

◆ Data section ◆

Data Section 1

Major Developments since April 1, 2009

(Since FY 2009)

| Date | Developments | Contents |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Apr. 1, 2009 | Establishment of the Planning -Management and Investigation Department, and Detention and Deportation Department, in the Yokohama District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau | The Security Department was abolished. The Planning-Management and Investigation Department, and Detention and Deportation Department, were established in the Yokohama District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau. |
| | Establishment of the Accounting Division in the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau | The Accounting Division was established in the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau. |
| Jun. 1 | Implementation of the working holiday program for Taiwan residents | Issue of working holiday visas that allow Taiwan residents aged 18 to 30 who meet certain requirements to stay for one year, was started. |
| Jun. 1 to Jun. 30 | Implementation of the "Illegal Work Prevention Campaign" | Appealing to foreign nationals, employers, local authorities, foreign embassies in Japan, etc. for understanding and cooperating of prevention of illegal employment. |
| Jun. 15 to Jun. 26 | Establishment of a period for stepped-up landing examination | Strict landing examination was promoted by establishing a period for stepped-up landing examination at airports and seaports nationwide. |
| Jul. 1 | Enforcement of the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act | The landing permission criteria for foreign nationals, and those who intend to engage in activities permitted under the status of residence of "Researcher" in a company located in Japan in the form of intra-company transfer, was reviewed. (Those who continue to engage in an activity, which fall under any of the activities listed in the right-hand column of the category "Researcher" in Annex Table I (2) of the Immigration Control Act and in which they have continuously engaged at an overseas office for over a year immediately before the intracompany transfer subject to the application, shall be exempt from the following requirements: (i) the applicant must have a master's degree or at least three years' experience in an area of related research after graduation from a college or equivalent institution; or (ii) the applicant must have at least ten years' experience in an area of related research). |
| | Enforcement of the Ministerial Ordinance for the Partial Amendment of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act | With the aim of ensuring proper examination of residence-related applications and improving the convenience of foreign nationals, required provisions (provisions regarding documents to be submitted in the application for certificate of resident eligibility, permission to engage in activities other than those permitted, formats of a work qualification certificate and an application form for issue of a work qualification certificate, and formats of application forms for permission for extension of period of stay, etc.) were revised. |
| Jul. 10 | Revision of the Guidelines for Special Permission to Stay | The Guidelines for Special Permission to stay, which were formulated in October 2006, were reviewed to ensure more transparency of judgment on whether or not to grant special permission to stay, and create an environment that will encourage illegal residents to appear at an immigration office voluntarily. |

| Date | Developments | Contents |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jul. 15 | Promulgation of the Law for Partial Amendment to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Special Act on the Immigration Control of, Inter Alia, those who have Lost Japanese Nationality Pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan (Law No.79 of 2009) (hereinafter referred to as the “revised Immigration Control Act”) | The revised Immigration Control Act was promulgated in 2009. It contained provisions to establish a new system of residence management that enables the Minister of Justice to continuously obtain information necessary for residence management, and improves convenience, including extension of the maximum period of stay and alleviation of the re-entry permit system, with regard to foreign nationals residing in Japan for a medium and long- term period with legal residence status. |
| Oct. 5 to Oct. 23 | Establishment of a period for stepped-up landing examination | Strict landing examination was promoted by establishing a period for stepped-up landing examination at airports and seaports nationwide. |
| Dec. 14 to Dec. 15 | Holding of the 23rd “Immigration Control Seminar” | The Ministry of Justice held the “Immigration Control Seminar”, inviting officials from 16 countries and 2 regions in the Pacific Rim area and 3 international organizations to exchange information and views on immigration control administration. |
| Dec.25 | Promulgation of the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” and other ordinances regarding new training and technical internship programs | With regard to training and technical internship programs reviewed in accordance with the partial enforcement of the revised Immigration Control Act of 2009, the related ordinances of the Ministry of Justice were revised and enacted, and other required revisions were made. |
| Jan. 1, 2010 | Implementation of the working holiday program in accordance with exchanged note verbal with the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Partial enforcement of the revised Immigration Control Act of 2009 | In accordance with exchanged verbal notes with the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, working holiday visas that allow Hong Kong residents to stay in Japan for one year started to be issued to those aged 18 to 30 who meet certain requirements. The following provisions of the revised Immigration Control Act of 2009 were put into effect: (i) those who have obtained landing permission for crew members were required to carry and present their passports or crew member's pocket-ledgers; (ii) the certificate for resident eligibility with the residence status of “Technical Intern Training (i)” was allowed to be issued. |
| Jan.19 | Report entitled the “Ideal Future for Immigration Control Administration” was submitted to the Minister of Justice | The report entitled the “Ideal Future for Immigration Control Administration”, which was compiled in a discussion meeting on Immigration Control Policy , a private consultative group for the Minister of Justice, was submitted to the Minister of Justice. |
| Jan. 25 | Partial enforcement of amendments to visa statuses listed in the right-hand column of “Long-term Residents” in Annex Table II in accordance with Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act | As a pilot case for acceptance of refugees through the third country resettlement, it became possible to accept Myanmar refugees who have been granted temporary asylum in Thailand and have satisfied certain requirements as “long-term residents”. |
| Feb. 1 to Feb.19 | Establishment of a period for stepped-up landing examination | Strict landing examination was promoted by establishing a period for stepped-up landing examination at airports and seaports nationwide. |

| Date | Developments | Contents |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Feb.21 | Start of operation of the next version of the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) | The next version of the APIS, which was the APIS for airports and was given further functions of application procedures for landing permission of crew members, started operation. |
| Mar. 3 | Revision of the "Guidelines for Change of Status of Residence and Permission for Extension of the Period of Stay" | The requirement that applicants shall be covered by social insurance was eliminated. |
| Mar. 30 | Formulation of the "Basic Plan for Immigration Control (4th edition)" | The Minister of Justice formulated the "Basic Plan for Immigration Control (4th edition)" in accordance with Article 61-10 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. |
| Mar. 31 | Promulgation of the Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and other ordinances | In preparation for the integration of two categories of status of residence, "College Student" and "Pre-college Student", establishment of Immigration Detention Facilities Visiting Committees, and establishment of special exceptions for denial of landing, to be enforced on July 1, 2010, in accordance with the revised Immigration Control Act of 2009, relevant provisions were defined. In addition, criteria for the residence status of "Intra-company Transferee" were reviewed, and the provisions for permission to engage in activities outside the scope permitted were revised. |
| Apr. 1 | Partial enforcement of the Ministerial Ordinance Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Establishment of the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau | The maximum period for which applicants for refugee status were granted permission for provisional stay was extended from three months to six months. The Haneda Airport Branch Office was abolished and the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office was established. |

Data Section 2 Statistics

(1) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Alien Registration 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) | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 604 | 777 | 918 | 919 | 857 |
| R.O. Korea | 84 | 170 | 248 | 216 | 228 |
| China | 45 | 61 | 65 | 98 | 114 |
| United States of America | 181 | 134 | 139 | 121 | 110 |
| China (Taiwan) | 12 | 44 | 69 | 65 | 48 |
| Pakistan | 34 | 31 | 36 | 49 | 48 |
| Sri Lanka | 7 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 35 |
| United Kingdom | 42 | 57 | 39 | 42 | 34 |
| Australia | 20 | 40 | 27 | 22 | 30 |
| Germany | 10 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 24 |
| France | 41 | 47 | 63 | 42 | 19 |
| Others | 128 | 153 | 186 | 222 | 167 |

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

(People)

| Nationality(Place of Origin) | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 6,743 | 7,342 | 7,916 | 8,895 | 9,840 |
| China | 1,381 | 1,553 | 1,729 | 2,096 | 2,555 |
| Korea | 1,373 | 1,609 | 1,900 | 2,249 | 2,492 |
| United States of America | 1,187 | 1,160 | 1,108 | 1,044 | 990 |
| Pakistan | 290 | 334 | 383 | 456 | 526 |
| United Kingdom | 437 | 443 | 401 | 384 | 374 |
| India | 260 | 271 | 282 | 307 | 319 |
| France | 299 | 321 | 343 | 334 | 297 |
| Nepal | 37 | 46 | 72 | 151 | 271 |
| Australia | 182 | 205 | 204 | 196 | 216 |
| Sri Lanka | 75 | 94 | 119 | 147 | 199 |
| Others | 1,222 | 1,306 | 1,375 | 1,531 | 1,601 |

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

(People)

| Nationality(Place of Origin) | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Total | 4,718 | 7,715 | 10,959 | 9,212 | 3,363 |
| China | 1,936 | 3,546 | 5,403 | 4,571 | 1,404 |
| R.O. Korea | 1,018 | 1,474 | 1,999 | 1,292 | 439 |
| India | 474 | 519 | 960 | 714 | 296 |
| Viet Nam | 150 | 396 | 799 | 837 | 273 |
| Philippines | 335 | 558 | 598 | 576 | 252 |
| United States of America | 135 | 152 | 169 | 168 | 101 |
| France | 92 | 155 | 146 | 140 | 62 |
| United Kingdom | 45 | 93 | 54 | 70 | 55 |
| Thailand | 51 | 80 | 57 | 55 | 51 |
| China (Taiwan) | 40 | 67 | 56 | 86 | 46 |
| Others | 442 | 675 | 718 | 703 | 384 |

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

(People)

| Nationality(Place of Origin) | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 29,044 | 35,135 | 44,684 | 52,273 | 50,493 |
| China | 14,786 | 17,634 | 23,247 | 27,665 | 27,166 |
| Korea | 4,901 | 6,176 | 7,733 | 8,647 | 8,015 |
| India | 2,820 | 3,279 | 3,893 | 4,268 | 3,925 |
| Viet Nam | 386 | 790 | 1,536 | 2,229 | 2,188 |
| Philippines | 1,179 | 1,579 | 2,004 | 2,276 | 2,118 |
| United States of America | 640 | 705 | 760 | 923 | 833 |
| France | 430 | 542 | 631 | 706 | 621 |
| Malaysia | 366 | 425 | 489 | 570 | 610 |
| Bangladesh | 224 | 299 | 393 | 470 | 472 |
| Indonesia | 260 | 311 | 371 | 436 | 455 |
| Others | 3,052 | 3,395 | 3,627 | 4,083 | 4,090 |

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

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 6,366 | 7,614 | 7,426 | 5,690 | 4,167 |
| United States of America | 1,753 | 2,131 | 2,044 | 1,274 | 945 |
| R.O. Korea | 434 | 547 | 700 | 771 | 570 |
| China | 460 | 602 | 768 | 778 | 553 |
| United Kingdom | 916 | 1,138 | 846 | 463 | 347 |
| Australia | 642 | 733 | 555 | 263 | 210 |
| Canada | 838 | 796 | 607 | 317 | 203 |
| China (Taiwan) | 110 | 133 | 199 | 272 | 166 |
| Sri Lanka | 37 | 67 | 66 | 107 | 129 |
| France | 125 | 200 | 233 | 158 | 118 |
| Pakistan | 79 | 76 | 84 | 121 | 106 |
| Others | 972 | 1,191 | 1,324 | 1,166 | 820 |

