

◆ Data Section ◆

Data Section 1

Major Developments after April 1, 2008

(After FY 2008)

Date	Developments	Contents
2008. 3. 1 to 7.10	Establishment of a period for stepped-up landing examination, and for special stepped-up landing examination in connection with the holding of Hokkaido Toyako Summit, etc.	In connection with the holding of the Hokkaido Toyako Summit and the G8 Ministerial Conference, etc., the period from March 1 to June 6 was designated as the period for stepped-up landing examination for blocking the entry of terrorists, etc. by ready immigration procedures and strict examination for leaders of various countries, etc. Further, the Ministry responded by opening the "Operation Room for Hokkaido Toyako Summit Headquarters" within the Ministry proper from June 7 to July 10, and by designating said period as the month for special stepped-up landing examination.
2008. 4. 1	New appointment of security control officer, and establishment of planning and management department, detention department, and deportation department at Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau	A security control officer was newly appointed, the planning and management, detention and deportation department was abolished, and the planning and management department, detention department and deportation department were newly established at Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau.
2008. 4.30 to 2009. 3.13	Implementation of pre-clearance (advance confirmation) in China (Taiwan)	Advance confirmation for immigration examination was implemented at Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport in China (Taiwan).
2008. 4.30 to 2009. 3.21	Implementation of pre-clearance (advance confirmation) in Korea	Advance confirmation for immigration examination was implemented at Incheon International Airport in Korea.
5. 2	Promulgation of the "Act for Partial Amendment of the Act for Preventing Communicable Diseases and for Medical Treatment for Patients of Communicable Diseases and the Quarantine Act" (Act No. 30 of 2008) (Enforcement on May 12, 2008)	As cases where human beings are affected by H5N1 type bird flu were increasing and a new type of pandemic was feared worldwide, the Immigration Control Act was amended to add patients with the new type of flu into reasons for denial of landing.
5.23	Holding of the "Council on Countermeasures against Illegal Foreign Workers"	The "Council on Countermeasures against Illegal Foreign Workers" was held to discuss the present situation of measures against illegal foreign workers and future measures with the participation of the directors of the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
5. 26	Public announcement of "Guidelines on the treatment of Indonesian nurses, etc. subject to the provisions of the agreement between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia in economic partnership in relation to the Immigration Control Act"	As the result of the coming into force of the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and Indonesia, the guideline on the treatment of Indonesian Nurses, etc. subject to the provisions of the agreement in relation to the Immigration Control Act was formulated.
5.29 to 11.24	Liaison officers were dispatched to Thailand	Travel documents were examined, and advice to staff of airline companies was given at Bangkok International Airport in Thailand.
6. 1 to 6.30	A "Illegal Work Prevention Campaign" was implemented.	Understanding and cooperation by foreigners, employers, local autonomous bodies, foreign embassies in Japan, etc. were sought to prevent illegal employment.

Date	Developments	Contents
6. 6	The "Explanatory meeting by the Council on Countermeasures against Illegal Foreign Workers to Employers" was held.	The Council on Countermeasures against Illegal Foreign Workers consisting of the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare explained the project to the Japan Business Federation, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the National Federation of Small Business Associations and the Central Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry, Japan and requested them to cooperate for the prevention of illegal employment.
7. 1	Enforcement of "Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act", and "Partial Amendment of the Matter Specifying Activities listed in the right-hand column of Appended Table I (5) of said Act (only the part pertaining to d.) based on the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act"	As the result of the coming into force of the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and Indonesia, relevant provisions relating to entry into and residence in Japan applicable to nurses, care workers and their candidates who are subject to said Agreement were defined.
9.28 to 12.28	Establishment of toll-free dial numbers: "Nationwide Hotline for Consultation Service for Foreigners" and "Nationwide Hotline for Consultation about Illegal Residence"	The Ministry proactively tried to familiarize callers with the "Departure Order System", etc. during consultation for illegal residents and inquiry about employers employing illegal residents.
10. 1	Enforcement of "Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act", and "Abolition of Provisions relating to the Authentication of Business of Examination and Certification of Facilities and Organization of Japanese Language Educational Institutions"	Relevant provisions were defined to abolish the authentication system by the Minister of Justice relating to the business of examination and certification of facilities and organization of Japanese language educational institutions for foreigners, and to make the criteria relating to the execution of said business of examination and certification objectively clear.
	Enforcement of the "Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" and the "Order for Enforcement of the Act concerning the Processing, etc. of Services relating to Export and Import by Electronic Data Processing Systems", and the "Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Application, etc. under Article 1, paragraph (2), item (iii) of the Act concerning the Processing, etc. of Services relating to Export and Import by Electronic Data Processing Systems"	Relevant provisions were defined to add arrival notices, bills of entry and notices of clearance of vessels to services of Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System, Inc. newly incorporated by the Act Partially Amending the Act relating to the Special Exceptions to Customs Procedures by Electronic Data Processing Systems (Act No. 46 of 2008).
10. 8 to 10.26	Establishment of period of stepped-up landing examination	Strict landing examination was implemented by establishing a period for stepped-up landing examination at airports and seaports nationwide.

Date	Developments	Contents
10.29	The 36th "Countermeasures Conference for Prevention and Detection of Crimes of Violation against Immigration Control Act"	The 36th "Countermeasures Conference for Prevention and Detection of Crimes of Violation against the Immigration Control Act" was held with the participation of persons in charge at concerned agencies of the Ministry of Justice, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Japan Coast Guard and others, and the present situation and measures for controlling crimes of illegal entry and illegal employment as well as of trafficking in persons were discussed (in Fukuoka City).
11. 6	Public announcement of "Guidelines on the treatment of Philippine nurses subject to the provisions of the agreement between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines in economic partnership in relation to the Immigration Control Act"	As the result of the coming into force of the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the Philippines, the guideline on the treatment of Philippine Nurses, etc. subject to the provisions of the agreement in relation to the Immigration Control Act was formulated.
12. 1	Enforcement of "Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement, etc. of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act"	As it was decided that public interest foundational juridical persons and public interest corporate juridical persons would be established in replacement of previous foundational juridical persons and corporate juridical persons by reform of the public interest juridical person system, relevant provisions were defined.
12.11	Enforcement of "Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act", and "Partial Amendment of the Matter Specifying Activities listed in the right-hand column of Appended Table I (5) of said Act (only the part pertaining to d.) based on the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act"	As the result of the coming into force of the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the Philippines, relevant provisions relating to entry into and residence in Japan applicable to nurses and candidates for care workers who are subject to said Agreement were defined.
12.15	Enforcement of "Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act"	The obligation to provide personally identifiable information about foreign pupils or students who would re-enter Japan as the result of overseas school excursion was exempted in the past if prescribed procedures were taken, such as a notice by the Board of Education to the Immigration Bureau. The foregoing procedure was made clear by amending the ordinance for enforcement.
12.15 to 12.16	Holding of the 22nd "Seminar on Immigration Control"	Persons in charge from 13 Pan-Pacific countries, 2 regions and 3 international organizations were invited to the "Seminar on Immigration Control" held at the Ministry of Justice to exchange information and views on issues relating to immigration control administration.
12.16	Cabinet understanding on "Concerning the Implementation of Pilot Cases relating to the Acceptance of Refugees by Resettlement to a Third Country"	A Cabinet understanding was reached on the acceptance of refugees by resettlement to a third country, whereby the Government would start acceptance as from FY 2010 as pilot cases and provide assistance for resettlement to accepted refugees.
12.18	Organization of "Discussion Meeting Report on Foreigners Register System"	The results of discussion by the "Discussion Meeting on the Foreigners Register System", the members of which consisted of influential persons and persons in charge at local public entities, and that the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Justice continued to hold serving as joint secretariat, were organized into a written report.

Date	Developments	Contents
2009. 1.22	Report of "Proposal on Acceptance of College Students and Pre-college Students" to the Minister of Justice	The Discussion Meeting on Immigration Control Policy, a private consultative group of the Minister of Justice, organized a written report on "Proposal on Acceptance of College Students and Pre-college Students", and submitted it to the Minister of Justice.
2. 4 to 2.22	Establishment of period of stepped-up landing examination	Strict landing examination was implemented by establishing a period for stepped-up landing examination at airports and seaports nationwide.
2.24 to 2.25	Holding of 14th "Document Examination Seminar"	Persons in charge of document examination from 19 countries and one region were invited to the "Document Examination Seminar" held at the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau to exchange information and views on document forgery identification technology.
3. 6	Holding of "Coordination Meeting of Concerned Director Generals for Countermeasures, etc. against Illegal Foreign Workers"	The "Coordination Meeting of Concerned Director Generals for Countermeasures, etc. against Illegal Foreign Workers", was held with the participation of persons at the level of Director General of the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to discuss present measures against illegal foreign workers and future measures.
3.11	Notification of application of requirements relating to employers of domestic servants	Notification of flexible application of requirements relating to employers specified in the announcement was given, so that persons residing under the residence status of "Investor/Business Manager" or "Legal/Accounting Services" may employ domestic servants more easily.
3.13	Notification of treatment on job-finding activities, etc. performed by foreign college students graduating from colleges, etc.	If foreign college students graduating from a college or from specialized courses of professional schools with a title of specialist perform job-finding activities after graduating from such educational institutions, and if they are recommended by such educational institutions, they are permitted to change their residence status to that of "Designated Activities", and allowed to stay for one year at the most by permitting another extension of period of stay (implemented on and after April 1, 2009).
3. -	Amendment to "Guideline on Permitting Change of Status of Residence and Extension of Period of Stay"	Based on the third report for the promotion of regulatory reform, the guideline was amended and a statement clearly made regarding enrollment in social insurance.
4. 1	New establishment of planning and management, research, detention and deportation departments at Yokohama District Immigration Office of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau	The security department at Yokohama District Immigration Office of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau was abolished, and the planning and management, research, detention and deportation departments were newly established.
4. 1	New establishment of accounting section at Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau	The accounting section was newly established at Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau.

