

# ◆Data Section◆

## Data Section 1 Major Developments since April 1, 2011

(Since FY 2011)

Date	Developments	Contents
Apr. 1 2011	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.
Jul. 1 2011	Amendment, etc. of the "Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act"	In order to further support the employment of international students, requirements for educational background were amended for the statuses of residence, "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services," etc. in the "Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 16 of 1990), thereby requiring graduates of vocational/technical schools who have been given the title of "Senmonshi" to meet requirements for educational background specified in the criteria for landing permission, upon entry into Japan. Furthermore, the "Public Notice to Stipulate Requirements Concerning the Completion of Specialized Courses of Study at Advanced Vocational Schools in the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" (Public Notice of the Ministry of Justice No. 330 of 2011) was newly established and the requirements for receiving the title of "Senmonshi" are provided by said public notice.
Aug. 26 2011	Amendment of the "Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act"	The "Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 54 of 1981) was amended with regard to the status of residence, "Temporary visitor," so as to make it possible to determine the period of stay in accordance with specific itineraries for relatively short-term trips of less than 15 days, when affixing the seal of verification for landing.
Dec. 26 2011	Enactment, etc. of the "Cabinet Order on the Development of Related Cabinet Orders and Transitional Measures Accompanying the Enforcement of the Act of 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"	In order to determine the effective date of the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc. the "Cabinet Order to Determine the Effective Date of the Act of 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" (Cabinet Order No. 419 of 2011) was enacted. Furthermore, upon the enforcement of the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc. in order to develop related Cabinet Orders and establish necessary transitional measures, the "Order for Enforcement of the Special Act on the Immigration Control of, Inter Alia, Those who have Lost Japanese Nationality Pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan" (Cabinet Order No. 420 of 2011), and the "Cabinet Order on the Development of Related Cabinet Orders and Transitional Measures Accompanying the Enforcement of the Act of 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" (Cabinet Order No. 421 of 2011) were enacted. In order to develop Ministerial Ordinances related to the Ministry of Justice and necessary transitional measures toward the enforcement of the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc. the "Ministerial Ordinance on the Development of Ministerial Ordinances Related to the Ministry of Justice and Transitional Measures Accompanying the

		Enforcement of the Act of 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” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 42 of 2011) was enacted, and the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Special Act on the Immigration Control of, Inter Alia, Those who have Lost Japanese Nationality Pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 27 of 1991) was fully amended.
Mar. 30 2012	Enactment, etc. of the “Public Notice to Stipulate the Activities Listed in the Right-hand Column of Appended Table 1-5 (limited to the parts involved in (d)) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in Relation to Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals Pursuant to the Provisions of Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of said Act”	In order to promote the acceptance of foreign nationals with advanced abilities and qualities (highly skilled professionals) who are expected to contribute to economic growth and the creation of new demand and employment under the current framework for accepting foreign nationals, a new points-based system is to be introduced, under which points are given for each item, such as academic background, business career, and annual income, and those who obtain total points over a certain level are recognized as highly skilled foreign professionals and are provided preferential immigration treatment. For the purpose of introducing such system, the “Public Notice to Stipulate the Activities Listed in the Right-hand Column of Appended Table 1-5 (limited to the parts involved in (d)) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in Relation to Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals Pursuant to the Provisions of Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of said Act” (Public Notice of the Ministry of Justice No. 126 of 2012) and the “Public Notice to Stipulate Guidelines for the Handling of Procedures for Residence for Those who Stay in Japan for the Designated Activities Listed in the Right-hand Column of the Table of Article 2 of the Public Notice to Stipulate the Activities Listed in the Right-hand Column of the Appended Table 1-5 (limited to the parts involved in (d)) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in Relation to Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals Pursuant to the Provisions of Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of said Act” (Public Notice of the Ministry of Justice No. 127) were enacted, and provisions were developed as necessary.
Apr. 6 2012	Additional establishment of the Investigation Department in the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office, Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau	Upon the opening of the terminal exclusively for LCC in FY2012, the Investigation Department was additionally established in the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office, Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau.
Jul. 9 2012	Introduction of a new residency management system	The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act amended by the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act, etc. 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 were enforced and the Alien Registration Act was abolished. A new residency management system (see Part 2, Chapter 3) was introduced.
Jul. 9 2012	Establishment of the posts of the Director of the Immigration Control Information Division in the Immigration Bureau of Japan and the Director of the Residency Management Office in the Entry and Status Division, and new establishment of the Residence Management Information Department in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau	In order to respond to a new residency management system upon the enforcement of the amended Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the posts of the Immigration Control Information Division in the Immigration Bureau of Japan and the Residency Management Office in the Entry and Status Division were established (the post of the Director of the Registration Division and the Data Processing System Development Office of the General Affairs Division were abolished). The Residence Management Information Department was newly established in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

## 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	918	919	857	896	838
China	65	98	114	167	194
R.O. Korea	248	216	228	210	188
United States of America	139	121	110	118	109
China (Taiwan)	69	65	48	42	48
Pakistan	36	49	48	33	42
France	63	42	19	50	25
United Kingdom	39	42	34	37	24
Russia	11	23	8	10	20
Australia	27	22	30	31	18
Sri Lanka	20	14	35	18	17
Others	201	227	183	180	153

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,916	8,895	9,840	10,908	11,778
China	1,729	2,096	2,555	3,300	3,974
Korea	1,900	2,249	2,492	2,723	2,872
United States of America	1,108	1,044	990	918	844
Pakistan	383	456	526	571	627
Nepal	72	151	271	373	430
India	282	307	319	319	320
United Kingdom	401	384	374	334	292
Sri Lanka	119	147	199	234	281
France	343	334	297	281	248
Australia	204	196	216	228	214
Others	1,375	1,531	1,601	1,627	1,676

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	10,959	9,212	3,363	2,852	4,178
China	5,403	4,571	1,404	983	1,375
India	960	714	296	384	651
Viet Nam	799	837	273	213	441
R.O. Korea	1,999	1,292	439	302	361
Philippines	598	576	252	226	354
United States of America	169	168	101	123	148
Indonesia	69	86	43	31	104
China (Taiwan)	56	86	46	75	94
United Kingdom	54	70	55	54	92
France	146	140	62	95	70
Others	706	672	392	366	488

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	44,684	52,273	50,493	46,592	42,634
China	23,247	27,665	27,166	25,105	22,486
Korea	7,733	8,647	8,015	7,050	5,828
India	3,893	4,268	3,925	3,515	3,175
Viet Nam	1,536	2,229	2,188	2,183	2,382
Philippines	2,004	2,276	2,118	1,968	1,923
United States of America	760	923	833	789	764
Malaysia	489	570	610	595	613
Indonesia	371	436	455	437	542
France	631	706	621	588	539
Bangladesh	393	470	472	466	460
Others	3,627	4,083	4,090	3,896	3,922

### 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,426	5,690	4,167	4,113	4,658
United States of America	2,044	1,274	945	986	1,082
China	768	778	553	592	728
R.O. Korea	700	771	570	552	590
United Kingdom	846	463	347	286	326
China (Taiwan)	199	272	166	186	217
Australia	555	263	210	175	185
Pakistan	84	121	106	124	180
Canada	607	317	203	209	168
Afghanistan	35	65	56	63	108
France	233	158	118	102	107
Others	1,355	1,208	893	838	967

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	61,763	67,291	69,395	68,467	67,854
China	26,692	31,824	34,210	34,433	34,446
Korea	6,926	8,118	8,962	9,233	9,166
United States of America	7,706	7,241	6,710	6,313	6,091
United Kingdom	4,040	3,532	3,176	2,785	2,560
Canada	3,128	2,690	2,329	1,980	1,694
Australia	2,935	2,420	2,079	1,713	1,497
Pakistan	516	646	728	836	1,031
Sri Lanka	530	705	873	972	1,027
Philippines	825	895	951	940	920
France	1,024	1,079	1,026	964	917
Others	7,441	8,141	8,351	8,298	8,505

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,170	7,307	5,245	5,826	5,348
China	2,639	2,570	1,858	1,937	1,717
Philippines	417	495	397	498	641
R.O. Korea	745	649	592	505	511
India	608	626	433	520	484
United States of America	583	673	371	528	396
Thailand	238	260	235	222	235
China (Taiwan)	233	243	218	211	188
Viet Nam	57	137	81	231	178
Indonesia	119	137	93	98	104
United Kingdom	204	187	107	142	103
Others	1,327	1,330	860	934	791

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

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	16,111	17,798	16,786	16,140	14,636
China	5,712	6,557	6,307	6,238	5,518
Korea	2,181	2,265	2,242	2,079	1,873
India	1,411	1,709	1,731	1,610	1,426
United States of America	1,468	1,583	1,364	1,286	1,072
Philippines	709	826	782	777	947
Thailand	325	388	430	430	440
United Kingdom	651	615	511	450	382
Germany	589	615	538	505	377
Viet Nam	97	184	157	287	343
France	529	553	467	414	342
Others	2,439	2,503	2,257	2,064	1,916

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	38,855	34,994	31,170	28,612	26,112
United States of America	6,075	6,653	7,288	6,785	5,908
R.O. Korea	1,553	1,329	1,173	1,450	3,179
United Kingdom	2,500	2,908	2,575	3,009	2,474
Russia	2,562	2,249	2,467	1,432	1,452
Philippines	5,533	3,185	1,873	1,506	1,407
Germany	2,052	1,682	1,601	1,241	1,358
Italy	1,575	1,130	1,325	1,105	1,205
France	1,417	1,605	1,246	1,116	780
China	3,156	1,820	1,694	1,386	739
Spain	918	631	707	515	626
Others	11,514	11,802	9,221	9,067	6,984

