

# ◆ Data Section ◆

## Data Section 1 Major Developments since April 1, 2010

(Since FY 2010)

Date	Developments	Contents
Apr.1, 2010.	Establishment of the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau	The Haneda Airport Branch Office was abolished and the Haneda Airport District Immigration Office was established.
Mar.24 - -Nov. 15	Establishment of a period for stepped-up landing examination	Due to the holding of 2010 Japan APEC Meetings, the Immigration Bureau implemented the prompt immigration procedure for APEC officials. Meanwhile, the bureau established a period for stepped-up landing examination for airports and seaports in Japan for the purpose of prevention of activities of terrorists and anti-globalism groups in the nation. Furthermore, the Immigration Bureau implemented thorough and strict immigration examination through the utilization of personal identification information in close cooperation with relevant organizations.
Jun. 1 - -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
Jul. 1	New establishment of the Immigration Detention Facilities Visiting Committee	The Immigration Bureau newly established the East Japan Immigration Detention Facilities Visiting Committee in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and the West Japan Immigration Detention Facilities Visiting Committee in the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau respectively.
	Review of training and technical intern training programs	The Immigration Bureau newly created a status of residence of "Technical Intern Training" and required interns to conduct skill acquirement activities in accordance with their contracts of employment in principle when interns take practical training, while the bureau ensured that technical interns could enjoy the protection under labor-related laws including the Labor Standards Act and the Minimum Wages Act.
	Integration of the two categories of status of residence, "College student" and "Pre-college Student"	In order for international students to stably reside in Japan, the distinction of two categories of status of residence between "College Student" and "Pre-college Student" were obliterated and integrated into one category as "Student".
	Creation of special exception to period of stay	In case an application is made before the expiry date of period of stay, foreign nationals are permitted to reside in Japan under the relevant status of residence by the earlier date of either when he or she is forced by legal action, or when two months pass from the expiration date of stay previously determined, even after the termination of period of stay, provided that the decision of his/her application has not been handled by the expiry date of period of stay.
	Creation of special provisions to denial of landing	Even if relevant foreign nationals fall under one of the reasons for denial of landing in case the Minister of Justice finds it reasonable enough, the newly-created special provisions permits immigration inspectors to stamp a seal for verification of landing, without repeating the special procedure for landing through three steps processed respectively by immigration inspectors, special inquiry officers, and the Minister of Justice.

Date	Developments	Contents
Nov. 30	Enforcement of the Ministerial Ordinance to amend a part of the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act	Limitations, including the length of working years of medical foreign workers, are eliminated (such workers are those who have national licenses approved in Japan including foreign dentists and nurses).
Dec. 7 - -Dec. 8	Holding of the 24th "Immigration Control Seminar"	The Ministry of Justice held the "Immigration Control Seminar", inviting officials from 19 countries and regions in the Pacific Rim area and 3 international organizations to exchange information and views on immigration control administration.
Dec. 17	Enforcement of partial amendment of "activities listed in the lower field in the Appendix Table 1-5 in the Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (limited to the parts involved in the paragraph (d))", in accordance with the same item.	"Activities listed in the lower field in the Appendix Table 1-5 in the Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (limited to the parts involved in the paragraph (d))", were amended in accordance with the same item (the Notification from the Ministry of Justice No. 131 in 1990). As a result, the following activities were provided as "Designated Activities": an activity by the foreign patients who reside in Japan for a significant long term and are admitted to hospitals for medical treatment; and an activity by the foreign caretakers who care for relevant patients. Furthermore, the Appendix Table 4 in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act (the Notification from the Minister of Justice No. 54 in 1981) was revised so that staff members in a hospital, where the relevant patient and its family or relative are admitted, can apply for issuance of their certificates of eligibility instead of them. In addition, an ordinance of designation by the Minister of Justice as those with the status of residence of "Designated Activities" in accordance with the Item (iv) in the lower field of activities (Designated Activities) is listed in the lower fields of the Appendix Table 4 and Appendix Table 1-5 in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act.
since Mar. 11, 2011.	Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake	<p>For the purpose of landing examination of rescue teams, the Immigration Bureau used simple and prompt methods, including no requirement of landing permission stamp on their passports by issuing temporal landing permission cards prepared by immigration inspectors in advance.</p> <p>The Immigration Bureau took measures for extension of expiry date of stay by August 31, 2011, without special procedures, uniformly to foreign nationals subject to the notification from the Ministry of Justice (Notification No. 123 issued in March 16, 2011), based on Article 3-2 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Preservation of Rights and Interests of Victims of Specified Disaster (1996 Act No. 85).</p> <p>After the Immigration Bureau consulted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the bureau decided to permit the college students and the training and technical interns, who left Japan without permission of re-entry, to enter the nation following a simple set of procedures.</p>
Apr. 1	Establishment of the Management and Investigation Department and the Survey Department in the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau.	In the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, the Survey and Record Department was abolished, while the Management and Investigation Department and the Survey Department were 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) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	777	918	919	857	896
R.O. Korea	170	248	216	228	210
China	61	65	98	114	167
United States of America	134	139	121	110	118
France	47	63	42	19	50
China (Taiwan)	44	69	65	48	42
United Kingdom	57	39	42	34	37
Pakistan	31	36	49	48	33
Australia	40	27	22	30	31
Germany	26	26	28	24	20
Sri Lanka	14	20	14	35	18
Others	153	186	222	167	170

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7,342	7,916	8,895	9,840	10,908
China	1,553	1,729	2,096	2,555	3,300
Korea	1,609	1,900	2,249	2,492	2,723
United States of America	1,160	1,108	1,044	990	918
Pakistan	334	383	456	526	571
Nepal	46	72	151	271	373
United Kingdom	443	401	384	374	334
India	271	282	307	319	319
France	321	343	334	297	281
Sri Lanka	94	119	147	199	234
Australia	205	204	196	216	228
Others	1,306	1,375	1,531	1,601	1,627

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7,715	10,959	9,212	3,363	2,852
China	3,546	5,403	4,571	1,404	983
India	519	960	714	296	384
R.O. Korea	1,474	1,999	1,292	439	302
Philippines	558	598	576	252	226
Viet Nam	396	799	837	273	213
United States of America	152	169	168	101	123
France	155	146	140	62	95
China (Taiwan)	67	56	86	46	75
United Kingdom	93	54	70	55	54
Malaysia	58	49	57	38	45
Others	697	726	701	397	352

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	35,135	44,684	52,273	50,493	46,592
China	17,634	23,247	27,665	27,166	25,105
Korea	6,176	7,733	8,647	8,015	7,050
India	3,279	3,893	4,268	3,925	3,515
Viet Nam	790	1,536	2,229	2,188	2,183
Philippines	1,579	2,004	2,276	2,118	1,968
United States of America	705	760	923	833	789
Malaysia	425	489	570	610	595
France	542	631	706	621	588
Bangladesh	299	393	470	472	466
Indonesia	311	371	436	455	437
Others	3,395	3,627	4,083	4,090	3,896

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7,614	7,426	5,690	4,167	4,113
United States of America	2,131	2,044	1,274	945	986
China	602	768	778	553	592
R.O. Korea	547	700	771	570	552
United Kingdom	1,138	846	463	347	286
Canada	796	607	317	203	209
China (Taiwan)	133	199	272	166	186
Australia	733	555	263	210	175
Pakistan	76	84	121	106	124
France	200	233	158	118	102
India	124	139	122	70	97
Others	1,134	1,251	1,151	879	804

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	57,323	61,763	67,291	69,395	68,467
China	21,883	26,692	31,824	34,210	34,433
Korea	5,919	6,926	8,118	8,962	9,233
United States of America	8,165	7,706	7,241	6,710	6,313
United Kingdom	4,582	4,040	3,532	3,176	2,785
Canada	3,731	3,128	2,690	2,329	1,980
Australia	3,586	2,935	2,420	2,079	1,713
Sri Lanka	424	530	705	873	972
France	912	1,024	1,079	1,026	964
Philippines	757	825	895	951	940
Pakistan	433	516	646	728	836
Others	6,931	7,441	8,141	8,351	8,298

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	5,564	7,170	7,307	5,245	5,826
China	1,535	2,639	2,570	1,858	1,937
United States of America	610	583	673	371	528
India	380	608	626	433	520
R.O. Korea	675	745	649	592	505
Philippines	375	417	495	397	498
Viet Nam	35	57	137	81	231
Thailand	141	238	260	235	222
China (Taiwan)	214	233	243	218	211
Germany	225	207	199	137	155
United Kingdom	288	204	187	107	142
Others	1,086	1,239	1,268	816	877

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	14,014	16,111	17,798	16,786	16,140
China	4,147	5,712	6,557	6,307	6,238
Korea	2,092	2,181	2,265	2,242	2,079
India	1,357	1,411	1,709	1,731	1,610
United States of America	1,469	1,468	1,583	1,364	1,286
Philippines	702	709	826	782	777
Germany	566	589	615	538	505
United Kingdom	712	651	615	511	450
Thailand	223	325	388	430	430
France	538	529	553	467	414
Viet Nam	65	97	184	157	287
Others	2,143	2,439	2,503	2,257	2,064