Data Section 2 Statistics

(1) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Alien Resigtration of Main Status of Residence by Nationality (Place of Origin)

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		675	604	777	918	919
R. O. Korea		102	84	170	248	216
United States of America		232	181	134	139	121
China		35	45	61	65	98
China (Taiwan)		17	12	44	69	65
Pakistan		24	34	31	36	49
France		31	41	47	63	42
United Kingdom		60	42	57	39	42
Germany		23	10	26	26	28
Russia		2	5	9	11	23
Australia		27	20	40	27	22
Others		122	130	158	195	213

1-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Investor/Business Manager" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		6,396	6,743	7,342	7,916	8,895
Korea		1,192	1,373	1,609	1,900	2,249
China		1,268	1,381	1,553	1,729	2,096
United States of America		1,237	1,187	1,160	1,108	1,044
Pakistan		227	290	334	383	456
United Kingdom		431	437	443	401	384
France		304	299	321	343	334
India		234	260	271	282	307
Germany		220	200	199	193	199
Australia		196	182	205	204	196
Nepal		28	37	46	72	151
Others		1,059	1,097	1,201	1,301	1,479

2-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Engineer" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		3,506	4,718	7,715	10,959	9,212
China		1,398	1,936	3,546	5,403	4,571
R. O. Korea		645	1,018	1,474	1,999	1,292
Viet Nam		61	150	396	799	837
India		339	474	519	960	714
Philippines		233	335	558	598	576
United States of America		162	135	152	169	168
France		77	92	155	146	140
Indonesia		40	29	50	69	86
China (Taiwan)		50	40	67	56	86
United Kingdom		48	45	93	54	70
Others		453	464	705	706	672

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		23,210	29,044	35,135	44,684	52,273
China		11,981	14,786	17,634	23,247	27,665
Korea		3,623	4,901	6,176	7,733	8,647
India		2,298	2,820	3,279	3,893	4,268
Philippines		929	1,179	1,579	2,004	2,276
Viet Nam		197	386	790	1,536	2,229
United States of America		571	640	705	760	923
France		363	430	542	631	706
Malaysia		260	366	425	489	570
Bangladesh		147	224	299	393	470
United Kingdom		425	430	473	453	450
Others		2,416	2,882	3,233	3,545	4,069

3-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	6,641	6,366	7,614	7,426	5,690
United States of America	1,933	1,753	2,131	2,044	1,274
China	406	460	602	768	778
R. O. Korea	361	434	547	700	771
United Kingdom	1,084	916	1,138	846	463
Canada	831	838	796	607	317
China (Taiwan)	91	110	133	199	272
Australia	779	642	733	555	263
France	140	125	200	233	158
Russia	31	43	75	92	126
India	59	75	124	139	122
Others	926	970	1,135	1,243	1,146

3-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	47,682	55,276	57,323	61,763	67,291
China	14,300	20,995	21,883	26,692	31,824
Korea	4,181	5,386	5,919	6,926	8,118
United States of America	8,136	7,858	8,165	7,706	7,241
United Kingdom	4,957	4,572	4,582	4,040	3,532
Canada	4,185	3,962	3,731	3,128	2,690
Australia	4,010	3,756	3,586	2,935	2,420
France	846	837	912	1,024	1,079
Philippines	558	666	757	825	895
India	559	647	738	829	883
Sri Lanka	284	357	424	530	705
Others	5,666	6,240	6,626	7,128	7,904

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	3,550	4,184	5,564	7,170	7,307
China	902	1,058	1,535	2,639	2,570
United States of America	489	542	610	583	673
R. O. Korea	469	544	675	745	649
India	250	282	380	608	626
Philippines	241	290	375	417	495
Thailand	69	102	141	238	260
China (Taiwan)	168	175	214	233	243
Germany	122	169	225	207	199
United Kingdom	181	193	288	204	187
France	121	133	191	153	175
Others	538	696	930	1,143	1,230

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	10,993	11,977	14,014	16,111	17,798
China	2,753	3,159	4,147	5,712	6,557
Korea	1,770	1,987	2,092	2,181	2,265
India	993	1,144	1,357	1,411	1,709
United States of America	1,360	1,383	1,469	1,468	1,583
Philippines	499	574	702	709	826
United Kingdom	726	699	712	651	615
Germany	459	522	566	589	615
France	472	466	538	529	553
Thailand	155	175	223	325	388
Australia	233	205	235	260	270
Others	1,573	1,663	1,973	2,276	2,417

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	134,879	99,342	48,249	38,855	34,994
United States of America	6,704	6,852	6,772	6,075	6,653
Philippines	82,741	47,765	8,608	5,533	3,185
United Kingdom	2,665	2,763	2,712	2,500	2,908
Russia	5,775	4,325	3,454	2,562	2,249
China	8,277	8,263	4,978	3,156	1,820
Germany	1,750	2,435	1,868	2,052	1,682
France	1,066	1,307	1,150	1,417	1,605
R. O. Korea	2,141	1,954	1,674	1,553	1,329
Austria	1,073	712	868	644	1,160
Italy	1,225	1,690	1,867	1,575	1,130
Others	21,462	21,276	14,298	11,788	11,273

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	64,742	36,376	21,062	15,728	13,031
Philippines	50,691	23,643	14,149	11,065	9,199
China	4,163	4,225	2,153	1,193	907
Korea	810	575	450	441	398
Russia	1,921	1,203	767	504	393
United States of America	374	326	284	305	326
Indonesia	1,740	2,369	787	430	264
Romania	2,330	1,505	580	312	238
Brazil	233	220	230	228	211
Ukraine	864	735	387	241	200
Thailand	234	273	215	176	145
Others	1,382	1,302	1,060	833	750

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2,211	3,059	4,239	5,315	6,799
China	1,130	1,582	2,325	2,903	3,270
Nepal	151	318	452	919	1,749
India	189	286	348	509	620
Thailand	103	127	191	156	179
United States of America	14	17	25	8	156
R. O. Korea	201	179	269	158	132
Bangladesh	46	73	90	123	107
Indonesia	27	40	59	67	64
Viet Nam	36	46	61	58	60
Philippines	26	60	62	68	59
Others	288	331	357	346	403

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	13,373	15,112	17,869	21,261	25,863
China	7,303	8,214	9,807	11,766	14,142
Nepal	723	1,000	1,388	2,213	3,791
India	1,487	1,680	1,938	2,302	2,756
Korea	1,306	1,429	1,617	1,620	1,587
Thailand	572	640	749	830	900
Bangladesh	153	206	274	375	433
Philippines	172	214	236	268	268
Indonesia	110	138	167	200	229
Viet Nam	105	135	168	194	192
Sri Lanka	127	127	133	162	188
Others	1,315	1,329	1,392	1,331	1,377

7-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "College Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		21,958	23,384	26,637	28,779	34,005
China		8,133	8,024	9,154	10,272	14,342
R. O. Korea		3,633	4,078	4,849	5,301	5,516
United States of America		1,915	2,153	2,553	2,686	2,853
China (Taiwan)		1,220	1,508	1,682	1,842	1,944
Thailand		610	545	766	690	747
Indonesia		447	412	430	529	685
Malaysia		370	505	489	511	648
Viet Nam		475	509	532	636	643
France		317	351	449	484	545
Germany		368	411	527	539	513
Others		4,470	4,888	5,206	5,289	5,569

7-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "College Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		129,873	129,568	131,789	132,460	138,514
China		90,746	89,374	88,074	85,905	88,812
Korea		16,444	16,309	17,097	17,902	19,441
Viet Nam		1,761	2,165	2,472	2,930	3,202
Thailand		1,950	1,902	2,203	2,361	2,502
Malaysia		2,092	2,031	2,211	2,234	2,377
United States of America		1,663	1,781	2,020	2,144	2,276
Indonesia		1,651	1,609	1,710	1,869	2,112
Bangladesh		1,372	1,528	1,665	1,684	1,873
Nepal		518	869	1,138	1,398	1,554
Sri Lanka		931	1,266	1,367	1,410	1,319
Others		10,745	10,734	11,832	12,623	13,046

8-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Pre-college Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		15,027	18,090	19,135	19,160	24,111
China		5,705	8,938	9,543	8,987	12,566
R. O. Korea		4,549	4,293	4,673	5,586	6,171
China (Taiwan)		686	762	956	1,206	1,434
Thailand		362	321	406	409	489
Nepal		360	378	288	260	384
Viet Nam		618	659	346	252	313
United States of America		307	353	322	310	297
China (Hong Kong)		37	67	72	116	240
Mongolia		79	96	105	108	185
Indonesia		155	177	161	198	172
Others		2,169	2,046	2,263	1,728	1,860

8-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Pre-college Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		43,208	28,147	36,721	38,130	41,313
China		29,430	15,915	21,681	22,094	25,043
Korea		7,286	6,397	8,254	9,742	10,286
Thailand		597	451	612	687	769
Viet Nam		802	924	1,005	803	701
Nepal		572	580	642	575	643
Myanmar		409	322	339	355	374
United States of America		328	357	355	345	345
Indonesia		238	239	300	338	338
Mongolia		256	195	237	227	324
Sri Lanka		974	774	729	452	252
Others		2,316	1,993	2,567	2,512	2,238

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	75,359	83,319	92,846	102,018	101,879
China	48,729	55,156	61,963	68,188	68,860
Viet Nam	3,835	4,371	5,744	6,605	7,124
Indonesia	5,204	4,788	5,695	5,924	6,213
Philippines	3,635	4,311	4,941	5,843	5,678
Thailand	3,353	3,645	3,776	4,022	3,704
Malaysia	773	786	808	900	881
India	590	709	687	635	774
Laos	297	290	345	329	396
Iraq	133	176	475	721	393
Myanmar	168	314	395	475	381
Others	8,642	8,773	8,017	8,376	7,475

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	54,317	54,107	70,519	88,086	86,826
China	40,136	40,539	52,901	66,576	65,716
Viet Nam	3,491	3,380	5,148	6,704	6,763
Indonesia	4,189	3,440	4,407	5,069	5,085
Philippines	2,888	2,906	3,738	4,919	4,938
Thailand	1,566	1,692	2,121	2,583	2,324
Mongolia	191	175	261	251	265
Malaysia	235	218	230	254	257
Myanmar	83	122	191	264	201
India	92	185	142	143	150
Laos	19	31	56	104	148
Others	1,427	1,419	1,324	1,219	979

