered foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Long Term Resident” was 268,604 as of the end of 2007.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of such foreign nationals from Brazil was 148,528, accounting for 55.3%, followed by China (33,816 accounting for 12.6%) and the Philippines (33,332 accounting for 12.4%) at the end of 2007.

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 24,776 (up 1.9%) from 2006 to 1,351,961. (Table 8)

(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 2007 was 436,630. (Table 8)

Table 8 Changes in the number of cases of permission in status of residence examinations (Cases)

Division \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	1,138,753	1,189,261	1,197,627	1,327,185	1,351,961
Permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted	98,006	106,406	100,176	107,158	119,145
Permission for change of status of residence	89,593	100,377	115,287	123,381	138,427
Permission for extension of period of stay	415,021	410,091	418,696	466,304	436,630
Permission for permanent residence	46,171	48,263	39,256	51,538	60,509
Permission for special permanent residence	106	126	116	112	131
Permission for acquisition of status of residence	6,530	6,921	7,215	8,013	8,680
Re-entry permission	483,326	517,077	516,881	570,679	588,439

(*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.

(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 2007, the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission was 138,427. (Table 8)

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

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

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 wish 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 2003. The number increased by 1,990 (up 24.1%) from a year earlier, and increased significantly by 6,484 (up 171.6%) from 2003 to 10,262 in 2007. This marked a record high since 1988, the year when these statistics were compiled for the first time, and exceeded 10,000 for the first time.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission from China was 7,539, accounting for 73.5% of the total, followed by R.O. Korea (1,109, accounting for 10.8%), and China (Taiwan) (282, accounting for 2.7%). (Table 9)

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	3,778	5,264	5,878	8,272	10,262
China	2,258	3,445	4,186	6,000	7,539
R. O. Korea	721	811	747	944	1,109
China (Taiwan)	139	179	168	200	282
Bangladesh	66	84	57	119	138
Viet Nam	31	59	69	118	120
Malaysia	31	53	64	92	131
Thailand	53	60	60	67	87
Sri Lanka	31	25	34	55	81
Indonesia	40	59	52	53	73
Nepal	16	28	24	45	63
Others	392	461	417	579	639

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 7,304 and accounting for 71.2%. In addition, 2,314 foreign nationals (22.5%) obtained permission to change their status to “Engineer” in 2007. (Table 10)

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

Status of Residence \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	3,778	5,264	5,878	8,272	10,262
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	2,378	3,417	4,159	5,938	7,304
Engineer	849	1,233	1,200	1,720	2,314
Professor	371	388	335	401	416
Researcher	90	114	92	104	87
Investor/Business Manager	38	53	28	36	61
Instructor	10	23	18	20	23
Religious Activities	6	12	12	13	15
Medical Services	14	10	10	14	13
Skilled Labor	5	5	8	5	6
Artist	6	5	4	6	6
Entertainer	-	-	1	3	3
Others	11	4	11	12	14

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 wishes to take part 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 63 types of work in total as of April 1, 2008. 52 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 53,999 in 2007. The number in 2007 increased by 12,999 (up 31.7%) from a year earlier, and by 33,177 (up 159.3%) from 2003, showing a steady yearly increase during the period from 2003 to 2007. In total, 260,814 trainees took part in the program after finishing their training from establishment of the Technical Internship Program in 1993 up to the end of 2007, 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 (42,871), followed by Viet Nam (4,155), Indonesia (3,274), the Philippines (2,407), and Thailand (783). Some of the most popular types of work were dress-making for females and children, welding and plastic molding. (Table 11 and 12)

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

Nationality \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	20,822	26,488	32,394	41,000	53,999
China	16,620	20,922	26,606	34,817	42,871
Viet Nam	1,343	2,070	1,791	2,221	4,155
Indonesia	2,060	2,474	2,340	1,924	3,274
Philippines	653	819	1,219	1,482	2,407
Thailand	110	112	277	342	783
Others	36	91	161	214	509

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

Job Type \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	20,822	26,488	32,394	41,000	53,999
Women/Children's apparel production	8,076	9,194	9,751	10,750	11,697
Mold construction	437	373	420	526	800
Men's apparel production	514	527	679	741	658
Welding	1,148	1,254	1,960	2,817	3,882
Steel reinforcement construction	248	376	376	409	610
Machining	622	873	1,276	1,918	2,960
Metal press work	499	942	1,194	1,768	2,505
Plumbing	45	27	53	88	119
Painting	393	562	713	1,070	1,255
Furniture production	111	147	239	260	392
Casting	386	561	695	811	1,167
Steeplejack	225	240	361	610	702
Plastic molding	907	1,691	2,072	2,686	4,769
Carpenter	80	118	179	350	441
Construction machinery production	32	49	46	77	147
Others	7,099	9,554	12,380	16,119	21,895

(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 8,680 in 2007. (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 2007, the number of such foreign nationals who obtained re-entry permission was 588,439. (Table 8)

(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.

The number of foreign nationals who obtained such permission in 2007 was 119,145.(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 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 46,171 in 2003, followed by a record high of 60,509 in 2007 due to an increase in the number of newly entering foreign nationals and due to the recent trend for foreign nationals to settle down and stay longer. (Table 13)

Table 13 Changes in permanent residence permits by nationality (place of origin) (Cases)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	46,171	48,263	39,256	51,538	60,509
China	13,987	14,855	11,404	13,744	15,875
Brazil	10,894	10,789	10,026	16,055	19,793
Philippines	6,972	7,563	6,044	7,554	8,723
Korea	3,345	3,671	2,939	3,368	3,788
Peru	3,381	3,275	2,449	2,878	3,241
Others	7,592	8,110	6,394	7,939	9,089

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 149,785 as of January 1, 2008. This number has been steadily decreasing, down by 21,054 (12.3%) from 170,839 on January 1, 2007, in other words, down by 148,861 (49.8%) 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 2007 was the fourth 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 24,000 foreign nationals may have entered Japan illegally. If combined, the number of illegal foreign residents would be about 174,000.

(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 (31,758 accounting for 21.2% of the total) as of January 1, 2007. This was followed by China (25,057 accounting for 16.7%), the Philippines (24,741 accounting for 16.5%), Thailand (7,314 accounting for 4.9%), China (Taiwan)(6,031 accounting for 4.0%), (Indonesia (5,096 accounting for 3.4%), and Malaysia (4,804 accounting for 3.2%). (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 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.