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	48,249	38,855	34,994	31,170	28,612
United States of America	6,772	6,075	6,653	7,288	6,785
United Kingdom	2,712	2,500	2,908	2,575	3,009
Philippines	8,608	5,533	3,185	1,873	1,506
R.O. Korea	1,674	1,553	1,329	1,173	1,450
Russia	3,454	2,562	2,249	2,467	1,432
China	4,978	3,156	1,820	1,694	1,386
Germany	1,868	2,052	1,682	1,601	1,241
France	1,150	1,417	1,605	1,246	1,116
Italy	1,867	1,575	1,130	1,325	1,105
Austria	868	644	1,160	759	826
Others	14,298	11,788	11,273	9,169	8,756

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	21,062	15,728	13,031	10,966	9,247
Philippines	14,149	11,065	9,199	7,465	6,319
China	2,153	1,193	907	778	671
Korea	450	441	398	363	374
United States of America	284	305	326	310	318
Russia	767	504	393	333	268
Indonesia	787	430	264	218	203
Brazil	230	228	211	197	159
Thailand	215	176	145	174	136
Romania	580	312	238	181	121
Australia	119	124	109	111	88
Others	1,328	950	841	836	590

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	4,239	5,315	6,799	5,384	3,588
China	2,325	2,903	3,270	2,495	1,924
Nepal	452	919	1,749	1,356	563
India	348	509	620	666	451
Thailand	191	156	179	192	134
R.O. Korea	269	158	132	157	90
Australia	30	25	32	30	45
Viet Nam	61	58	60	30	39
Philippines	62	68	59	52	36
Indonesia	59	67	64	47	31
Sri Lanka	27	41	49	29	26
Others	415	411	585	330	249

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	17,869	21,261	25,863	29,030	30,142
China	9,807	11,766	14,142	15,595	16,350
Nepal	1,388	2,213	3,791	4,970	5,283
India	1,938	2,302	2,756	3,224	3,465
Korea	1,617	1,620	1,587	1,592	1,510
Thailand	749	830	900	994	1,021
Bangladesh	274	375	433	418	367
Philippines	236	268	268	278	283
Indonesia	167	200	229	203	193
Viet Nam	168	194	192	175	183
Sri Lanka	133	162	188	195	181
Others	1,392	1,331	1,377	1,386	1,306

7-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Technical Intern Training (1)" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total						26,002
China						20,133
Viet Nam						2,184
Indonesia						1,454
Philippines						1,212
Thailand						641
Cambodia						68
Laos						58
Mongolia						48
Nepal						40
Myanmar						24
Others						140

(\*) The number of new arrivals includes Technical Intern Training 1-(a) and 1-(b).

7-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Technical Intern Training (1)" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total						50,423
China						39,341
Viet Nam						4,096
Philippines						2,773
Indonesia						2,568
Thailand						1,091
Cambodia						151
Mongolia						108
Laos						87
Nepal						60
Myanmar						46
Others						102

(\*) The number of alien registrations includes Technical Intern Training 1-(a) and 1-(b).

8 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Technical Intern Training (2)" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total						49,585
China						38,983
Viet Nam						3,826
Philippines						2,827
Indonesia						2,775
Thailand						741
Mongolia						108
Laos						101
Myanmar						95
Cambodia						62
Sri Lanka						35
Others						32

(\*) The number of alien registrations includes Technical Intern Training 2-(a) and 2-(b).

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	26,637	28,779	34,005	37,871	48,706
China	9,154	10,272	14,342	16,839	22,752
R.O. Korea	4,849	5,301	5,516	5,487	7,271
United States of America	2,553	2,686	2,853	2,988	3,162
China (Taiwan)	1,682	1,842	1,944	2,030	2,709
Viet Nam	532	636	643	821	1,302
Thailand	766	690	747	859	1,062
Indonesia	430	529	685	772	878
France	449	484	545	652	797
Germany	527	539	513	618	761
Malaysia	489	511	648	639	612
Others	5,206	5,289	5,569	6,166	7,400

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	131,789	132,460	138,514	145,909	201,511
China	88,074	85,905	88,812	94,355	134,483
Korea	17,097	17,902	19,441	19,807	27,066
Viet Nam	2,472	2,930	3,202	3,552	5,147
Thailand	2,203	2,361	2,502	2,656	3,542
Nepal	1,138	1,398	1,554	1,681	3,022
Indonesia	1,710	1,869	2,112	2,349	2,725
Malaysia	2,211	2,234	2,377	2,492	2,676
United States of America	2,020	2,144	2,276	2,312	2,660
Bangladesh	1,665	1,684	1,873	1,797	1,715
Myanmar	871	970	1,022	1,114	1,684
Others	12,328	13,063	13,343	13,794	16,791

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	19,135	19,160	24,111	28,278	14,772
China	9,543	8,987	12,566	18,053	8,819
R.O. Korea	4,673	5,586	6,171	4,516	2,774
China (Taiwan)	956	1,206	1,434	1,311	633
Viet Nam	346	252	313	479	359
Thailand	406	409	489	522	315
Nepal	288	260	384	546	298
Myanmar	123	154	163	233	166
China (Hong Kong)	72	116	240	188	118
Australia	189	167	169	150	114
Sweden	109	136	156	197	105
Others	2,430	1,887	2,026	2,083	1,071



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

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total		92,846	102,018	101,879	80,480	51,725
China		61,963	68,188	68,860	53,876	28,964
Philippines		4,941	5,843	5,678	4,726	3,211
Viet Nam		5,744	6,605	7,124	4,890	3,150
Indonesia		5,695	5,924	6,213	3,980	2,970
Thailand		3,776	4,022	3,704	2,698	2,386
India		687	635	774	760	892
Malaysia		808	900	881	776	718
Cambodia		343	468	355	436	470
Laos		345	329	396	374	377
Brazil		280	311	229	250	369
Others		8,264	8,793	7,665	7,714	8,218

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

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total		70,519	88,086	86,826	65,209	9,343
China		52,901	66,576	65,716	50,487	5,602
Indonesia		4,407	5,069	5,085	3,053	743
Philippines		3,738	4,919	4,938	3,970	730
Viet Nam		5,148	6,704	6,763	4,355	663
Thailand		2,121	2,583	2,324	1,725	587
India		142	143	150	159	184
Malaysia		230	254	257	132	124
Korea		139	133	147	94	82
Brazil		99	94	82	70	68
Sri Lanka		178	142	119	113	63
Others		1,416	1,469	1,245	1,051	497

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

国籍 (出身地)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total		73,580	89,033	104,990	109,793	50,080
China		58,690	69,894	80,838	84,813	38,616
Viet Nam		5,220	6,900	8,860	9,197	4,292
Indonesia		5,537	6,160	7,074	6,725	2,891
Philippines		2,894	3,956	5,297	5,964	2,814
Thailand		746	1,318	1,956	2,057	956
Others		493	805	965	1,037	511

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

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total		394,477	439,757	492,056	533,472	565,089
China		117,329	128,501	142,469	156,295	169,484
Brazil		78,523	94,358	110,267	116,228	117,760
Philippines		60,225	67,131	75,806	84,407	92,754
Korea		47,679	49,914	53,106	56,171	58,082
Peru		25,132	27,570	29,976	31,711	32,416
Thailand		9,815	11,107	12,519	13,883	15,055
United States of America		10,512	11,125	11,814	12,708	13,065
Viet Nam		7,462	7,930	8,494	9,187	9,602
United Kingdom		3,081	3,301	3,563	3,899	4,147
Indonesia		2,034	2,436	2,967	3,462	3,894
Others		32,685	36,384	41,075	45,521	48,830

14-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	26,087	24,421	19,975	14,951	11,452
China	5,399	6,602	6,552	6,251	4,099
Philippines	8,257	6,687	5,133	3,308	2,384
Brazil	6,745	5,146	2,895	483	921
United States of America	730	716	730	701	635
R.O. Korea	891	904	873	852	565
Thailand	695	807	743	706	510
China (Taiwan)	257	293	293	257	211
Indonesia	288	344	253	267	205
United Kingdom	248	206	237	173	201
Viet Nam	177	167	194	210	155
Others	2,400	2,549	2,072	1,743	1,566

14-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	260,955	256,980	245,497	221,923	196,248
China	55,860	56,990	57,336	56,510	53,697
Philippines	49,195	51,076	49,980	46,027	41,255
Brazil	74,001	67,472	58,445	43,443	30,003
Korea	22,429	22,340	21,990	21,052	19,761
United States of America	9,076	9,131	9,285	9,140	8,848
Thailand	10,405	9,997	9,588	9,113	8,651
Peru	6,430	5,928	5,278	4,418	3,423
United Kingdom	2,533	2,624	2,748	2,740	2,658
Indonesia	3,009	3,129	3,028	2,854	2,657
Viet Nam	1,431	1,602	1,764	1,827	1,819
Others	26,586	26,691	26,055	24,799	23,476

15-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Long-Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	28,001	27,326	20,123	9,946	8,178
Brazil	18,342	15,976	9,635	1,037	2,246
Philippines	3,410	4,068	3,811	2,854	2,195
China	3,437	3,853	3,646	3,520	2,097
Peru	1,346	1,700	1,119	655	660
Viet Nam	239	205	438	672	189
R.O. Korea	151	160	151	160	124
Indonesia	133	161	132	134	85
Thailand	140	190	168	144	80
United States of America	60	69	65	81	56
Bolivia	129	243	195	35	56
Others	614	701	763	654	390