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	312,964	349,804	394,477	439,757	492,056
China	96,647	106,269	117,329	128,501	142,469
Brazil	52,581	63,643	78,523	94,358	110,267
Philippines	47,407	53,430	60,225	67,131	75,806
Korea	42,960	45,184	47,679	49,914	53,106
Peru	20,401	22,625	25,132	27,570	29,976
Thailand	7,167	8,358	9,815	11,107	12,519
United States of America	9,064	9,691	10,512	11,125	11,814
Viet Nam	6,697	7,065	7,462	7,930	8,494
United Kingdom	2,583	2,813	3,081	3,301	3,563
Indonesia	1,404	1,676	2,034	2,436	2,967
Others	26,053	29,050	32,685	36,384	41,075

11-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	23,083	24,026	26,087	24,421	19,975
China	4,483	5,445	5,399	6,602	6,552
Philippines	5,038	5,530	8,257	6,687	5,133
Brazil	8,893	8,299	6,745	5,146	2,895
R. O. Korea	682	633	891	904	873
Thailand	548	663	695	807	743
United States of America	500	510	730	716	730
China (Taiwan)	147	174	257	293	293
Indonesia	213	221	288	344	253
United Kingdom	169	171	248	206	237
Viet Nam	124	140	177	167	194
Others	2,286	2,240	2,400	2,549	2,072

11-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	257,292	259,656	260,955	256,980	245,497
Brazil	82,173	78,851	74,001	67,472	58,445
China	51,854	54,569	55,860	56,990	57,336
Philippines	43,817	45,148	49,195	51,076	49,980
Korea	21,083	21,837	22,429	22,340	21,990
Thailand	11,527	11,097	10,405	9,997	9,588
United States of America	8,719	8,865	9,076	9,131	9,285
Peru	7,302	6,900	6,430	5,928	5,278
Indonesia	2,592	2,785	3,009	3,129	3,028
United Kingdom	2,420	2,478	2,533	2,624	2,748
Russia	1,601	1,862	2,040	2,059	1,949
Others	24,204	25,264	25,977	26,234	25,870

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	31,307	33,756	28,001	27,326	20,123
Brazil	21,707	23,522	18,342	15,976	9,635
Philippines	2,893	3,109	3,410	4,068	3,811
China	2,853	3,207	3,437	3,853	3,646
Peru	2,261	2,402	1,346	1,700	1,119
Viet Nam	399	252	239	205	438
Bolivia	350	314	129	243	195
Thailand	111	132	140	190	168
R. O. Korea	81	96	151	160	151
Indonesia	133	139	133	161	132
Pakistan	35	29	42	48	97
Others	484	554	632	722	731

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	250,734	265,639	268,836	268,604	258,498
Brazil	144,407	153,185	153,141	148,528	137,005
Philippines	23,756	26,811	29,907	33,332	35,717
China	32,130	33,086	33,305	33,816	33,600
Peru	20,779	21,428	20,612	20,255	18,969
Korea	8,751	8,908	8,891	8,803	8,722
Viet Nam	4,929	5,103	5,236	5,342	5,526
Thailand	2,593	2,799	3,015	3,265	3,388
Bolivia	3,034	3,142	3,092	3,087	2,938
Indonesia	1,310	1,459	1,588	1,691	1,755
United States of America	1,537	1,609	1,587	1,605	1,570
Others	7,508	8,109	8,462	8,880	9,308

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

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1,419,786	1,607,457	1,997,459	2,472,620	2,248,645
Diplomat	1,079	1,037	1,013	976	1,388
Official	3,740	2,815	2,127	2,439	4,499
Professor	209	204	190	170	172
Artist	3	4	8	15	8
Religious Activities	147	114	151	163	126
Journalist	18	18	11	22	17
Investor/Business Manager	102	84	170	248	216
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	1	-	-	-
Researcher	94	89	49	46	46
Instructor	8	13	15	16	15
Engineer	645	1,018	1,474	1,999	1,292
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	361	434	547	700	771
Intra-company Transferee	469	544	675	745	649
Entertainer	2,141	1,954	1,674	1,553	1,329
Skilled Labor	201	179	269	158	132
Cultural Activities	534	357	356	466	388
Temporary Visitor	1,396,988	1,584,715	1,972,745	2,444,529	2,218,602
College Student	3,633	4,078	4,849	5,301	5,516
Pre-college Student	4,549	4,293	4,673	5,586	6,171
Trainee	212	288	257	237	219
Dependent	2,275	2,296	2,579	2,766	2,618
Designated Activities	1,575	2,152	2,506	3,337	3,366
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	682	633	891	904	873
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	40	41	79	84	81
Long-Term Resident	81	96	151	160	151

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	607,419	598,687	598,219	593,489	589,239
Professor	929	1,020	996	965	1,006
Artist	33	34	43	37	36
Religious Activities	904	968	1,032	1,047	1,049
Journalist	60	55	59	66	68
Investor/Business Manager	1,192	1,373	1,609	1,900	2,249
Legal/Accounting Services	5	3	3	4	4
Medical Services	9	13	15	17	18
Researcher	316	325	261	269	258
Instructor	79	85	85	85	86
Engineer	3,623	4,901	6,176	7,733	8,647
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	4,181	5,386	5,919	6,926	8,118
Intra-company Transferee	1,770	1,987	2,092	2,181	2,265
Entertainer	810	575	450	441	398
Skilled Labor	1,306	1,429	1,617	1,620	1,587
Cultural Activities	490	379	404	458	398
Temporary Visitor	8,919	8,275	7,250	6,824	5,007
College Student	16,444	16,309	17,097	17,902	19,441
Pre-college Student	7,286	6,397	8,254	9,742	10,286
Trainee	156	195	139	133	147
Dependent	15,829	16,492	17,070	17,859	18,484
Designated Activities	1,674	2,084	2,836	3,444	3,389
Permanent Resident	42,960	45,184	47,679	49,914	53,106
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	21,083	21,837	22,429	22,340	21,990
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,767	2,656	2,652	2,661	2,699
Long-Term Resident	8,751	8,908	8,891	8,803	8,722
Special Permanent Resident	461,460	447,805	438,974	426,207	416,309
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,191	1,859	1,993	1,802	1,597
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,192	2,153	2,194	2,109	1,875

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	411,124	463,273	589,066	714,791	769,691
Diplomat	334	398	324	462	594
Official	716	1,162	738	1,160	2,135
Professor	430	460	494	492	539
Artist	6	17	9	12	4
Religious Activities	4	2	8	7	5
Journalist	2	1	-	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	35	45	61	65	98
Legal/Accounting Services	-	1	-	2	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	134	110	139	132	130
Instructor	28	23	22	21	20
Engineer	1,398	1,936	3,546	5,403	4,571
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	406	460	602	768	778
Intra-company Transferee	902	1,058	1,535	2,639	2,570
Entertainer	8,277	8,263	4,978	3,156	1,820
Skilled Labor	1,130	1,582	2,325	2,903	3,270
Cultural Activities	1,329	1,165	1,077	913	788
Temporary Visitor	320,824	357,449	476,534	589,453	635,513
College Student	8,133	8,024	9,154	10,272	14,342
Pre-college Student	5,705	8,938	9,543	8,987	12,566
Trainee	48,729	55,156	61,963	68,188	68,860
Dependent	4,724	5,170	6,280	8,277	9,685
Designated Activities	150	2,766	283	215	194
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	4,483	5,445	5,399	6,602	6,552
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	392	435	615	809	1,011
Long-Term Resident	2,853	3,207	3,437	3,853	3,646

2-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Chinese Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	487,570	519,561	560,741	606,889	655,377
Professor	2,417	2,519	2,507	2,453	2,476
Artist	125	132	128	129	119
Religious Activities	95	98	103	114	113
Journalist	21	14	12	10	12
Investor/Business Manager	1,268	1,381	1,553	1,729	2,096
Legal/Accounting Services	10	9	7	9	6
Medical Services	57	69	64	91	114
Researcher	1,043	997	951	901	904
Instructor	105	105	109	101	99
Engineer	11,981	14,786	17,634	23,247	27,665
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	14,300	20,995	21,883	26,692	31,824
Intra-company Transferee	2,753	3,159	4,147	5,712	6,557
Entertainer	4,163	4,225	2,153	1,193	907
Skilled Labor	7,303	8,214	9,807	11,766	14,142
Cultural Activities	1,208	1,222	1,148	1,122	939
Temporary Visitor	11,929	13,079	9,026	8,467	7,235
College Student	90,746	89,374	88,074	85,905	88,812
Pre-college Student	29,430	15,915	21,681	22,094	25,043
Trainee	40,136	40,539	52,901	66,576	65,716
Dependent	35,253	37,154	39,478	43,592	49,776
Designated Activities	41,601	60,361	68,531	73,049	84,478
Permanent Resident	96,647	106,269	117,329	128,501	142,469
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	51,854	54,569	55,860	56,990	57,336
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,988	3,598	4,301	5,215	6,170
Long-Term Resident	32,130	33,086	33,305	33,816	33,600
Special Permanent Resident	3,306	3,170	3,086	2,986	2,892
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,430	2,818	3,219	2,593	2,171
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,271	1,704	1,744	1,836	1,706

3-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of Philippine Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	147,817	132,745	91,474	84,198	75,651
Diplomat	105	123	149	147	119
Official	231	419	342	412	476
Professor	36	20	21	15	20
Artist	-	-	1	-	-
Religious Activities	23	37	57	29	27
Journalist	-	-	-	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	3	1	5	3	7
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	7	9	7	10	6
Instructor	3	7	8	10	9
Engineer	233	335	558	598	576
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	66	88	138	127	98
Intra-company Transferee	241	290	375	417	495
Entertainer	82,741	47,765	8,608	5,533	3,185
Skilled Labor	26	60	62	68	59
Cultural Activities	44	65	42	23	35
Temporary Visitor	51,617	69,285	63,171	58,931	54,678
College Student	189	227	226	242	254
Pre-college Student	63	81	101	45	60
Trainee	3,635	4,311	4,941	5,843	5,678
Dependent	287	312	377	487	462
Designated Activities	241	532	426	266	242
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	5,038	5,530	8,257	6,687	5,133
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	95	139	192	236	220
Long-Term Resident	2,893	3,109	3,410	4,068	3,811