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

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 55,276 | 57,323 | 61,763 | 67,291 | 69,395 |
| China | 20,995 | 21,883 | 26,692 | 31,824 | 34,210 |
| Korea | 5,386 | 5,919 | 6,926 | 8,118 | 8,962 |
| United States of America | 7,858 | 8,165 | 7,706 | 7,241 | 6,710 |
| United Kingdom | 4,572 | 4,582 | 4,040 | 3,532 | 3,176 |
| Canada | 3,962 | 3,731 | 3,128 | 2,690 | 2,329 |
| Australia | 3,756 | 3,586 | 2,935 | 2,420 | 2,079 |
| France | 837 | 912 | 1,024 | 1,079 | 1,026 |
| Philippines | 666 | 757 | 825 | 895 | 951 |
| Sri Lanka | 357 | 424 | 530 | 705 | 873 |
| India | 647 | 738 | 829 | 883 | 829 |
| Others | 6,240 | 6,626 | 7,128 | 7,904 | 8,250 |

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

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 4,184 | 5,564 | 7,170 | 7,307 | 5,245 |
| China | 1,058 | 1,535 | 2,639 | 2,570 | 1,858 |
| R.O. Korea | 544 | 675 | 745 | 649 | 592 |
| India | 282 | 380 | 608 | 626 | 433 |
| Philippines | 290 | 375 | 417 | 495 | 397 |
| United States of America | 542 | 610 | 583 | 673 | 371 |
| Thailand | 102 | 141 | 238 | 260 | 235 |
| China (Taiwan) | 175 | 214 | 233 | 243 | 218 |
| Germany | 169 | 225 | 207 | 199 | 137 |
| United Kingdom | 193 | 288 | 204 | 187 | 107 |
| France | 133 | 191 | 153 | 175 | 105 |
| Others | 696 | 930 | 1,143 | 1,230 | 792 |

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

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 11,977 | 14,014 | 16,111 | 17,798 | 16,786 |
| China | 3,159 | 4,147 | 5,712 | 6,557 | 6,307 |
| Korea | 1,987 | 2,092 | 2,181 | 2,265 | 2,242 |
| India | 1,144 | 1,357 | 1,411 | 1,709 | 1,731 |
| United States of America | 1,383 | 1,469 | 1,468 | 1,583 | 1,364 |
| Philippines | 574 | 702 | 709 | 826 | 782 |
| Germany | 522 | 566 | 589 | 615 | 538 |
| United Kingdom | 699 | 712 | 651 | 615 | 511 |
| France | 466 | 538 | 529 | 553 | 467 |
| Thailand | 175 | 223 | 325 | 388 | 430 |
| Australia | 205 | 235 | 260 | 270 | 248 |
| Others | 1,663 | 1,973 | 2,276 | 2,417 | 2,166 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 99,342 | 48,249 | 38,855 | 34,994 | 31,170 |
| United States of America | 6,852 | 6,772 | 6,075 | 6,653 | 7,288 |
| United Kingdom | 2,763 | 2,712 | 2,500 | 2,908 | 2,575 |
| Russia | 4,325 | 3,454 | 2,562 | 2,249 | 2,467 |
| Philippines | 47,765 | 8,608 | 5,533 | 3,185 | 1,873 |
| China | 8,263 | 4,978 | 3,156 | 1,820 | 1,694 |
| Germany | 2,435 | 1,868 | 2,052 | 1,682 | 1,601 |
| Italy | 1,690 | 1,867 | 1,575 | 1,130 | 1,325 |
| France | 1,307 | 1,150 | 1,417 | 1,605 | 1,246 |
| R.O. Korea | 1,954 | 1,674 | 1,553 | 1,329 | 1,173 |
| Thailand | 955 | 988 | 757 | 802 | 813 |
| Others | 21,033 | 14,178 | 11,675 | 11,631 | 9,115 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 36,376 | 21,062 | 15,728 | 13,031 | 10,966 |
| Philippines | 23,643 | 14,149 | 11,065 | 9,199 | 7,465 |
| China | 4,225 | 2,153 | 1,193 | 907 | 778 |
| Korea | 575 | 450 | 441 | 398 | 363 |
| Russia | 1,203 | 767 | 504 | 393 | 333 |
| United States of America | 326 | 284 | 305 | 326 | 310 |
| Indonesia | 2,369 | 787 | 430 | 264 | 218 |
| Brazil | 220 | 230 | 228 | 211 | 197 |
| Romania | 1,505 | 580 | 312 | 238 | 181 |
| Thailand | 273 | 215 | 176 | 145 | 174 |
| Ukraine | 735 | 387 | 241 | 200 | 167 |
| Others | 1,302 | 1,060 | 833 | 750 | 780 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 3,059 | 4,239 | 5,315 | 6,799 | 5,384 |
| China | 1,582 | 2,325 | 2,903 | 3,270 | 2,495 |
| Nepal | 318 | 452 | 919 | 1,749 | 1,356 |
| India | 286 | 348 | 509 | 620 | 666 |
| Thailand | 127 | 191 | 156 | 179 | 192 |
| R.O. Korea | 179 | 269 | 158 | 132 | 157 |
| United States of America | 17 | 25 | 8 | 156 | 52 |
| Philippines | 60 | 62 | 68 | 59 | 52 |
| Indonesia | 40 | 59 | 67 | 64 | 47 |
| Australia | 16 | 30 | 25 | 32 | 30 |
| Viet Nam | 46 | 61 | 58 | 60 | 30 |
| Others | 388 | 417 | 444 | 478 | 307 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 15,112 | 17,869 | 21,261 | 25,863 | 29,030 |
| China | 8,214 | 9,807 | 11,766 | 14,142 | 15,595 |
| Nepal | 1,000 | 1,388 | 2,213 | 3,791 | 4,970 |
| India | 1,680 | 1,938 | 2,302 | 2,756 | 3,224 |
| Korea | 1,429 | 1,617 | 1,620 | 1,587 | 1,592 |
| Thailand | 640 | 749 | 830 | 900 | 994 |
| Bangladesh | 206 | 274 | 375 | 433 | 418 |
| Philippines | 214 | 236 | 268 | 268 | 278 |
| Indonesia | 138 | 167 | 200 | 229 | 203 |
| Sri Lanka | 127 | 133 | 162 | 188 | 195 |
| Viet Nam | 135 | 168 | 194 | 192 | 175 |
| Others | 1,329 | 1,392 | 1,331 | 1,377 | 1,386 |

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

| Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 23,384 | 26,637 | 28,779 | 34,005 | 37,871 |
| China | 8,024 | 9,154 | 10,272 | 14,342 | 16,839 |
| R.O. Korea | 4,078 | 4,849 | 5,301 | 5,516 | 5,487 |
| United States of America | 2,153 | 2,553 | 2,686 | 2,853 | 2,988 |
| China (Taiwan) | 1,508 | 1,682 | 1,842 | 1,944 | 2,030 |
| Thailand | 545 | 766 | 690 | 747 | 859 |
| Viet Nam | 509 | 532 | 636 | 643 | 821 |
| Indonesia | 412 | 430 | 529 | 685 | 772 |
| France | 351 | 449 | 484 | 545 | 652 |
| Malaysia | 505 | 489 | 511 | 648 | 639 |
| Germany | 411 | 527 | 539 | 513 | 618 |
| Others | 4,888 | 5,206 | 5,289 | 5,569 | 6,166 |

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

| Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 129,568 | 131,789 | 132,460 | 138,514 | 145,909 |
| China | 89,374 | 88,074 | 85,905 | 88,812 | 94,355 |
| Korea | 16,309 | 17,097 | 17,902 | 19,441 | 19,807 |
| Viet Nam | 2,165 | 2,472 | 2,930 | 3,202 | 3,552 |
| Thailand | 1,902 | 2,203 | 2,361 | 2,502 | 2,656 |
| Malaysia | 2,031 | 2,211 | 2,234 | 2,377 | 2,492 |
| Indonesia | 1,609 | 1,710 | 1,869 | 2,112 | 2,349 |
| United States of America | 1,781 | 2,020 | 2,144 | 2,276 | 2,312 |
| Bangladesh | 1,528 | 1,665 | 1,684 | 1,873 | 1,797 |
| Nepal | 869 | 1,138 | 1,398 | 1,554 | 1,681 |
| Mongolia | 1,001 | 1,160 | 1,193 | 1,262 | 1,295 |
| Others | 10,999 | 12,039 | 12,840 | 13,103 | 13,613 |

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

| Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 18,090 | 19,135 | 19,160 | 24,111 | 28,278 |
| China | 8,938 | 9,543 | 8,987 | 12,566 | 18,053 |
| R.O. Korea | 4,293 | 4,673 | 5,586 | 6,171 | 4,516 |
| China (Taiwan) | 762 | 956 | 1,206 | 1,434 | 1,311 |
| Nepal | 378 | 288 | 260 | 384 | 546 |
| Thailand | 321 | 406 | 409 | 489 | 522 |
| Viet Nam | 659 | 346 | 252 | 313 | 479 |
| United States of America | 353 | 322 | 310 | 297 | 264 |
| Myanmar | 149 | 123 | 154 | 163 | 233 |
| Sweden | 58 | 109 | 136 | 156 | 197 |
| China (Hong Kong) | 67 | 72 | 116 | 240 | 188 |
| Others | 2,112 | 2,297 | 1,744 | 1,898 | 1,969 |

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

| Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 28,147 | 36,721 | 38,130 | 41,313 | 46,759 |
| China | 15,915 | 21,681 | 22,094 | 25,043 | 32,408 |
| Korea | 6,397 | 8,254 | 9,742 | 10,286 | 7,804 |
| Nepal | 580 | 642 | 575 | 643 | 906 |
| Thailand | 451 | 612 | 687 | 769 | 854 |
| Viet Nam | 924 | 1,005 | 803 | 701 | 832 |
| Myanmar | 322 | 339 | 355 | 374 | 449 |
| Mongolia | 195 | 237 | 227 | 324 | 356 |
| United States of America | 357 | 355 | 345 | 345 | 319 |
| Sri Lanka | 774 | 729 | 452 | 252 | 269 |
| Indonesia | 239 | 300 | 338 | 338 | 259 |
| Others | 1,993 | 2,567 | 2,512 | 2,238 | 2,303 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 83,319 | 92,846 | 102,018 | 101,879 | 80,480 |
| China | 55,156 | 61,963 | 68,188 | 68,860 | 53,876 |
| Viet Nam | 4,371 | 5,744 | 6,605 | 7,124 | 4,890 |
| Philippines | 4,311 | 4,941 | 5,843 | 5,678 | 4,726 |
| Indonesia | 4,788 | 5,695 | 5,924 | 6,213 | 3,980 |
| Thailand | 3,645 | 3,776 | 4,022 | 3,704 | 2,698 |
| Malaysia | 786 | 808 | 900 | 881 | 776 |
| India | 709 | 687 | 635 | 774 | 760 |
| Cambodia | 385 | 343 | 468 | 355 | 436 |
| Sri Lanka | 374 | 495 | 343 | 351 | 381 |
| Myanmar | 314 | 395 | 475 | 381 | 378 |
| Others | 8,480 | 7,999 | 8,615 | 7,558 | 7,579 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 54,107 | 70,519 | 88,086 | 86,826 | 65,209 |
| China | 40,539 | 52,901 | 66,576 | 65,716 | 50,487 |
| Viet Nam | 3,380 | 5,148 | 6,704 | 6,763 | 4,355 |
| Philippines | 2,906 | 3,738 | 4,919 | 4,938 | 3,970 |
| Indonesia | 3,440 | 4,407 | 5,069 | 5,085 | 3,053 |
| Thailand | 1,692 | 2,121 | 2,583 | 2,324 | 1,725 |
| Mongolia | 175 | 261 | 251 | 265 | 160 |
| India | 185 | 142 | 143 | 150 | 159 |
| Myanmar | 122 | 191 | 264 | 201 | 139 |
| Malaysia | 218 | 230 | 254 | 257 | 132 |
| Cambodia | 58 | 90 | 116 | 108 | 131 |
| Others | 1,392 | 1,290 | 1,207 | 1,019 | 898 |