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	268,836	268,604	258,498	221,771	194,602
Brazil	153,141	148,528	137,005	101,250	77,359
Philippines	29,907	33,332	35,717	37,131	37,870
China	33,305	33,816	33,600	33,651	32,048
Peru	20,612	20,255	18,969	16,695	14,849
Korea	8,891	8,803	8,722	8,622	8,374
Viet Nam	5,236	5,342	5,526	5,847	5,771
Thailand	3,015	3,265	3,388	3,532	3,641
Bolivia	3,092	3,087	2,938	2,539	2,219
Indonesia	1,588	1,691	1,755	1,774	1,735
United States of America	1,587	1,605	1,570	1,518	1,470
Others	8,462	8,880	9,308	9,212	9,266

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

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,997,459	2,472,620	2,248,645	1,451,174	2,303,161
Diplomat	1,013	976	1,388	1,191	1,218
Official	2,127	2,439	4,499	3,578	3,675
Professor	190	170	172	219	170
Artist	8	15	8	2	-
Religious Activities	151	163	126	133	113
Journalist	11	22	17	10	14
Investor/Business Manager	170	248	216	228	210
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	1	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	49	46	46	37	36
Instructor	15	16	15	15	19
Engineer	1,474	1,999	1,292	439	302
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	547	700	771	570	552
Intra-company Transferee	675	745	649	592	505
Entertainer	1,674	1,553	1,329	1,173	1,450
Skilled Labor	269	158	132	157	90
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)					13
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)					-
Cultural Activities	356	466	388	466	332
Temporary Visitor	1,972,745	2,444,529	2,218,602	1,424,195	2,275,293
College Student	4,849	5,301	5,516	5,487	7,271
Pre-college Student	4,673	5,586	6,171	4,516	2,774
Trainee	257	237	219	89	163
Dependent	2,579	2,766	2,618	2,376	2,257
Designated Activities	2,506	3,337	3,366	4,592	5,961
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	891	904	873	852	565
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	79	84	81	96	54
Long-Term Resident	151	160	151	160	124

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	598,219	593,489	589,239	578,495	565,989
Professor	996	965	1,006	1,025	1,009
Artist	43	37	36	43	46
Religious Activities	1,032	1,047	1,049	1,049	1,011
Journalist	59	66	68	64	54
Investor/Business Manager	1,609	1,900	2,249	2,492	2,723
Legal/Accounting Services	3	4	4	6	6
Medical Services	15	17	18	21	23
Researcher	261	269	258	258	232
Instructor	85	85	86	94	90
Engineer	6,176	7,733	8,647	8,015	7,050
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	5,919	6,926	8,118	8,962	9,233
Intra-company/Transferee	2,092	2,181	2,265	2,242	2,079
Entertainer	450	441	398	363	374
Skilled Labor	1,617	1,620	1,587	1,592	1,510
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)					5
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)					-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					-
Cultural Activities	404	458	398	364	335
Temporary Visitor	7,250	6,824	5,007	4,184	3,386
College Student	17,097	17,902	19,441	19,807	27,066
Pre-college Student	8,254	9,742	10,286	7,804	
Trainee	139	133	147	94	82
Dependent	17,070	17,859	18,484	18,533	18,026
Designated Activities	2,836	3,444	3,389	4,711	5,820
Permanent Resident	47,679	49,914	53,106	56,171	58,082
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	22,429	22,340	21,990	21,052	19,761
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,652	2,661	2,699	2,643	2,574
Long-Term Resident	8,891	8,803	8,722	8,622	8,374
Special Permanent Resident	438,974	426,207	416,309	405,571	395,234
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,993	1,802	1,597	1,425	1,074
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,194	2,109	1,875	1,288	730

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	589,066	714,791	769,691	753,606	1,140,579
Diplomat	324	462	594	517	684
Official	738	1,160	2,135	2,337	3,097
Professor	494	492	539	496	464
Artist	9	12	4	7	2
Religious Activities	8	7	5	4	4
Journalist	-	-	-	-	2
Investor/Business Manager	61	65	98	114	167
Legal/Accounting Services	-	2	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	3	-
Researcher	139	132	130	150	115
Instructor	22	21	20	21	12
Engineer	3,546	5,403	4,571	1,404	983
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	602	768	778	553	592
Intra-company Transferee	1,535	2,639	2,570	1,858	1,937
Entertainer	4,978	3,156	1,820	1,694	1,386
Skilled Labor	2,325	2,903	3,270	2,495	1,924
Technical Intern Training 1(a)					1,250
Technical Intern Training 1(b)					18,883
Cultural Activities	1,077	913	788	792	773
Temporary Visitor	476,534	589,453	635,513	632,379	1,032,649
College Student	9,154	10,272	14,342	16,839	22,752
Pre-college Student	9,543	8,987	12,566	18,053	8,819
Trainee	61,963	68,188	68,860	53,876	28,964
Dependent	6,280	8,277	9,685	9,174	8,218
Designated Activities	283	215	194	124	146
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	5,399	6,602	6,552	6,251	4,099
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	615	809	1,011	945	560
Long-Term Resident	3,437	3,853	3,646	3,520	2,097

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	560,741	606,889	655,377	680,518	687,156
Professor	2,507	2,453	2,476	2,440	2,339
Artist	128	129	119	117	108
Religious Activities	103	114	113	120	129
Journalist	12	10	12	10	12
Investor/Business Manager	1,553	1,729	2,096	2,555	3,300
Legal/Accounting Services	7	9	6	7	6
Medical Services	64	91	114	134	187
Researcher	951	901	904	936	894
Instructor	109	101	99	104	101
Engineer	17,634	23,247	27,665	27,166	25,105
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	21,883	26,692	31,824	34,210	34,433
Intra-company/Transferee	4,147	5,712	6,557	6,307	6,238
Entertainer	2,153	1,193	907	778	671
Skilled Labor	9,807	11,766	14,142	15,595	16,350
Technical Intern Training 1(a)					1,553
Technical Intern Training 1(b)					37,788
Technical Intern Training 2(a)					1,142
Technical Intern Training 2(b)					37,841
Cultural Activities	1,148	1,122	939	923	902
Temporary Visitor	9,026	8,467	7,235	6,332	6,036
College Student	88,074	85,905	88,812	94,355	134,483
Pre-college Student	21,681	22,094	25,043	32,408	
Trainee	52,901	66,576	65,716	50,487	5,602
Dependent	39,478	43,592	49,776	55,640	59,567
Designated Activities	68,531	73,049	84,478	90,030	44,328
Permanent Resident	117,329	128,501	142,469	156,295	169,484
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	55,860	56,990	57,336	56,510	53,697
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	4,301	5,215	6,170	7,087	7,415
Long-Term Resident	33,305	33,816	33,600	33,651	32,048
Special Permanent Resident	3,086	2,986	2,892	2,818	2,668
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,219	2,593	2,171	2,101	1,929
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,744	1,836	1,706	1,402	800

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	91,474	84,198	75,651	61,100	66,120
Diplomat	149	147	119	216	175
Official	342	412	476	541	641
Professor	21	15	20	25	12
Artist	1	-	-	-	-
Religious Activities	57	29	27	15	17
Journalist	-	1	1	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	5	3	7	4	4
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	7	10	6	16	3
Instructor	8	10	9	5	10
Engineer	558	598	576	252	226
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	138	127	98	105	68
Intra-company Transferee	375	417	495	397	498
Entertainer	8,608	5,533	3,185	1,873	1,506
Skilled Labor	62	68	59	52	36
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)					261
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)					951
Cultural Activities	42	23	35	66	21
Temporary Visitor	63,171	58,931	54,678	45,320	52,856
College Student	226	242	254	245	258
Pre-college Student	101	45	60	59	36
Trainee	4,941	5,843	5,678	4,726	3,211
Dependent	377	487	462	379	352
Designated Activities	426	266	242	486	291
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	8,257	6,687	5,133	3,308	2,384
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	192	236	220	156	108
Long-Term Resident	3,410	4,068	3,811	2,854	2,195

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	193,488	202,592	210,617	211,716	210,181
Professor	69	73	77	81	76
Artist	5	3	3	3	2
Religious Activities	270	266	253	236	225
Journalist	-	1	1	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	38	38	40	38	43
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	33	38	35	47	42
Instructor	67	88	117	117	159
Engineer	1,579	2,004	2,276	2,118	1,968
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	757	825	895	951	940
Intra-company/Transferee	702	709	826	782	777
Entertainer	14,149	11,065	9,199	7,465	6,319
Skilled Labor	236	268	268	278	283
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)					301
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)					2,472
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					217
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					2,610
Cultural Activities	31	22	16	19	19
Temporary Visitor	12,732	10,856	8,698	6,705	5,326
College Student	640	643	614	615	713
Pre-college Student	199	171	144	133	
Trainee	3,738	4,919	4,938	3,970	730
Dependent	1,590	1,801	2,047	2,134	2,197
Designated Activities	6,052	6,363	7,660	8,608	5,291
Permanent Resident	60,225	67,131	75,806	84,407	92,754
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	49,195	51,076	49,980	46,027	41,255
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,570	2,032	2,472	2,765	2,899
Long-Term Resident	29,907	33,332	35,717	37,131	37,870
Special Permanent Resident	39	42	42	45	45
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,484	3,025	3,050	2,782	2,358
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	6,181	5,801	5,443	4,258	2,289