3-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Philippine Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	199,394	187,261	193,488	202,592	210,617
Professor	56	60	69	73	77
Artist	3	4	5	3	3
Religious Activities	229	247	270	266	253
Journalist	-	-	-	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	34	38	38	38	40
Legal/Accounting Services	1	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	25	40	33	38	35
Instructor	49	57	67	88	117
Engineer	929	1,179	1,579	2,004	2,276
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	558	666	757	825	895
Intra-company Transferee	499	574	702	709	826
Entertainer	50,691	23,643	14,149	11,065	9,199
Skilled Labor	172	214	236	268	268
Cultural Activities	25	31	31	22	16
Temporary Visitor	13,267	14,527	12,732	10,856	8,698
College Student	633	617	640	643	614
Pre-college Student	353	167	199	171	144
Trainee	2,888	2,906	3,738	4,919	4,938
Dependent	1,334	1,426	1,590	1,801	2,047
Designated Activities	3,706	5,361	6,052	6,363	7,660
Permanent Resident	47,407	53,430	60,225	67,131	75,806
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	43,817	45,148	49,195	51,076	49,980
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	903	1,238	1,570	2,032	2,472
Long-Term Resident	23,756	26,811	29,907	33,332	35,717
Special Permanent Resident	30	33	39	42	42
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,038	3,170	3,484	3,025	3,050
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	4,991	5,674	6,181	5,801	5,443

4-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of Brazilian Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	41,764	46,680	40,897	37,527	31,002
Diplomat	69	152	70	63	136
Official	53	234	94	83	261
Professor	9	4	5	9	6
Artist	5	9	5	6	3
Religious Activities	36	29	33	35	35
Journalist	2	2	2	1	3
Investor/Business Manager	3	-	4	-	3
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	3	4	2	4	2
Instructor	2	1	2	4	6
Engineer	5	5	8	5	7
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	22	28	28	22	16
Intra-company Transferee	21	27	51	50	52
Entertainer	741	802	760	658	656
Skilled Labor	19	29	33	27	10
Cultural Activities	13	16	15	13	8
Temporary Visitor	9,527	12,737	13,944	14,624	16,600
College Student	119	128	131	114	111
Pre-college Student	41	46	29	28	34
Trainee	262	369	280	311	229
Dependent	124	112	179	159	108
Designated Activities	23	20	12	20	12
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	8,893	8,299	6,745	5,146	2,895
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	65	105	123	169	174
Long-Term Resident	21,707	23,522	18,342	15,976	9,635

4-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of Brazilian Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	286,557	302,080	312,979	316,967	312,582
Professor	33	31	30	36	38
Artist	13	16	15	12	13
Religious Activities	107	100	108	121	123
Journalist	1	3	3	4	3
Investor/Business Manager	17	22	29	27	29
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	1	-	-	-	-
Researcher	11	13	10	11	11
Instructor	7	9	10	14	17
Engineer	46	54	54	53	57
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	81	97	105	108	112
Intra-company Transferee	45	48	80	93	108
Entertainer	233	220	230	228	211
Skilled Labor	70	82	92	93	85
Cultural Activities	7	10	12	9	7
Temporary Visitor	975	872	836	809	681
College Student	351	336	361	357	355
Pre-college Student	58	58	61	53	53
Trainee	124	185	99	94	82
Dependent	405	432	492	497	480
Designated Activities	92	171	203	179	148
Permanent Resident	52,581	63,643	78,523	94,358	110,267
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	82,173	78,851	74,001	67,472	58,445
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	531	796	1,021	1,400	1,773
Long-Term Resident	144,407	153,185	153,141	148,528	137,005
Special Permanent Resident	19	20	23	24	26
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,958	2,491	3,264	2,254	2,327
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	211	335	176	133	126

(3) The Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2008)

- Number of the implementation of expulsion order

【Nationality】

R. O. Korea	294
Philippines	109
China	81
Others	241
Total	725

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	398
Kansai Airport	151
Chubu Airport	69
Others	107
Total	725

- Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality】

Philippines	14
Iran	12
Sri Lanka	9
Others	47
Total	82

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	54
Chubu Airport	9
Fukuoka Airport	8
Others	11
Total	82

(4) Changes in the Number of Cases of Detection of Forged or Altered Documents

(Cases)

Division \ Year		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Landing	Passport	1,011	834	647	539	275
	Others	1,547	1,622	1,369	824	321
	Total	2,558	2,456	2,016	1,363	596
Departure	Passport	77	92	70	71	26
	Others	53	74	43	25	7
	Total	130	166	113	96	33
Total	Passport	1,088	926	717	610	301
	Others	1,600	1,696	1,412	849	328
	Total	2,688	2,622	2,129	1,459	629

Data Section 3

“Proposal on Acceptance of College Students and Pre-college Students”**1. Concerning Proper and Smooth Acceptance of Foreign College Students**

Acceptance of foreign college students contributes to maintenance and enhancement of international competitiveness such as in science and technology, industry and other areas, and to global intellectual contribution by cultivating human resources. Also, it is meaningful in many ways such as deepening of mutual understanding and friendship by creation of a human network, thereby contributing to the stability and peace of the world. Further, as the acceptance of foreign college students generates an international environment on campus and contributes to Japanese people having a global way of thinking through multicultural experience, it should be actively promoted.

For the purpose of increased acceptance of foreign college students, entrance examinations, enrollment control, livelihood and job-finding support by professional organizations in educational institutions is important. It is also necessary for the immigration control administration to implement ready acceptance, however, at the same time, due consideration needs to be paid so as not to increase overstayers or illegal workers.

To this end, educational institutions should maintain the quality of foreign college students by proper entrance examinations and responsible enrollment control of excellent foreign college students having an enthusiasm for learning and provide the Immigration Bureau with information concerning the residence situation of foreign college students, while the Immigration Bureau should undertake proper residence management of foreign college students, based on information provided by the educational institutions and fact-finding research.

Studies should also be carried out on measures to enhance incentives for educational institutions toward proper entrance examination and enrollment control by evaluating examinations for foreign college students and enrollment control, as well as by grasping the number of enrolled persons within the framework for evaluation of colleges.

2. Concerning Entry and Residence Examination of Foreign College Students

As the 300,000 Foreign College Students Plan advances, prompt and smooth entry and residence examinations need to be implemented to cope with the large volume of entry applications that is expected in the days ahead.

For this purpose, with respect to applications made by educational institutions that do not give rise to overstayers or illegal workers by proper entrance examination and enrollment control, documents to be submitted should be drastically simplified and the examination period should

be drastically shortened so that a decision can be given within one week, in principle, after the application.

On the other hand, with respect to applications made by educational institutions that give rise to large numbers of overstayers or illegal workers as a result of failure to implement proper entrance examination and enrollment control or those making fraudulent applications or providing false information, strict examination needs to be carried out as in the past.

3. Concerning Activities Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence of College Student

The provision of various scholarships or sufficient money sent from the home country is desirable so that foreign college students can safely devote themselves to their learning, however, many foreign college students actually compensate college and living expenses by part-time jobs due to reasons of economic disparity with their home country, etc.

Taking the foregoing actual situation into account, the current treatment of permission for activities other than those permitted by the status of residence of college student should be maintained and, in addition, consideration should be given so that activity as a TA (teaching assistant), RA (research assistant) or internship, which can go together with study in college, do not require permission for activities other than those permitted by the status of residence of college student, on condition that such activities are performed under the responsibility of the college.

Further, educational institutions need to perform entrance examination for selecting foreign college students having a high enthusiasm for learning so that their study life abroad will not be dedicated to employment, and proper enrollment control so that their activities will not lead to illegal activities other than those permitted by the status of residence of college student.

4. Concerning Job-finding Support for Foreign College Students after Graduation

The acceptance of foreign college students contributes to cultivating the human resources of students' countries, development of Japan's economic society, the progress of science, technology and learning, and creating human resources capable of enthusiastically working on the global stage. At the same time, allowing foreign college students to work actively and continuously in Japanese companies by making good use of their knowledge and the skill acquired at the college will not only contribute to Japan's development, but also induce foreign students to study in Japan.

For employment of foreign college students after graduation, human resource education at educational institutions, job-finding support as closely supervised as that for Japanese students and job-finding support at "employment service centers for foreigners" (Hello-Work for foreigners) are important, and active employment and promotion in companies are indispensable.

Even in cases where foreign college students return to their home country after graduation, the possibility of offering continued support for them should be studied.

From these viewpoints, the Immigration Bureau should respond broadly and flexibly to job-finding support for foreign college students by not requiring any specific relationship between their major college subjects and the details of their work at employing companies, in respect of change of status of residence to work status for graduates from faculties and graduate schools. By reviewing the documents to be submitted, the burden on companies employing foreign college students should be alleviated and examinations should be carried out promptly. Further, the job-finding activity period after graduation should be extended to about one year with continuous job-finding support by educational institutions after graduation as a prerequisite, since a certain achievement is recognized to have already been made by the current maximum period of stay of 180 days.

5. Concerning Period of Stay for Status of Residence of “College Student”

The period of stay for the status of residence of “College Student” is “two years” or “one year”, however, from the viewpoint of convenience of and less burden on foreign college students and educational institutions, it is appropriate to extend the period of stay for the status of residence of “College Student”.

However, the period of stay should be extended without ignoring potential problems such as increasing overstay, and after creating a system where problems will not arise, by thorough enrollment control by educational institutions under the new system of residence management.

At that time, if a foreign college student is no longer enrolled due to reasons of graduation or leaving the institution, the educational institution must inform the Immigration Bureau promptly, and the Immigration Bureau receiving the notice should cancel the status of residence of the foreign college student in question if necessary.

6. Concerning Integration of Status of Residence of “College Student” and “Pre-college Student”

Currently, activities by foreigners to receive education in Japan are classified into the status of residence of “College Student” or “Pre-college Student” based on the type of educational institutions. Their residence is controlled as to whether they receive education at advanced educational institutions such as colleges in which case they are referred to as “College Student”, and or whether they receive education at high schools, special schools (general course, advanced course) and miscellaneous schools, etc., in which case they are referred to as “Pre-college Student”.

However, many western countries do not classify the status of residence by the type of educational

institution, and it has been pointed out that Japan should also eliminate such classification.