10 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Designated activities (technical intern training)" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 59,755 | 73,580 | 89,033 | 104,990 | 109,793 |
| China | 45,829 | 58,690 | 69,894 | 80,838 | 84,813 |
| Viet Nam | 5,018 | 5,220 | 6,900 | 8,860 | 9,197 |
| Indonesia | 5,945 | 5,537 | 6,160 | 7,074 | 6,725 |
| Philippines | 2,170 | 2,894 | 3,956 | 5,297 | 5,964 |
| Thailand | 459 | 746 | 1,318 | 1,956 | 2,057 |
| Others | 334 | 493 | 805 | 965 | 1,037 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 349,804 | 394,477 | 439,757 | 492,056 | 533,472 |
| China | 106,269 | 117,329 | 128,501 | 142,469 | 156,295 |
| Brazil | 63,643 | 78,523 | 94,358 | 110,267 | 116,228 |
| Philippines | 53,430 | 60,225 | 67,131 | 75,806 | 84,407 |
| Korea | 45,184 | 47,679 | 49,914 | 53,106 | 56,171 |
| Peru | 22,625 | 25,132 | 27,570 | 29,976 | 31,711 |
| Thailand | 8,358 | 9,815 | 11,107 | 12,519 | 13,883 |
| United States of America | 9,691 | 10,512 | 11,125 | 11,814 | 12,708 |
| Viet Nam | 7,065 | 7,462 | 7,930 | 8,494 | 9,187 |
| United Kingdom | 2,813 | 3,081 | 3,301 | 3,563 | 3,899 |
| Indonesia | 1,676 | 2,034 | 2,436 | 2,967 | 3,462 |
| Others | 29,050 | 32,685 | 36,384 | 41,075 | 45,521 |

12-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 24,026 | 26,087 | 24,421 | 19,975 | 14,951 |
| China | 5,445 | 5,399 | 6,602 | 6,552 | 6,251 |
| Philippines | 5,530 | 8,257 | 6,687 | 5,133 | 3,308 |
| R.O. Korea | 633 | 891 | 904 | 873 | 852 |
| Thailand | 663 | 695 | 807 | 743 | 706 |
| United States of America | 510 | 730 | 716 | 730 | 701 |
| Brazil | 8,299 | 6,745 | 5,146 | 2,895 | 483 |
| Indonesia | 221 | 288 | 344 | 253 | 267 |
| China (Taiwan) | 174 | 257 | 293 | 293 | 257 |
| Viet Nam | 140 | 177 | 167 | 194 | 210 |
| Australia | 129 | 143 | 178 | 184 | 174 |
| Others | 2,282 | 2,505 | 2,577 | 2,125 | 1,742 |

12-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 259,656 | 260,955 | 256,980 | 245,497 | 221,923 |
| China | 54,569 | 55,860 | 56,990 | 57,336 | 56,510 |
| Philippines | 45,148 | 49,195 | 51,076 | 49,980 | 46,027 |
| Brazil | 78,851 | 74,001 | 67,472 | 58,445 | 43,443 |
| Korea | 21,837 | 22,429 | 22,340 | 21,990 | 21,052 |
| United States of America | 8,865 | 9,076 | 9,131 | 9,285 | 9,140 |
| Thailand | 11,097 | 10,405 | 9,997 | 9,588 | 9,113 |
| Peru | 6,900 | 6,430 | 5,928 | 5,278 | 4,418 |
| Indonesia | 2,785 | 3,009 | 3,129 | 3,028 | 2,854 |
| United Kingdom | 2,478 | 2,533 | 2,624 | 2,748 | 2,740 |
| Canada | 1,843 | 1,839 | 1,875 | 1,855 | 1,845 |
| Others | 25,283 | 26,178 | 26,418 | 25,964 | 24,781 |

13-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Long-Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 33,756 | 28,001 | 27,326 | 20,123 | 9,946 |
| China | 3,207 | 3,437 | 3,853 | 3,646 | 3,520 |
| Philippines | 3,109 | 3,410 | 4,068 | 3,811 | 2,854 |
| Brazil | 23,522 | 18,342 | 15,976 | 9,635 | 1,037 |
| Viet Nam | 252 | 239 | 205 | 438 | 672 |
| Peru | 2,402 | 1,346 | 1,700 | 1,119 | 655 |
| R.O. Korea | 96 | 151 | 160 | 151 | 160 |
| Thailand | 132 | 140 | 190 | 168 | 144 |
| Indonesia | 139 | 133 | 161 | 132 | 134 |
| Pakistan | 29 | 42 | 48 | 97 | 88 |
| United States of America | 27 | 60 | 69 | 65 | 81 |
| Others | 841 | 701 | 896 | 861 | 601 |

13-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Long-Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nationality(Place of Origin) | | | | | |
| Total | 265,639 | 268,836 | 268,604 | 258,498 | 221,771 |
| Brazil | 153,185 | 153,141 | 148,528 | 137,005 | 101,250 |
| Philippines | 26,811 | 29,907 | 33,332 | 35,717 | 37,131 |
| China | 33,086 | 33,305 | 33,816 | 33,600 | 33,651 |
| Peru | 21,428 | 20,612 | 20,255 | 18,969 | 16,695 |
| Korea | 8,908 | 8,891 | 8,803 | 8,722 | 8,622 |
| Viet Nam | 5,103 | 5,236 | 5,342 | 5,526 | 5,847 |
| Thailand | 2,799 | 3,015 | 3,265 | 3,388 | 3,532 |
| Bolivia | 3,142 | 3,092 | 3,087 | 2,938 | 2,539 |
| Indonesia | 1,459 | 1,588 | 1,691 | 1,755 | 1,774 |
| United States of America | 1,609 | 1,587 | 1,605 | 1,570 | 1,518 |
| Others | 8,109 | 8,462 | 8,880 | 9,308 | 9,212 |

(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)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 1,607,457 | 1,997,459 | 2,472,620 | 2,248,645 | 1,451,174 |
| Diplomat | 1,037 | 1,013 | 976 | 1,388 | 1,191 |
| Official | 2,815 | 2,127 | 2,439 | 4,499 | 3,578 |
| Professor | 204 | 190 | 170 | 172 | 219 |
| Artist | 4 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 2 |
| Religious Activities | 114 | 151 | 163 | 126 | 133 |
| Journalist | 18 | 11 | 22 | 17 | 10 |
| Investor/Business Manager | 84 | 170 | 248 | 216 | 228 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Medical Services | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Researcher | 89 | 49 | 46 | 46 | 37 |
| Instructor | 13 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Engineer | 1,018 | 1,474 | 1,999 | 1,292 | 439 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 434 | 547 | 700 | 771 | 570 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 544 | 675 | 745 | 649 | 592 |
| Entertainer | 1,954 | 1,674 | 1,553 | 1,329 | 1,173 |
| Skilled Labor | 179 | 269 | 158 | 132 | 157 |
| Cultural Activities | 357 | 356 | 466 | 388 | 466 |
| Temporary Visitor | 1,584,715 | 1,972,745 | 2,444,529 | 2,218,602 | 1,424,195 |
| College Student | 4,078 | 4,849 | 5,301 | 5,516 | 5,487 |
| Pre-college Student | 4,293 | 4,673 | 5,586 | 6,171 | 4,516 |
| Trainee | 288 | 257 | 237 | 219 | 89 |
| Dependent | 2,296 | 2,579 | 2,766 | 2,618 | 2,376 |
| Designated Activities | 2,152 | 2,506 | 3,337 | 3,366 | 4,592 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 633 | 891 | 904 | 873 | 852 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 41 | 79 | 84 | 81 | 96 |
| Long-Term Resident | 96 | 151 | 160 | 151 | 160 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 598,687 | 598,219 | 593,489 | 589,239 | 578,495 |
| Professor | 1,020 | 996 | 965 | 1,006 | 1,025 |
| Artist | 34 | 43 | 37 | 36 | 43 |
| Religious Activities | 968 | 1,032 | 1,047 | 1,049 | 1,049 |
| Journalist | 55 | 59 | 66 | 68 | 64 |
| Investor/Business Manager | 1,373 | 1,609 | 1,900 | 2,249 | 2,492 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Medical Services | 13 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 21 |
| Researcher | 325 | 261 | 269 | 258 | 258 |
| Instructor | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 94 |
| Engineer | 4,901 | 6,176 | 7,733 | 8,647 | 8,015 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 5,386 | 5,919 | 6,926 | 8,118 | 8,962 |
| Intra-company/Transferee | 1,987 | 2,092 | 2,181 | 2,265 | 2,242 |
| Entertainer | 575 | 450 | 441 | 398 | 363 |
| Skilled Labor | 1,429 | 1,617 | 1,620 | 1,587 | 1,592 |
| Cultural Activities | 379 | 404 | 458 | 398 | 364 |
| Temporary Visitor | 8,275 | 7,250 | 6,824 | 5,007 | 4,184 |
| College Student | 16,309 | 17,097 | 17,902 | 19,441 | 19,807 |
| Pre-college Student | 6,397 | 8,254 | 9,742 | 10,286 | 7,804 |
| Trainee | 195 | 139 | 133 | 147 | 94 |
| Dependent | 16,492 | 17,070 | 17,859 | 18,484 | 18,533 |
| Designated Activities | 2,084 | 2,836 | 3,444 | 3,389 | 4,711 |
| Permanent Resident | 45,184 | 47,679 | 49,914 | 53,106 | 56,171 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 21,837 | 22,429 | 22,340 | 21,990 | 21,052 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 2,656 | 2,652 | 2,661 | 2,699 | 2,643 |
| Long-Term Resident | 8,908 | 8,891 | 8,803 | 8,722 | 8,622 |
| Special Permanent Resident | 447,805 | 438,974 | 426,207 | 416,309 | 405,571 |
| Without Acquiring Status of Residence | 1,859 | 1,993 | 1,802 | 1,597 | 1,425 |
| Temporary Refuge | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 2,153 | 2,194 | 2,109 | 1,875 | 1,288 |