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	40,897	37,527	31,002	15,874	22,210
Diplomat	70	63	136	84	100
Official	94	83	261	154	212
Professor	5	9	6	11	17
Artist	5	6	3	2	4
Religious Activities	33	35	35	17	31
Journalist	2	1	3	2	5
Investor/Business Manager	4	-	3	2	2
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	2	4	2	2	6
Instructor	2	4	6	2	1
Engineer	8	5	7	3	6
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	28	22	16	5	9
Intra-company Transferee	51	50	52	44	63
Entertainer	760	658	656	515	382
Skilled Labor	33	27	10	10	6
Technical Intern Training 1(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 1(b)					-
Cultural Activities	15	13	8	11	12
Temporary Visitor	13,944	14,624	16,600	12,920	17,491
College Student	131	114	111	122	129
Pre-college Student	29	28	34	28	15
Trainee	280	311	229	250	369
Dependent	179	159	108	109	105
Designated Activities	12	20	12	17	19
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	6,745	5,146	2,895	483	921
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	123	169	174	44	59
Long-Term Resident	18,342	15,976	9,635	1,037	2,246

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	平成 18	19	20	21	22
Total	312,979	316,967	312,582	267,456	230,552
Professor	30	36	38	37	35
Artist	15	12	13	12	11
Religious Activities	108	121	123	110	112
Journalist	3	4	3	4	4
Investor/Business Manager	29	27	29	28	28
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	10	11	11	13	14
Instructor	10	14	17	9	8
Engineer	54	53	57	54	47
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	105	108	112	103	82
Intra-company/Transferee	80	93	108	94	73
Entertainer	230	228	211	197	159
Skilled Labor	92	93	85	72	65
Technical Intern Training 1(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 1(b)					-
Technical Intern Training 2(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 2(b)					-
Cultural Activities	12	9	7	9	9
Temporary Visitor	836	809	681	588	510
College Student	361	357	355	365	377
Pre-college Student	61	53	53	51	
Trainee	99	94	82	70	68
Dependent	492	497	480	451	368
Designated Activities	203	179	148	122	121
Permanent Resident	78,523	94,358	110,267	116,228	117,760
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	74,001	67,472	58,445	43,443	30,003
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,021	1,400	1,773	1,905	1,979
Long-Term Resident	153,141	148,528	137,005	101,250	77,359
Special Permanent Resident	23	24	26	22	20
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,264	2,254	2,327	2,129	1,309
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	176	133	126	90	31

### (3) The Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2010)

#### • Number of the implementation of expulsion order

##### 【Nationality】

R.O.Korea	332
China	108
Philippines	40
Others	247
Total	727

##### 【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	372
Kansai Airport	134
Chubu Airport	54
Others	167
Total	727

#### • Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

##### 【Nationality】

Philippines	12
China	7
Sri Lanka	5
Others	14
Total	38

##### 【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	30
Chubu Airport	2
Fukuoka Airport	2
Others	4
Total	38

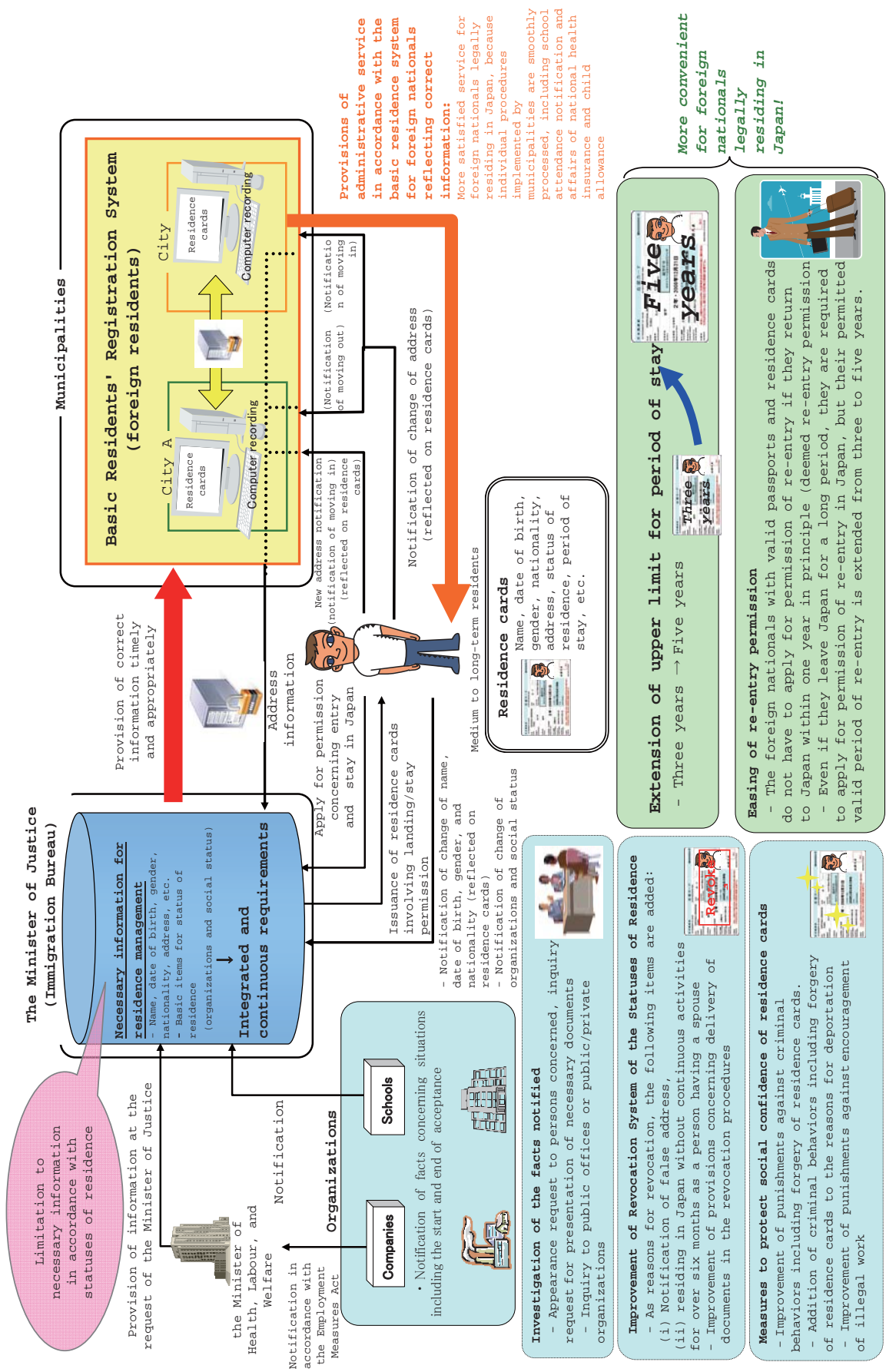
### (4) Changes in the Number of Cases of Detection of Forged or Altered Documents

(Cases)

Division		Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landing	Passport		647	539	275	131	120
	Others		1,369	824	321	103	108
	Total		2,016	1,363	596	234	228
Departure	Passport		70	71	26	28	12
	Others		43	25	7	10	2
	Total		113	96	33	38	14
Total	Passport		717	610	301	159	132
	Others		1,412	849	328	113	110
	Total		2,129	1,459	629	272	242