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	15,728	13,031	10,966	9,247	6,265
Philippines	11,065	9,199	7,465	6,319	4,188
China	1,193	907	778	671	389
United States of America	305	326	310	318	334
Korea	441	398	363	374	313
Brazil	228	211	197	159	140
Russia	504	393	333	268	125
Thailand	176	145	174	136	95
Canada	53	50	94	51	77
Australia	124	109	111	88	71
United Kingdom	61	63	65	62	66
Others	1,578	1,230	1,076	801	467

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	5,315	6,799	5,384	3,588	4,178
China	2,903	3,270	2,495	1,924	2,527
Nepal	919	1,749	1,356	563	677
India	509	620	666	451	379
Thailand	156	179	192	134	132
R.O. Korea	158	132	157	90	87
Philippines	68	59	52	36	53
Indonesia	67	64	47	31	33
Sri Lanka	41	49	29	26	29
Australia	25	32	30	45	27
Pakistan	22	25	26	18	24
Others	447	620	334	270	210

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	21,261	25,863	29,030	30,142	31,751
China	11,766	14,142	15,595	16,350	17,657
Nepal	2,213	3,791	4,970	5,283	5,704
India	2,302	2,756	3,224	3,465	3,586
Korea	1,620	1,587	1,592	1,510	1,421
Thailand	830	900	994	1,021	1,003
Bangladesh	375	433	418	367	328
Philippines	268	268	278	283	302
Indonesia	200	229	203	193	185
Sri Lanka	162	188	195	181	180
Pakistan	154	153	160	161	169
Others	1,371	1,416	1,401	1,328	1,216

## 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total				26,002	66,025
China				20,133	49,311
Viet Nam				2,184	6,632
Philippines				1,212	3,755
Indonesia				1,454	3,536
Thailand				641	1,722
Cambodia				68	245
Mongolia				48	188
Nepal				40	169
Laos				58	136
Sri Lanka				21	56
Others				143	275

(\*) 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total				50,423	61,178
China				39,341	45,470
Viet Nam				4,096	6,571
Philippines				2,773	3,400
Indonesia				2,568	3,290
Thailand				1,091	1,542
Cambodia				151	227
Mongolia				108	185
Nepal				60	161
Laos				87	131
Sri Lanka				35	51
Others				113	150

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

## 8-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Technical Intern Training (2)" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total					227
China					227

(\*) The number of new arrivals includes "Technical Intern Training (2)-(a)" and "Technical Intern Training (2)-(b)."

(\*) Newly-arrived foreign nationals with the status of "Technical Intern Training (2)" for their alien registration are generally not allowed to land in Japan since they do not satisfy the requirements for foreign nationals who land in Japan, defined in Article 7(1) of the Immigration Control Act. However, those with said status who left Japan during the training period without gaining permission for re-entry due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant are allowed to re-enter Japan, as a special measure introduced in April 2011, according to the special permission for landing defined in Article 12 of the Immigration Control Act, for the purpose of sustaining their training activities.

## 8-2 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Technical Intern Training (2)" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total				49,585	80,816
China				38,983	62,131
Viet Nam				3,826	6,953
Philippines				2,827	4,833
Indonesia				2,775	4,726
Thailand				741	1,441
Mongolia				108	168
Cambodia				62	142
Laos				101	134
Nepal				22	96
Myanmar				95	91
Others				45	101

(\*) 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	28,779	34,005	37,871	48,706	49,936
China	10,272	14,342	16,839	22,752	23,858
R.O. Korea	5,301	5,516	5,487	7,271	6,749
China (Taiwan)	1,842	1,944	2,030	2,709	2,661
United States of America	2,686	2,853	2,988	3,162	2,546
Viet Nam	636	643	821	1,302	1,864
Thailand	690	747	859	1,062	1,256
Indonesia	529	685	772	878	1,054
Nepal	151	179	223	527	976
Malaysia	511	648	639	612	647
France	484	545	652	797	631
Others	5,677	5,903	6,561	7,634	7,694

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

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	132,460	138,514	145,909	201,511	188,605
China	85,905	88,812	94,355	134,483	127,435
Korea	17,902	19,441	19,807	27,066	21,678
Viet Nam	2,930	3,202	3,552	5,147	5,767
Nepal	1,398	1,554	1,681	3,022	3,589
Thailand	2,361	2,502	2,656	3,542	3,315
Indonesia	1,869	2,112	2,349	2,725	2,791
Malaysia	2,234	2,377	2,492	2,676	2,591
United States of America	2,144	2,276	2,312	2,660	2,527
Myanmar	970	1,022	1,114	1,684	1,682
Mongolia	1,193	1,262	1,295	1,678	1,511
Others	13,554	13,954	14,296	16,828	15,719

## 10-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Trainee" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	102,018	101,879	80,480	51,725	16,079
China	68,188	68,860	53,876	28,964	2,108
Thailand	4,022	3,704	2,698	2,386	1,257
Indonesia	5,924	6,213	3,980	2,970	1,186
Viet Nam	6,605	7,124	4,890	3,150	1,032
Philippines	5,843	5,678	4,726	3,211	775
India	635	774	760	892	753
Malaysia	900	881	776	718	631
Cambodia	468	355	436	470	355
Sri Lanka	343	351	381	310	353
Laos	329	396	374	377	302
Others	8,761	7,543	7,583	8,277	7,327

## 10-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Trainee" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	88,086	86,826	65,209	9,343	3,388
China	66,576	65,716	50,487	5,602	1,275
Thailand	2,583	2,324	1,725	587	431
Philippines	4,919	4,938	3,970	730	308
Indonesia	5,069	5,085	3,053	743	260
Viet Nam	6,704	6,763	4,355	663	258
Malaysia	254	257	132	124	136
India	143	150	159	184	127
Brazil	94	82	70	68	78
Sri Lanka	142	119	113	63	51
Korea	133	147	94	82	49
Others	1,469	1,245	1,051	497	415



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

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		89,033	104,990	109,793	50,080	1,314
China		69,894	80,838	84,813	38,616	651
Viet Nam		6,900	8,860	9,197	4,292	265
Indonesia		6,160	7,074	6,725	2,891	165
Philippines		3,956	5,297	5,964	2,814	100
Thailand		1,318	1,956	2,057	956	76
Others		805	965	1,037	511	57

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

Nationality(Place of Origin)	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		439,757	492,056	533,472	565,089	598,440
China		128,501	142,469	156,295	169,484	184,216
Brazil		94,358	110,267	116,228	117,760	119,748
Philippines		67,131	75,806	84,407	92,754	99,604
Korea		49,914	53,106	56,171	58,082	60,262
Peru		27,570	29,976	31,711	32,416	33,307
Thailand		11,107	12,519	13,883	15,055	16,055
United States of America		11,125	11,814	12,708	13,065	13,690
Viet Nam		7,930	8,494	9,187	9,602	10,361
United Kingdom		3,301	3,563	3,899	4,147	4,349
Indonesia		2,436	2,967	3,462	3,894	4,337
Others		36,384	41,075	45,521	48,830	52,511

### 13-1 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		24,421	19,975	14,951	11,452	10,766
China		6,602	6,552	6,251	4,099	3,713
Philippines		6,687	5,133	3,308	2,384	2,395
Brazil		5,146	2,895	483	921	915
United States of America		716	730	701	635	593
Thailand		807	743	706	510	538
R.O. Korea		904	873	852	565	188
China (Taiwan)		293	293	257	211	183
Viet Nam		167	194	210	155	177
Indonesia		344	253	267	205	175
United Kingdom		206	237	173	201	168
Others		2,549	2,072	1,743	1,566	1,721

### 13-2 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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total		256,980	245,497	221,923	196,248	181,617
China		56,990	57,336	56,510	53,697	51,184
Philippines		51,076	49,980	46,027	41,255	38,249
Brazil		67,472	58,445	43,443	30,003	23,921
Korea		22,340	21,990	21,052	19,761	18,780
United States of America		9,131	9,285	9,140	8,848	8,679
Thailand		9,997	9,588	9,113	8,651	8,549
Peru		5,928	5,278	4,418	3,423	2,947
United Kingdom		2,624	2,748	2,740	2,658	2,593
Indonesia		3,129	3,028	2,854	2,657	2,473
Viet Nam		1,602	1,764	1,827	1,819	1,778
Others		26,691	26,055	24,799	23,476	22,464

## 14-1 Changes in the Number of New Arrivals of "Long-Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	27,326	20,123	9,946	8,178	7,811
Brazil	15,976	9,635	1,037	2,246	2,356
Philippines	4,068	3,811	2,854	2,195	2,184
China	3,853	3,646	3,520	2,097	1,815
Peru	1,700	1,119	655	660	400
Viet Nam	205	438	672	189	195
R.O. Korea	160	151	160	124	126
Bolivia	243	195	35	56	108
Indonesia	161	132	134	85	100
Thailand	190	168	144	80	74
Pakistan	48	97	88	41	64
Others	722	731	647	405	389