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

| Status of Residence \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 463,273 | 589,066 | 714,791 | 769,691 | 753,606 |
| Diplomat | 398 | 324 | 462 | 594 | 517 |
| Official | 1,162 | 738 | 1,160 | 2,135 | 2,337 |
| Professor | 460 | 494 | 492 | 539 | 496 |
| Artist | 17 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| Religious Activities | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Journalist | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Investor/Business Manager | 45 | 61 | 65 | 98 | 114 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Medical Services | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Researcher | 110 | 139 | 132 | 130 | 150 |
| Instructor | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Engineer | 1,936 | 3,546 | 5,403 | 4,571 | 1,404 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 460 | 602 | 768 | 778 | 553 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 1,058 | 1,535 | 2,639 | 2,570 | 1,858 |
| Entertainer | 8,263 | 4,978 | 3,156 | 1,820 | 1,694 |
| Skilled Labor | 1,582 | 2,325 | 2,903 | 3,270 | 2,495 |
| Cultural Activities | 1,165 | 1,077 | 913 | 788 | 792 |
| Temporary Visitor | 357,449 | 476,534 | 589,453 | 635,513 | 632,379 |
| College Student | 8,024 | 9,154 | 10,272 | 14,342 | 16,839 |
| Pre-college Student | 8,938 | 9,543 | 8,987 | 12,566 | 18,053 |
| Trainee | 55,156 | 61,963 | 68,188 | 68,860 | 53,876 |
| Dependent | 5,170 | 6,280 | 8,277 | 9,685 | 9,174 |
| Designated Activities | 2,766 | 283 | 215 | 194 | 124 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 5,445 | 5,399 | 6,602 | 6,552 | 6,251 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 435 | 615 | 809 | 1,011 | 945 |
| Long-Term Resident | 3,207 | 3,437 | 3,853 | 3,646 | 3,520 |

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

| Status of Residence \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 519,561 | 560,741 | 606,889 | 655,377 | 680,518 |
| Professor | 2,519 | 2,507 | 2,453 | 2,476 | 2,440 |
| Artist | 132 | 128 | 129 | 119 | 117 |
| Religious Activities | 98 | 103 | 114 | 113 | 120 |
| Journalist | 14 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Investor/Business Manager | 1,381 | 1,553 | 1,729 | 2,096 | 2,555 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| Medical Services | 69 | 64 | 91 | 114 | 134 |
| Researcher | 997 | 951 | 901 | 904 | 936 |
| Instructor | 105 | 109 | 101 | 99 | 104 |
| Engineer | 14,786 | 17,634 | 23,247 | 27,665 | 27,166 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 20,995 | 21,883 | 26,692 | 31,824 | 34,210 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 3,159 | 4,147 | 5,712 | 6,557 | 6,307 |
| Entertainer | 4,225 | 2,153 | 1,193 | 907 | 778 |
| Skilled Labor | 8,214 | 9,807 | 11,766 | 14,142 | 15,595 |
| Cultural Activities | 1,222 | 1,148 | 1,122 | 939 | 923 |
| Temporary Visitor | 13,079 | 9,026 | 8,467 | 7,235 | 6,332 |
| College Student | 89,374 | 88,074 | 85,905 | 88,812 | 94,355 |
| Pre-college Student | 15,915 | 21,681 | 22,094 | 25,043 | 32,408 |
| Trainee | 40,539 | 52,901 | 66,576 | 65,716 | 50,487 |
| Dependent | 37,154 | 39,478 | 43,592 | 49,776 | 55,640 |
| Designated Activities | 60,361 | 68,531 | 73,049 | 84,478 | 90,030 |
| Permanent Resident | 106,269 | 117,329 | 128,501 | 142,469 | 156,295 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 54,569 | 55,860 | 56,990 | 57,336 | 56,510 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 3,598 | 4,301 | 5,215 | 6,170 | 7,087 |
| Long-Term Resident | 33,086 | 33,305 | 33,816 | 33,600 | 33,651 |
| Special Permanent Resident | 3,170 | 3,086 | 2,986 | 2,892 | 2,818 |
| Without Acquiring Status of Residence | 2,818 | 3,219 | 2,593 | 2,171 | 2,101 |
| Temporary Refuge | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 1,704 | 1,744 | 1,836 | 1,706 | 1,402 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 132,745 | 91,474 | 84,198 | 75,651 | 61,100 |
| Diplomat | 123 | 149 | 147 | 119 | 216 |
| Official | 419 | 342 | 412 | 476 | 541 |
| Professor | 20 | 21 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Artist | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Religious Activities | 37 | 57 | 29 | 27 | 15 |
| Journalist | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Investor/Business Manager | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Researcher | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Instructor | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| Engineer | 335 | 558 | 598 | 576 | 252 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 88 | 138 | 127 | 98 | 105 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 290 | 375 | 417 | 495 | 397 |
| Entertainer | 47,765 | 8,608 | 5,533 | 3,185 | 1,873 |
| Skilled Labor | 60 | 62 | 68 | 59 | 52 |
| Cultural Activities | 65 | 42 | 23 | 35 | 66 |
| Temporary Visitor | 69,285 | 63,171 | 58,931 | 54,678 | 45,320 |
| College Student | 227 | 226 | 242 | 254 | 245 |
| Pre-college Student | 81 | 101 | 45 | 60 | 59 |
| Trainee | 4,311 | 4,941 | 5,843 | 5,678 | 4,726 |
| Dependent | 312 | 377 | 487 | 462 | 379 |
| Designated Activities | 532 | 426 | 266 | 242 | 486 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 5,530 | 8,257 | 6,687 | 5,133 | 3,308 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 139 | 192 | 236 | 220 | 156 |
| Long-Term Resident | 3,109 | 3,410 | 4,068 | 3,811 | 2,854 |

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

(People)

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 187,261 | 193,488 | 202,592 | 210,617 | 211,716 |
| Professor | 60 | 69 | 73 | 77 | 81 |
| Artist | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Religious Activities | 247 | 270 | 266 | 253 | 236 |
| Journalist | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Investor/Business Manager | 38 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 38 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Researcher | 40 | 33 | 38 | 35 | 47 |
| Instructor | 57 | 67 | 88 | 117 | 117 |
| Engineer | 1,179 | 1,579 | 2,004 | 2,276 | 2,118 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 666 | 757 | 825 | 895 | 951 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 574 | 702 | 709 | 826 | 782 |
| Entertainer | 23,643 | 14,149 | 11,065 | 9,199 | 7,465 |
| Skilled Labor | 214 | 236 | 268 | 268 | 278 |
| Cultural Activities | 31 | 31 | 22 | 16 | 19 |
| Temporary Visitor | 14,527 | 12,732 | 10,856 | 8,698 | 6,705 |
| College Student | 617 | 640 | 643 | 614 | 615 |
| Pre-college Student | 167 | 199 | 171 | 144 | 133 |
| Trainee | 2,906 | 3,738 | 4,919 | 4,938 | 3,970 |
| Dependent | 1,426 | 1,590 | 1,801 | 2,047 | 2,134 |
| Designated Activities | 5,361 | 6,052 | 6,363 | 7,660 | 8,608 |
| Permanent Resident | 53,430 | 60,225 | 67,131 | 75,806 | 84,407 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 45,148 | 49,195 | 51,076 | 49,980 | 46,027 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 1,238 | 1,570 | 2,032 | 2,472 | 2,765 |
| Long-Term Resident | 26,811 | 29,907 | 33,332 | 35,717 | 37,131 |
| Special Permanent Resident | 33 | 39 | 42 | 42 | 45 |
| Without Acquiring Status of Residence | 3,170 | 3,484 | 3,025 | 3,050 | 2,782 |
| Temporary Refuge | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 5,674 | 6,181 | 5,801 | 5,443 | 4,258 |

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

| Status of Residence \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 46,680 | 40,897 | 37,527 | 31,002 | 15,874 |
| Diplomat | 152 | 70 | 63 | 136 | 84 |
| Official | 234 | 94 | 83 | 261 | 154 |
| Professor | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| Artist | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Religious Activities | 29 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 17 |
| Journalist | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Investor/Business Manager | - | 4 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Researcher | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Instructor | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Engineer | 5 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 28 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 5 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 27 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 44 |
| Entertainer | 802 | 760 | 658 | 656 | 515 |
| Skilled Labor | 29 | 33 | 27 | 10 | 10 |
| Cultural Activities | 16 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 11 |
| Temporary Visitor | 12,737 | 13,944 | 14,624 | 16,600 | 12,920 |
| College Student | 128 | 131 | 114 | 111 | 122 |
| Pre-college Student | 46 | 29 | 28 | 34 | 28 |
| Trainee | 369 | 280 | 311 | 229 | 250 |
| Dependent | 112 | 179 | 159 | 108 | 109 |
| Designated Activities | 20 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 17 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 8,299 | 6,745 | 5,146 | 2,895 | 483 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 105 | 123 | 169 | 174 | 44 |
| Long-Term Resident | 23,522 | 18,342 | 15,976 | 9,635 | 1,037 |

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

| Status of Residence \ Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 302,080 | 312,979 | 316,967 | 312,582 | 267,456 |
| Professor | 31 | 30 | 36 | 38 | 37 |
| Artist | 16 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Religious Activities | 100 | 108 | 121 | 123 | 110 |
| Journalist | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Investor/Business Manager | 22 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| Legal/Accounting Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical Services | - | - | - | - | - |
| Researcher | 13 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Instructor | 9 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 9 |
| Engineer | 54 | 54 | 53 | 57 | 54 |
| Specialist in Humanities/International Services | 97 | 105 | 108 | 112 | 103 |
| Intra-company Transferee | 48 | 80 | 93 | 108 | 94 |
| Entertainer | 220 | 230 | 228 | 211 | 197 |
| Skilled Labor | 82 | 92 | 93 | 85 | 72 |
| Cultural Activities | 10 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Temporary Visitor | 872 | 836 | 809 | 681 | 588 |
| College Student | 336 | 361 | 357 | 355 | 365 |
| Pre-college Student | 58 | 61 | 53 | 53 | 51 |
| Trainee | 185 | 99 | 94 | 82 | 70 |
| Dependent | 432 | 492 | 497 | 480 | 451 |
| Designated Activities | 171 | 203 | 179 | 148 | 122 |
| Permanent Resident | 63,643 | 78,523 | 94,358 | 110,267 | 116,228 |
| Spouse or Child of Japanese National | 78,851 | 74,001 | 67,472 | 58,445 | 43,443 |
| Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident | 796 | 1,021 | 1,400 | 1,773 | 1,905 |
| Long-Term Resident | 153,185 | 153,141 | 148,528 | 137,005 | 101,250 |
| Special Permanent Resident | 20 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 22 |
| Without Acquiring Status of Residence | 2,491 | 3,264 | 2,254 | 2,327 | 2,129 |
| Temporary Refuge | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 335 | 176 | 133 | 126 | 90 |