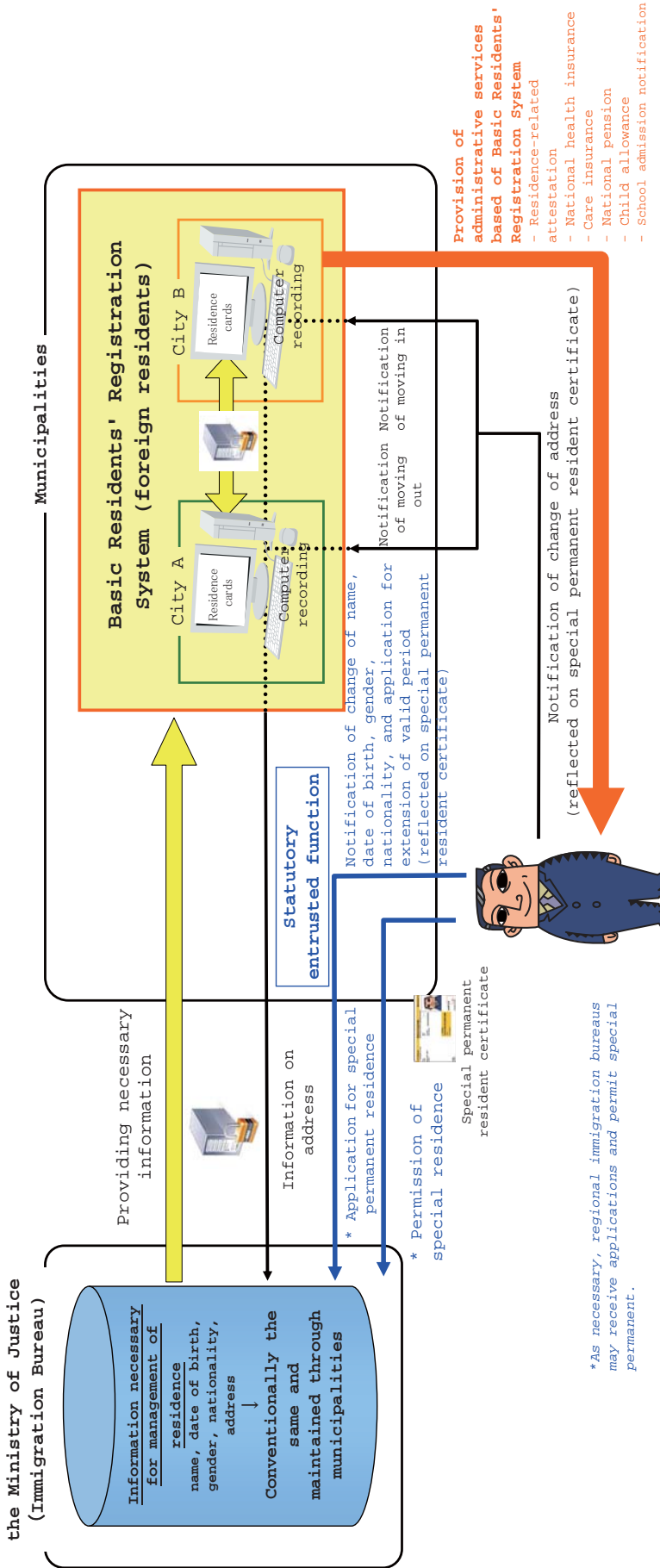
# Data Section 3. New Residence Management System

## New Residence Management System (for foreign nationals with the status of residence for a medium to long term)





# System for special permanent residents



**Substantial reduction of the number of entries for certification**

**Certificate of Alien Registration**

- Number
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Nationality/address or whereabouts in the country where the applicant is from
- Place of Birth
- Passport number and its date of issue
- Status of residence
- Current address
- Name of head of household/relationship to the householder
- Issued date
- Next application period for confirmation/renewal period
- Photograph
- Signature

**Special Permanent Resident Certificate**

- Number
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Nationality
- Address
- Date of issue
- Expiration date of valid period
- Photograph

**Alleviation of re-entry permission**

- If special permanent residents left Japan provided that they re-enter the nation within two years, they do not have to apply for permission of re-entry
- If they do not return to Japan for a long period, re-entry permission is required, but the valid period will be extended (from four to six years)

## Data Section 4 Immigration Litigation

### Section 1 ◆ Summary

Most administrative litigation, etc. relating to the Immigration Bureau (hereinafter referred to as “Immigration Litigation”) are litigations demanding nullification of a issuance of written deportation order issued to foreign nationals illegally residing in Japan, or those demanding reversal of non-recognition as a refugee. The number of litigation cases, which were filed and allowed in 2010, was 268 in the merit of the case (last year: 240). Looking at yearly changes from 2006 to 2010, the number of litigation cases, which were newly allowed, was consistently increasing until 2008, although the number decreased in 2009, it began to rise again in 2010. Also, the number of completed litigations by year was, in the merit of the case, 190 cases in 2006, 250 cases in 2007, 355 cases in 2008, 310 cases in 2009, and 288 cases in 2010, thus it still remains at high levels. (Table 52)

As a background to recent increases, the reform of the judicial system can be cited to aim to ensure more prompt proceedings through 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 more 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 filed 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.

The Immigration Litigation of recent years also observes new types of filing for litigation, such as obligating special permission for residence, provisionally obligating provisional release permission, issuance of detention orders and their injunction or 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 the number of filed cases of Immigration Litigation (the merit of case)

(Cases)

Division		Year				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Administrative case	Procedures for deportation concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	164	158	234	162	172
	Status of residence examinations concerned(Demand for canceling disposition of disapproval;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	21	17	17	16	21
	Certificate of eligibility(Demand for canceling disposition of non-issuance;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	6	18	8	10	15
	Procedures for refugee status concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	59	82	72	50	55
	Others	2	3	4	1	5
	Sub-Total	252	278	335	239	268
Civil case		11	2	1	1	0
Claim of the protection of personal liberty		0	0	0	0	0
Total		263	280	336	240	268
Completed litigations		190	250	355	310	288

## Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

### Court case 1: [Discretionary powers of the Minister of Justice and other

#### authorities in accordance with the revised notification to long-term residents and with the decision of extension of period]

Considering that one of the purposes of the Immigration Control Act is to maintain security, the rationality of revision of the notification to long-term residents cannot be denied in the light of intent and purpose of the Immigration Control Act, because the revision (in the 2006 Ministry of Justice Notification No. 172) of that is directed to consideration of security in Japan by adding the requirement of good behavior and conduct, while retaining the policy judgment of offering preferential treatment to Japanese ancestries and their family. In addition, the revised public notice to long-term residents does not set out the requirement of good behavior and conduct (the notification to long-term residents after the revision) to encumbrances of refugees from Indochina and Viet Nam or Japanese residing in China with their dependants. This is understood as a result of intent to offer preferential treatment particularly to those people based on various reasons including international affairs and backgrounds concerning those countries, and relationship with Japan. Such political judgment, therefore, does not lack rationality.

The requirement of good behavior and conduct in the revised public notice to long-term residents does not directly require a history report of any criminal punishment but requires

relevant applicants to behave well just at the time of permission of extension of stay. Although the adoption of requiring a history report of any criminal punishment in a certain period before relevant permission of extension of stay is a factor to decide whether applicants will behave well or not, it should be understood that such punishment has nature to characteristically show bad behavior at the time of relevant permission of extension of stay. Furthermore, in consideration of the status of “long-term residents” in the Immigration Control Law described before and the nature of the public notice to long-term residents, it is natural to think that the public notice to long-term residents should be revised in accordance with various factors. A wide range of discretionary powers are given to the Minister of Justice and other authorities in terms of the way to decide on the public notice to long-term residents and the decision whether to permit extension of stay or not. The way and decision should be precisely judged in a timely fashion based on various reasons including public safety which is one of the purposes of immigration control. The Minister of Justice and other authorities, therefore, cannot be determined to have abused their discretionary powers, even if the adequateness of the status of “long-term residence” is denied due to the history of criminal punishment or other reasons, and extension of stay is not permitted.

Requiring a history report of any criminal punishment within a certain period prior to the extension of period of stay and other relevant factors are criteria for the requirement of good behavior and conduct, because such factors are distinctive characteristics which show the relevant applicant may not behave well at the time of extension of period of stay. Even if his/her suspended period is expired, or even if the course of probation is good, the nature as characteristics including any such history of criminal punishment is not lost immediately. If relevant authorities use the history of criminal punishment and other relevant factors as criterion of the requirement of good behavior and conduct, it cannot be determined that they abused their discretionary powers.

[Osaka District Court judgment on February 10, 2010]

### **Court case 2: [Factors to be considered in the event children of an appellant are to be deported to their home countries (continuous guarantee of rights to receive education in Japan)]**

The appellants insist that the appellants’ children should be considered for continuous guarantee to receive education which the children currently enjoy but not for the possibility for the children to be familiar with the life environment in their home countries, if the children are deported to the home countries, when the legality of issuance of written deportation order issued to foreign nationals illegally residing in Japan is judged.

However, when considering the legality of the deportation order, it is significantly important to review whether the children of appellants can be sufficiently familiar with the life environment in their countries (the children can adapt to education on the premise that the children will grow up in their home countries), from the standpoint of the respect of family life.

On the other hand, the issue of whether the right for the children to receive education in

Japan should be continuously guaranteed on the premise that the children grow up in Japan, is not always out of consideration for discretionary judgment, since the issue is a policy matter. However, it should not be appropriate to focus on the issue.

Thus, the appellants' claim cannot be legally accepted for the case.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on April 19, 2010]

### **Court case 3: [The necessity of legal protection regarding a legally unmarried couple without living together.]**

In view of the fact that the appellant resided in Japan without proper status, long-term residence means that the appellant's illegal behavior of illegal stay continued for a long period and became aggravated. Upon the judgment of special permission of stay, long-term existence is not always considered as an advantage to the appellant. In particular, when considering the permission if the overstay involves unauthorized work, such existence should be considered as a negative factor.

As for the partnership between the appellant and his Japanese wife, she just registered their marriage right after the appellant was arrested. Although there was a glimpse of close relationship, the appellant did not live with his Japanese wife, while the appellant sent remittances to his brother living in his home country. In addition, the appellant and his Japanese wife individually earned their livings, and there were no economic ties such that the appellant regularly gave her living expenses. Furthermore, the appellant received certificates of legal capacity to contract marriage twice in 2006, but the appellant didn't submit the marriage notification to prove he married his Japanese wife. It is impossible to say that the appellant and she lived together like a married couple. Their nominal relationship merely continued for a long period. The domestic relationship with the substance meeting the essence of marriage is hard to be accepted.