Also, with respect to educational institutions teaching Japanese language, based on the facts that about 70% of persons who pass through such educational institutions go to colleges, etc. in Japan, and that colleges and companies tend to make much of the Japanese language capability of foreign college students, there is a stronger tendency to place a pre-college student as a step towards college student in connection with increased acceptance of foreign college students.

On the other hand, the number of overstayers having the status of residence of “Pre-college student” formerly greatly surpassed the number having the status of “College Student”, however, it is decreasing year by year and was smaller than the number of overstayers having the status of residence of “College Student” after the year 2006.

Taking the foregoing situation into account, the classification of status of residence for activities by foreigners to receive education in Japan should be eliminated, and “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” should be integrated. On the one hand, the status of residence should be integrated, however, requirements for landing permission as the “conditions provided for by a Ministry of Justice ordinance which shall be provided for in consideration of factors including but not limited to the effects on Japanese industry and public welfare”, should be in line with the type of educational institution for which proper residence control should be implemented.

On the other hand, educational institutions are required to carry out proper entrance examinations and enrollment control, and to provide the Immigration Bureau with information on the residence situation of foreign college students, while the Immigration Bureau should carry out proper residence management based on the information provided by educational institutions and accurate fact-finding research. If, with respect to an educational institution specified by the notification by the Minister of Justice, facts that make the educational institution inappropriate as the accepting educational institution from the viewpoint of ensuring proper residence management come to light, strict measures, such as deletion from said notification, are necessary.

Data Section 4

Litigation Relating to Immigration Control

Section 1 ◆ Summary

Most administrative litigation, etc. relating to the Immigration Bureau (hereinafter referred to as “Immigration Control Relative Litigation”) are litigations demanding nullification of a deportation order issued to foreigners illegally residing in Japan, or those demanding reversal of non-recognition as a refugee. The number of cases of litigation brought and newly accepted has been increasing rapidly in recent years, and the number of accepted cases in 2008 was 336, which stood at a record high. In particular, the number of acceptances relating to deportation procedures was 234, which represented a 48% increase as compared with the previous year. (Table 51) Also, the number of completed litigations by year was, in cases of merit, 190 cases in 2006, 257 cases in 2007, and 355 cases in 2008, thus it is increasing year by year.

As a background to this increase, the reform of the judicial system can be cited, which aims to ensure prompt proceedings by proper and sufficient procedures. In particular, the “Act for Partial Amendment of the Administrative Litigation Act” was put into force on April 1, 2005. This aimed to define a more effective remedial procedure for the rights and interests of people in connection with administrative litigations, the amendment of which involved the establishment of a system of provision (suggestion) of information on the statute of limitations, etc., extension of the statute of limitations, simplified and easy-to-understand eligibility for defendants in nullification litigation, etc. and so on. Such amendments can be regarded as the background to the increase in the number of newly accepted cases. Also, efforts are being made to further accelerate court proceedings as a whole due to the “Act for Prompt Proceedings” which was promulgated and came into force in July 2003, and which can be regarded as the background to the increase in the number of completed cases.

Further, the Immigration Control Relative Litigation of recent years observes new types of filing for litigation, such as obligating special permission for residence, obligating provisional permission for residence, issuance of detention orders, and their injunction and provisional injunction. The circumstances in which obligating litigation and injunction litigation were made statutory and a provisional remedy system prior to judgment on merit was defined by the “Act for Partial Amendment of the Administrative Litigation Act”, where litigation systems of these types were actively utilized, can be regarded as the background.

Table 51 Trend in number of filed cases of Immigration Control relative litigation
(cases of merit)(as of the end of 2008)

Object of claim and the number of filed cases by years

(Cases)

Object of claim		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Administrative case	Procedures for deportation concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	109	143	164	158	234
	Status of residence examinations concerned(Demand for canceling disposition of disapproval;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	6	8	21	17	17
	Certificate of eligibility(Demand for canceling disposition of non-issuance;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	7	17	6	18	8
	Procedures for refugee status concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	25	52	59	82	72
	Others	19	28	2	3	4
	Sub-Total	166	248	252	278	335
Civil case		17	25	11	2	1
Claim of the protection of personal liberty			2			
Total		183	275	263	280	336

Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

Court case 1

With respect to issuance of the certificate of eligibility, a person who applies for issuing the same is required to prove requirement of issuance. Therefore, if the application for the certificate of eligibility is insufficient and requirement of issuance are not proven, the Minister of Justice or the Director of the regional Immigration Bureau delegated by him/her is not obligated to hear circumstances from an applicant or his/her agent, or to ask them to submit additional material.

【Hiroshima High Court Judgment on April 25, 2008】

Court case 2

The ministerial ordinance for landing criteria requires foreigners intending to receive training, etc. at organizations in Japan to receive prompt landing examination after preparing material to prove their own conformity with the criteria, which aims to provide convenience for foreigners by publicly announcing the criteria for landing permission.

Therefore, provisions of the foregoing ministerial ordinance do not confer statutory status or legal position on the accepting organizations in question, enabling them to continue accepting or mediating trainees, etc.

It may be true that commitment by accepting organizations of misconduct pertaining to training for aliens in the past three years, in turn, has resulted in non-conformity with items (viii) and (ix) in the right-hand column, “Training”, in the Appended Table I (4) of the Immigration Control Act under

the ministerial ordinance for landing criteria, and the application for landing relating to the trainees, etc., would not now be approved. The Director of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau, which the appellant regards as the competent administrative agency, considered the foregoing circumstances and gave notice of recognizing misconduct to the appellant. However, it cannot be interpreted that such notice falls under an administrative disposition that gives rise to legal effect on the appellant. The recognition of misconduct should be interpreted as advance recognition by the Director of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau of facts falling under requirements prescribed in the foregoing ministerial ordinance for landing examination of foreigners, and as a warning to the appellant who would suffer a disadvantage thereby. However, such recognition cannot be regarded as a binding legal constraint, even if the appellant cannot accept trainees for three years and would suffer a disadvantage.

【Osaka High Court Judgment on June 26, 2008】

Court case 3

Article 48, paragraph (5) and Article 10, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control Act provide that a suspect may cause one of his/her family members or acquaintances to attend oral proceedings by obtaining the permission of the Special Inquiry Officer. The plaintiff asserts that, although the plaintiff could speak daily conversational Japanese, he could not well understand the meanings of idioms or technical terms and differences of nuance of expression, that, therefore, oral proceedings by the Special Inquiry Officer of Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau that were implemented prior to the decision, and the disposition of issuing the written order, for this case should have caused X, who was well acquainted with the plaintiff himself and his Japanese wife X, to attend, however, such proceedings were implemented without such attendance, and that such proceedings have procedural illegality in such point.

However, Article 48, paragraph (5) and Article 10, paragraph (4) of the Act do not provide that proceedings in oral procedure must be implemented with an attendant without fail, but subject such proceedings to the permission of the Special Inquiry Officer. As it can be interpreted that the Special Inquiry Officer may not give permission if he/she considers that the presence of an attendant gives rise to any obstacle in the oral proceedings, a fact that the oral proceedings relating to the plaintiff were implemented without the attendance of X does not immediately constitute violation of the Immigration Control Act.

Further, as the plaintiff did not specifically argue in the oral proceedings that he fell under Article 24, item (iv) (b) and (i) of the Act, and as the assertion that there existed special circumstances to permit residence to the plaintiff specifically was fully stated in the record of statement by the plaintiff dated May XX, 2006 prepared by an immigration security officer of Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, (* snip *), it cannot be said that the non-attendance of X at the oral proceedings relating to the plaintiff constitutes a cause of illegality in the procedure for the decision, and the disposition of issuing the written order, for this case.

【Nagoya District Court Judgment on January 31, 2008】

Court case 4

Taking also the fact that the appellant continued to postpone a formal marriage with a Japanese woman X without any reasonable reason into account, it must be said that the appellant overstayed in Japan for employment purposes exceeding his period of stay and continued to overstay, even during the period of living together with X, for the purpose of working in Japan to send money to his home country, without giving priority to the creation of a stable marriage life with X by eliminating the state of overstay in Japan.

Hence, even though facts that the period of their living together itself was relatively long and that it was recognized that the appellant associated with parents and a sister of X like family are taken into account, the appellant and X at the time of decision of this case were in a relationship where the appellant continued to overstay to send money to his home country continuously and X economically depended on the income of the appellant for the repayment of debts arising from lavish expenditure, and it cannot be said that their relationship had substance as a marriage, the essence of which was to live together with an honest will for the purpose of ever-lasting spiritual and bodily connection.

【Tokyo High Court Judgment on March 19, 2008】

Court case 5

In nullification litigation in connection with a disposition of non-recognition as a refugee, the reason for which is that a person does not fall under the category of refugee, it is reasonable to interpret that the applicant is responsible for demonstrating that he/she falls under the category of refugee.

However, it cannot be denied that, in certain cases, evidence simply demonstrating eligibility as a refugee is scarce. Even if that is the case, at least, persons themselves who are recognized as a refugee are fully aware of facts relating to their eligibility as a refugee and capable of submitting evidence by stating such facts, and it is rather difficult to imagine a case in which it is totally impossible to submit evidence supporting the truth in their statement with respect to their eligibility as refugees. In that sense, it may be said that the issue of demonstration relating to eligibility as a refugee requires multilateral study by reason of the nature of cases in connection with the judgment on existence of evidence or difficulty of demonstration, and on the credibility of statements by persons concerned. However, the issue is not governed by principles that are different from ordinary civil litigations. Therefore, it cannot be said that the burden of demonstration by the foregoing applicant for refugee status should be alleviated only in respect of his eligibility as a refugee.

【Osaka High Court Judgment on June 12, 2008】

Data Section 5

Organizational Expansion and Staff Enhancement

Owing to significant changes in the circumstances affecting immigration control in recent years, in response to an increase in the quantity and in the complexity of immigration duties, measures have been taken to improve and expand the organization and staff for immigration control.

At the end of FY 2008, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,400 officials at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and other immigration control offices. Due to a wide range of problems in immigration control, further improvement and expansion of the organization and staff are still necessary.