## 14-2 Changes in the Number of Alien Registrations of "Long-Term Resident" by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality(Place of Origin) \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	268,604	258,498	221,771	194,602	177,983
Brazil	148,528	137,005	101,250	77,359	62,077
Philippines	33,332	35,717	37,131	37,870	39,331
China	33,816	33,600	33,651	32,048	30,498
Peru	20,255	18,969	16,695	14,849	13,496
Korea	8,803	8,722	8,622	8,374	8,288
Viet Nam	5,342	5,526	5,847	5,771	5,726
Thailand	3,265	3,388	3,532	3,641	3,875
Bolivia	3,087	2,938	2,539	2,219	2,054
Indonesia	1,691	1,755	1,774	1,735	1,756
United States of America	1,605	1,570	1,518	1,470	1,420
Others	8,880	9,308	9,212	9,266	9,462

## (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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	2,472,620	2,248,645	1,451,174	2,303,161	1,505,228
Diplomat	976	1,388	1,191	1,218	1,262
Official	2,439	4,499	3,578	3,675	2,788
Professor	170	172	219	170	159
Artist	15	8	2	-	3
Religious Activities	163	126	133	113	105
Journalist	22	17	10	14	12
Investor/Business Manager	248	216	228	210	188
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	1	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	1
Researcher	46	46	37	36	44
Instructor	16	15	15	19	14
Engineer	1,999	1,292	439	302	361
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	700	771	570	552	590
Intra-company Transferee	745	649	592	505	511
Entertainer	1,553	1,329	1,173	1,450	3,179
Skilled Labor	158	132	157	90	87
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				13	34
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					-
Cultural Activities	466	388	466	332	261
Temporary Visitor	2,444,529	2,218,602	1,424,195	2,275,293	1,481,868
College Student	5,301	5,516	5,487	7,271	6,749
Pre-college Student	5,586	6,171	4,516	2,774	
Trainee	237	219	89	163	105
Dependent	2,766	2,618	2,376	2,257	1,956
Designated Activities	3,337	3,366	4,592	5,961	4,263
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	904	873	852	565	501
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	84	81	96	54	61
Long-Term Resident	160	151	160	124	126

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	593,489	589,239	578,495	565,989	545,401
Professor	965	1,006	1,025	1,009	956
Artist	37	36	43	46	45
Religious Activities	1,047	1,049	1,049	1,011	977
Journalist	66	68	64	54	51
Investor/Business Manager	1,900	2,249	2,492	2,723	2,872
Legal/Accounting Services	4	4	6	6	6
Medical Services	17	18	21	23	22
Researcher	269	258	258	232	232
Instructor	85	86	94	90	97
Engineer	7,733	8,647	8,015	7,050	5,828
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	6,926	8,118	8,962	9,233	9,166
Intra-company/Transferee	2,181	2,265	2,242	2,079	1,873
Entertainer	441	398	363	374	313
Skilled Labor	1,620	1,587	1,592	1,510	1,421
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				5	22
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				-	-
Cultural Activities	458	398	364	335	295
Temporary Visitor	6,824	5,007	4,184	3,386	2,307
College Student	17,902	19,441	19,807	27,066	21,678
Pre-college Student	9,742	10,286	7,804		
Trainee	133	147	94	82	49
Dependent	17,859	18,484	18,533	18,026	16,750
Designated Activities	3,444	3,389	4,711	5,820	4,444
Permanent Resident	49,914	53,106	56,171	58,082	60,262
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	22,340	21,990	21,052	19,761	18,780
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,661	2,699	2,643	2,574	2,523
Long-Term Resident	8,803	8,722	8,622	8,374	8,288
Special Permanent Resident	426,207	416,309	405,571	395,234	385,232
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,802	1,597	1,425	1,074	417
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,109	1,875	1,288	730	495

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	714,791	769,691	753,606	1,140,579	721,990
Diplomat	462	594	517	684	516
Official	1,160	2,135	2,337	3,097	1,972
Professor	492	539	496	464	458
Artist	12	4	7	2	1
Religious Activities	7	5	4	4	1
Journalist	-	-	-	2	11
Investor/Business Manager	65	98	114	167	194
Legal/Accounting Services	2	-	-	-	1
Medical Services	-	-	3	-	2
Researcher	132	130	150	115	75
Instructor	21	20	21	12	12
Engineer	5,403	4,571	1,404	983	1,375
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	768	778	553	592	728
Intra-company Transferee	2,639	2,570	1,858	1,937	1,717
Entertainer	3,156	1,820	1,694	1,386	739
Skilled Labor	2,903	3,270	2,495	1,924	2,527
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				1,250	2,751
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				18,883	46,560
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					227
Cultural Activities	913	788	792	773	596
Temporary Visitor	589,453	635,513	632,379	1,032,649	621,632
College Student	10,272	14,342	16,839	22,752	23,858
Pre-college Student	8,987	12,566	18,053	8,819	
Trainee	68,188	68,860	53,876	28,964	2,108
Dependent	8,277	9,685	9,174	8,218	7,549
Designated Activities	215	194	124	146	99
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	6,602	6,552	6,251	4,099	3,713
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	809	1,011	945	560	753
Long-Term Resident	3,853	3,646	3,520	2,097	1,815

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	606,889	655,377	680,518	687,156	674,879
Professor	2,453	2,476	2,440	2,339	2,294
Artist	129	119	117	108	97
Religious Activities	114	113	120	129	129
Journalist	10	12	10	12	21
Investor/Business Manager	1,729	2,096	2,555	3,300	3,974
Legal/Accounting Services	9	6	7	6	6
Medical Services	91	114	134	187	246
Researcher	901	904	936	894	790
Instructor	101	99	104	101	103
Engineer	23,247	27,665	27,166	25,105	22,486
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	26,692	31,824	34,210	34,433	34,446
Intra-company/Transferee	5,712	6,557	6,307	6,238	5,518
Entertainer	1,193	907	778	671	389
Skilled Labor	11,766	14,142	15,595	16,350	17,657
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				1,553	2,182
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				37,788	43,288
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				1,142	1,713
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				37,841	60,418
Cultural Activities	1,122	939	923	902	749
Temporary Visitor	8,467	7,235	6,332	6,036	5,179
College Student	85,905	88,812	94,355	134,483	127,435
Pre-college Student	22,094	25,043	32,408		
Trainee	66,576	65,716	50,487	5,602	1,275
Dependent	43,592	49,776	55,640	59,567	61,481
Designated Activities	73,049	84,478	90,030	44,328	5,374
Permanent Resident	128,501	142,469	156,295	169,484	184,216
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	56,990	57,336	56,510	53,697	51,184
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	5,215	6,170	7,087	7,415	8,078
Long-Term Resident	33,816	33,600	33,651	32,048	30,498
Special Permanent Resident	2,986	2,892	2,818	2,668	2,597
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,593	2,171	2,101	1,929	654
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,836	1,706	1,402	800	402

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	84,198	75,651	61,100	66,120	51,006
Diplomat	147	119	216	175	156
Official	412	476	541	641	647
Professor	15	20	25	12	26
Artist	-	-	-	-	-
Religious Activities	29	27	15	17	29
Journalist	1	1	-	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	3	7	4	4	5
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	10	6	16	3	7
Instructor	10	9	5	10	22
Engineer	598	576	252	226	354
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	127	98	105	68	91
Intra-company Transferee	417	495	397	498	641
Entertainer	5,533	3,185	1,873	1,506	1,407
Skilled Labor	68	59	52	36	53
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				261	571
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				951	3,184
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					-
Cultural Activities	23	35	66	21	15
Temporary Visitor	58,931	54,678	45,320	52,856	37,407
College Student	242	254	245	258	285
Pre-college Student	45	60	59	36	
Trainee	5,843	5,678	4,726	3,211	775
Dependent	487	462	379	352	345
Designated Activities	266	242	486	291	221
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	6,687	5,133	3,308	2,384	2,395
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	236	220	156	108	186
Long-Term Resident	4,068	3,811	2,854	2,195	2,184

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	202,592	210,617	211,716	210,181	209,376
Professor	73	77	81	76	80
Artist	3	3	3	2	2
Religious Activities	266	253	236	225	228
Journalist	1	1	1	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	38	40	38	43	41
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	2
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	38	35	47	42	44
Instructor	88	117	117	159	207
Engineer	2,004	2,276	2,118	1,968	1,923
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	825	895	951	940	920
Intra-company/Transferee	709	826	782	777	947
Entertainer	11,065	9,199	7,465	6,319	4,188
Skilled Labor	268	268	278	283	302
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				301	475
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				2,472	2,925
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				217	269
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				2,610	4,564
Cultural Activities	22	16	19	19	18
Temporary Visitor	10,856	8,698	6,705	5,326	4,290
College Student	643	614	615	713	677
Pre-college Student	171	144	133		
Trainee	4,919	4,938	3,970	730	308
Dependent	1,801	2,047	2,134	2,197	2,226
Designated Activities	6,363	7,660	8,608	5,291	2,372
Permanent Resident	67,131	75,806	84,407	92,754	99,604
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	51,076	49,980	46,027	41,255	38,249
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,032	2,472	2,765	2,899	3,347
Long-Term Resident	33,332	35,717	37,131	37,870	39,331
Special Permanent Resident	42	42	45	45	44
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,025	3,050	2,782	2,358	926
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5,801	5,443	4,258	2,289	866

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	37,527	31,002	15,874	22,210	19,694
Diplomat	63	136	84	100	47
Official	83	261	154	212	141
Professor	9	6	11	17	8
Artist	6	3	2	4	3
Religious Activities	35	35	17	31	19
Journalist	1	3	2	5	1
Investor/Business Manager	-	3	2	2	2
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	4	2	2	6	2
Instructor	4	6	2	1	3
Engineer	5	7	3	6	5
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	22	16	5	9	12
Intra-company Transferee	50	52	44	63	35
Entertainer	658	656	515	382	340
Skilled Labor	27	10	10	6	4
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				-	4
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					-
Cultural Activities	13	8	11	12	22
Temporary Visitor	14,624	16,600	12,920	17,491	15,177
College Student	114	111	122	129	121
Pre-college Student	28	34	28	15	
Trainee	311	229	250	369	277
Dependent	159	108	109	105	122
Designated Activities	20	12	17	19	17
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	5,146	2,895	483	921	915
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	169	174	44	59	61
Long-Term Resident	15,976	9,635	1,037	2,246	2,356

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	316,967	312,582	267,456	230,552	210,032
Professor	36	38	37	35	32
Artist	12	13	12	11	11
Religious Activities	121	123	110	112	92
Journalist	4	3	4	4	2
Investor/Business Manager	27	29	28	28	28
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	11	11	13	14	12
Instructor	14	17	9	8	10
Engineer	53	57	54	47	46
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	108	112	103	82	73
Intra-company/Transferee	93	108	94	73	70
Entertainer	228	211	197	159	140
Skilled Labor	93	85	72	65	52
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				-	-
Cultural Activities	9	7	9	9	15
Temporary Visitor	809	681	588	510	320
College Student	357	355	365	377	322
Pre-college Student	53	53	51		
Trainee	94	82	70	68	78
Dependent	497	480	451	368	358
Designated Activities	179	148	122	121	114
Permanent Resident	94,358	110,267	116,228	117,760	119,748
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	67,472	58,445	43,443	30,003	23,921
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,400	1,773	1,905	1,979	2,043
Long-Term Resident	148,528	137,005	101,250	77,359	62,077
Special Permanent Resident	24	26	22	20	21
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,254	2,327	2,129	1,309	433
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	133	126	90	31	14

### (3) The Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2011)

• Number of the implementation of expulsion order

【Nationality】

R.O.Korea	336
China	91
China(Taiwan)	52
Others	187
Total	666

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	296
Kansai Airport	116
Hanada Airport	107
Others	147
Total	666

• Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality】

Sri Lanka	3
Nepal	2
Bangladesh	2
Others	9
Total	16

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	10
Kansai Airport	2
Haneda Airport	2
Others	2
Total	16

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

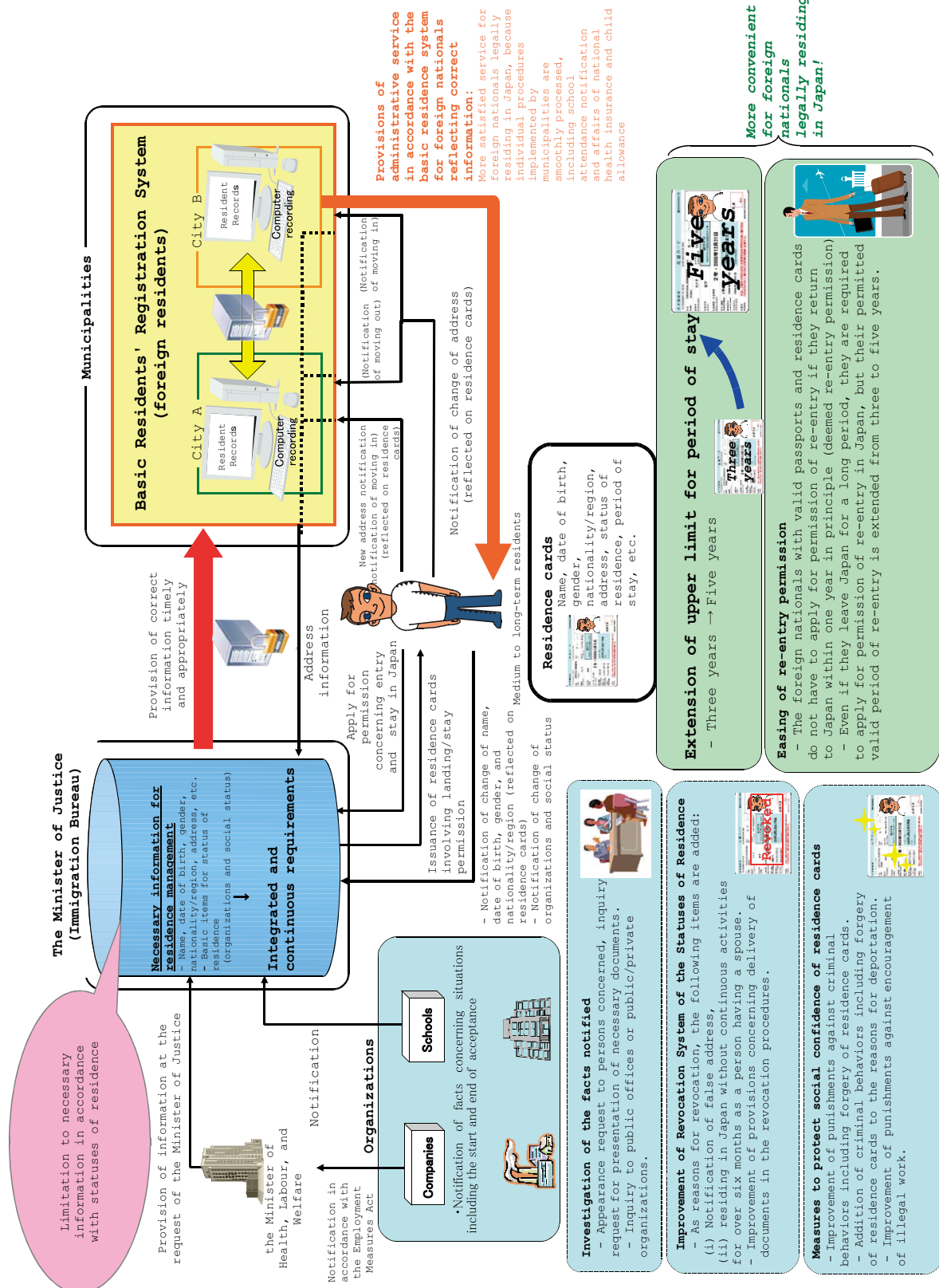
(Cases)

Divison \ year		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Landing	Passport	539	275	131	120	105
	Others	824	321	103	108	104
	Total	1,363	596	234	228	209
Departure	Passport	71	26	28	12	14
	Others	25	7	10	2	3
	Total	96	33	38	14	17
Total	Passport	610	301	159	132	119
	Others	849	328	113	110	107
	Total	1,459	629	272	242	226

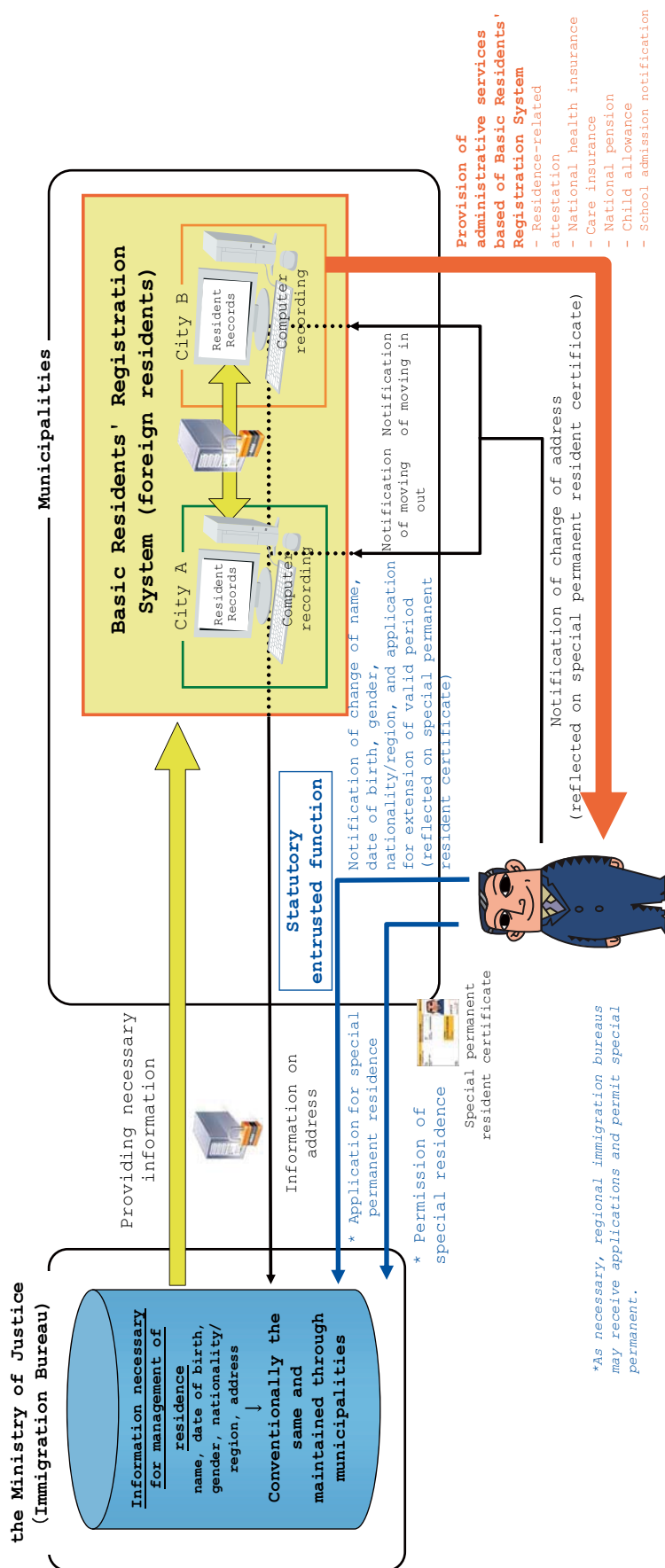


# Data Section 3 Outline of New Residency Management System

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

### Special permanent resident certificate

- Number	- Number
- Name	- Name
- Date of Birth	- Date of Birth
- Gender	- Gender
- Nationality/region	- Nationality/region
- Address	- Address
- Date of issue	- Date of issue
- Expiration date of valid period	- Expiration date of valid period
- Photograph	- 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 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 2011, was 243 in the merit of case (previous year: 268). Looking at yearly changes from 2007 to 2011, the number of litigation cases, which were newly allowed, was consistently increasing until 2008, but decreased in 2009, and the number has seen repeated ups and downs ever since. Also, the number of completed litigations by year was, in the merit of case, 250 cases in 2007, 355 cases in 2008, 310 cases in 2009, 288 cases in 2010, and 214 cases in 2011, thus it remains at high levels.

As a background to the fact that the number of newly accepted cases has been at high levels, the reform of the judicial system can be cited, which aims to ensure 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 easy-to-understand eligibility for defendants in nullification litigation, etc. and so on. Such amendments can be regarded as the background to the trend of the number of newly accepted cases remaining at high levels. 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 this can be regarded as the background to the recent high levels of the number of completed cases.

Further, the Immigration Litigation of recent years observes new types of filing for litigation, such as obligating special permission to stay in Japan, 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 51)

**Table 51 Trend in the number of filed cases of Immigration litigation (the merit of case)(as of the end of 2011)** (Cases)

Division	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Administrative case	"Procedures for deportation concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)"	158	234	162	172	167
	Status of residence examinations concerned(Demand for canceling disposition of disapproval;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)	17	17	16	21	23
	"Certificate of eligibility(Demand for canceling disposition of non-issuance;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)"	18	8	10	15	8
	"Procedures for refugee status concerned (Demand for canceling;confirmation of invalidity,etc.)"	82	72	50	55	40
	Others	3	4	1	5	1
	Sub-Total	278	335	239	268	239
Civil case		2	1	1	0	4
Claim of the protection of personal liberty		0	0	0	0	0
Total		280	336	240	268	243
Completed litigations		250	355	310	288	214

## Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

### **Court case 1 [Nature as an administrative disposition of a notice to the effect that the application for the change of the status of residence is unlikely to be permitted]**

In light of the wording of the written notice of this case ("As a result of the examination, the application for the change of the status of residence you filed cannot be permitted with the content as indicated in the written application, on the following grounds. However, if you intend to change the content and revise the application as that for the purpose of making preparations for departure, please submit a notification in the appended form."), and based on the following facts, (i) with regard to a foreign national who manifested his/her intention not to change the content and revise the application as that for the purpose of making preparations for departure, the defendant shall issue an official notice for non-permission attached with a document to suggest nullification litigation, (ii) on the contrary, the notice in this case is not attached with such document, and (iii) the defendant's allegation is found to be reasonable, alleging that the notice in this case has the effect to avoid the disadvantages for the foreign national that may be caused by suddenly rendering a disposition of non-permission and the notice in this case is a practical measure for that purpose, it should be construed that the notice in this case intends to inform of the plaintiff, prior to rendering a disposition of non-permission to the application for the change of the status of residence to "Long-Term Resident," of the fact that the plaintiff may be able to change the content and revise the application to one for the purpose of making preparations for departure, if he/she wants to.

... According to the above, it cannot be found that the notice in this case constitutes a disposition not to permit the plaintiff's application for the change of the status of residence.

Therefore, the plaintiff's claim to seek nullification of the notice in this case is unlawful, because it seeks nullification of what cannot be suitable in nullification litigation.

[Tokyo District Court judgment on November 29, 2011]

## **Court case 2 [Discretion to render a disposition of revocation of the status of residence]**

The disposition of revocation of the status of residence in this case is lawful as it meets the grounds prescribed in Article 22-4, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and no procedural illegality can be found. However, when taking into consideration the purport and the wording of this paragraph, it is construed that the Minister of Justice is vested with the discretion to decide whether or not to revoke the status of residence in accordance with the prescribed procedures even in the case where the grounds specified in each item of said paragraph are found. Accordingly, if the Minister of Justice has rendered a disposition of revocation of the status of residence and it is found to fall under the case where he/she has gone beyond the scope of or has abused his/her discretion, there is a room that said disposition may be found to be illegal. Therefore, we will examine this point, just to be certain.

Falling under the grounds prescribed in Article 22-4, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the plaintiff filed the application for the change of the status of residence in this case, by such means as intentionally submitting documents, such as the written employment agreement in this case, that contained false statements, with the cooperation of an illegal business operator "A," with the intention to obtain the status of residence qualifying him/her to work, and thereby obtained the permission for the change in this case. Therefore, the plaintiff lacks the inclination to observe the purport of laws and regulations and his/her manner of conduct is highly malicious. The consequence should also be regarded as very serious in light of its adverse effects on the order of immigration control.

Given these circumstances, even taking into consideration the fact that the plaintiff had stayed in Japan legally over nine years and has a child born in Japan (aged 7 when the disposition was rendered), it cannot be concluded that the Director of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau has gone beyond the scope of or has abused his/her discretion in rendering the disposition of revocation of the status of residence in this case.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on May 12, 2011]

## **Court case 3 [Discretion to revoke a determination to the effect that a filling of an objection lacks grounds and the legality of mandamus action to seek special permission to stay in Japan]**

It is reasonable to construe that the part of mandamus action to revoke the determination in this case (determination to the effect that a filling of an objection based on Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act lacks grounds) is so-called mandamus action without applications (Article 3, paragraph (6), item (i) of the Administrative Case Litigation Act).

This is on the following grounds. The revocation of an administrative disposition due to changes in circumstances after said disposition was rendered is only permitted, when it is necessary for the public interest, under the authority of the administrative agency that rendered the disposition. As long as there are no provisions to stipulate that such disposition should be revoked or that the revocation can be sought, it cannot be construed that related parties have the right to seek such revocation. Furthermore, there are no provisions of that sort with regard to the revocation of the determination to the effect that a filing of an objection based on Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act lacks grounds. Accordingly, the appellant, who is the party to the determination in this case, should be construed to have no right to seek revocation of the determination.

... The judgment on whether or not to revoke the determination (to the effect that a filing of an objection based on Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act lacks grounds) due to changes in circumstances after making the determination and to allow granting of special permission to stay in Japan has the same nature as the judgment on whether or not to grant special permission to stay in Japan under Article 50, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, or from the perspective of the nature of the act to revoke the determination, which had been made legally and has effects, from the necessity for the public interest, the former should be construed to be subject to a wider discretion than the latter.

... Mandamus action to seek a disposition is filed for requiring that an order be given to the relevant administrative agency to render the disposition in cases where it should do so (Article 3, paragraph (6) of the Administrative Case Litigation Act), on the premise that said administrative agency has legal authority to render such disposition. When the relevant administrative agency does not have such legal authority, it cannot render such disposition, and then it is evident that mandamus action to seek such disposition cannot be filed.

The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act provides that if a suspect in deportation procedures files an objection under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act and the Minister of Justice finds any circumstances that requires him/her to grant the suspect special permission to stay in Japan, he/she may grant the suspect such special permission (Article 50, paragraph (1) and Article 69-2). However, there are no provisions that allow the Ministry of Justice to grant special permission, without following such procedures, to a foreign national who had received the determination to the effect that a filing of an objection based on Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act lacks grounds, by taking into consideration new circumstances that arise after said determination was made. Nor are there any other grounds for admitting such authority.

Then, if a foreign national who had received the determination to the effect that a filing of an objection based on Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act lacks grounds intends to seek special permission to stay in Japan by presenting new circumstances that arise after said determination was made, the premise should be that said determination has lost its effects. Seeking special permission to stay in Japan in spite of the fact that said determination still maintains its effects is just requiring an administrative agency to render a disposition for which it has no legal authority. Such mandamus action to seek special permission to stay in Japan should be

judged as unlawful.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on January 26, 2012]

#### **Court case 4 [Existence or nonexistence of the immigration inspector's obligation to explain about the refugee recognition system in deportation procedures]**

The plaintiff points out that when the relevant immigration inspector found that the suspect fell into the category of a foreign national subject to deportation, he/she had an obligation to explain about the special permission to stay in Japan and the relation between deportation procedures and refugee applications. However, Article 47, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act stipulates that an immigration inspector shall notify the suspect, who has been found to fall into the category of a foreign national subject to deportation, that the suspect may request a hearing, but there are no express provisions to require an immigration inspector to make a suggestion on the special permission to stay in Japan or procedures for refugee applications in such cases. Needless to say, when a foreign national who has grounds for deportation falls into the category of a refugee, it is against the non-refoulement principle and thus is not permissible to send such foreign national back to his/her country of nationality. Also in light of the fact that Japan is obliged to protect refugees under the Refugee Convention, there may be a room to construe that if there are any special circumstances such as when the suspect makes statement hinting that he/she is a refugee, legal obligation to make a suggestion on the outline of Japan's refugee recognition system would arise. Nevertheless, the plaintiff had not made any statement hinting that he/she is a refugee to the immigration inspector at the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau, until he/she received the disposition of the issuance of a deportation order in this case, and the relevant immigration inspector at the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau is not found to have had the obligation to explain about the refugee recognition system in this case.

[Osaka District Court Judgment on January 19, 2012]

#### **Court case 5 [Assessment of the wrongfulness of the furtherance of illegal work]**

As of MMDD, 2010, when the restaurant in this case was detected, the plaintiff had a total of 18 employees including "A" who worked illegally at the restaurant as hostesses or part-timers for washing dishes. Regarding seven of these employees who stayed in Japan with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor," the plaintiff hired them simply for solving a labor shortage, while clearly understanding that these employees' working at the restaurant fell into the category of illegal work. Also regarding the other 11 employees including "A" who stayed in Japan with other statuses of residence, when the plaintiff checked whether they had proper statuses of residence, he/she could have been fully aware of the probability that these employees' working at the restaurant fell into the category of activities other than those permitted by the statuses of residence granted thereto. Given these facts, the plaintiff is found to have hired these employees and had them work at the restaurant, while having recognized them being engaged in illegal work in Japan. Then, the plaintiff is inevita-



bly found to lack the inclination to observe laws and regulations. (The plaintiff alleges that he/she considers it all right that foreign nationals with the statuses of residence for study or employment work at the restaurant in this case as part-timers and had not clearly recognized that it would constitute a violation to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. However, the plaintiff is obliged, as a business manager who intends to employ foreign nationals residing in Japan, to confirm the scope of activities legally permitted for the relevant foreign nationals in Japan. Therefore, even if the plaintiff had not clearly recognized that his act would constitute a violation of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act as he/she alleges, this would not be a circumstance that would reduce the illegality or wrongfulness of his/her furtherance of illegal work.) In light of the fact that Japan's residence status system originally incorporated restrictions on foreign nationals' engagement in work as its basis, as well as the current situation where an increasing number of foreign nationals are being engaged in illegal work and the control thereof has been strengthened, such act by the plaintiff is likely to uproot the foundation of Japan's immigration control order and his/her manner of residing in Japan is found to be malicious.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on February 7, 2012]

## Data Section 5 Organizational Expansion and Staff Enhancement

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

At the end of FY 2011, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,800 officials at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and other immigration control offices. Due to a wide range of problems in immigration control, further improvement and expansion of the organization and staff are still necessary.

### Section 1 ◆ Organizations

#### 1 Outline of the Immigration Control Organization

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

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

Chart 22 Immigration Bureau organizational chart

(As of April 1, 2012)

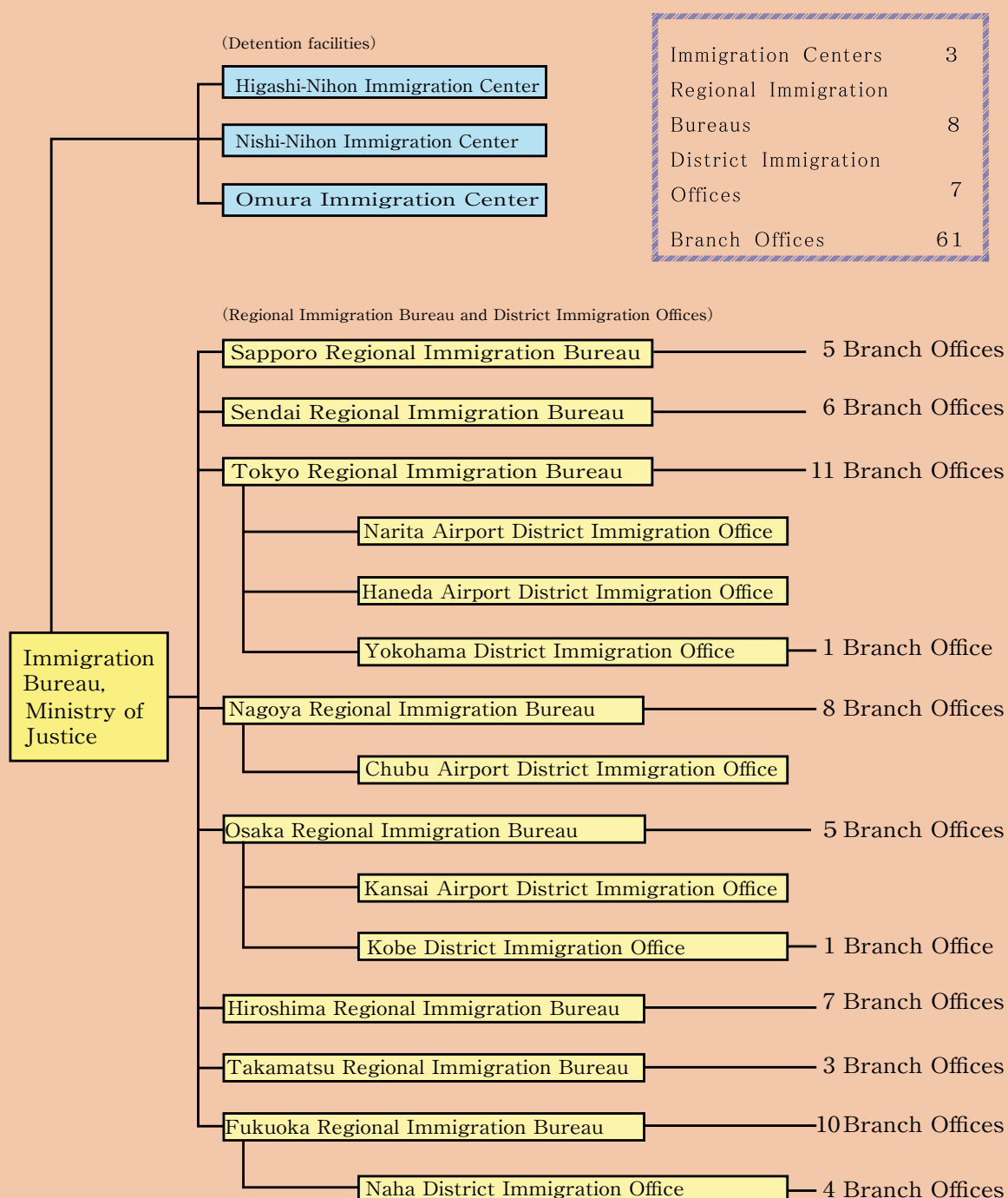
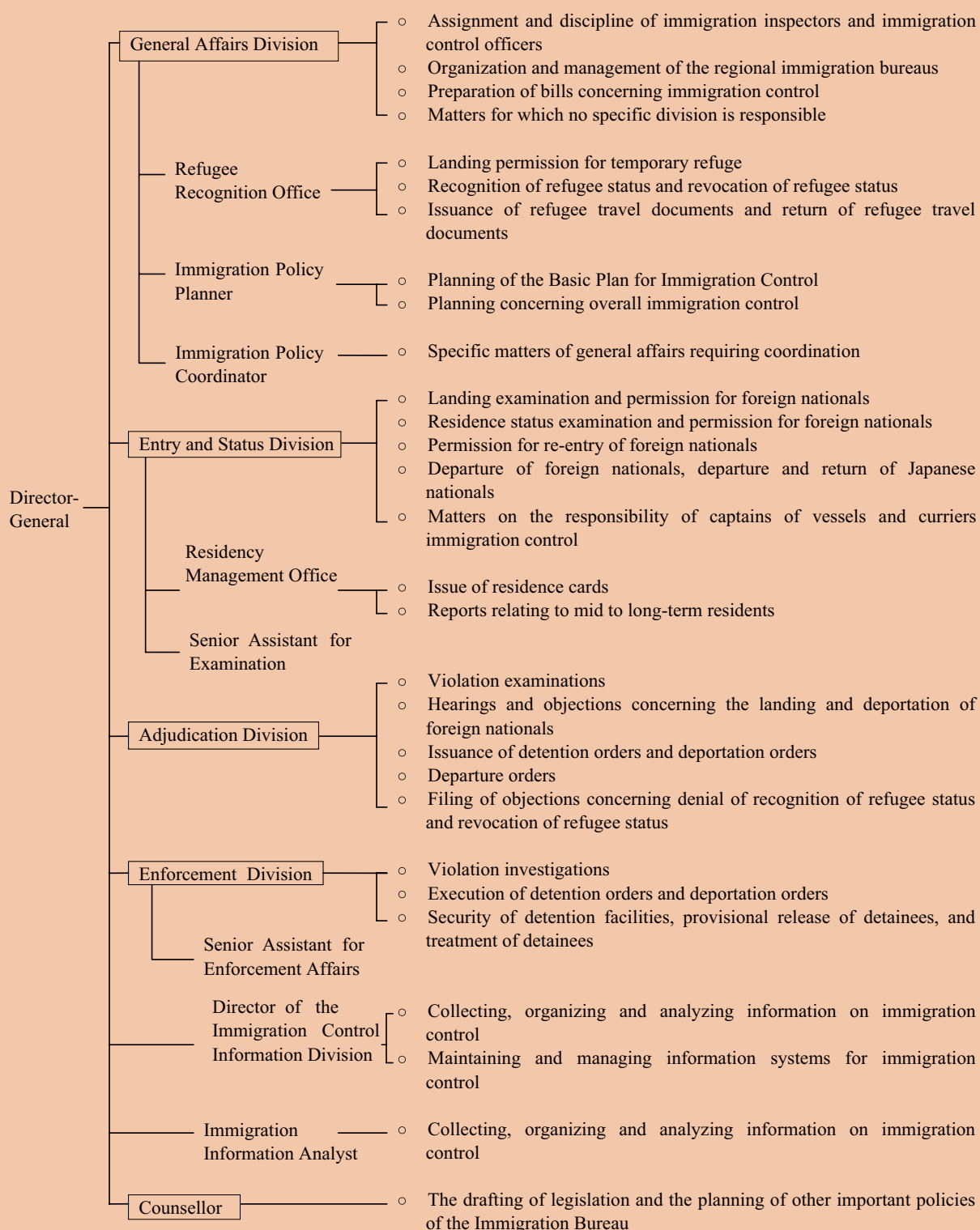


Chart 23: Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



(\*) 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

Upon the enforcement of the amended Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act on July 9, 2012, the alien registration system was abolished and the new residency management system was introduced, under which the Minister of Justice has come to integrally manage information on medium to long-term residents. The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act stipulates that such information should be maintained accurately and updated, and from the necessity for smoothly operating the new residency management system, the post of the Immigration Control Information Manager, which integrally manages information, was newly established in the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice (abolition of the post of the Director of the Registration Division), along with the Status Administrative Affairs Office, which is in charge of affairs concerning the operation of residence cards and the notification system, in the Entry and Status Division (abolition of the Data Processing System Development Office of the General Affairs Division), as the expansion and extension of the organization in FY 2012.

Residence cards are prepared and issued to medium to long-term residents basically at ports of entry or departure at the time of granting landing permission, or at regional immigration bureaus at the time of granting permission to various residence-related applications. Issuance of residence cards at the time of granting landing permission is carried out at four major airports (Narita, Haneda, Chubu, and Kansai). With regard to medium to long-term residents who enter from other ports, residence cards are to be prepared and sent at a future time. Accordingly, clerical duties in relation to the preparation of certificates for special permanent residents, and the entry, correction and development of notified information concerning medium to long-term residents, have arisen. As it is efficient to handle these duties nationwide integrally at one place, the Residence Management Information Department was newly established in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau. Furthermore, supervising inspectors are deployed in the Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka Regional Immigration Bureaus and the Yokohama District Immigration Office to have them engage in clerical duties in relation to the reissuance of lost residence cards, etc. and the extension of the effective period. Thus, the system was developed in the Immigration Bureau as a whole for properly responding to the introduction of the new residency management system.

Furthermore, upon the opening of the terminal exclusively for LCC for 24 hour operation at Kansai Airport, the Investigation Department was additionally established in the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office, Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau, for the purpose of conducting immigration examination as appropriately as before, as well as for realizing smooth and prompt immigration examination for promoting a tourism-oriented country.

Further, most branch offices (including branch offices of district immigration offices) of regional immigration bureaus were located within the area of seaports, based on the historical background that they were originally established for immigration examination of crew members and passengers on ocean-going vessels. Now, as the primary means of international transportation shifted from vessels to aircraft, immigration examination at airports became the main service, and as foreigners residing in Japan for a long time increased, the Ministry has proceeded to reorganize, integrate or

scrap branch offices at seaports to respond to the foregoing change in administrative needs, and made efforts to re-allocate branch offices by establishing them at local airports where many international flights arrive, places where prefectural offices are located, and other major cities. (Table 52)

**Table 52: Reorganization, abolition or establishment of branch offices of regional immigration bureaus (actual performance)**

(As of April 1, 2012)

Division Fiscal Year	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
2009	Fukuyama Port Branch Office	Fukuyama City	Fukuyama Branch Office	Fukuyama City
2010	Haneda Airport Branch Office	Ota-ku Tokyo		
2011	Kochi Port Branch Office	Kochi City	Kochi Branch Office	Kochi City

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

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% 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. 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.

## Section 2 ◆ Staff

### 1 Immigration Control Staff

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

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

Immigration control officers are responsible for (i) investigation of violations concerning entry, landing or residence in Japan, (ii) detention, transportation and deportation of foreign nationals in order to execute written detention orders or written deportation orders, and (iii) treatment of inmates in immigration centers and detention facilities and guards of these detention facilities. They fall under police personnel in 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.



Immigration Control Staff



## 2 Staff Increase

The number of immigration control staff was 3,881 in FY 2012, up about 19% (613) from FY 2007 (3,268), 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 24, Table 53)

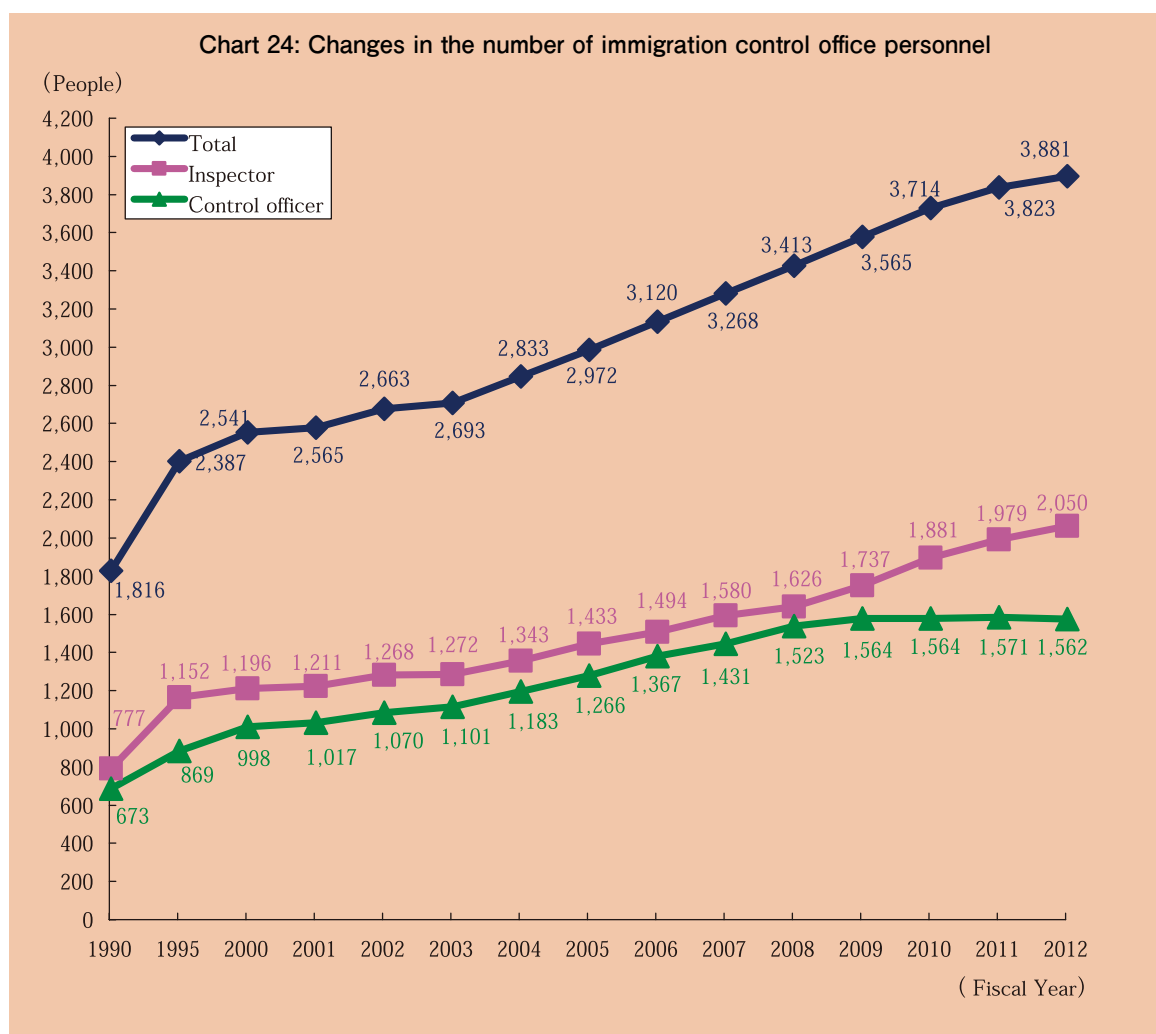


Table 53: Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

(People)

Division Fiscal Year	Secretaries in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Bureaus					Total
		Secretaries	Inspector	Control officer	Others	Sub-Total	
1985	169	155	703	658	55	1,571	1,740
1990	166	154	777	673	46	1,650	1,816
1995	163	165	1,152	869	38	2,224	2,387
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
2012	126	135	2,050	1,562	8	3,755	3,881

In FY 2012, 118 persons were additionally assigned as immigration inspectors and immigration control officers. An outline of the staff increase is as follows:

### **(1) Strengthened Immigration Examination System of the Regional Immigration Bureaus such as the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau**

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 said 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 Chinese visitors” and “The reduction of waiting time required for immigration examination”, 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. In 2011, due to the influence of the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, the number decreased temporarily, but recovered to around 90% of the level a year ago in the fourth quarter of the year. It is necessary to make efforts to shorten the waiting time for examination at individual airports and seaports, including Kansai Airport where the terminal exclusively for LCC newly opened, 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 foreign residents.

For this purpose, 89 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to individual bureaus and branch offices, mainly focused on the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office.

## **(2) Strengthened Residence Management System of the Regional Immigration Bureaus such as the Tokyo 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 (re-revised)” decided by the Cabinet in March 2009 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.

Upon the enforcement of the amended Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act on July 9, 2012, the new residency management system was introduced, under which, in lieu of conventional alien registration certificates, residence cards are issued to medium to long-term residents and special permanent resident certificates are issued to special permanent residents. These function as a document for identity verification in the same manner as an alien registration certificate, and for medium to long-term residents, in particular, residence cards also function as a permit and are extremely significant for proving the identity of the relevant person, because at the time of granting permission to the change of the status of residence or renewal of the period of stay, or granting permission to various residence-related applications, regional immigration control offices prepare and issue new residence cards in lieu of affixing a seal on passports.

Under the alien registration system, alien registration certificates were issued at the counters of municipal government offices. However, as residence cards are prepared and issued at regional immigration control offices, their work load significantly increased after the introduction of the new residency management system.

Therefore, 20 immigration inspectors were additionally posted in bureaus and branches including the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau as staff working for the smooth introduction and implementation of the new system.

## **(3) Strengthened System for Deportation Procedures of the Regional Immigration Bureaus such as the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau**

Formerly, the information concerning residence of foreign nationals was managed dually, ascertained by municipalities under the Alien Registration Act and by the Minister of Justice under the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. Upon the enforcement of the amended Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in July 2012, the alien registration system was abolished and the majority stipulated therein was incorporated and all the information has come to be managed integrally by the Minister of Justice under the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

For the purpose of responding promptly and properly to inquiries from the police and other investigative authorities in terms of countermeasures against crimes and illegal foreign residents, the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau had long been responding to requests from investigative authorities nationwide around the clock. After the enforcement of the amended Immigration

Control and Refugee Recognition Act, out of requests for inspection and disclosure of alien registration records, which used to be filed to municipalities under the alien registration system based on the provisions of the Alien Registration Act, those concerning the information that cannot be ascertained in the Basic Resident Registration are to be filed to the Ministry of Justice, where the information concerning residence of foreign nationals is managed integrally. As it is highly likely that the annual number of such requests will increase significantly, 9 immigration control officers were additionally posted in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau as staff necessary for enhancing and strengthening its system to provide information.

### 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.



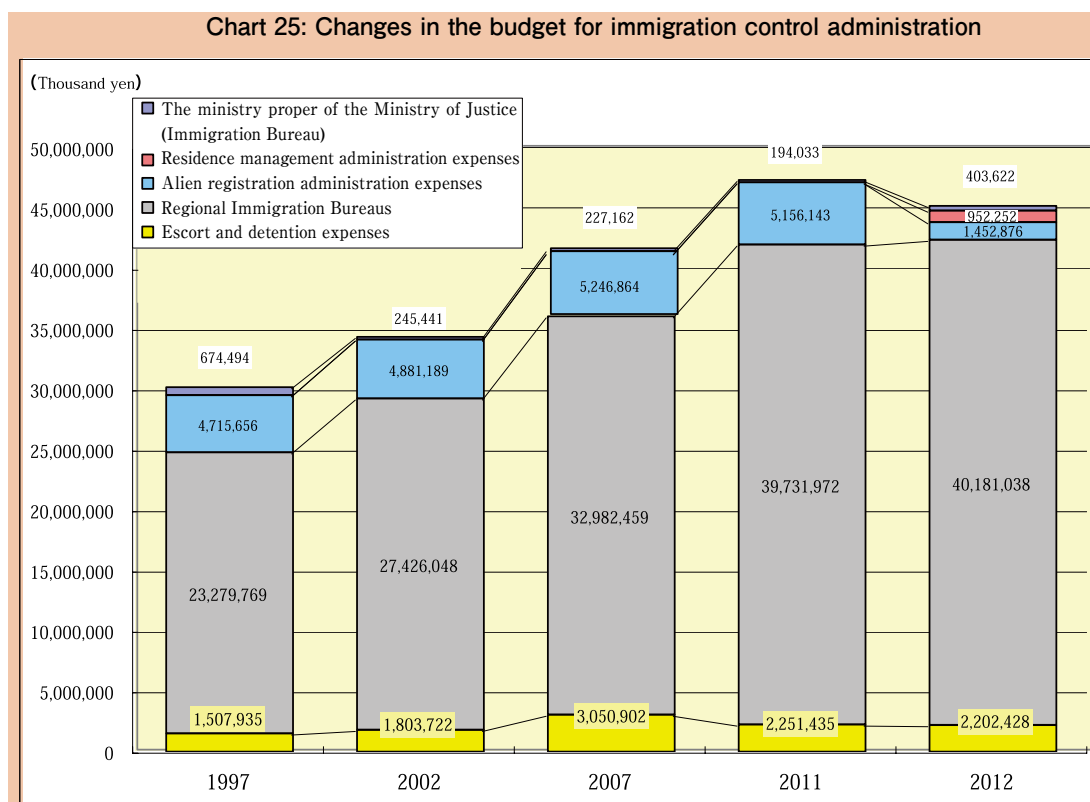
Training

## Data Section 6 Budget

### Section 1 ◆ Budgets

Chart 25 shows the trends in budgets for immigration control administration. Despite severe fiscal and administrative limitations in recent years, the fiscal authorities approved the Immigration Bureau's expenses necessary for taking various measures and implementing the new residency management system also for FY2012.

For the budget related to disaster prevention measures in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, the cost for strengthening the disaster prevention and security system at detention facilities of immigration control offices was approved in the general account supplementary budget for FY 2011 (the third) and the budget for Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake for FY2012. (Charts 25 and 26)



(\*) 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:

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

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

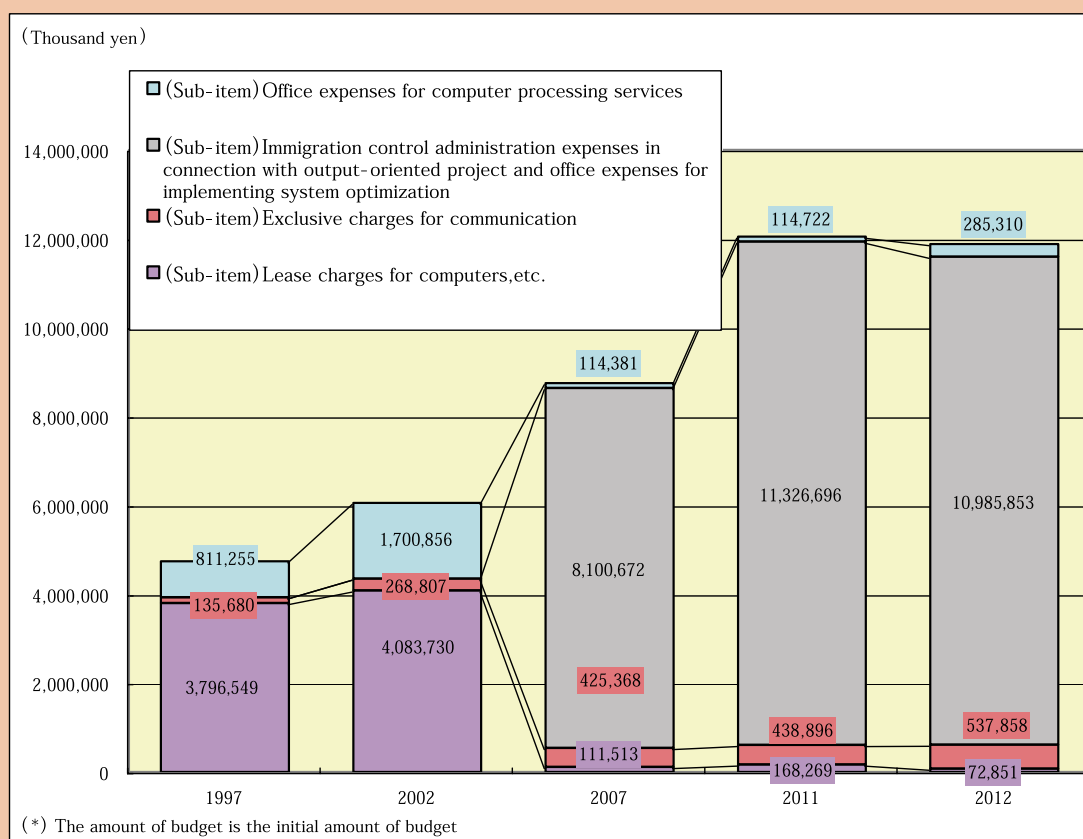
\* Equal to (item) alien registration administration expenses before FY 2007.

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

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

•In addition to the general account budget above, the Government of Japan allocated 149,053,000 yen as a FY 2012 special account budget for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Chart 26: Changes in the major computer-related budget amount



## Section 2 ♦ Facilities

As of March 31, 2012, eight regional immigration bureaus in the nation are housed in an independent office building of the Ministry of Justice (Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka), a joint office building of the MOJ (Sendai, Hiroshima, and Takamatsu), joint office building with other national government authorities (Sapporo), and a private facility (Fukuoka) respectively.

All of the district immigration offices and the branch offices of regional immigration bureau are housed either in independent office buildings of the MOJ, in office buildings joint with branch offices of port-related national government authorities, in office building joint with other national government authorities, or in civil facilities.

All three detention centers for foreigners in the country were completed after the year 1993, which are maintained as independent offices of the MOJ (Omura) and the general office of the MOJ (East Japan, West Japan).







---

## 2012 Immigration Control

---

November 2012

December 2012 2nd Print

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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

## 2012 Immigration Control