In the first place, where the appellant met his Japanese wife, the date of stay had been expired for over seven years. At the time when the appellant and she established the nominal relationship, over ten years had passed since the expiration. There is no choice but to assess that their relationship was developed under the illegal condition of continuous overstay. Therefore, it is very hard to find any necessity for the partnership.

As a conclusion, at that time when this case was decided, it was determined that the partnership between the appellant and his Japanese wife should be considered unacceptable to such a degree that the relationship must be estimated as worthwhile to legally protect on the judgment of special permission of status.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on Aug 24, 2010]

### **Court case 4: [“Persecution” under the Refugee Convention]**

“Persecution” under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees should be interpreted as an infringement of “life or liberty” or oppression.

In addition, as the contents of this “liberty” are not always clear from a standpoint of the Convention, in the common sense, it is possible to define it as a concept including mental

liberty and economic liberty. Considering that people can be designated as “refugees” if they have fear when they face a situation that they might be persecuted (see Article 1-A-(2) of the Refugee Convention), with “liberty” and “life” treated equally, the “liberty” which opposes to infringement or other illegal actions corresponding to “persecution” can be rationally interpreted as the liberty mainly concerning life activities, that is physical activities (personal liberty). In addition, regarding refugee’s fundamental rights such as Self-employment including industry, handicrafts and commerce (Article 18), Liberal professions(Article 19)and education other than elementary education (Article 22-2)the Refugee Convention stipulates that the contracting states shall “accord to a refugee lawfully in their territory treatment as favourable as possible” but not “in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances”. As a result, when said “liberty” generally includes economic liberty, and the infringement against such liberty corresponds to “persecution”, although a host country in accordance with the Refugee Convention designates a person as a refugee due to infringement against a right in his/her home country, the person may obtain fewer rights from the host country compared with those given by the home country. The “liberty” of which counterpart is infringement or other relevant actions corresponding to “persecution” should be interpreted as the liberty which does not cover economic activities in principle. In this context, it should be interpreted that “persecution” corresponds to attack or oppression that causes suffering which general people cannot tolerate, and means infringement or suppression against life or physical health or comparably serious infringement or suppression against liberty. In addition, if a person wants to justify that he or she has “owes to well-founded fear of being persecuted”, it should be understood to be not only a subjective reason that he or she has fear of being persecuted but also an objective reason such that if a general person is in the same situation, the person also feel fear of being persecuted.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on February 4, 2011]

### **Court case 5: [Recognition of Nationality in the deportation procedure]**

The deportation procedure for foreign nationals is to order the relevant foreign national to leave Japan in accordance with the national power. The recognition of the nationality of the relevant foreign nationals during the deportation procedure set forth in the Immigration Control Act in Japan should be referred to as one exclusively belonging to the Governmental power in Japan.

Supervising immigration inspectors should judge whether the relevant person, who is forced to leave Japan, has a nationality in a country, in the light of laws and regulations set forth concerning the requirement of nationality by the relevant country.

At the time of enforcement of issuance of written deportation order in this case, it is difficult to say that the plaintiff was not be able to be deported to the home country and there was no fact that the plaintiff desired to be deported to a country other than the plaintiff’s home country. In addition, under the Immigration Act, Supervising immigration inspectors are not required to confirm the host countries’ willingness to accept the deportees as destination for the deportation, when a Supervising immigration inspectors designates a destination for deportation.

The Immigration Control Act should be interpreted that the deportation order is supposed to be issued, even if the deportee cannot be physically deported. If the deportation to the designated country has been eventually impossible, the order in which the relevant country is designated as the destination for deportation is not to be immediately considered as illegal due to such impossibility.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on November 19, 2011]

# Data Section 5 Organizational and Personnel Expansion

Given the significant changes in the circumstances affecting immigration control in recent years, and 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 2010, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,700 officials at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and regional immigration bureaus. Due to an array of problems in immigration control policy and legal enforcements, further improvement and expansion of the organization and staff are still needed.

## Section 1 ♦ Organizations

### 1 Outline of the Organization of the Immigration Control Authority

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 jurisdictions, each of which has a regional immigration bureau as a policy-implementing local branch immigration 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 the Immigration Control Act and relevant laws.

The Immigration Bureau, regional immigration bureaus, district immigration offices, branch offices, and immigration centers are collectively referred to as the “immigration control offices”. (Charts 24 and 25)

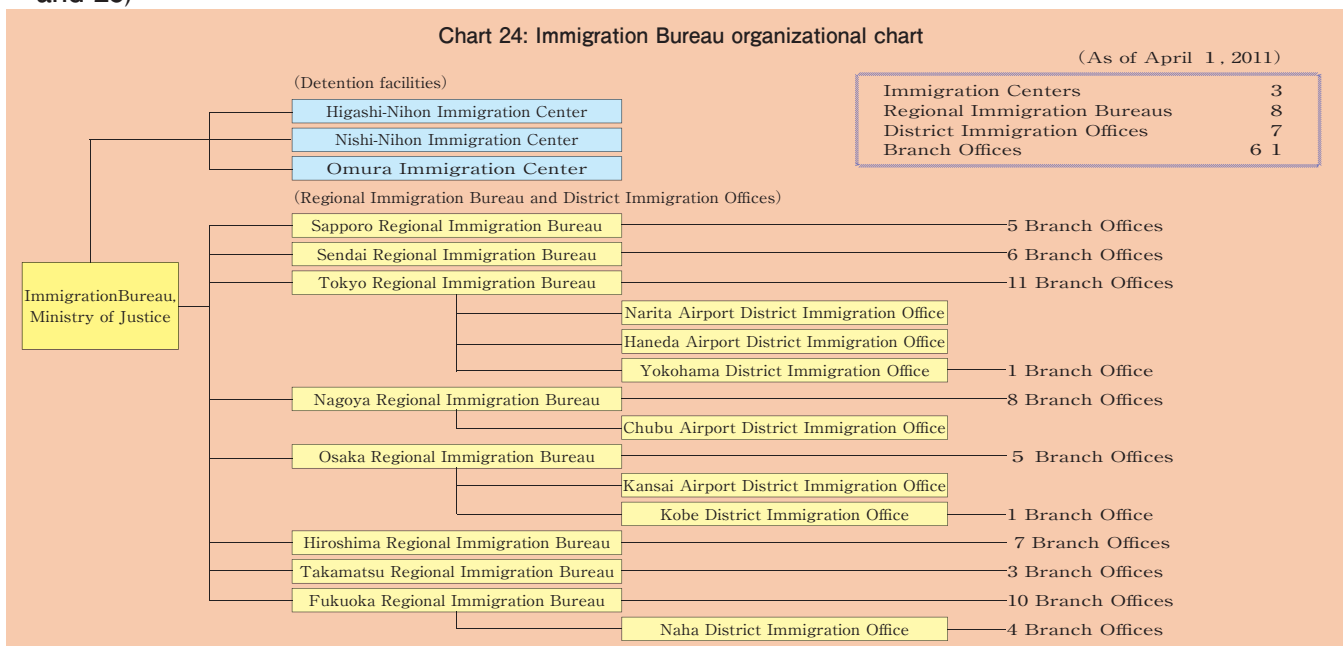
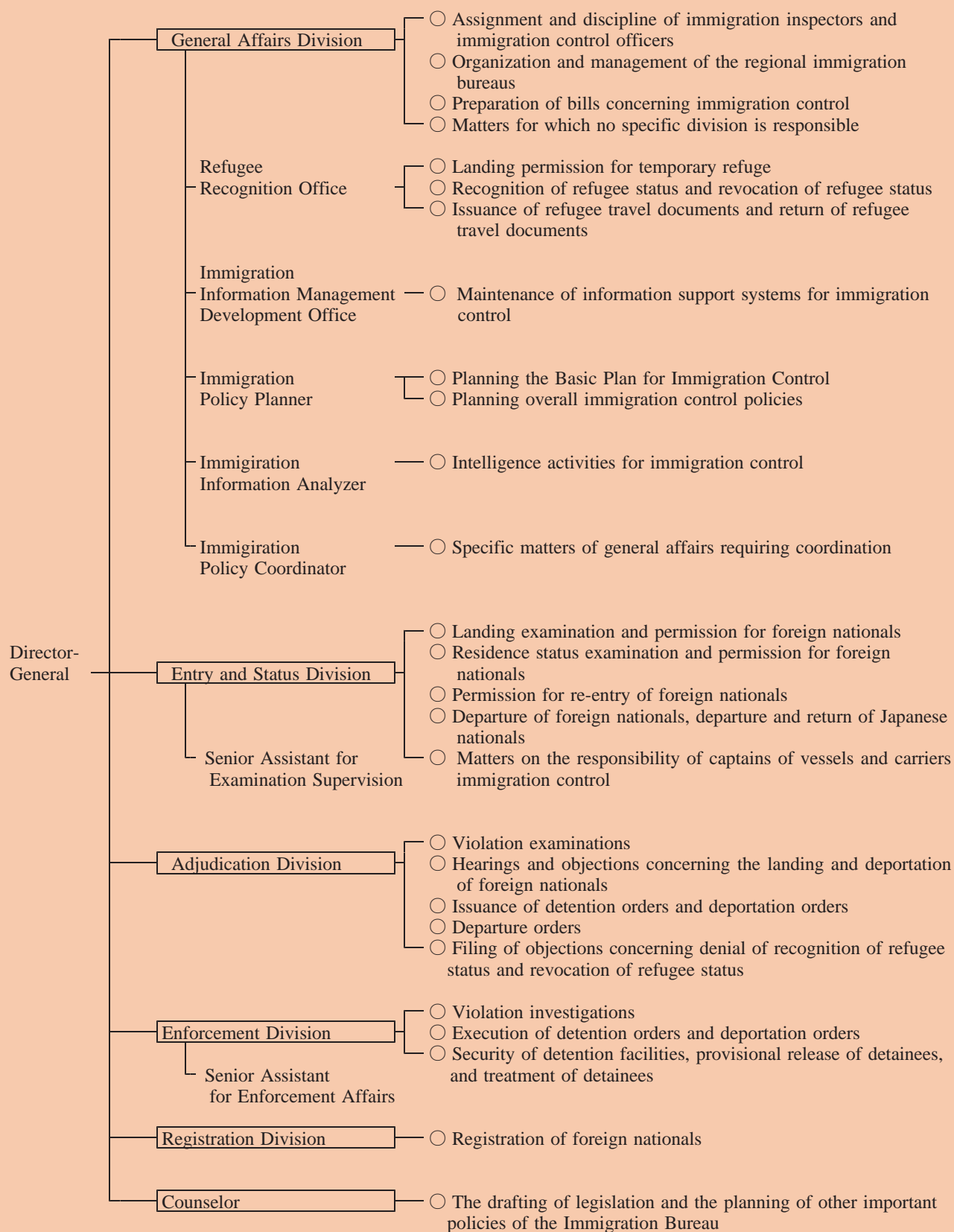