Section 1 ♦ Organizations

1 Outline of the Immigration Control Organization

The organization that is responsible for immigration control duties is the Immigration Bureau, which is designated as an internal bureau of the Ministry of Justice. There are eight regional blocks, each of which has a regional immigration bureau as a local branch office of the Ministry of Justice. Each regional immigration bureau manages the district immigration offices and branch offices (including branch offices within the district immigration offices) under its jurisdiction. The Ministry of Justice also maintains three immigration centers as detention facilities. The organization as a whole performs various duties associated with immigration control such as immigration examinations, residence examinations, deportation procedures, and refugee recognition procedures in accordance with relevant laws and ordinances.

The Immigration Bureau, regional immigration bureaus, district immigration offices, branch offices, and immigration centers are collectively referred to as the “immigration control offices”. (Charts 22 and 23)

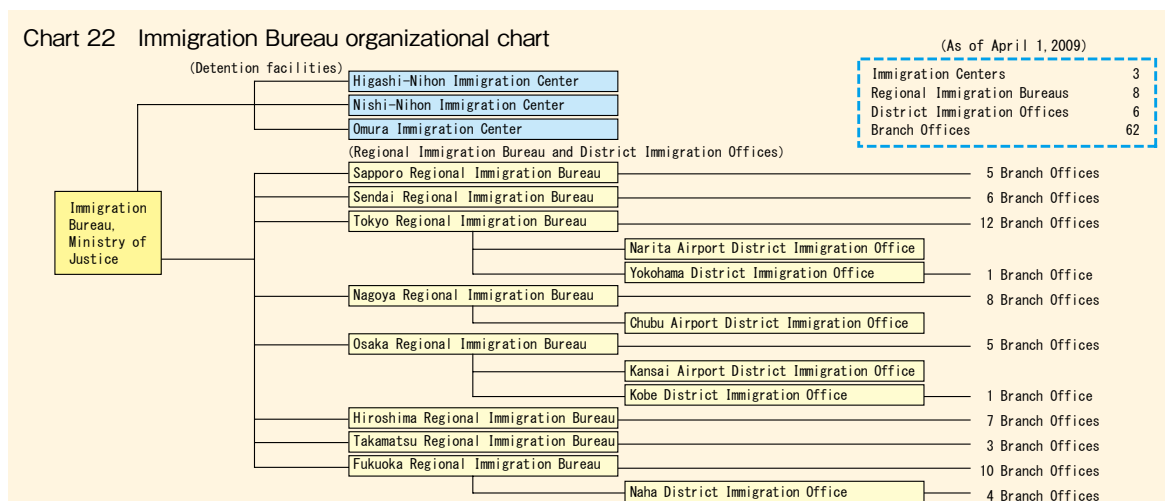
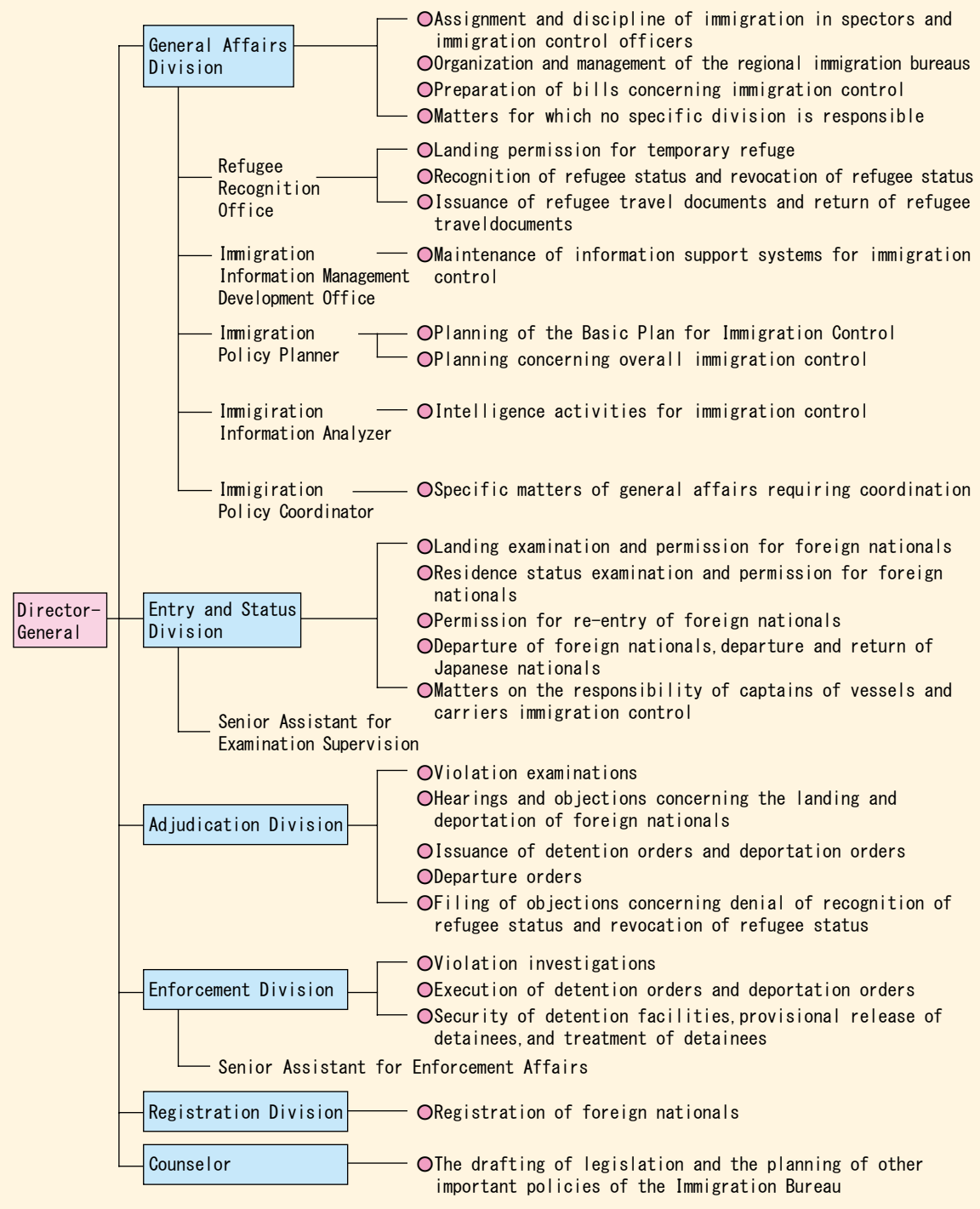


Chart 23 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



2 Major Expansions of the Immigration Control Offices

With respect to the expansion and enhancement of organization in FY 2009, the Yokohama District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau added one chief immigration security officer to cope with the increase of deportation services as the result of expansion of accommodation capacity in connection with relocation to a new office, and abolished the security department to establish the planning, management and research department, and the detention

and deportation department. Also, it has strengthened the detection and detention system by adding one senior immigration security officer for detection and detention respectively, and organized the system to ensure proper and prompt processing of violations by adding one senior examiner in charge of oral proceedings in the examination department.

Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau also established an accounting section, and assigned a director and an assistant director to cope with the sharp increase of accounting work that was formerly handled by the general affairs section, and built up a system that can exclusively engage in the direction and supervision of accounting work including the normalization of contractual methods.

Further, most branch offices (including branch offices of district immigration offices) of regional immigration bureaus were located within the area of seaports, based on the historical background that they were originally established for immigration examination of crew members and passengers on ocean-going vessels. Now, as the primary means of international transportation shifted from vessels to aircraft, immigration examination at airports became the main service, and as foreigners residing in Japan for a long time increased, the Ministry has proceeded to reorganize, integrate or scrap branch offices at seaports to respond to the foregoing change in administrative needs, and made efforts to re-allocate branch offices by establishing them at local airports where many international flights arrive, places where prefectural offices are located, and other major cities. (Table 52)

Table 52 Reorganization, integration or scrapping of branch offices of regional immigration bureaus
(As of April 1, 2009)

Division Fiscal Year	Scrapping		Integration	
	Name	Location	Name	Location
2000	Amagasaki Port Branch Office Kure Port Branch Office Karatsu Port Branch Office Imari Port Branch Office	Amagasaki City Kure City Karatsu City Imari City	Saga Branch Office	Saga City
2001	Yokosuka Port Branch Office Kagoshima Airport Branch Office Shimizu Port Branch Office Tagonoura Port Branch Office	Yokosuka City Mizobe-cho Aira-gun Shimizu City Fuji City	Shizuoka Branch Office	Shizuoka City
2002	Iwakuni Port Branch Office Yatsushiro Port Branch Office Hitachi Port Branch Office Kashima Port Branch Office	Iwakuni City Yatsushiro City Hitachi City Kamisu-cho Kashima-gun	Kofu Branch Office Gifu Branch Office Otsu Branch Office Mito Branch Office	Kofu City Gifu City Otsu City Mito City
2003	Tokyo Port Branch Office Shibuya Branch Office Muroran Port Branch Office Miyako Port Branch Office Ofunato Port Branch Office Ishinomaki Port Branch Office Sasebo Port Branch Office Naha Port Branch Office	Koto-ku Tokyo Shibuya-ku Tokyo Muroran City Miyako City Ofunato City Ishinomaki City Sasebo City Naha City	Shinjyuku Branch Office Morioka Branch Office	Shinjyuku-ku Tokyo Morioka City
2004	Aomori Port Branch Office Hachinohe Port Branch Office Yokohama Port Branch Office Nagoya Port Branch Office Nagoya Airport Branch Office Sakai Port Branch Office Kobe Port Branch Office Mizushima Port Branch Office Shibushi Branch Office	Aomori City Hachinohe City Yokohama City Nagoya City Toyoyama-cho Nishikasugai-gun Aichi Sakai City Kobe City Kurashiki City Shibushi-cho Soo-gun Kagoshima	Aomori Branch Office	Aomori City
2005	Naoetsu Port Branch Office	Joetsu City		
2007	Osaka Port Branch Office Tennoji Branch Office	Osaka City Osaka City	Tobu Branch Office	Edogawa-ku Tokyo

The foregoing is in line with the basic policy, “Branch offices of regional immigration bureaus should be reorganized from sea-type to inland-type, and reduced” , as shown in the “Basic Plan for Downsizing and Streamlining of National Administrative Organizations” decided by the Cabinet in April 1999. It is necessary to continue rationalizing and streamlining organizations by maintaining branch offices of the “General Immigration Control Office” type that comprehensively perform immigration examination, residence examination and collection of information relating to persons violating the Immigration Control Act.