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

Number of the implementation of expulsion order

| Nationality | | Airport Port | |
|-------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| R.O.Korea | 330 | Narita Airport | 316 |
| China | 42 | Kansai Airport | 127 |
| Philippines | 30 | Chubu Airport | 53 |
| Others | 176 | Others | 82 |
| Total | 578 | Total | 578 |

Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

| Nationality | | Airport Port | |
|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| China | 9 | Narita Airport | 25 |
| Sri Lanka | 6 | Chubu Airport | 7 |
| Philippines | 4 | Fukuoka Airport | 3 |
| Others | 20 | Others | 4 |
| Total | 39 | Total | 39 |

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

(Cases)

| Division | | Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Landing | Passport | | 834 | 647 | 539 | 275 | 131 |
| | Others | | 1,622 | 1,369 | 824 | 321 | 103 |
| | Total | | 2,456 | 2,016 | 1,363 | 596 | 234 |
| Departure | Passport | | 92 | 70 | 71 | 26 | 28 |
| | Others | | 74 | 43 | 25 | 7 | 10 |
| | Total | | 166 | 113 | 96 | 33 | 38 |
| Total | Passport | | 926 | 717 | 610 | 301 | 159 |
| | Others | | 1,696 | 1,412 | 849 | 328 | 113 |
| | Total | | 2,622 | 2,129 | 1,459 | 629 | 272 |

Data Section 4

Outline of the “Ideal Future for Immigration Control Administration” (Report of the Fifth Discussion Meeting on Immigration Control Policy)

Outline of the “Ideal Future for Immigration Control Administration” (Report of the Fifth Discussion Meeting on Immigration Control Policy)

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| <p>Smooth and proper acceptance of foreign nationals in response to changes in economic and social circumstances</p> <p>1. Promotion of acceptance of foreign workers in professional or technical fields, including highly-qualified human resources</p> <p><Actual situation, etc.> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In comparison with other countries, the number of foreign workers in specialized fields who are accepted in Japan, including highly-qualified human resources, remains at a low level, and it is necessary to make efforts to establish a system that enables the government and other relevant parties to work together to promote acceptance of foreign workers and improve the environment. ○ With regard to highly-qualified human resources who are especially expected to significantly contribute to revitalization of our country's economy, it is necessary to take measures to reinforce incentives for entering the country. <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of a preferential system utilizing point-based system for active acceptance of highly-qualified human resources ○ Review of status of residence granted to human resources who work for a company ○ Promotion of acceptance of foreign nationals whose expertise and skills are certified by qualifications, etc. ○ Further simplification of documents to be submitted, and expeditious examination for the purpose of supporting corporate activities, etc. </p> | <p>5. Promotion of acceptance and settlement of foreign college students, etc.</p> <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proper and smooth implementation of immigration and residence examination toward achievement of the “300,000 Foreign College Students Plan” ○ Promotion of settlement of foreign students, including employment by a Japanese company as human resources who will take an active role in economic activities in Japan. <p>6. Facilitation of international exchange</p> <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of efforts to achieve a tourism-oriented country ○ Further efforts to shorten the waiting time for examination procedures at the airport ○ Reinforcement of the immigration control structure in response to an increase of foreign tourists coming to Japan by reinforcing the operation system of local airports ○ Enhancement of boarding examination for large cruise ships and expansion of the use of automatic gates ○ Consideration of simplified immigration procedures through pre-registration for further facilitation of exchanges with business people in East Asian countries. |
| <p>2. Acceptance of foreign workers in medical and nursing care field</p> <p><Actual situation, etc.> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are some restrictions on employment of foreign nationals who have obtained professional qualifications authorized by the Japanese government, such as dentists and nurses, based on the length of their service. (Restrictions on employment of doctors were eliminated in 2008.) ○ With regard to acceptance of foreign nurses and certified careworkers under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), qualifications authorized by the Japanese government are required for permission to continue staying in Japan, but it was pointed out that it is too difficult to meet the requirements for acquisition of such qualifications. ○ With the acceleration of a declining birthrate and an aging society, it is necessary to consider, from diverse perspectives, how to accept foreign workers in nursing care field who have obtained professional qualifications authorized by the Japanese government. <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review of restrictions on employment of those qualified as dentists, nurses, etc., based on the length of their service ○ Consideration of efforts to ensure smooth and continuous stay of certified careworkers, etc., who are accepted under the EPA ○ Consideration of acceptance of those who graduated from a Japanese university and have obtained professional qualifications authorized by the Japanese government, such as certified careworkers, in the light of the employment situation of care workers accepted under the EPA. </p> | <p>7. Issues on acceptance of foreign nationals in the age of declining population</p> <p>Basic recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Japan, which is facing a falling birthrate and an aging population, needs to actively accept foreign workers in specialized areas, including highly-qualified human resources. ○ Positive consideration or provision of opportunities to gather the opinions of people at all levels with regard to acceptance of foreign nationals who may have an impact on the nation's future and the form of our society. |
| <p>3. Acceptance of foreign nationals of Japanese Descent</p> <p><Actual situation, etc.> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foreign nationals, including those of Japanese descent, have contributed to development of regional economy and revitalization of multicultural local communities, while they cause much friction and conflicts with local communities due to their insufficient Japanese language ability, etc. ○ In the economic recession, various problems have become obvious, for example, the working environment including employment conditions, and education, including school-age children who do not go to school. <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review of acceptance requirements so that foreign nationals of Japanese descent can live an independent and stable life in local communities. ○ Continuation of the situation of school-age children of foreign nationals of Japanese ancestry to ensure their wholesome growth. </p> | <p>Efforts to create a society that generates no illegal residents, etc.</p> <p><Actual situation, etc.> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is necessary to take measures to further decrease the number of illegal residents, estimated to be about 130,000 even after the Five-Year Plan for Halving Illegal Residents was achieved, and to address the problem of those who disguise themselves as legal residents. <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of strict measures at the border through the use of various information, including biometric information and analysis of information ○ Further promotion of measures to deal with violators, however giving due consideration to their circumstances, including the protection of human trafficking victims </p> |
| <p>4. Proper implementation of training and technical internship programs</p> <p><Actual situation, etc.> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The number of registered foreign trainees and interns reached about 200,000 (as of end of 2008), which means those programs have steadily become commonplace. ○ On the other hand, misconduct by accepting organizations has become obvious, e.g., the treatment of trainees, etc., as low-wage workers, so the programs need to be reviewed. <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appropriate measures to ensure proper implementation of training and internship programs in accordance with the revised Immigration Control Act. ○ Application of labor-related laws and regulations to technical interns, and their protection through further reinforced cooperation with the Labor Standards Supervision Office, etc. ○ Strict response to organizations engaging in misconduct based on surveys of the actual conditions ○ Consideration of the direction for drastic review of programs aimed at measures to address the issue of acceptance of foreign nationals who are workers in fields that are not valued as professional or technical </p> | <p>Development of immigration control administration under the new system of residence management</p> <p>Issues to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Realization of proper residence management through prompt and precise analysis of the residence situation ○ Promotion of the foundation for a society in which Japanese and foreign nationals can live together in harmony ○ Steady implementation of measures to improve convenience of foreign nationals ○ Support for improvement in administrative services in cooperation with municipalities, etc. ○ Establishment of an institutional framework for realization of a harmonious society |

Data Section 5

Outline of the Basic Plan for Immigration Control(4th edition)

Outline of the Basic Plan for Immigration Control(4th edition)

Future Policies of the Immigration Control Administration

- In the midst of an era of a serious population decline, from the perspective of maintaining the vitality of our society as well as supporting sustainable development and incorporating the vitality of the Asian region into Japan...promotion of the policy of actively accepting foreign nationals
- In order to maintain social order in Japan and to protect public security and the safety of the people, assured prevention at the border of terrorists and criminals who attempt to enter the country and, in addition to strong promotion of measures against the illegal foreign residents already making up large numbers in the country and the false residents whom it is feared will increase in number in the future, appropriate handling of cases taking into account the situation of those foreign nationals who have violated the law
- Appropriate operation of the new system of residence management which is to be introduced for the purpose of accurately monitoring the residence and stay of foreign nationals and, in addition to appropriate residence management utilizing information, the provision of information necessary in facilitating the implementation of the administrative services offered by the local authorities and in striving for enhanced convenience for foreign nationals in order to respond to the increase in the number of foreign residents and the diversification of their activities
- Promotion of the appropriate and prompt protection of refugees, as a member of the international community

Concrete Strategies

Smooth Acceptance of Foreign Nationals Vitalizing Japanese Society

1. **Acceptance of Human Resources Who Meet the Needs of Society Such as through Contributing to Economic Growth**
 - Introduction of a preferential system utilizing points-based system for the active acceptance of highly-qualified human resources
 - Review of the status of residence of foreign nationals employed by corporations in order to respond to the diverse utilization of human resources in the corporations
 - Promotion of the acceptance of foreign nationals whose expertise and technical skills are assured through their qualifications
 - Further improvement to simplify the documents to be submitted in the application for issuance of a certificate of eligibility of foreign nationals employed by corporations and acceleration of the examination process
 - Review of the restrictions on years of work for foreign nationals qualified as dentists, nurses and other medical professionals
 - Consideration of the acceptance of foreign nationals who have graduated from a Japanese colleges and have acquired national qualifications in light of the status of employment of careworkers accepted through EPAs
2. **Acceptance of Foreign Nationals of Japanese Descent**
 - Consideration for review of the requirements for entry of foreign nationals of Japanese descent from the perspective of leading an independent and stable social life in the local community
 - Confirmation of school attendance in the examination for renewal of the period of stay to ensure the healthy development of the children of foreign nationals of Japanese descent
3. **Further Promotion of International Exchange**
 - Promotion of efforts aiming for a tourism-oriented country
 - Expansion of youth exchange through the working holiday program
 - Consideration of smooth immigration procedures aiming for further activation of exchanges between business people
4. **Promotion of the Appropriate Acceptance of Foreign Students**
 - Implementation of appropriate and smooth immigration and residence examinations aiming to reach the target of the Plan for 300,000 Foreign Students
 - Promotion to facilitate the procedures for changes to the status of residence of those foreign nationals wishing to work for Japanese corporations
5. **Efforts to Ensure Appropriate Training and Technical Internship Programs**
 - Ensuring protection of technical interns in close cooperation with the Labor Standards Office
 - Ensuring appropriate operation by the supervising associations and organizations implementing training based on thorough investigations into the actual state of affairs
 - Reinforcement of examinations aimed at ensuring the propriety of the sending organizations and reinforcement to work on the sending countries
6. **Activation of a National Debate on the Acceptance of Foreign Nationals**
 - Active participation in consideration of policies in the midst of national debates and consideration by the government as a whole of strategies with regard to the acceptance of foreign nationals in an era of a population decline

Realization of “a vibrant, prosperous society, “a safe and secure society” and a “harmonious society coexisting with foreign nationals”

Promotion of Measures against Illegal Foreign Residents Aiming for the Realization of a Safe and Secure Society

1. **Implementation of Border Measures for Strict Immigration Inspections**
 - Promotion of landing examinations utilizing personal identification information
 - Reinforcement of border measures utilizing information in coordination with domestic and international relevant agencies
 - Strengthening of measures against foreign nationals illegally entering using vessels through patrols of ports and harbors
2. **Promotion of Measures against Persons Staying Illegally in Japan or under the Guise of Legitimate Residence**
 - Improvement of the system for the collection and analysis of information pertaining to illegal foreign residents and false residents
 - Implementation of aggressive detection to deal with the spreading out of the workplaces of illegal foreign residents
 - Revocation of the statuses of residence of false residents and enhanced coordination with the police and other law enforcement agencies
3. **Efforts to Further Improve the Treatment of Detainees**
 - Implementation of efforts aimed at prompt deportation
 - Ensuring transparency and appropriateness of treatment through the activities of the Immigration Detention Facilities Visiting Committee
4. **Proper Operation of Special Permission to Stay**
 - Promotion of measure to improve the transparency of the special permission to stay
 - Stabilizing legal status of persons who are eligible for permission quickly through proper operation of special permission to stay

Smooth introduction of a New System of Residence Management and Expansion of Immigration Control Administration Based on the System

1. **Actualization of Appropriate Residence Management Utilizing Information**
 - Actualization of appropriate residence management through prompt and accurate analysis of the state of residence
2. **Efforts for the Realization of a Harmonious Society Coexisting with Foreign Nationals**
 - Improvement of the various administrative services provided by the municipality for foreign residents through the provision of appropriate information to the prefecture
 - Promotion of simplification of the application procedures for residence from the perspective of reducing the burden on foreign residents

Promotion of Appropriate and Prompt Refugee Protection

1. **Efforts for Appropriate and Prompt Refugee Recognition**
 - Early stabilization of the legal status of refugees and ensuring the fairness and neutrality of the refugee recognition system
2. **Acceptance of Refugees through Resettlement to a Third Country**
 - Smooth implementation of a pilot case and consideration for future acceptance

Other Items

- Development of the immigration control system
- Consideration for the victims of trafficking in persons
- Proper operation of the alien registration system and a smooth transition to the new system
- Further promotion of international cooperation

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, however, the number of accepted cases in 2009 decreased to 240 from 2008 when it reached record high. (Table 52) Also, the number of completed litigations by year was, in cases of merit, 190 cases in 2006, 257 cases in 2007, 355 cases in 2008, and 310 cases in 2009, thus it remains at high levels.

As a background to recent increases, 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 52: Trend in number of filed cases of Immigration Control relative litigation (cases of merit) (as of the end of 2009)

| Object of claim | | (Cases) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Administrative case | Procedures for deportation concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.) | 143 | 164 | 158 | 234 | 162 |
| | Status of residence examinations concerned(Demand for canceling disposition of disapproval;confirmation of invalidity,etc.) | 8 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| | Certificate of eligibility(Demand for canceling disposition of non-issuance;confirmation of invalidity,etc.) | 17 | 6 | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| | Procedures for refugee status concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.) | 52 | 59 | 82 | 72 | 50 |
| | Others | 28 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| | Sub-Total | 248 | 252 | 278 | 335 | 239 |
| Civil case | | 25 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Claim of the protection of personal liberty | | 2 | | | | |
| Total | | 275 | 263 | 280 | 336 | 240 |

Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

Court case 1 [Addition of the requirement “good behavior and conduct” to the revised notification to long-term residents]

The plaintiff argues that the revised notification to long-term residents (revised in accordance with the Notification from the Ministry of Justice No. 172 of 2006) is against the law, because it excessively limits the right of the plaintiff and causes injustice between those residing in Japan with the status of residence “Long-term Resident” and those with other status of residence, which cannot be overlooked, and that the refusal of permission in this case is also against the law because it is decided in accordance with the said notification. However, in view of the nature of the discretionary powers given to the Minister of Justice, etc. in making a decision on whether to grant permission for extension of period of stay, there is no basis for believing that long-term residents and other residents must be treated uniformly. Even if it is put aside for now, it cannot necessarily be said that the above notification excessively limits the right of the plaintiff, or foreign nationals of Japanese ancestry, and treats them unfairly, in comparison with other foreign nationals. It is because foreign nationals of Japanese ancestry had received preferential treatment in immigration and residence examination in accordance with the notification before the revision and the requirement “good behavior and conduct” are just added to the notification. Therefore, the plaintiff’s claim cannot be accepted.

[Osaka District Court Judgment on June 25, 2009]

Court case 2 [Marriage with a foreign national who has obtained permission to reside in Japan for a limited period]

The plaintiff argues that the Supreme Court decision in 2002 concerning the case in which the appropriateness of the status of residence for spouses of a Japanese national was disputed should be applied to this case. That is, if either or both spouses have determinably lost the will to live together and made their communal life insubstantial, and there is no chance of mending relations, it cannot be interpreted that the breakup of their marriage means the loss of the substantial base in the social life, and therefore, the plaintiff

should be allowed to continue residing in Japan as a spouse of a “long-term resident”. However, the law intends to give special consideration to marriages of foreign nationals with Japanese nationals by establishing an independent status of residence “Spouse or child of Japanese National”, while there is no status of residence “Spouse or child of Long-term Residents” So, the above Supreme Court decision is different from this case in purpose, and it is undeniable that the above decision should not be applied to this case. Practically, if a foreign national marries a long-term resident, the long-term resident is also a foreign national, not Japanese, who must return to his/her home country after the period of stay from a legal standpoint. Consequently, it should be decided based on the relevant period of stay whether the foreign national has lost the substantial base in a social life due to the broken marriage. In other words, it should not be decided based on matters concerning the long-term future, in particular, the credibility of the statement that there is no chance of mending the marital relationship.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on October 2, 2009]

Court case 3 [Activities outside scope permitted, which are beyond the acceptable level as required by law]

The appellee has resided in Japan with the status of residence of “College Student” since April 2002, and has been engaged in activities outside scope permitted. The appellee had worked at a Chinese restaurant with permission for the first two years, but after that, had worked as a nightclub hostess without permission and had earned 5 to 6 million yen in total. She also gained 4.3 to 5.3 million yen as commissions for job placement of foreign entertainers. Moreover, she took more than 10 million yen withdrawn from her bank account and 3.9 million yen withdrawn from her husband’s bank account back to her home country without following the required procedure, and saved a considerable portion of the remaining income of her husband, Judging from the fact that the appellee took all money earned from illegal work identified by the investigation to her home country and her husband also took his earnings out of Japan or saved them, a major part of the appellee’s income earned from illegal work was not needed in order to ensure that the appellee could continue to study. It is hard to say that most of the appellee’s work was essential to continuing activities permitted under the status of residence, and the status of residence is undoubtedly considered to be used as an excuse or means to engage in activities outside scope permitted. In other words, the activities outside scope permitted in which the appellee have been engaged are not a simple matter of unpermitted activities, but are problematic in terms of a deviation from the acceptable level as required by law and misuse of the status of residence for the purpose of continuing and facilitating activities outside scope permitted. Illegality of such activities shall not be determined depending on whether the appellee has engaged in activities to receive education to the extent required by the law.

[Hiroshima High Court Judgment on February 5, 2009]

Court case 4 [Discretionary powers of principal inspectors under the preparatory detention policy and the provisional release system]

With regard to foreign nationals’ entry to Japan, there are no provisions in the Constitution, and the international customary law does not oblige nations to accept foreign nationals. Each country is supposed

to be free to decide whether it accepts foreign nationals and what conditions it imposes on foreign nationals to be accepted unless it concludes any special treaty. In the light of this situation, it is understood that the Constitution guarantees to foreign nationals neither the freedom to enter the country nor the right to reside in the country. Under the Constitution interpreted as the above, the Immigration Control Act adopts the residence status system as a system that forms the basis for immigration and residence management of foreign nationals and that stipulates that they are not allowed to enter and reside in Japan unless the activities that they intend to engage in Japan fall under the activities permitted under the status of residence that they are granted. The detention system under the Immigration Control Act is established based on such background. Under the said system, foreign nationals who have engaged in activities other than those permitted under the status of residence and are deemed to be disadvantageous to the country should be detained before the procedure for deportation to forcibly remove them outside the country, in principle. For this reason, the plaintiff's claim that detention should be restricted to cases in which there is a substantial need for detention cannot be accepted. The provisional release system is an exceptional system to provisionally give permission for release under certain conditions only in special circumstances, and there are no specific provisions for criteria of judgment in the Immigration Control Act. When this is taken into account, it is clear that the decision on whether to approve the application for provisional release is left to the broad discretion of principal inspectors etc. Therefore, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that principal inspectors etc. are required to grant permission for provisional release if there is no substantial need for detention.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on October 29, 2009]

Court case 5 [Hearing of opinions by refugee examination counselors]

The appellant argues that (i) the refugee examination counselor involved in this petition for objection conducted examinations based on prejudgments and prejudices and the requirements specified in Paragraph 2, Article 61-2-10 of the Immigration Control Act were not satisfied, and it is not acceptable that the refugee examination counselor conducted proper hearing of opinions which satisfied the requirements stipulated in the law with regard to this petition for objection; (ii) the statement of the appellant in this criminal case serves as the basis for assessment of the credibility in the statement regarding the eligibility as a refugee, and it is illegal to take procures using the evidence quite irrelevant to this application for refugee recognition without disclosing it to the appellant, in order to assess the eligibility as refugee, because it is a surprise attack against the appellant, and the appellant is given no chance to explain about it. However, on the assumption that the appellant's claims are deemed reasonable, it is hard to recognize that the refugee examination counselor involved in this petition for objection conducted examinations based on prejudgments and prejudices. Because there is no reason to believe so, the factor shown as (i) cannot be accepted. With regard to the factor shown as (ii), even after considering the fact that the evidence used without being disclosed to the appellant is the statement made by the appellant and that it is assumed the appellant's claims in this legal case are deemed reasonable, as shown the above, it is hard to recognize the appellant as a refugee after all. Therefore, it is hard to recognize that the above factors have an impact on the validity of decision concerning dismissal of the appeal.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on April 23, 2009]

Data Section 7

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 2009, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,500 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 23 and 24)

Chart 23: Immigration Bureau organizational chart

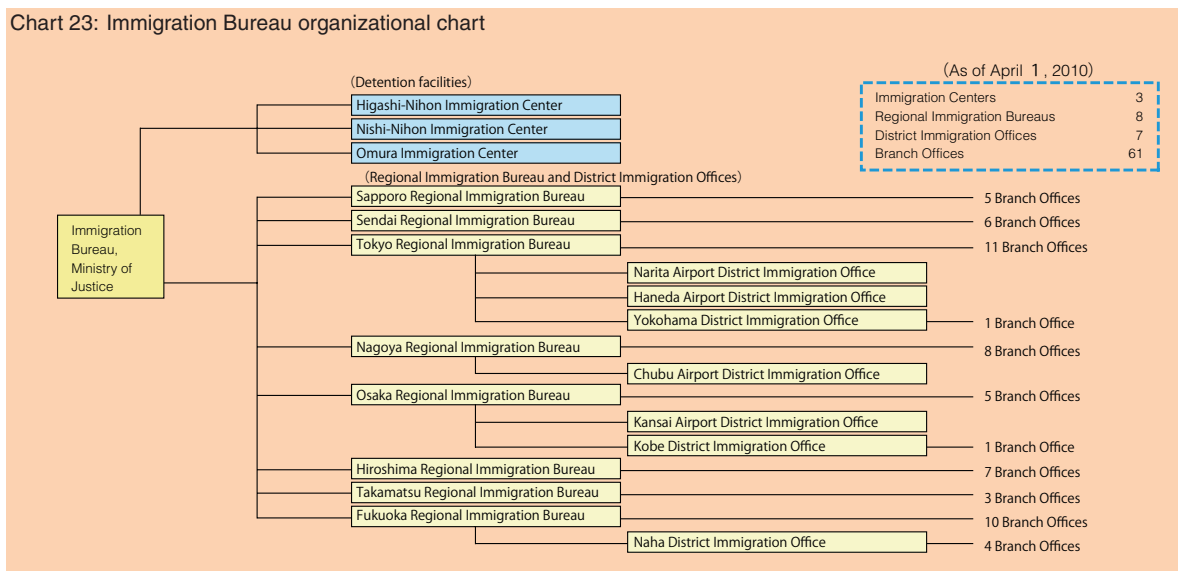
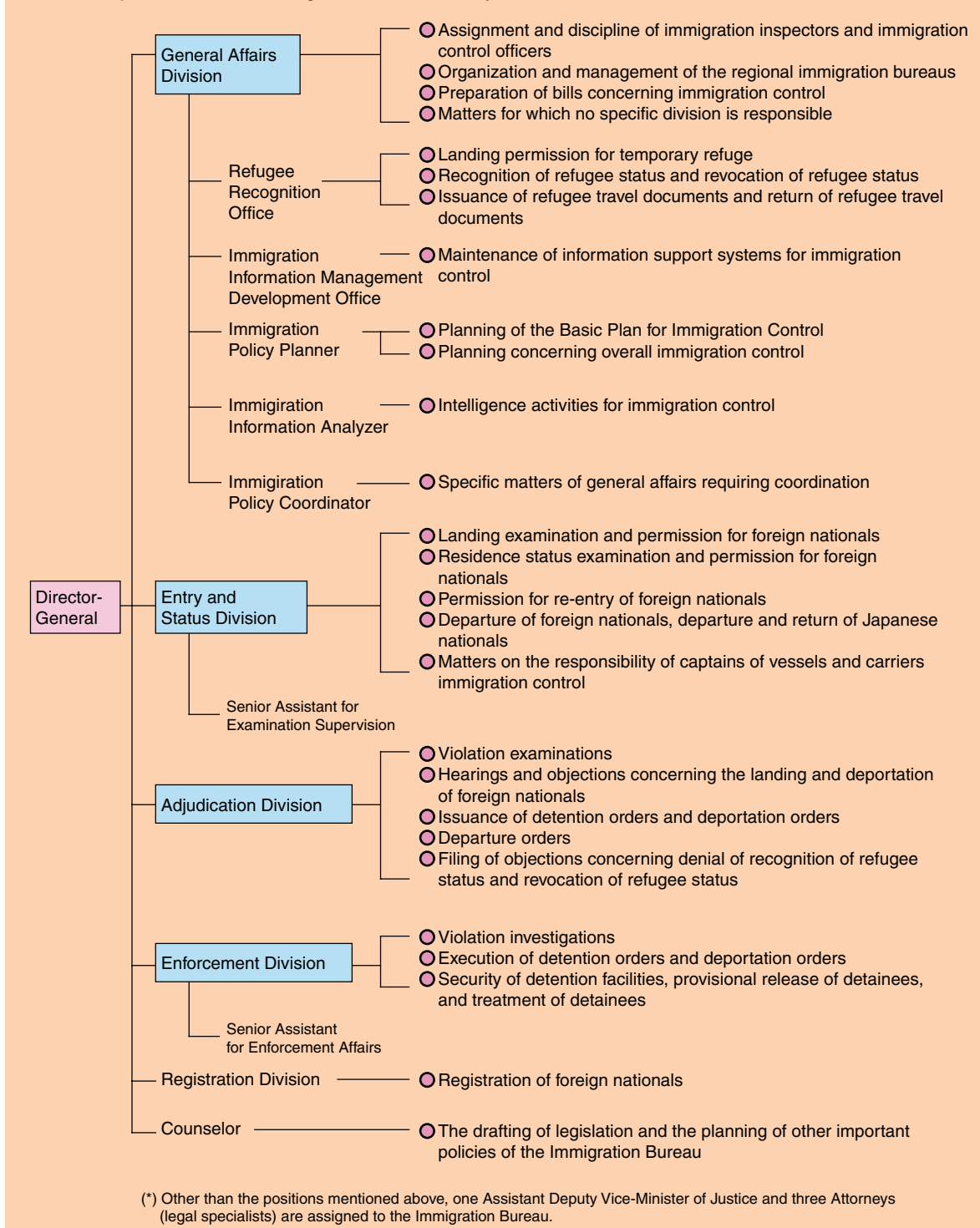


Chart 24: Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



2 Review on the organizational structure of the Immigration Control Offices

With respect to the expansion and enhancement of organization in FY 2010, in order to respond to people entering and departing the country who are expected to increase significantly due to further expansion of facilities at Haneda Airport (Tokyo International Airport), such as addition of runways and an international terminal building, as well as start of 24-hour operation, the Haneda Airport Branch Office of the Tokyo Regional

Immigration Bureau was abolished, and the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau was established. This will contribute to building up a system to balance smooth and prompt procedures for immigration control examination with strict preventive countermeasures at the border.

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 53)

As a result, the number of branch offices established in the country through reorganization of regional immigration offices into regional immigration bureaus, which was 103 as of April 1, 1981, is 61 as of April 1, 2010. The establishment of at least one regional immigration bureau or office in each prefecture has achieved, while branch offices have decreased by about 40% from 1981.

Those branch offices should not only improve convenience of foreign nationals who come for submission of various applications or reports but also enhance close cooperation with related local organizations, such as police, in collecting information on illegal and disguised residents. With a view to enhancing cooperation with local authorities and related organization which accept foreign nationals who intend to reside in Japan for a medium and long term, it is necessary to continue rationalizing and streamlining the organizational structure, with the aim of ensuring smooth and proper processing, including immigration examination, residence examination, and collection of information on offenders against the Immigration Control Act, and establishing a more comprehensive framework for branch offices

Table 53: Reorganization, abolition or establishment of branch offices of regional immigration bureaus

(As of April 1, 2010)

| Fiscal Year | Division | Abolition | | Establishment | |
|-------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | | 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 Mutoran 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 Mutoran 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 |
| 2010 | | Haneda Airport Branch Office | Ota-ku Tokyo | | |

(*) The abolition of Haneda Airport Branch Office in FY2010 is due to the establishment of Haneda Airport District Immigration Office

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 staff

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 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 3,714 in FY 2010, up about 25% (742) from FY 2005 (2,972), 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, enforcing strengthened detection of illegal foreign residents, some of whom are potential criminals, and implementing measures against foreign residents disguised as legal residents. (Chart 25, Table 54)

Chart 25: Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

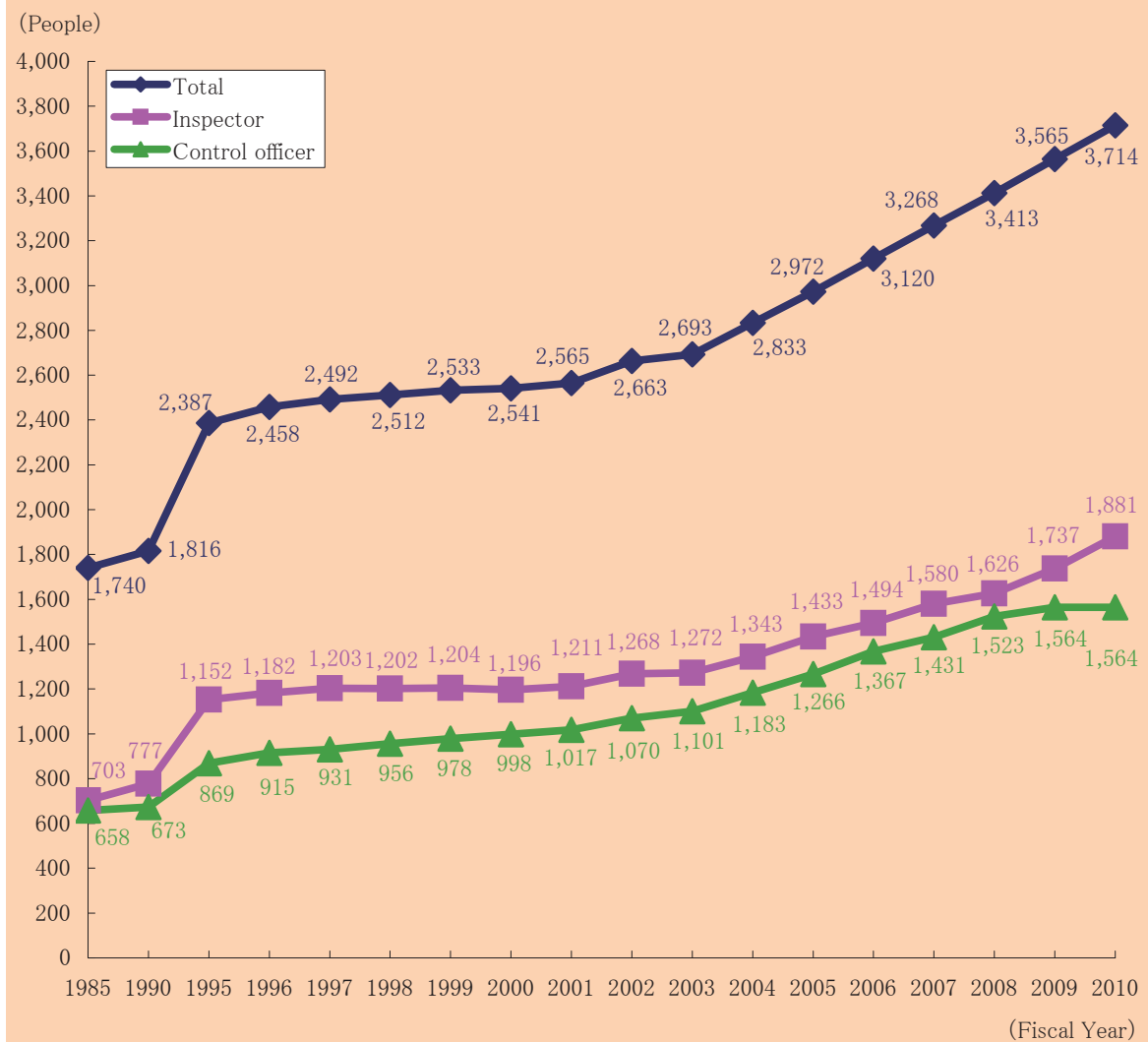


Table 54: Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

(People)

| Fiscal Year | Division Secretaries in the Ministry of Justice | Regional Immigration Bureaus | | | | | Sub-Total | Total |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Secretaries | Inspector | Control officer | Others | | | |
| 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 | |
| 2010 | 126 | 135 | 1,881 | 1,564 | 8 | 3,588 | 3,714 | |

In FY 2010, 207 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 Haneda 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”. Under such circumstances, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2007 reached about 9.15 million, which was the highest ever, and remained almost at the same level. Although such foreign nationals provisionally reduced due to global economic recession etc., their number is expected to increase along with economic recovery, because facilities, such as runways and an international terminal building, will be expanded at some airports, including Haneda Airport, and a new airport will be opened in 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, as a step toward the realization of a tourism-oriented country.

For this purpose, in FY 2010, 137 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office, and the total 10 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to two branch offices governing New Chitose Airport and Ibaraki Airport.

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

In the light of circumstances under which the number of foreigners residing in Japan increases year by year, the “Three-year Program for Promoting Deregulation (revised)” decided by the Cabinet in March 2008 mentioned the need for an overall review of the alien registration system and the residence management system to reinforce the checking system for foreign nationals after entering Japan. The revised Immigration Control Act was enacted and promulgated in July 2009, as stated above. (See Chapter 2 of Part II.)

Because the problems on the “training and technical internship programs” are pointed out, including unjust treatment of foreign nationals as low-wage labor straying from their original goal of achieving international technical transfer, the necessary improvements to address those problems are included in this revision as one of pillars. In addition, the need for measures to ensure the effectiveness of those programs has been stressed in Diet deliberations regarding legal reforms. Therefore, it is necessary to conducting thorough surveys on the actual condition in order to ensure the proper operation of the system in which organizations accepting foreign trainees etc. supervise their umbrella organizations.

As the staff to cope with this, 23 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau and other offices.

(3) Reinforcement etc. of the detection system in the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office

Due to the start of 24-hour operation associated with the re-expansion of facilities, a significant increase in the number of those who enter or depart the country is expected in the Haneda Airport. With the increase of airport users, the number of those who intend to use the airport for evil purposes is also expected to increase. In addition, there is concern over trade in fake or forged passports by abusing transit areas as a pathway of illegal entry into a third country. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a system to detain illegal entrants etc. promptly and unfailingly at any time and take



Training

deportation procedures, as well as to establish detention facilities in the new international terminal building. As the staff to engage in investigation on illegal entrants etc. found in the Haneda Airport, detection and patrol in transit areas to promote strict countermeasures at the border, as well as proper treatment, monitoring and efficient execution of deportation with regard to detainees in the newly-established detention facilities, 20 additional immigration control officers were allocated.

Although the District Immigration Office could not necessarily implement deportation procedures sufficiently, the relocation to the new office will release the District Immigration Office from physical restrictions, and make it possible to implement wider detection activities, etc.

(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 (primary examination) increased to 1,599 in 2008, almost quadrupled from 384 in 2005. To cope with this, 10 additional refugee examiners were assigned in 2009.

Likewise, the number of petitions for objection (examination of objection) filed by those who were not recognized as refugees in the primary examination rapidly increased to 429 in 2008 from 183 in 2005. As the staff to respond to the primary examination for which the personnel was increased by assignment of additional staff in 2009, 15 additional refugee examiners were assigned to the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and 2 additional refugee examiners were assigned to the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau.

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 of routine duties to be performed by immigration inspectors and immigration control officers 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 targeted for those officers.

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 training programs by not only the staff with specialized knowledge but also outside experts invited to give a lecture for the purpose of enhancing the professional knowledge of staff, e.g. 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 persons engaged in information system operation, and training for human rights and mental health.

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 and other languages for staff at professional language schools, etc.

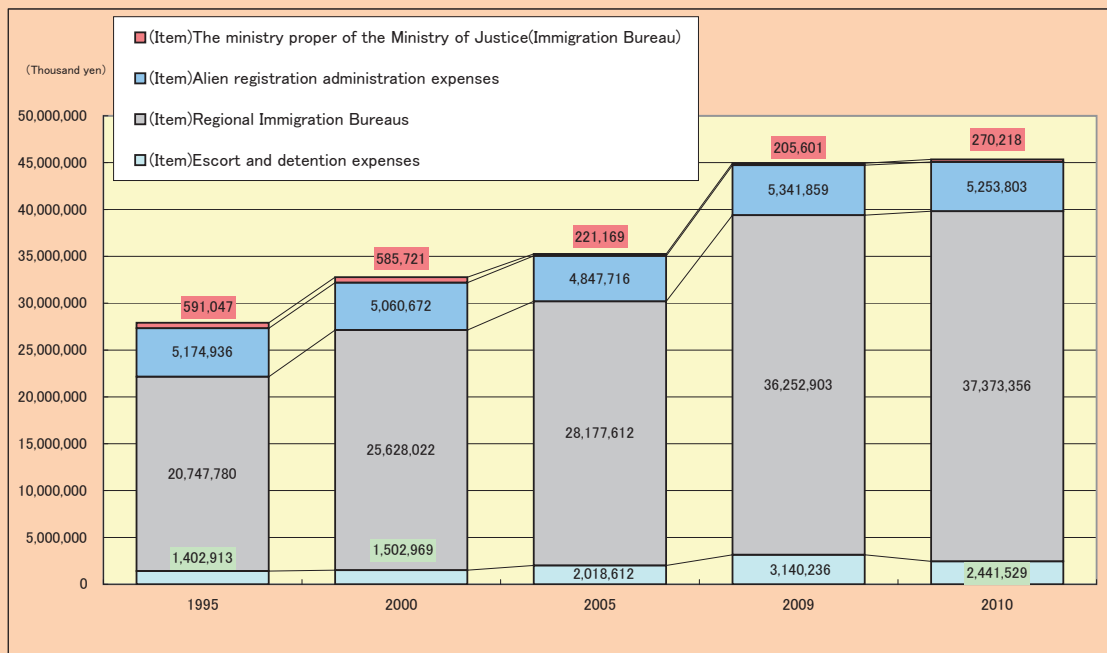
Data Section 8 Budget

Section 1 ◆ Budgets

Chart 26 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.

As the cost of adapting to the new system of residence management was approved in the budget of FY 2010, the budget related to computer operation was drastically increased. (Charts 26 and 27)

Chart 26: Changes in the budget for immigration control administration



(*) The amount of budget is the initial amount of budget.

• Items were reorganized in the FY 2008 budget, and the calculation method for the budget on and after said fiscal year was changed as follows:

• (Item) The ministry proper of the Ministry of Justice (Immigration Bureau) is the total amount of (item) common expense for the ministry proper of the Ministry of Justice and (item) partial expense of planning, adjustment and promotion expense for immigration control.

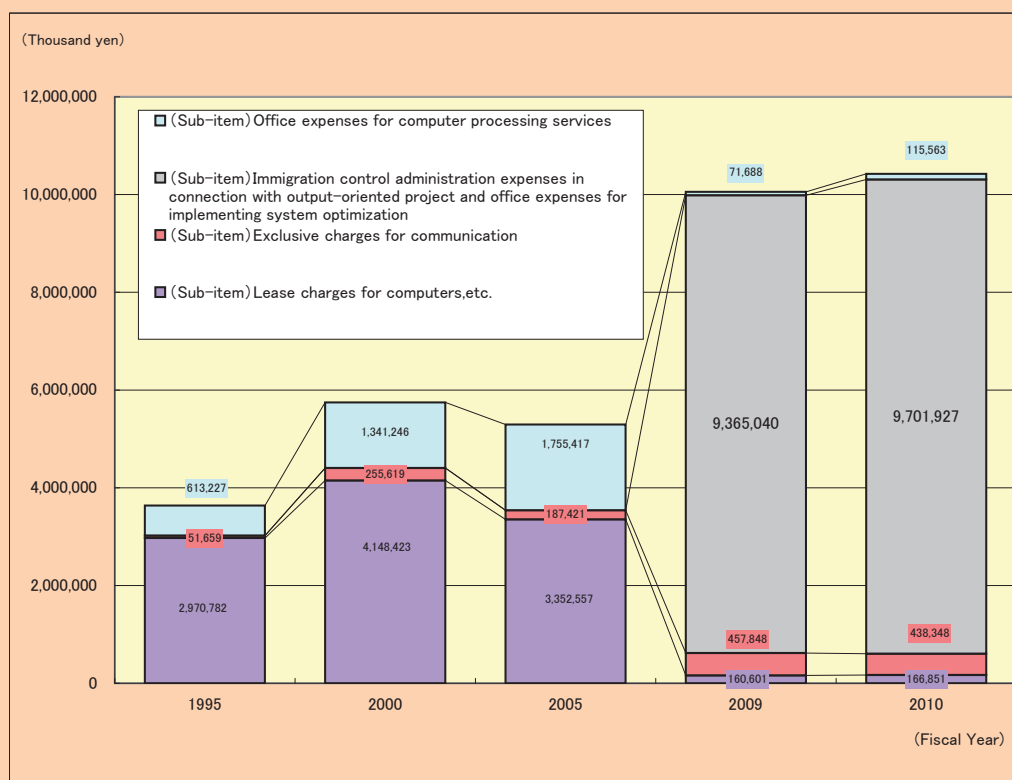
• (Item) Alien registration administration expenses are the partial expense of (item) planning, adjustment and promotion expense for immigration control.

* Equal to (item) the alien registration administration expenses before FY 2007.

• (Item) Regional Immigration Bureaus are the total amount of (item) common expense for Regional Immigration Bureaus, and the partial expense of (item) administration expense for immigration control.

• (Item) Escort and detention expenses are the partial expense of (item) administration expenses for immigration control.

Chart 27: Changes in the major computer-related budget amount



(*) The amount of budget is the initial amount of budget.

Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2010, 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 an independent office of a regional legal affairs bureau (Yokohama), a joint port office, an administrative joint office, an airport terminal building, and private or public facilities.

All 3 detention centers for immigrants in the nation were completed after the year 1993, which are maintained as independent offices 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 line with the internationalization and re-expansion of the Haneda Airport, the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau was established in 2010.

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 55)

Table 55: Changes in the capacity for detention

| Division | Fiscal Year | | | | | (People) |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Total | 3,410 | 3,848 | 3,848 | 3,998 | 3,998 | |
| Immigration Centers | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | |
| Regional Immigration Bureaus | 1,610 | 2,048 | 2,048 | 2,198 | 2,198 | |

As of every March 31 (the number for 2010 is an estimate.)

2010 Immigration Control

November 2010

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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