Chart 25: Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



(\*) Other than the positions mentioned above, one Assistant Deputy Vice-Minister of Justice and three Attorneys (legal specialists) are assigned to the Immigration Bureau.

## ② Review of the organizational structure of the Immigration Control Offices

With respect to the expansion and extension of the Bureau's organization in FY 2011, the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau has assigned one additional supervising inspector responsible for permanent residency for the purpose of prompt and accurate permission processing of permanent residence application, because the number of such application has been steadily increasing in recent years. The bureau also assigned one additional supervising inspector responsible for refugee adjudication in the Adjudication Department to respond to refugees' filing objections, the number of which has been remarkably increasing.

In addition, the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau assigned one additional chief inspector to appropriately respond to the enhancement of the organizational size associated with the increased amount of operations and increasingly sophisticated false residence cases. The Nagoya bureau abolished the Inspection and Record-Control Department, while newly establishing the Inspection Coordination Department and the Verification Department. Thereafter the bureau assigned two additional supervising inspectors respectively: one is responsible for Inspection Coordination and immigration procedure, and the other is responsible for Second Verification.

Furthermore, the Nagoya bureau assigned one additional supervising immigration control officer responsible for detection planning within the First Investigation Department. As a result, a system was set up to strengthen crackdown the illegal residents who tend to exist in smaller groups and geographically spreading in wider areas.

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 carriers 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, 2011. The establishment of at least one regional immigration bureau or office in each prefecture has achieved, while branch offices have decreased by about 40% compare to the statistics in 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 gathering 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 smoother and more 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. In FY 2011, one supervising inspector was posted in each of seven branches, where immigration inspectors equal to or of a higher level than supervising inspectors had not been posted as the branch directors.

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

(As of April 1, 2011)

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

### 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



Immigration Control Staff

affairs, including doctors, are also assigned.

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

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

Immigration control officers are divided into seven ranks (Superintendent Supervisor, Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and Officer, 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 Personnel Reinforcement

The number of immigration control staff was 3,823 in FY 2011, up about 23% (703) from FY 2006 (3,120), 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 26, Table 54)

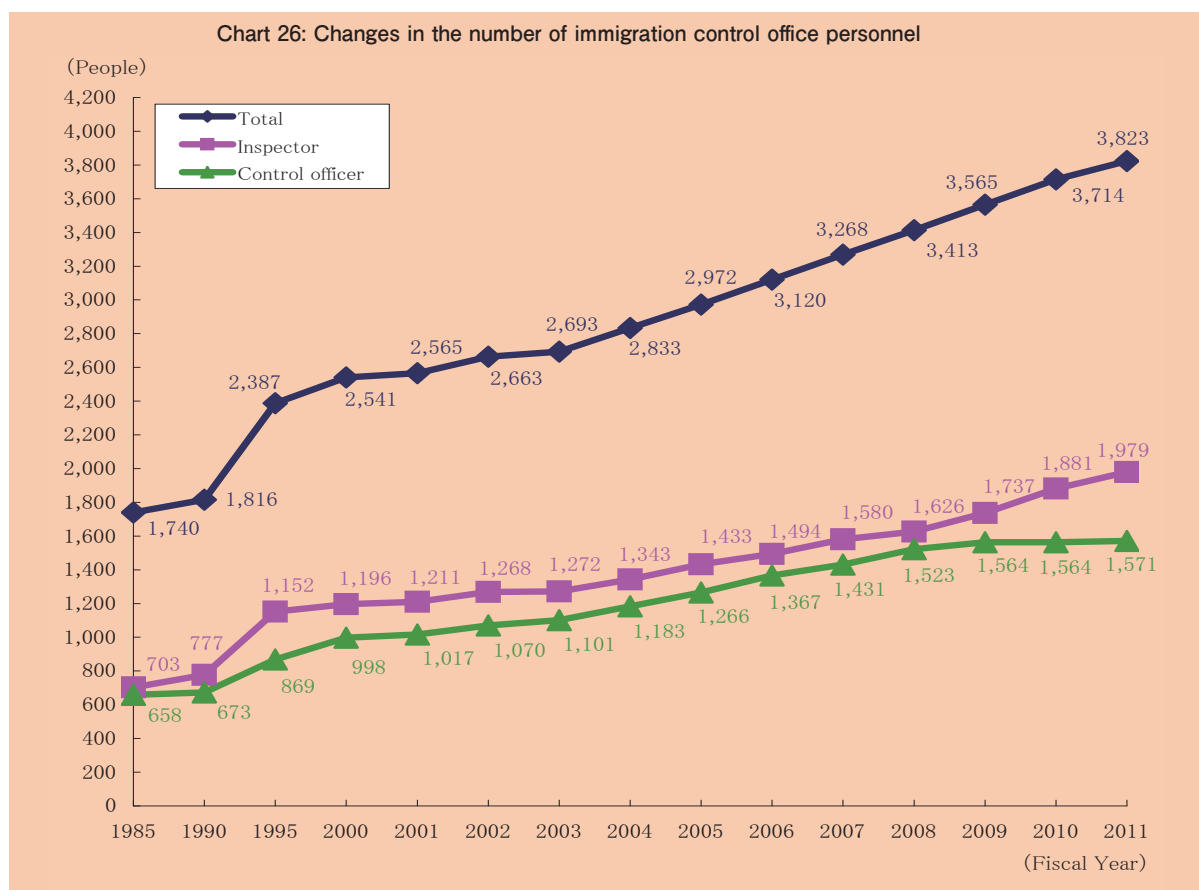


Table 54: Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

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
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
2011		126	139	1,979	1,571	8	3,697	3,823

In FY 2011, 167 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 Bureaus such as the Narita Airport District Immigration Office**

The “Basic Act for Promoting a Tourism-Oriented Country” was put into force in January 2007 and the “Basic Plan for Promoting a Tourism-Oriented Country” was decided by the Cabinet in June of year 2007. In June 2010, “the New Growth Strategy” aiming to “increase the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan to 25 million by 2020” was determined by the Cabinet. In the “New Growth Strategy and Plans”, “Efforts to increase visitors from china” and “The reduction of waiting time required for immigration inspection”, and other objectives were specified. Under such circumstances, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan, which decreased temporarily due to global economic recession and other influences in Japan, tended toward recovery due to economic recovery in Asian regions and the easing of visa requirements for Chinese tourists. As a result, the number of non-Japanese visitors entering the nation reached a record number of approximately 9.44 million in 2010. It is necessary to make efforts to shorten the waiting time for examination at individual airports and seaports including Narita Airport of which landing slots will increase to 250,000 in order to promote the implementation of a tourism-oriented country, and at the same time, to implement strict immigration examination as countermeasures against terrorism and illegal residents.

For this purpose, 113 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to individual bureaus and branch offices, mainly focused on the Narita Regional Immigration Bureau.

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

In the light of the 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. And accordingly the revised Immigration Control Act was enacted and promulgated in July 2009. In addition, “the Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons in 2009”, which was formulated by the Ministerial Meeting on Anti-Crime Measures in December of the same year, requires “the prevention of trafficking crimes involving false/illegal residence through the strict residence management”.

Meanwhile, a system for more appropriate management of applications became necessary, due to the enforcement of provisions concerning “special exception on the period of stay for those who have filed applications such as application for extension of the period of stay” set forth in said revised Immigration Control Act, so that the permission could be decided within two months after the expiration following the reception of applications.

As one of the measures to reinforce the checking system for foreign nationals after entering Japan, the Immigration Bureau receives the information concerning the current employment situation of foreign nationals from the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (public employment security offices) and analyze the situation of residence of foreign nationals, while

arranging the specialist staff to investigate violations and detect false residents involved in criminal groups in the Kanto Region where most of such false residents are presumed to be hidden. In addition, similar countermeasures are urgently required to be taken in other regions where a number of foreign residents reside.