Section 2 ◆ Staff

1 Immigration Control Staff

In immigration centers and regional immigration bureaus, immigration inspectors and immigration control officers are assigned as staff who are engaged in immigration control duties. In addition, officers of legal affairs engage in general administrative duties and specialists of legal affairs, including doctors, are also assigned.

Immigration inspectors are responsible for (i) examinations and hearings on landing and deportation, (ii) issuance of written detention orders and written deportation orders, (iii) provisional release, and (iv) investigation of recognition of refugees and statuses of residence. They are also engaged in examining statuses of residence as assistants for the Minister of Justice.

Immigration control officers are responsible for (i) investigation of violations concerning entry, landing or residence in Japan, (ii) detention, transportation and deportation of foreign nationals in order to execute written detention orders or written deportation orders, and (iii) treatment of inmates in immigration centers and detention facilities and guards of these detention facilities. They fall under police personnel in relation to the National Civil Service Law and the Law Concerning Salaries for General Service Personnel. As they are often involved in dangerous tasks, they are regarded as public security service staff.

Immigration control officers are divided into seven ranks (keibikan, keibicho, keibishicho, keibishi, keibishiho, keishucho, and keishu, in order of descending superiority) in order to clarify the chain of command for group operations for detection.

Individual immigration inspectors and immigration control officers perform their duties independently as specialists in immigration control and therefore, the specialist system was introduced. These officials are required to have legal knowledge necessary for their duties as well as a balanced point of view



Immigration control staff

from an international perspective and the ability to interact with foreign nationals flexibly while giving consideration to their diverse cultures, customs and religions and their human rights.

2 Staff Increase

The number of immigration control staff was 3,565 in FY 2009, up about 26% (732) from FY 2004 (2,833), five years ago. During this period, the number of cases handled by immigration control offices remained at a high level, and the immigration control duties have been getting more complicated and difficult due to the necessity of implementing stricter immigration examinations to prevent terrorism and illegal entry, coping with forged or altered documents that have become increasingly more sophisticated, strengthening residence management related to foreign residents after entry and enforcing strengthened detection of illegal foreign residents, some of whom are potential criminals. (Chart 24, Table 53)

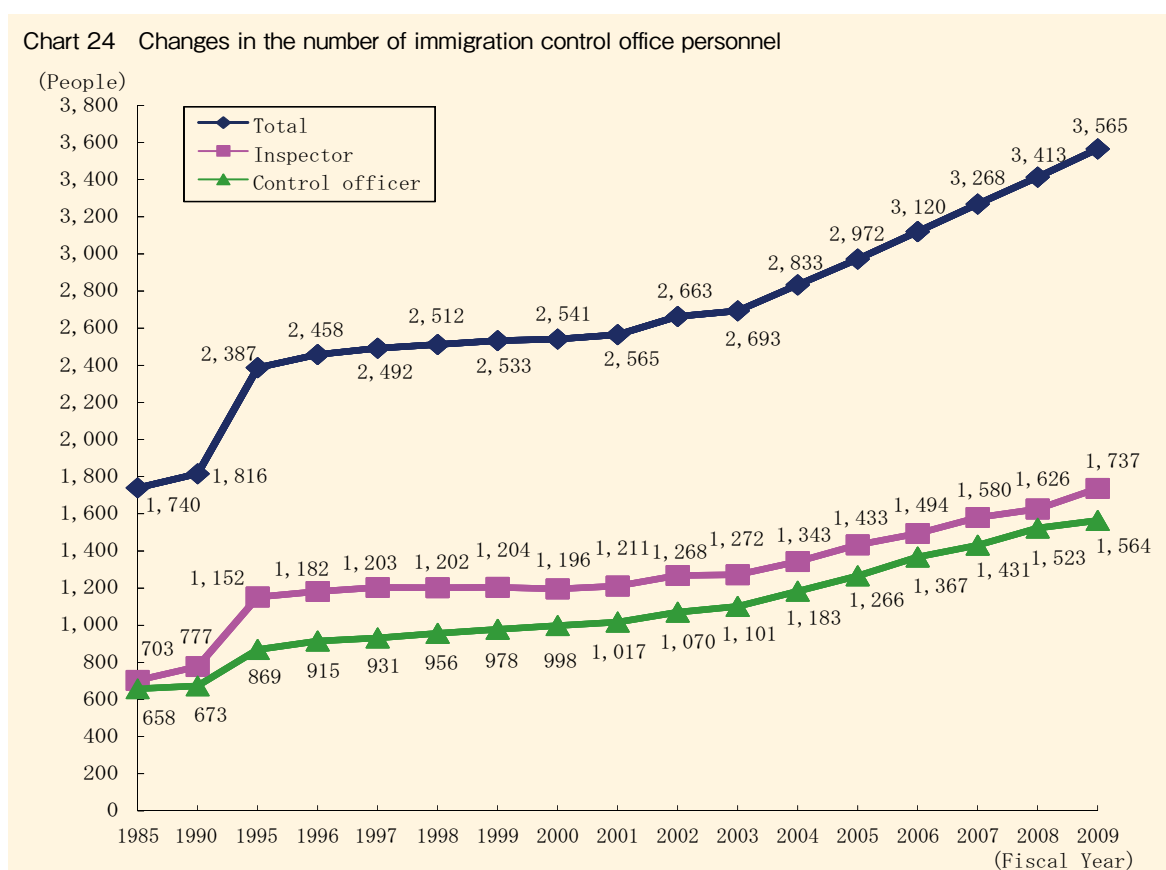


Table 53 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

(People)

Division Fiscal Year	Secretaries in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Bureaus					Total
		Secretaries	Inspector	Control officer	Others	Sub-Total	
1985	169	155	703	658	55	1,571	1,740
1990	166	154	777	673	46	1,650	1,816
1995	163	165	1,152	869	38	2,224	2,387
1996	161	166	1,182	915	34	2,297	2,458
1997	161	166	1,203	931	31	2,331	2,492
1998	159	166	1,202	956	29	2,353	2,512
1999	159	165	1,204	978	27	2,374	2,533
2000	157	164	1,196	998	26	2,384	2,541
2001	156	155	1,211	1,017	26	2,409	2,565
2002	154	146	1,268	1,070	25	2,509	2,663
2003	152	144	1,272	1,101	24	2,541	2,693
2004	142	142	1,343	1,183	23	2,691	2,833
2005	131	122	1,433	1,266	20	2,841	2,972
2006	129	122	1,494	1,367	8	2,991	3,120
2007	128	121	1,580	1,431	8	3,140	3,268
2008	127	129	1,626	1,523	8	3,286	3,413
2009	126	130	1,737	1,564	8	3,439	3,565

In FY 2009, 199 persons were additionally assigned as immigration inspectors and immigration control officers. An outline of the staff increase is as follows

(1) Strengthened Immigration Control of the Regional Immigration Bureau such as the Narita Airport District Immigration Office

The “Basic Act for Promoting a Tourism-Oriented Country” was put into force in January 2007, and the “Basic Plan for Promoting a Tourism-Oriented Country” was decided in June of said year by the Cabinet aiming to “increase the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan to 10 million by 2010”. As it is expected that further active campaigns to invite foreign tourists will be developed in the future, it is necessary to make efforts to shorten the waiting time for examination by flexible allocation of staff or other measures and, at the same time, to implement strict immigration examination as countermeasures against terrorism and illegal residents.

For this purpose, in FY 2009, an additional 28 and 10 immigration inspectors were allocated to Narita Airport District Immigration Office and Chubu Airport District Immigration Office respectively, where connection facilities from domestic lines to international lines were improved, and an 28 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to regional immigration bureaus, etc., governing regional seaports and airports. Further, in order to deal quickly with immigration examination for large cruise ships, etc., that were increasing specifically in the Kyushu and Okinawa areas, an additional 9 immigration inspectors were allocated to the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau.

In July 2008, the gist of the “300,000 Foreign College Students Plan” was decided by concerned ministries and agencies. Since it is expected that foreign college students accepted from foreign countries will increase in the future, an additional 12 immigration inspectors were allocated to Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau as pre-entry examination staff for these foreign college students.

(2) Strengthened Residence Management System of the Regional Immigration Bureau such as the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau

As the number of foreigners residing in Japan increases year by year, adverse effects due to deceptive stayers, who adopt the external appearance of normal residents by deceptive marriages, but who actually engage in simple labor exclusively or commit crimes by enrolling in or cooperating with criminal organizations, have become a serious problem.

In recent years, as a result of the increase in the number of resident foreigners, the number of cases of application for permission of permanent residence is expected to increase. As staff for implementing proper examination without overlooking applications, among very many applications, by deceptive stayers who adopt the external appearance of normal residents by deceptive marriages, etc., an additional 25 immigration inspectors were allocated to the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

(3) Strengthened of Detection System at Yokohama District Immigration Office

Yokohama District Immigration Office, which intends to move to a new office in FY 2009, is responsible for the Keihin Industrial Area, and bustling shopping and entertainment districts such as Yokohama City and Kawasaki City, and governs Kanagawa Prefecture which is highly attractive for illegal workers. However, the District Immigration Office could not necessarily implement deportation procedures sufficiently, including detection and taking suspects in from concerned agencies such as the police, since its facilities were small. Movement to the new office will release the District Immigration Office from physical restrictions, and make it possible for the District Immigration Office to implement wider detection activities, etc.

Concurrently, additional personnel were allocated as follows: 28 immigration control officers for research and detection of violations at said District Immigration Office, 5 immigration inspectors as examiners for proper and prompt processing of violations, and 32 immigration control officers as detention and supervisory staff for the expanded detention facility and staff for realizing its efficient operation, which aimed to enhance and strengthen the detection system at the said District Immigration Office.

Further, cases of illegal embarkation and disembarkation using ships occurred in recent years

mainly in the western part of Japan, and problems of crimes, etc. committed by illegally entering persons became a serious matter. As stricter countermeasures against illegal embarkation and disembarkation using ships had become an urgent task for the purpose of not damaging the effectiveness of immigration procedures utilizing personally identifiable information, which was introduced in November 2007, an additional 12 immigration control officers were allocated to Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau.