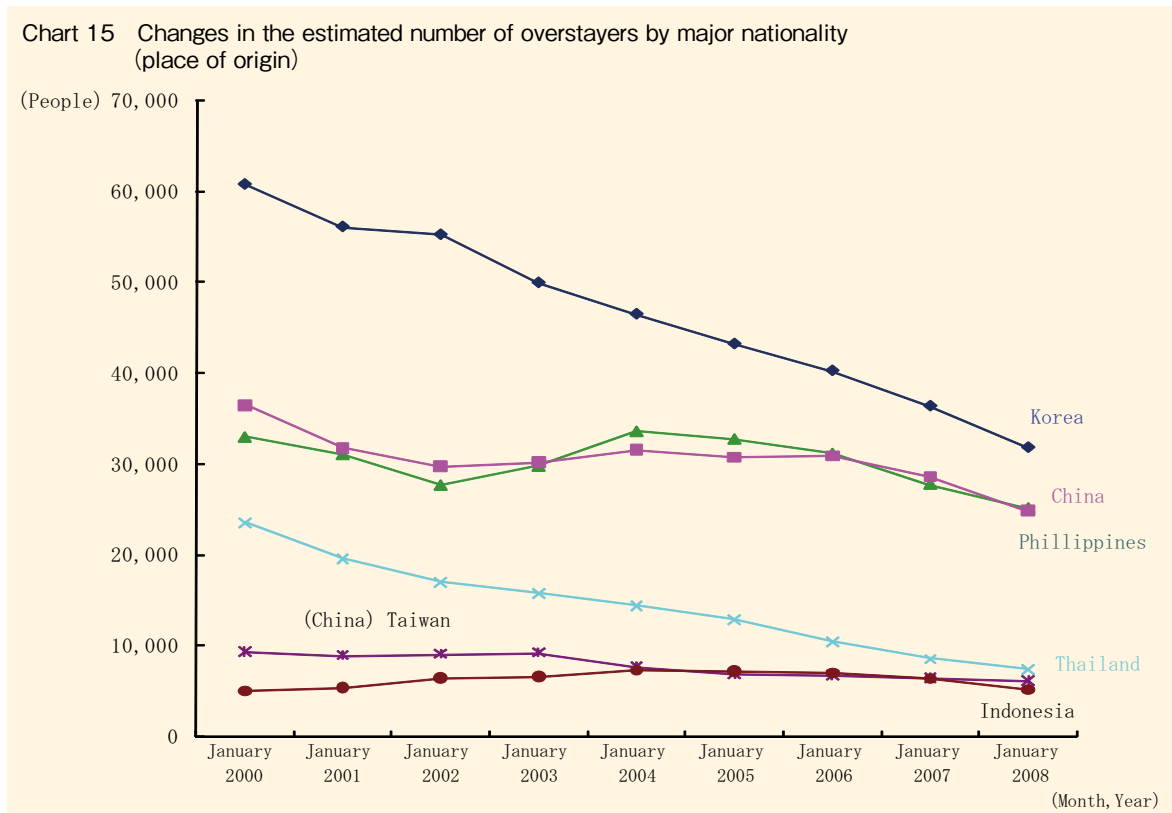


Table 14 Changes in the estimated number of overstayers by major nationality (place of origin) (People)

Date	May 1 1991	May 1 1992	May 1 1993	May 1 1994	May 1 1995	May 1 1996	January 1 1997	January 1 1998	January 1 1999	January 1 2000	January 1 2001	January 1 2002	January 1 2003	January 1 2004	January 1 2005	January 1 2006	January 1 2007	January 1 2008
Total	159,828	278,892	298,646	293,800	286,704	284,500	282,986	276,810	271,048	251,697	232,121	224,067	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745	170,839	149,785
R.O. Korea	25,848	35,687	39,455	43,369	47,544	51,580	52,387	52,123	62,577	60,693	56,023	55,164	49,874	46,425	43,151	40,203	36,321	31,758
China	17,535	25,737	33,312	39,738	39,511	39,140	38,296	37,590	34,800	32,896	30,975	27,582	29,676	33,522	32,683	31,074	27,698	25,057
Philippines	27,228	31,974	35,392	37,544	39,763	41,997	42,547	42,608	40,420	36,379	31,666	29,649	30,100	31,428	30,619	30,777	28,491	24,741
Thailand	19,093	44,354	55,383	49,992	44,794	41,280	39,513	37,046	30,065	23,503	19,500	16,925	15,693	14,334	12,787	10,352	8,460	7,314
China(Taiwan)	5,241	6,729	7,457	7,871	7,974	8,502	9,409	9,430	9,437	9,243	8,849	8,990	9,126	7,611	6,760	6,696	6,347	6,031
Indonesia	582	1,955	2,969	3,198	3,205	3,481	3,758	4,692	4,930	4,947	5,315	6,393	6,546	7,246	7,169	6,926	6,354	5,096
Malaysia	14,413	38,529	30,840	20,313	14,511	11,525	10,390	10,141	9,989	9,701	9,651	10,097	9,442	8,476	7,431	6,822	6,397	4,804
Peru	487	2,783	9,038	12,918	15,301	13,836	12,942	11,606	10,320	9,158	8,502	7,744	7,322	7,230	6,624	5,997	5,283	4,481
Sri Lanka	2,281	3,217	3,763	3,395	2,980	2,783	2,751	3,071	3,734	3,907	3,489	3,730	3,909	4,242	4,209	4,590	4,042	3,615
Viet Nam	1,061	821	852	869	453	448	231	731	880	1,092	1,550	2,021	2,697	3,582	3,916	4,071	3,959	3,362
Others	46,059	87,106	80,185	74,593	70,668	69,928	70,762	67,772	63,896	60,178	56,601	55,772	56,167	55,322	51,950	46,237	37,487	33,526

(2) The Number of Overstayers by Status of Residence

The statistics of the estimated number of overstayers by status of residence immediately before their status of residence had expired showed the following: the largest number of overstayers had the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” (102,069) accounting for 68.1% of the total. This is followed by “College Student” (6,667, accounting for 4.5%), “Entertainer”

(6,624, accounting for 4.4%), “Pre-college Student” (4,311, accounting for 2.9%), and “Trainee” (3,136, accounting for 2.1%). Compared with the same period of the previous year, the number of those who were granted the “Temporary Visitor” or “Entertainer” status decreased by 15,220 (down 13.0%) and by 1,538 (down 18.8%) respectively. The number of overstayers with the status of residence of “Temporary Visitor” has been on the decline since May 1, 1993, and those with the status of residence of “Entertainer” since May 1, 1994. The number of foreign residents with the status of residence of “Entertainer” started to rise on January 1, 2002 and kept increasing, but has been decreasing since January 2005. On the other hand, the number of foreign residents with the status of residence of “College Student” continued to increase from January 1, 2001, but has been decreasing since January 2006. (Table 15)

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

Status of Residence \ Date	January 1 2003	January 1 2004	January 1 2005	January 1 2006	January 1 2007	January 1 2008
Total	220,552	219,418	207,299	193,745	170,839	149,785
Temporary Visitor	155,498	150,326	139,417	134,374	117,289	102,069
Entertainer	5,450	6,672	8,173	7,628	7,448	6,667
College Student	11,770	11,974	11,319	10,052	8,162	6,624
Pre-college Student	9,779	9,511	8,506	7,307	5,281	4,311
Trainee	3,409	3,959	3,648	3,393	3,333	3,136
Others	34,646	36,976	36,236	30,991	29,326	26,978

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 2007, the number of foreign nationals for whom deportation procedures were carried out on account of violating the Immigration Control Act was 45,502, a decrease of 10,908 from 2006. Of these, 9,695 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.

According to the statistics of the number of foreign nationals by grounds for deportation in 2007, the largest number of foreign nationals were deported for overstaying (35,417 accounting for 77.8%), followed by illegal entry (7,454 accounting for 16.4%), and then activities other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted (1,409 accounting for 3.1%). Overstayers continued to occupy a predominant percentage.

According to the statistics of the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act classified by nationality (place of origin) in 2007, the largest number of such foreign nationals was from China for five consecutive years (11,981 accounting for 26.3%), followed by the Philippines (9,185 accounting for 20.2%), and R.O. Korea (6,560 accounting for 14.4%). These top three countries made up over 60% of the total. (Tables 16 and 17)

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

Grounds for Deportation	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	45,910	55,351	57,172	56,410	45,502
Illegal entry	9,251	11,217	11,586	10,441	7,454
Illegal landing	777	992	690	506	342
Activity other than those permitted	1,199	1,399	1,890	1,736	1,409
Overstay	34,266	41,175	42,254	42,829	35,417
Criminal offenses etc.	417	568	752	898	880
Illegal work	34,325	43,059	45,935	45,929	36,982

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				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	45,910	55,351	57,172	56,410	45,502
China	12,382	15,702	17,252	16,269	11,981
Philippines	5,698	8,558	9,627	10,420	9,185
R. O. Korea	7,877	7,782	8,050	8,128	6,560
Thailand	2,993	3,572	3,388	3,294	2,467
Viet Nam	1,567	2,103	2,000	2,443	2,153
Indonesia	579	979	1,130	1,407	1,571
Sri Lanka	806	1,086	1,204	1,624	1,449
Peru	1,103	1,292	1,194	1,306	1,068
Bangladesh	946	1,312	1,529	1,295	975
Malaysia	1,711	1,575	1,559	1,158	881
Others	10,248	11,390	10,239	9,066	7,212

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

Among the foreign nationals violating the Act against whom deportation procedures were carried out in 2007, the number of those who illegally worked in Japan was 36,982, accounting for 81.3% of the total. (Tables 16 and 17)

Specific details for the cases are given below with respect to each of the grounds for deportation.

(1) Illegal Entry

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2007, the number of foreign nationals who illegally entered Japan without valid passports or visas was 7,454, a decrease of 2,987 (down 28.6%) from 2006. It is considered

that the effects of measures to exclude them at the border have begun to materialize.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (2,410 accounting for 32.3 % of the total), followed by the Philippines (1,624 accounting for 21.8%), and Thailand (680 accounting for 9.1%).

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 2007 was 5,448, a decrease of 2,101 (down 27.8%) from 2006 while the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for illegal entry by ship decreased by 886 (down 30.6%) from 2006 to 2,006 in 2007. (Tables 18 and 19 and 20)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	9,251	11,217	11,586	10,441	7,454
China	4,077	4,588	4,960	3,999	2,410
Philippines	1,385	1,955	2,074	2,059	1,624
Thailand	992	1,219	1,139	988	680
R. O. Korea	443	587	617	767	619
Iran	449	425	402	432	382
Bangladesh	433	626	646	486	349
Indonesia	127	148	172	232	281
Peru	247	331	255	299	243
Sri Lanka	115	119	128	181	151
Pakistan	317	334	300	261	141
Others	666	885	893	737	574

(*) "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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	6,694	7,848	8,065	7,549	5,448
Philippines	1,275	1,825	1,927	1,956	1,519
China	2,317	2,295	2,570	2,088	1,215
Thailand	948	1,165	1,065	934	633
Iran	359	343	340	369	323
R. O. Korea	330	412	388	415	318
Others	1,465	1,808	1,775	1,787	1,440

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

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	2,557	3,369	3,521	2,892	2,006
China	1,760	2,293	2,390	1,911	1,195
R. O. Korea	113	175	229	352	301
Bangladesh	232	352	348	232	194
Philippines	110	130	147	103	105
Iran	90	82	62	63	59
Others	252	337	345	231	152

(*) "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 2007, the number of those who illegally landed in Japan without obtaining permission for landing and so forth from an immigration inspector was 342, a decrease of 164 (down 32.4%) from 2006. This accounted for 0.8% 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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	777	992	690	506	342
China	390	432	374	231	137
Sri Lanka	17	64	38	33	38
Philippines	23	54	29	10	26
Turkey	6	18	5	45	19
Myanmar	33	77	43	31	16
Russia	42	56	33	10	15
R. O. Korea	45	40	23	22	15
Thailand	29	49	32	21	11
China (Taiwan)	10	11	8	8	8
Indonesia	3	7	4	12	7
Pakistan	20	28	17	5	7
Others	159	156	84	78	43

(*) "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 2007, the number of those who had stayed beyond the authorized period of stay decreased by 7,412 (down 17.3%) from 2006 to 35,417.

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

such foreign nationals was from China (8,811 accounting for 24.9%), followed by the Philippines (7,136 accounting for 20.1%), R.O. Korea (5,484 accounting for 15.5%), Indonesia (1,837 accounting for 5.2%), and Thailand (1,728 accounting for 4.9%). (Table 22)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	34,266	41,175	42,254	42,829	35,417
China	7,429	10,197	11,301	11,295	8,811
Philippines	3,879	5,949	6,583	7,879	7,136
R. O. Korea	7,099	6,837	6,959	6,847	5,484
Indonesia	1,419	1,896	1,779	2,074	1,837
Thailand	1,947	2,267	2,166	2,232	1,728
Viet Nam	528	897	1,021	1,300	1,435
Sri Lanka	670	875	1,028	1,391	1,244
Malaysia	1,639	1,509	1,490	1,095	846
Peru	816	917	919	971	792
Bangladesh	507	659	858	785	605
Others	8,333	9,172	8,150	6,960	5,499

(*) "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 by 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 327 (down 18.8%) from 2006 to 1,409 in 2007.

Many illegal foreign workers were those who entered Japan with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" and subsequently engaged in activities which were not permitted under this status. 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)

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	1,199	1,399	1,890	1,736	1,409
China	367	304	357	469	395
R. O. Korea	274	294	396	412	380
Philippines	372	541	862	399	297
Russia	5	24	17	43	55
Viet Nam	8	15	19	32	49
India	2	4	10	4	27
Indonesia	17	48	45	119	23
Nepal	9	1	4	18	21
Thailand	1	4	15	14	14
Malaysia	1	2	4	16	14
Others	143	162	161	210	134

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

2 Illegal Workers

(1) Summary

Among the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were carried out for violating the Act in 2007, the number of those who were considered to have been illegally working was 36,982, accounting for 81.3% 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 numbers of illegal foreign workers by region show that the great majority came from Asia (34,455, accounting for 93.2% of the total), followed by South America (accounting for 3.8%) and Africa (accounting for 1.6%). Thus, Asian illegal workers continue to make up a significantly large percentage of overall illegal workers.

In addition, these illegal workers came from 100 countries or regions, particularly from Asia, indicating that the trend toward increasing diversity in the nationalities of illegal foreign workers is continuing.

According to the statistics of the number by nationality (place of origin), illegal workers from China made up the largest number at 10,223, accounting for 27.6% of the total, followed by the Philippines (7,075, accounting for 19.1%), R.O. Korea (5,315, accounting for 14.4%), Indonesia (2,034, accounting for 5.5%), and Thailand (2,013, accounting for 5.4%). These top five countries represented 72.1 % of the total. As a recent trend, the number of Chinese illegal workers has accounted for a large proportion. Illegal workers from Viet Nam also saw a marked increase in 2007, as compared with 2006. (Table 24)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total		34,325	43,059	45,935	45,929	36,982
	Male	20,274	25,349	26,232	24,759	20,926
	Female	14,051	17,710	19,703	21,170	16,056
China		9,302	12,669	14,239	13,750	10,223
	Male	5,997	8,104	8,749	7,614	5,910
	Female	3,305	4,565	5,490	6,136	4,313
Philippines		4,108	6,299	7,378	7,978	7,075
	Male	1,453	2,263	2,647	2,887	2,815
	Female	2,655	4,036	4,731	5,091	4,260
R.O. Korea		6,372	6,192	6,514	6,696	5,315
	Male	2,564	2,281	2,274	2,232	1,977
	Female	3,808	3,911	4,240	4,464	3,338
Indonesia		1,389	1,897	1,844	2,286	2,034
	Male	975	1,350	1,297	1,521	1,438
	Female	414	547	547	765	596
Thailand		2,423	2,831	2,816	2,650	2,013
	Male	1,030	1,179	1,158	1,159	985
	Female	1,393	1,652	1,658	1,491	1,028
Viet Nam		408	732	900	1,189	1,318
	Male	227	373	490	630	756
	Female	181	359	410	559	562
Sri Lanka		674	891	1,024	1,440	1,264
	Male	588	799	898	1,270	1,117
	Female	86	92	126	170	147
Bangladesh		861	1,214	1,405	1,176	907
	Male	828	1,166	1,328	1,114	873
	Female	33	48	77	62	34
Malaysia		1,638	1,486	1,486	1,093	845
	Male	1,193	1,084	1,060	774	615
	Female	445	402	426	319	230
Pure		769	945	894	927	785
	Male	533	615	588	609	518
	Female	236	330	306	318	267
Others		6,381	7,903	7,435	6,744	5,203
	Male	4,886	6,135	5,743	4,949	3,922
	Female	1,495	1,768	1,692	1,795	1,281

(*) "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 20,926 (accounting for 56.6% of the total) and 16,056 (accounting for 43.4% of the total), respectively. The difference between males and females widened from 2006.

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 (11,572 accounting for 31.3% of the total), followed by attendants such as bar hostesses (5,809 accounting for 15.7 %), and construction workers (4,458 accounting for 12.1%).

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total		34,325	43,059	45,935	45,929	36,982
	Male	20,274	25,349	26,232	24,759	20,926
	Female	14,051	17,710	19,703	21,170	16,056
Factory worker		7,156	10,440	11,786	12,986	11,572
	Male	5,146	7,402	8,447	8,892	7,898
	Female	2,010	3,038	3,339	4,094	3,674
Hostess or entertaining customers		5,057	6,597	7,319	7,701	5,809
	Male	184	229	258	356	400
	Female	4,873	6,368	7,061	7,345	5,409
Construction worker		5,468	6,228	6,378	5,425	4,458
	Male	5,426	6,185	6,331	5,378	4,401
	Female	42	43	47	47	57
Waitress or bartender		2,919	3,471	4,091	4,008	3,073
	Male	1,235	1,401	1,518	1,336	1,190
	Female	1,684	2,070	2,573	2,672	1,883
Other labor worker		2,140	2,636	2,858	3,307	2,792
	Male	1,739	2,185	2,264	2,502	2,190
	Female	401	451	594	805	602
Other service worker		2,406	2,702	2,841	2,815	1,953
	Male	927	1,032	1,017	1,026	739
	Female	1,479	1,670	1,824	1,789	1,214
Others		9,179	10,985	10,662	9,687	7,325
	Male	5,617	6,915	6,397	5,269	4,108
	Female	3,562	4,070	4,265	4,418	3,217

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 48,647 in 2007, a decrease from the previous three years. (Table 26)

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)

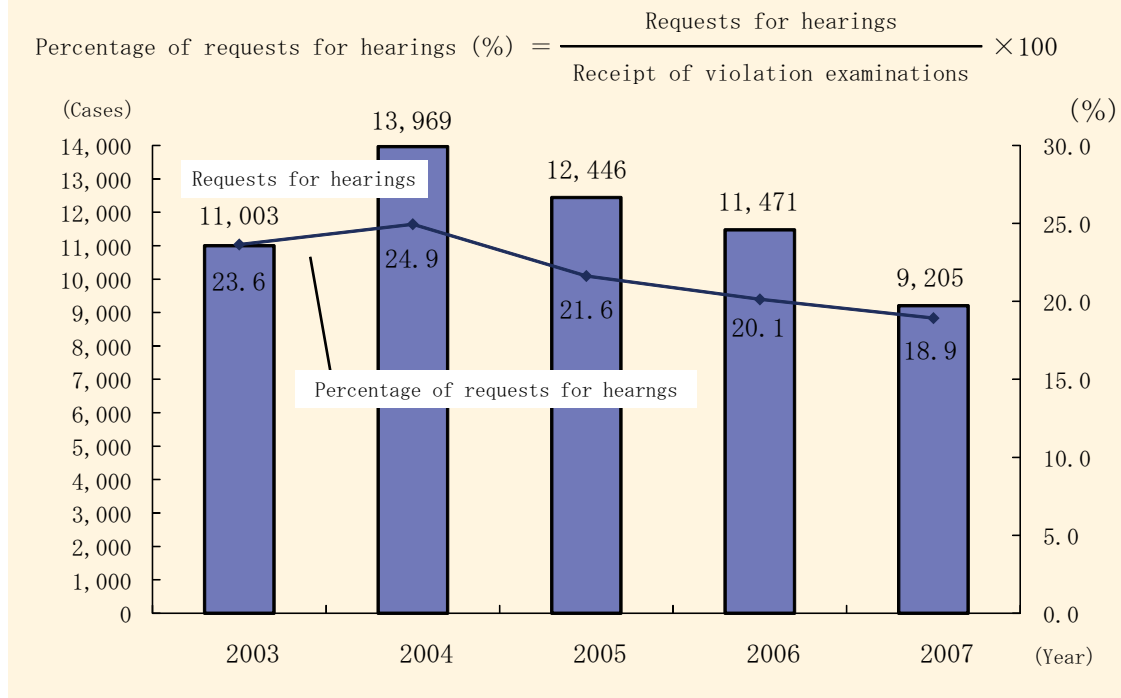
Division		Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violation examination by immigration inspector	Receipt		46,535 (548)	56,018 (596)	57,569 (286)	57,017 (488)	48,647 (2,918)
	Finished	Found not to fall under one of the reasons for deportation	2	4	7	3	3
		Issuance of written departure order	34,855	40,771	32,284	31,393	26,215
		Request for hearing	11,003	13,969	12,446	11,471	9,205
		Issuance of written departure order	–	918	12,227	11,100	9,691
		Not finished, others	675	356	605	3,050	3,533
Hearing by special inquiry officer	Receipt		12,092 (1,061)	14,869 (866)	13,002 (518)	12,221 (711)	10,101 (846)
	Finished	Error in the findings	–	–	–	–	–
		Issuance of written deportation order	102	113	137	126	134
		Filing an objection	11,081	14,191	12,056	11,196	9,361
		Issuance of written departure order	–	–	–	–	–
		Not finished, others	906	565	809	899	606
Decision of the Minister of Justice	Receipt		11,738 (628)	14,897 (703)	12,533 (461)	11,757 (552)	10,037 (639)
	Finished	Objection with reason	8	–	–	3	6
		Objection without reason	11,204	14,412	11,922	11,018	9,245
		Issuance of written departure order	–	–	–	–	–
	Not finished, others		521	485	611	736	786
Request for hearing	Request for hearing		23.6	24.9	21.6	20.1	18.9
	Receipt of violation examination (%)						

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

The number of requests for hearings conducted after examination of the violation slightly decreased from 2006 to 9,205 in 2007, but remains at a high level. This increase was probably caused by a rise in the number of foreign nationals who hope to stay in Japan on the basis of relationships such as marriage or cohabitation with Japanese nationals. Another contributory factor was the widespread recognition 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, with a figure of 9,361 in 2007, about 3.2 times higher than in 1998 (2,955), although it showed a decrease from the previous year. (Table 26)

Chart 16 Changes in the numbers and percentages of requests for a hearing



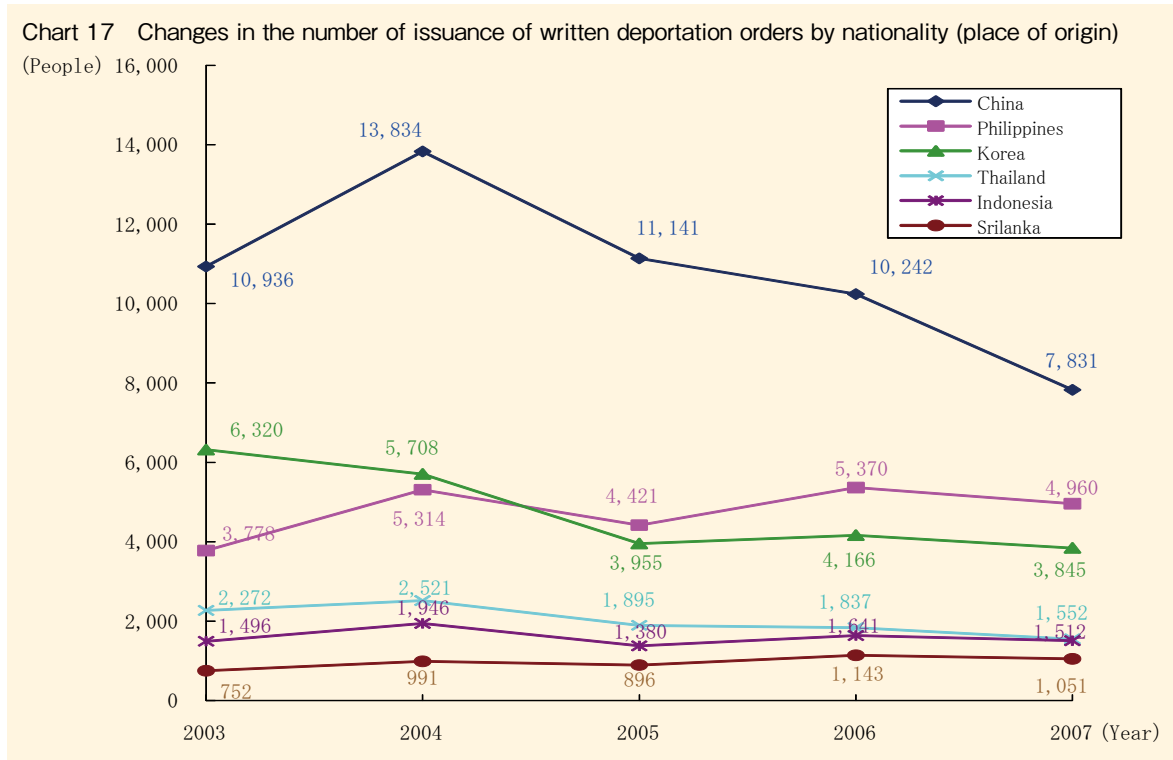
(2) Issuance of a Written Deportation Order

The number of written deportation orders issued in 2007 was 28,225. If the violators of the Immigration Control Act are classified by grounds for their deportation, the cases of overstay numbered 19,403 and although the number of these cases has tended to decrease since 2003, the percentage they represent in total showed an increase of 68.7%. On the other hand, the percentage of cases of illegal entry decreased to 21.9% in 2007. This decrease is considered to be attributable mainly to a decrease in the cases of use of illegal passports in applications for landing as landing examinations using personal identification information have been conducted. (Table 27)

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

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	35,850	42,074	33,520	33,202	28,225
Overstay	25,383	29,802	20,764	22,136	19,403
Illegal entry	8,058	9,296	9,427	7,880	6,188
Illegal landing	707	873	635	443	334
Activity other than those permitted	1,168	1,380	1,874	1,726	1,367
Criminal offenses etc.	438	617	701	831	738
Others	96	106	119	186	195

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin) in 2007, the largest number of foreign nationals who were issued written deportation orders came from China (7,831 accounting for 27.7%), followed by the Philippines (4,960 accounting for 17.6%), and North and South Korea (3,845 accounting for 13.6%). (Chart 17)



(3) Provisional Release

In 2007, the number of foreign nationals detained under written detention orders who were accorded provisional release was 3,883, while the number of foreign nationals detained under written deportation orders who were accorded provisional release was 938. (Table 28)

Table 28 Changes in the number of cases of provisional release permission

Year	(Cases)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
By written detention order	4,284	1,180	1,457	3,658	3,883
By written deportation order	262	382	769	671	938

(4) Special Permission to Stay

The number of foreign nationals who received special permission to stay from the Minister of Justice was 7,388 in 2007. Although the number decreased from 2006, 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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	10,327	13,239	10,834	9,360	7,388
Overstay	8,743	10,697	8,483	7,096	5,586
Illegal entry/Illegal landing	1,374	2,188	2,077	1,915	1,457
Criminal offenses etc.	210	354	274	349	345

4 Outline of Deportation of Foreign Nationals

The number of foreign nationals deported decreased by 5,105 (down 15.5%) from 2006 to 27,913 in 2007.

According to the statistics classified by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (7,516 accounting for 26.9% of the total), followed by the Philippines (5,128 accounting for 18.4%), R.O. Korea (3,798 accounting for 13.6%), Thailand (1,553 accounting for 5.6%), and Indonesia (1,452 accounting for 5.2%). (Table 30)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	35,911	41,926	33,192	33,018	27,913
China	11,027	13,408	11,209	10,251	7,516
Philippines	3,780	5,207	4,961	5,453	5,128
R. O. Korea	6,381	5,696	3,962	4,193	3,798
Thailand	2,299	2,527	1,930	1,845	1,553
Indonesia	1,567	2,009	1,241	1,672	1,452
Sri Lanka	745	1,005	821	1,139	1,090
Viet Nam	417	799	564	864	1,018
Bangladesh	895	1,223	1,271	1,076	847
Malaysia	1,656	1,519	1,179	911	675
Peru	807	799	542	655	518
Others	6,337	7,734	5,512	4,959	4,318

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

According to the statistics by measures of deportation, 96.1% 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 361 in 2007. (Table 31)

Table 31 Changes in the number of deportees by measure of deportation

(People)

Measure of Deportation	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	35,911	41,926	33,192	33,018	27,913
Voluntary departure	33,914	40,480	31,811	31,911	26,818
Deportation in accordance with Article 59	1,642	1,313	1,177	852	690
Deportation individually at the expense of the government	95	119	192	239	361
Deportation in group at the expense of the government	260	-	-	-	-
Others	-	7	-	-	-
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	-	7	12	16	44

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

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

(1) Deportation at the Expense of the Government

As foreign nationals violating the Act stay longer and have diversifying lifestyles, an increasing number of foreign nationals who have been issued with a deportation order suffer from illness, refuse deportation for various reasons, or remain in detention for a long period of time because they cannot afford travel expenses. Of these foreign nationals, the number of those deported at national expense in consideration of individual circumstances increased by 122 (up 51.0%) from 239 in 2006 to 361 in 2007.

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 5,093 (up 16.0%) from 2006 to 26,818 in 2007.

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 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)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	33,914	40,480	31,811	31,911	26,818
China	9,931	12,919	10,621	9,831	7,274
Philippines	3,655	5,101	4,810	5,340	4,988
R. O. Korea	6,326	5,656	3,912	4,155	3,763
Thailand	2,159	2,370	1,865	1,766	1,503
Indonesia	1,525	1,989	1,224	1,663	1,438
Sri Lanka	706	929	766	1,089	1,021
Bangladesh	409	795	558	861	1,011
Malaysia	875	1,211	1,258	1,068	831
Viet Nam	1,653	1,519	1,179	910	673
Peru	447	603	415	618	492
Others	6,228	7,388	5,203	4,610	3,824

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

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

Any carrier that transported a foreign national who is issued with a deportation order must send him/her back at its own expense and on its 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 2007 was 690, having decreased by 162 (down 19.0%) from 2006. (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 9,695 in 2007, accounting

for 21.3% 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 (3,159 accounting for 32.6% of the total), followed by R.O. Korea (1,613 accounting for 16.6%), the Philippines (1,496 accounting for 15.4%), Indonesia (631 accounting for 6.5%), and Thailand (360 accounting for 3.7%). (Table 33)

Table 33 Number of foreign nationals handed over under a departure order by nationality (place of origin) (2007)

Article Nationality (Place of Origin)	(People)					
	Total	24-2-2	24-4-b	24-6	24-6-2	24-7
Total	9,695	0	9,066	258	0	371
China	3,159	0	3,068	71	0	20
R. O. Korea	1,613	0	1,573	0	0	40
Philippines	1,496	0	1,312	49	0	135
Indonesia	631	0	566	50	0	15
Viet Nam	360	0	344	0	0	16
Thailand	312	0	241	28	0	43
Sri Lanka	310	0	294	8	0	8
Peru	237	0	197	0	0	40
Mongolia	211	0	194	14	0	3
Malaysia	196	0	196	0	0	0
Others	1,170	0	1,081	38	0	51

(*) "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 5,185 (accounting for 53.5% of the total) and 4,510 (accounting for 46.5% of the total), respectively.

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 9,066, accounting for 93.5% of the total. This was followed by 371 suspects violating Article 24, (7), and 258 suspects violating Article 24, (6).

(3) Examination

A. Receipt and Findings of Cases

The cases of departure orders received in 2007 numbered 9,706, accounting for 20.0% of the total number of violation examination cases received. As those subject to a departure order and wishing to depart from Japan voluntarily appear at a regional immigration bureau, they

are promptly processed after being handed over by immigration control officers. In 2007, 9,698 such cases were handled, seven of which 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 9,691 in 2007.

According to the statistics by nationality (place of origin), the largest number was from China (3,153 accounting for 32.5 % of the total), followed by North and South Korea (1,616, accounting for 16.7%), and the Philippines (1,486, accounting for 15.3%), the top five countries accounting for 74.7% of the total. (Table 34)

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

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	918	12,227	11,100	9,691
China	252	3,777	3,516	3,153
Korea	133	2,206	1,992	1,616
Philippines	276	1,742	1,582	1,486
Indonesia	46	670	701	623
Viet Nam	19	304	343	359
Thailand	36	507	429	313
Sri Lanka	15	295	349	312
Peru	19	254	250	239
Mongolia	18	273	240	210
Malaysia	20	324	214	196
Others	84	1,875	1,484	1,184

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

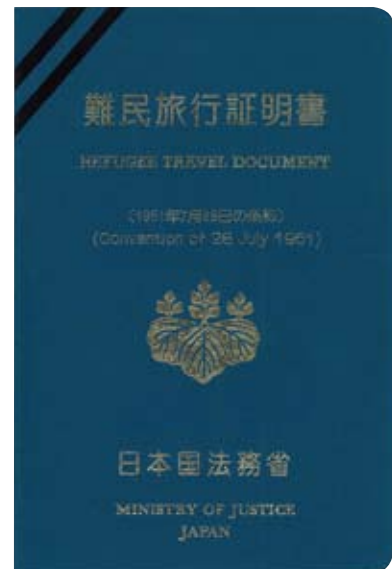
(*2) The number of issuance in 2004 is counted after December 2, 2004 (when departure order system was in effect).

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 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 to the end of 2007 was 5,698.

Looking at the change in the number of applications from 2003 to 2007, we find that it hovered in the 300 to 400 range but the number of applications increased significantly in 2006, reaching 954, the highest number since the refugee recognition system was established. In 2007, it marked

816, the second highest number after the previous year. (Table 35)

According to the statistics on the number of applications of Convention refugee applicants in 2007 by nationality, the largest number of applications was made by nationals from Myanmar (500), Turkey (76), and Sri Lanka (43).

2 Findings of Applications for Refugee Status

During the period from 1982 through to the end of 2007, the number of applicants who were recognized as refugees was 451, while the number of applicants who were not recognized as such was 3,608. The number of those who withdrew their applications was 584. 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 11.1%.

In 2007, 41 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 522. In 2007, 88 applicants were allowed to stay in Japan, which was the second largest number in the past. (Table 35)

Table 35 Changes in the number of Convention refugee applicants /findings and protected refugees

Division		Year											Total
		1982~1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Applied		1,703	260	216	353	250	336	426	384	954	816	5,698	
Findings	Recognized	227	16	22	26	14	10	15	46	34	41	451	
	Denied	1,090	177	138	316	211	298	294	249	389	446	3,608	
	Withdrawn	271	16	25	28	39	23	41	32	48	61	584	
	Total	1,588	209	185	370	264	331	350	327	471	548	4,643	
Humanitarian permission to stay (*1)		72 (*2)	44	36	67	40	16	9	97	53	88	522	

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

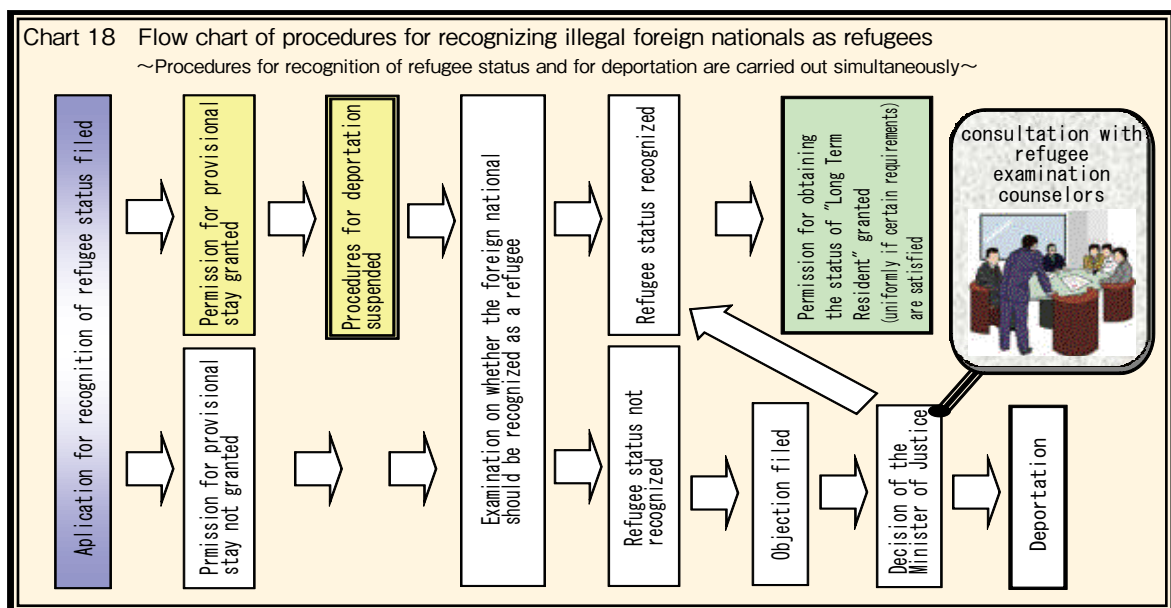
(*2) The number of humanitarian permission to stay before 1998 is the total number from 1991 to 1998.

3 Implementation of the System for Permitting Provisional Stay (From Editor's Note, 2007 Part 2)

On May 16, 2005, the amended Immigration Control Act, revising the previous refugee recognition system, came into force.

In the new refugee recognition system, a system that permits provisional stay for foreign nationals who are illegal residents and who have applied for refugee status was established in order to stabilize their legal position. Deportation procedures will be suspended for those foreign nationals who have been granted permission for provisional stay and refugee recognition procedures will take priority without the need for detention of the foreign nationals. The primary requirements for permitting provisional stay are that: (1) there is insufficient reason to suspect that they fall under specific grounds for deportation; (2) they have applied for recognition of refugee status within six months of their date of landing in Japan (for those for whom grounds for being a refugee have arisen during their stay in Japan, the date such fact became known to them); (3) they have entered Japan directly from an area where they feared they would be persecuted; (4) they have not been sentenced to imprisonment with or without work for committing particular crime(s) prescribed under the Penal Code, etc. after they entered Japan; (5) no written deportation order has been issued to them; and (6) there are no particular reasons to suspect that they may take flight.

Looking at changes in implementation of the system for permitting provisional stay from 2005 to 2007, the cases in which provisional stay was permitted numbered 79 in 2007, while the cases whose permission was denied numbered 359 in 2007. (Chart 18)



Section 2 ◆ Filing of Objections

1 Filing of Objections

The total number of objections filed by applicants who were denied refugee status was 2,564 during the period from 1982, the year in which the refugee recognition system was established, through to the end of 2007.

In 2007, the number increased significantly to 362. (Table 36)

Table 36 Changes in the number of filings of objections and decisions of the Minister of Justice (Cases)

Division		Year	1982 ~ 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
		Not recognized as a refugee	797	293	177	138	316	211	298	294	249	389	446	3,608
Filing of objection		465	159	158	61	177	224	226	209	183	340	362	2,564	
Decision	With reason	1	1	3	-	2	-	4	6	15	12	4	48	
	Without reason	280	46	113	142	95	232	200	155	162	127	183	1,735	
	Withdrawn	141	16	24	6	18	34	15	23	18	33	34	362	

(*) 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, 2,145 of them were handled during the period from 1982 through to the end of 2007. According to the statistics, 48 objections were considered to be with reasonable grounds and the applicants were granted refugee status. However, 1,735 objections were found to be without reasonable grounds and the remaining 362 objections were withdrawn for reasons such as the departure of the foreign national who had filed the objection.

In 2007, the number of objections that were considered to be with reasonable grounds was 4; those that were considered to be without reasonable grounds was 183. (Table 36)

3 Purpose of the Refugee Examination Counselors System and its Implementation (From Editor's Note, 2007 Part 2)

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

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

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

In 2007, the number of occasions oral statements of opinions and the process of questions were held was 203 times in total. This includes four occasions held for the second time and consecutively (so-called consecutive dates) concerning such cases.

After the oral statement of opinions and the process of questions, refugee examination counselors exchange opinions with the other refugee examination counselors, then draw up a written opinion and submit it to the Minister of Justice. The format of the written opinion is optional and in some cases, refugee examination counselors give opinions not only on whether a petitioner meets the requirements for the status of refugee but on whether consideration should be given for his or her stay in Japan.

Cases in which written opinions were presented by the refugee examination counselors numbered 185 in 2007. These included four cases in which the refugee examination counselors considered the petitioner to meet the requirements for refugee status and 15 cases in which the refugee examination counselors considered the petitioner not to meet the requirements for refugee status but special consideration was deemed necessary to permit the petitioner to reside in Japan.

Classified by nationality of the petitioners, with the exception of one case all the cases in which the refugee examination counselors considered the petitioner to meet the requirements for refugee status or to require special consideration permitting the petitioner to reside in Japan, the petitioners all had Myanmar nationality.

To date, there have been no cases in which the Minister of Justice has made a disposition not in conformity with the opinions of the refugee examination counselors (should they differ in opinion, then the opinions of the majority of the counselors prevail).

Section 3 ◆ Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Looking at landing permission granted for temporary refugees during the period from 1982 through to the end of 2007, such permission was granted to 5,668 Vietnamese boat people who had filed applications before 1993. Out of 125 applicants other than Vietnamese boat people, 39 were granted landing permission, 82 were not granted landing permission, and four withdrew their applications.

According to the statistics during the period from 2003 through to 2007, no applications were filed by Vietnamese boat people. However, a total of 23 foreign nationals filed applications during this five-year period, of which four were granted landing permission in 2007. (Table 37)

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

Year	Division	Others			
	Boat people	Applications	Recognized	Denied	Withdrawn
Total	5,668	125	39	82	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
2007	—	15	4	11	—

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

Chapter 4

Promotion of Countermeasures against Human Trafficking

1 Number of Victims of Human Trafficking and Their Cases in 2007

Human trafficking is a grave abuse of human rights and a prompt and accurate response is called for from a humane perspective. This is because human trafficking causes serious spiritual and bodily pain to its victims, particularly to women and children, and the damage it causes is difficult to repair. The authorities concerned address this issue through the Action Plan for Human Trafficking Countermeasures.

The number of victims of human trafficking to whom the Immigration Bureau provided protection (special permission to stay) or helped them to return to their home countries was 40 in 2007, a decrease of 47 from the previous year (down 14.9%). This is considered to be attributable to preventive measures taken by the Immigration Bureau against human trafficking such as revision of the laws and ordinances of the Ministry of Justice and enforcement of strict landing examination including examination based on a certificate of eligibility, which is a measure deemed to have had some effect on preventing human trafficking.

Classified by nationality, 22 victims (29 in the previous year) came from the Philippines, followed by Indonesia with 11 (14 in the previous year), Thailand with 5 (3 in the previous year) and ROK with 2 (1 in the previous year). (Table 38)

Table 38 Number of victims of trafficking in persons (2007)

Nationality (Place of Origin)	Recognized as a victim of trafficking in persons		Total
	Legal resident	Special permission to stay	
Philippines	21	1	22
Indonesia	4	7	11
Thailand	0	5	5
Korea	2	0	2
Total	27	13	40

Of the 40 victims, 27 (20 in the previous year) were legal residents and 13 were those who had violated the Immigration Control Act such as overstayers (27 in the previous year). Special permission to stay was issued to all the victims who had violated the Immigration Control Act.

Otherwise, regarding the effects of enforcing strict landing examinations, there was a case in which a victim was protected at the time of application for landing, and the testimony of this protected person led to the identification of the place where she was to work and which further

led to the protection of other victims.

2 Number of Foreign Nationals Deported for Committing Human Trafficking During 2007

The amended Immigration Control Act of 2005 made a person who has “committed, instigated or provided assistance to human trafficking, etc.” an object of deportation. (Immigration Control Act, Article 24, (4) ©)

There were five perpetrators of human trafficking that the Immigration Bureau deported in 2007 by applying the same article, consisting of two Filipinos, two Thais and one Indonesian. Four were women and one was a Thai male. In 2006, three Filipina women and one Thai woman were subject to deportation.

Chapter 5 Alien Registration Process

Section 1 ◆ Initial Registration and Closing of Registration

Alien registration starts with the registration application (initial registration) made by each foreign national who enters Japan or was born in Japan and ends with the termination of the alien registration card (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 2007, the number of initial registrations was 337,684, and the number of terminated registrations was 263,495.

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 2007, the total number of applications for registration of changes was 2,306,321, showing a continued increase. The number of applications made for changes other than address changes has been increasing as a whole, although it temporarily decreased in 2001 and reached 1,734,259 in 2007, accounting for 75.2% of the overall applications for registration of changes.

The total number of registrations of address changes and registrations of changes due to the abolition, establishment, separation or unification of municipalities was 572,062 in 2007. (Table 39)

Table 39 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	Year \ Division	Changes in place of residence	Changes other than place of residence	Total
1960	174,637	100,834	275,471	2000	388,279	1,175,414	1,563,693
1965*	154,922	198,419	353,341	2001	411,405	1,090,251	1,501,656
1970	148,578	266,792	415,370	2002	411,268	1,208,054	1,619,322
1975	137,195	346,942	484,137	2003	453,489	1,347,221	1,800,710
1980*	164,026	374,366	538,392	2004	480,309	1,426,824	1,907,133
1985*	141,276	445,040	586,316	2005	569,793	1,448,000	2,017,793
1990	216,713	883,814	1,100,527	2006	566,549	1,612,858	2,179,407
1995	317,807	980,901	1,298,708	2007	572,062	1,734,259	2,306,321

(*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.