For such measures, three immigration inspectors and sixteen immigration control officers were additionally posted in the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, while eight immigration inspectors and 11 immigration control officers were additionally posted in bureaus and branches including the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

### **(3) Strengthened Refugee Adjudication System of the Regional Immigration Bureaus 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 quadrupling from 384 in 2005. The number of applications has remained at a high level, standing at 1,388 in 2009 and 1,202 in 2010.

Given the situation, the Immigration Bureau announced to make efforts to process all refugee recognition applications within six months, for the purpose of earlier acquisition of legal status as refugee of the people who should be recognized as refugees, in consideration of longer examination periods for refugee recognition applications. For the purpose of prompt processing in the primary examination, fifteen refugee examiners were posted in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and one in the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau.

### **③ Staff 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 immigration 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, mid-career 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 expertise but also experts outside the Bureau invited to give a lecture for the purpose of enhancing the professional knowledge



Training

of staff. There are several sorts of staff training such as 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 international people, the Bureau makes efforts to improve language skills necessary for the work by arranging language classes for staff.

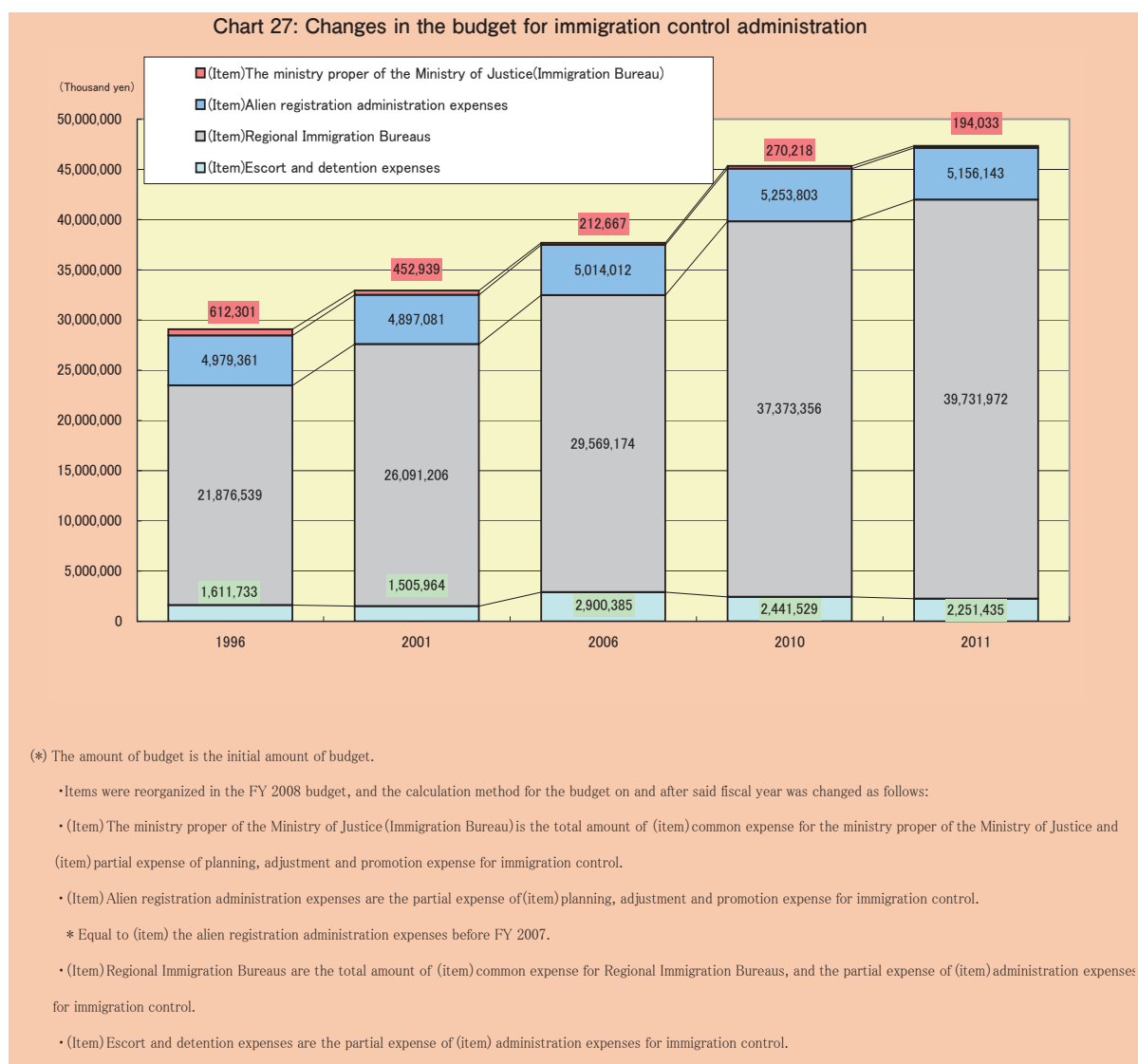


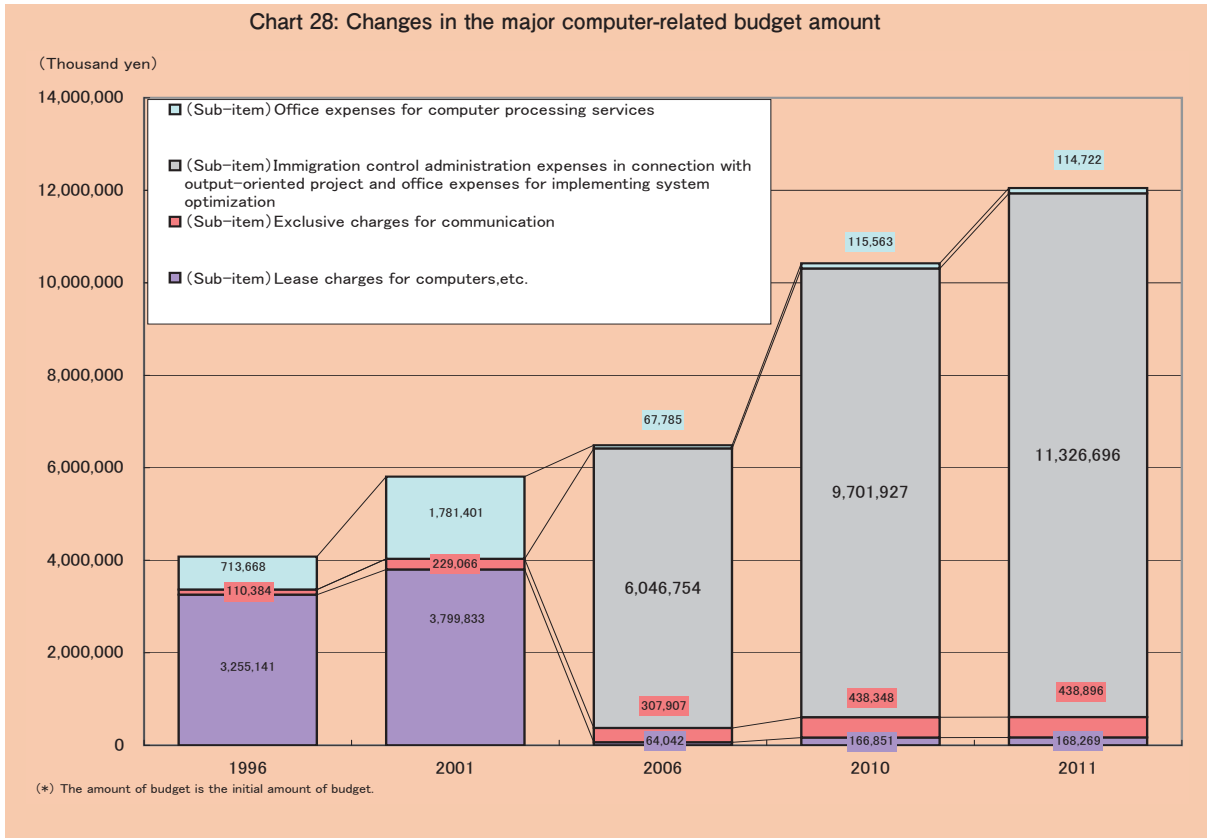
# Data Section 6 Budget

## 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 policy projects leading to improvement and enhancement of immigration control administrative capabilities.

For the budget about computer operation, the cost of adapting to the new system of residence management was approved in the budget of FY 2011 in succession to the approval of the budget in 2010. (Charts 27 and 28).





## Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2011, eight regional immigration bureaus in the nation are housing 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.

Three Immigration centers existing 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).

Under globalization, more and more foreign nationals are entering and staying in Japan. 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 implementation of immigration control policy. (Table 55)

Table 55: Changes in the capacity for detention

(People)

Division	Fiscal Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		3,848	3,848	3,998	3,998	4,010
Immigration Centers		1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Regional Immigration Bureaus		2,048	2,048	2,198	2,198	2,210

As of every March 31 (the number for 2011 is an estimate.)

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## **2011 Immigration Control**

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November 2011

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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