(4) Strengthened Refugee Adjudication System of the Regional Immigration Bureau such as the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau

The introduction of the refugee examination counselors system in 2005 enhanced the equity and neutrality of the refugee recognition procedures, but the number of applications for refugee status suddenly increased from 384 in 2005 to 954 in 2006, and reached 1,599 cases in 2008. In 2009, 9 additional refugee examiners were assigned to the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, and 1 additional refugee examiner to the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, to ensure quick and proper examination of these suddenly increasing applications for recognition as a refugee.

3 Training

As the number of foreign nationals entering and departing from Japan has been increasing year by year and the types of residence have diversified, the volume of services has increased and the contents have become more complicated and difficult. It is therefore indispensable to enhance the skills and abilities of the officers of the Immigration Bureau, and so we are in the process of enriching and reinforcing our training program.



Training

In addition to systematic training for newly employed persons, middle-level persons and managers implemented by the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, which is a training organization of the Ministry of Justice, the Immigration Bureau implements various kinds of practical training for the purpose of enhancing the professional knowledge of staff: training for persons engaged in the detection of document forgery, training for persons engaged in entry and residence examination work, training for persons engaged in refugee recognition work, training for immigration security officers and persons engaged in security and detention, training for persons engaged in information system operation, etc., and so on. In addition to the foregoing, the Immigration Bureau makes efforts to give staff a wide range of knowledge and experience by having them participate actively in seminars that are held by inviting outside lecturers: seminars

relating to human rights, seminars relating to mental health, seminars conducted by related organizations such as the police, overseas seminars, and so on.

Also, as the work of the Immigration Bureau is mainly concerned with foreigners, it makes efforts to improve language skills necessary for the work by organizing language seminars in English, Chinese, Korean and other languages for staff at professional language schools, etc.

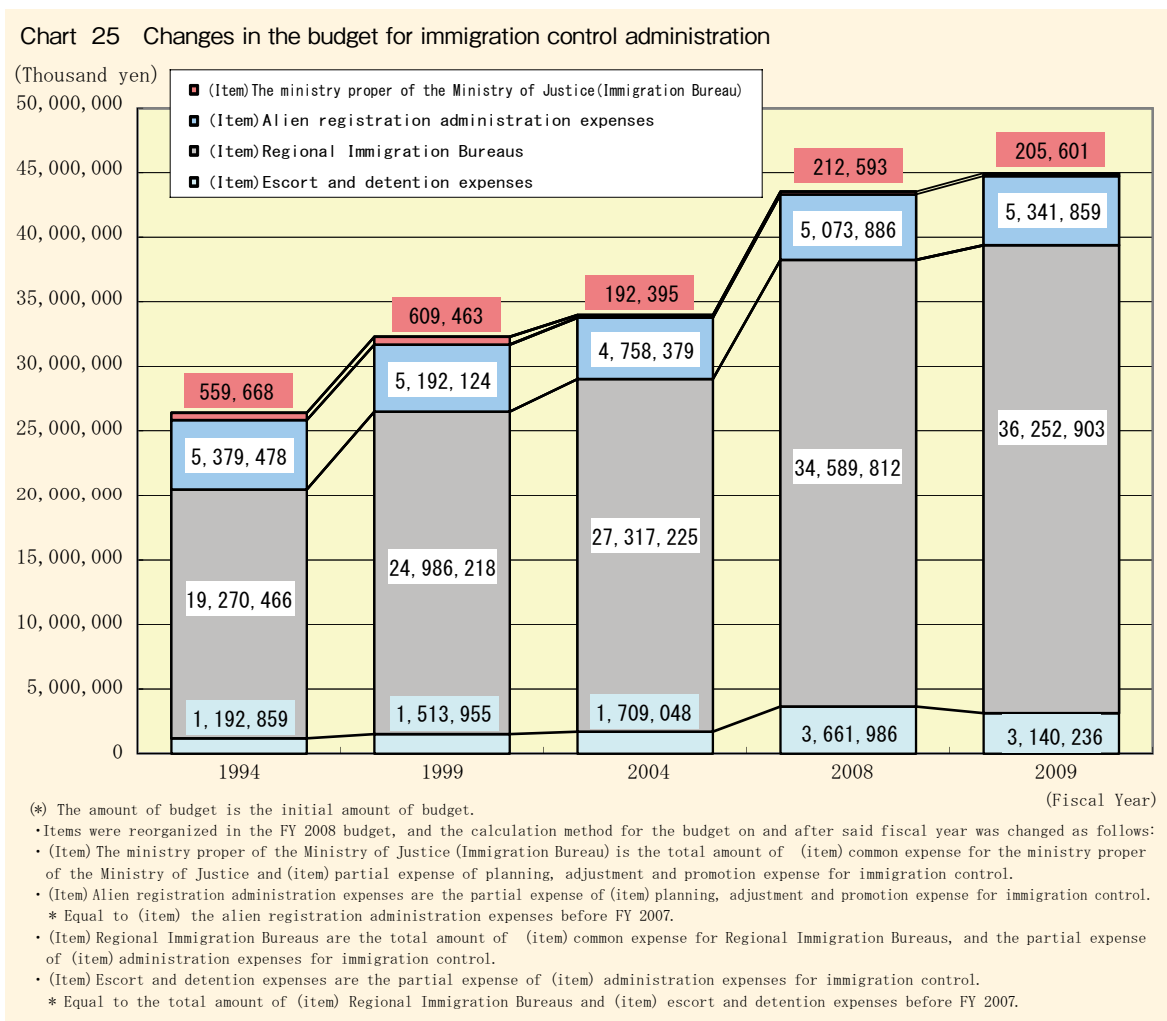
Data Section 6 Budget

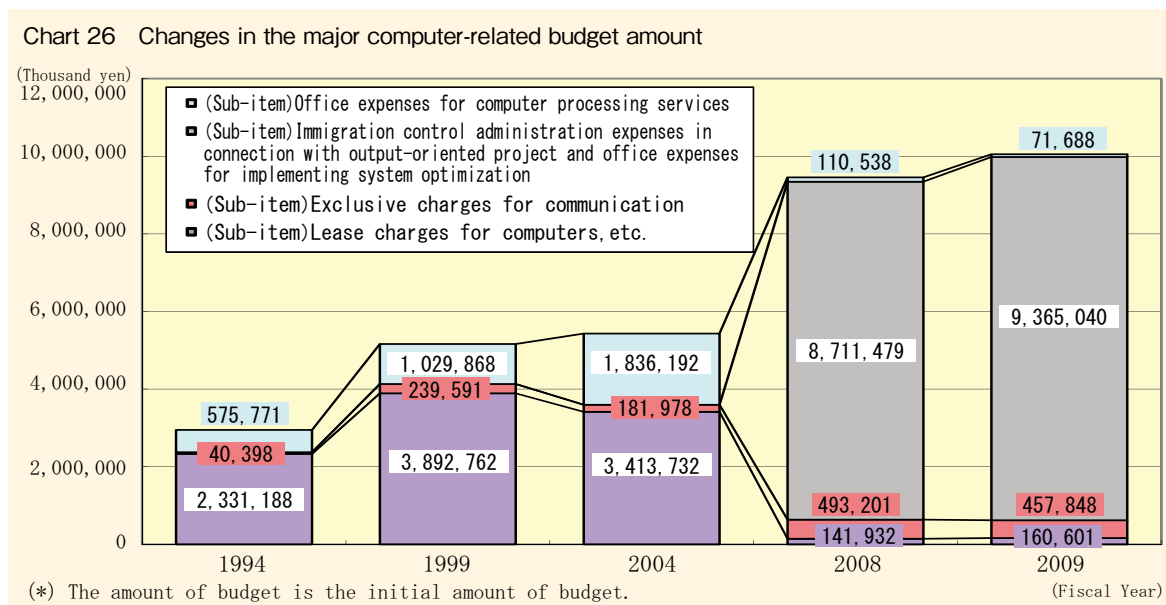
Section 1 ♦ Budgets

Chart 25 shows the trends in budgets for immigration control administration. Despite severe fiscal and administrative limitations in recent years, the fiscal authorities approved the Immigration Bureau's expenses to implement necessary immigration control duties and related projects leading to improvement and enhancement of immigration control administrative capabilities.

With respect to the budget related to computer operation, efforts have been made to reduce the budget year by year, with the budget for FY 2003 being the highest, as a result of continued cost-cutting by rationalization of various systems.

However, as the cost of constructing an immigration examination system utilizing biometrics was approved in the budget of FY 2009 running on from the budget of FY 2008, the budget was drastically increased. (Charts 25 and 26)





Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2009, 8 regional immigration bureaus in the nation are housed in an independent office of the Ministry of Justice (Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka), a joint office of the Ministry of Justice (Sendai, Takamatsu), an administrative joint office (Sapporo, Hiroshima), and a private facility (Fukuoka) respectively. District immigration offices and branch offices of regional immigration bureaus are housed in a joint port office, an administrative joint office, an airport terminal building, and private and public facilities.

All 3 detention centers for immigrants in the nation are modern facilities that were completed after the year 1993, which are maintained as independent office of the Ministry of Justice (Omura) and the general office of the Ministry of Justice (East Japan, West Japan).

Due to globalization, more and more foreign nationals are entering and staying in Japan of late. In addition, Japan also has many illegal foreign residents. To address such situations, the regional immigration bureaus have recently been constructing new buildings and have expanded a detention facility in order to increase the capacity.

As part of the project, a new building of the Yokohama District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau will be completed in 2009.

The Immigration Bureau will continue to upgrade its immigration control facilities as needed for the purpose of ensuring proper operation of immigration control administration. (Table 54)

Table 54 Changes in the capacity for detention

(People)

Division	Fiscal Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total		3,410	3,410	3,848	3,848	3,998
Immigration Centers		1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Regional Immigration Bureaus		1,610	1,610	2,048	2,048	2,198

As of every March 31 (the number for 2009 is an estimate.)

2009 Immigration Control

November 2009

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

〒100-8977 1 - 1 - 1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo