

◆ Data Section ◆

Data Section 1 Major Developments since April 1, 2012

(Since FY 2012))

Date	Developments	Contents
Apr.1 2012	Establishment of the Tokyo Wangan/Chiba and Tokyo Wangan/Yokohama mobile teams	In order to further reinforce the system for crisis management at the port of entry, the Tokyo Wangan/Chiba mobile team was established in the Chiba Branch Office of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, and the Tokyo Wangan/Yokohama mobile team was established in the Yokohama District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau. These mobile teams are in charge of patrol activities at the seaports and in the coastal areas located on the Pacific coast, as well as on-site inspections and searches onboard ships in port.
Apr.6 2012	Additional establishment of the Inspection Department at the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office, Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau	Upon the opening of a terminal exclusively for LCCs in FY 2012, the Inspection Department was additionally established at the Kansai Airport District Immigration Office, Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau.
May.7 2012	Introduction of a points-based system of preferential immigration treatment for highly-skilled foreign professionals	With respect to the points-based system of preferential immigration treatment for highly-skilled foreign professionals, the following notices of the Ministry of Justice for implementation of the system were enacted on March 30, 2012 and came into effect on May 7, 2012: "Public Notice to Stipulate Activities Referred to in the Right-Hand Column of Appended Table I-5 (Limited to Those Parts Relating to (ii)) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Pertaining to Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals under Article 7, paragraph (1), Item (ii) of said Act" and "Guidelines for Handling of the Residency Procedures for Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan for Activities Designated in the Lower Right-Hand Column of the Appended Table in Article 2 of the Public Notice to Stipulate Activities Referred to in the Latter Part of Appended Table I-5 (Limited to Those Parts Relating to (ii)) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Pertaining to Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals under Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of said Act".
Jun.15 2012	Amendment of the "Cabinet Order on the Development of Related Cabinet Orders and Transitional Measures Accompanying the Enforcement of the Act for Partial Amendment of 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"	(1) The amount of the issuance fee for a mid to long-term resident wishing to replace his/her residence card under the new residency management system as a result of the amendment of the Cabinet order for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act pursuant to the Cabinet Order cited left was set at 1,300 yen, considering the actual costs for issuance (effective as of July 9, 2012). (2) The amount of the fee payable for issuance of a certificate of authorization for employment was revised from 680 yen to 900 yen, taking the actual cost required for issuance into consideration (effective as of July 9, 2012).
Jun.15 2012	Amendment of 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"	The amount of the issuance fee for a special permanent resident wishing to replace his/her special permanent resident certificate was set at 1,300 yen, considering the actual costs of issuance (effective as of July 9, 2012).

Date	Developments	Contents
Jun.15 2012	Amendment of the “Ministerial Ordinance on the Development of Ministerial Ordinances 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”	With respect to the new residency management system administration policy, the following matters were stipulated: (i) method of notification in person or by post to the Minister of Justice by the organization to which the mid to long-term resident belongs in cases where he or she changes the organization or has been accepted by an organization and the measures to notify (ii) transitional measures for those who are not subject to the “system for special re-entry permission” (effective as of July 9, 2012).
Jun.15 2012	Enactment of the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for the Method of Notification Set Forth in Article 30-31 of the Order for Enforcement of the Residential Basic Book Act and Article 6, Paragraph (3), Etc. of the Order for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” and the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for the Method of Communication Set Forth in Article 2, Etc. of the Order for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act”	Under the new residency management system, the method of transmitting notifications on information between the Minister of Justice and the municipal mayors pursuant to Article 30-31 of the Order for Enforcement of the Residential Basic Book Act, and Article 6, paragraph (3) or in other provisions, and the method of transmitting communications between the municipal mayors to the Minister of Justice pursuant to Article 2 of the Order for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act or in other provisions were stipulated to be conducted via telecommunication lines (effective as of July 9, 2012)
Jul.9 2012	Introduction of a new residency management system	The new residency management system was introduced as a result of enforcement of the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act and Related Acts and ordinances enacted at the 171st Diet session in 2009. The alien registration legislation was abolished as of the same date.
Jul.9 2012	New appointment of Director of the Immigration Control Information Division in the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice and the Director of the Residency Management Office of the Entry and Status Division, and establishment of a new Residency Management Information Department in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau	In order to be able to operate the new residency management system resulting from enforcement of the amended Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, Director of the Immigration Control Information Division was appointed and the Residency Management Office of the Entry and Status Division was established in the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice (abolition of the Director of the Registration Division and the Data Processing System Development Office of the General Affairs Division). A new Residency Management Information Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau was established.
Aug.17 2012	Deportation of activists claiming sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands	On August 15, 2012, fourteen activists claiming sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands attempted to land on the islands illegally by vessel. After the completion of criminal procedures, the 14 protestors were transferred to the Naha District Immigration Office of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau and, on August 17, were deported from Japan by airplane or ship.

Date	Developments	Contents
Sep.28 2012	Amendment of the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act”	With the aim of reinforcing protection of technical interns and securing proper administration of the technical intern training programs, the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act,” the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act,” the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 20-2, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” and the “Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for the Requirements of Organizations Provided for in the Right-Hand Column of the “Technical Intern” in Appended Table I-(2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” were amended (effective as of November 1, 2012). These amendments included: (i) clarification of the points deemed to demonstrate non-compliance with the criteria by reason of misconduct; (ii) denial of approval for the acceptance of technical interns if the supervising organization, etc. had been involved in filing a false application in the previous five years; and (iii) mandatory reporting of the fact of misconduct by the technical organization implementing the intern training program, accepting organization and supervisory organization.
Sep.28 2012	Preparation of laws and ordinances in connection with the EPA between Japan and Vietnam	Upon completion of the exchange of letters relating to the entry and temporary stay of nurses and certified care workers with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on April 18, 2012, the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” and the “Public Notice to Provide for the Activities Listed in the Right-Hand Column of Appended Table I-5 (Limited to Those Parts Relating to (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act under Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of said Act” were amended, and the “Guidelines on the Treatment of Vietnamese Nurses and Certified Care Workers in Connection with the Completion of the Exchange of Letters Relating to the Entry and Temporary Stay of Nurses and Certified Care Workers with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on April 18, 2012” were enacted (effective as of September 28, 2012), in connection with the acceptance of Vietnamese nurses and certified care workers.
Oct.1 2012	Establishment of Kobe mobile team in charge of prevention of illegal entry in Kinki District	In order to further strengthen the system of crisis management at the port of entry, the Kobe mobile team in charge of preventing illegal entry in the Kinki District, responsible for patrols at the seaports and coastal areas on the Japan Sea side where there is the fear that illegal activities will take place owing to the geographical location, as well as on-site inspections and search of ships in port was established in the Kobe District Immigration Office of Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau.

Date	Developments	Contents
Oct.24 2012	First detection of the holder of forged residence card	<p>When a Chinese man was detained on suspicion of staying illegally beyond the authorized period of stay in Japan during the course of joint detection conducted by the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau and the police, a forged residence card was found. It was the first case in which the holder of a forged residence card was found.</p> <p>After the police arrested the Chinese man on the spot for violation of the Immigration Control Act (staying illegally beyond the authorized period of stay), he was also charged with another violation of said act (possession of a forged residence card). He was found guilty of both crimes (consolidated crime) and was sentenced to a four-year suspended imprisonment of two years and six months.</p>
Oct.30 2012	Amendment of the “Ministerial Ordinance on the Development of Ministerial Ordinances 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”	<p>In addition to cases where a family member residing with the foreign national applicant may collect the residence card at the request of the foreign national applicant, or cases where an agent or other representative for the application is to carry out the procedures for receipt, in order to add cases where the residence card is not to be issued on the date the notification or application relating to the residence card was filed, which the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau deems to be appropriate to cases where the appearance of the foreign national applicant is not required at the time of receipt of a residence card to be issued for a notification or application relating to the residence card, the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” and the “Ministerial Ordinance for Amendment of the Ministry of Justice-related Ordinances, and Establishment of Transitional Measures in connection with the enforcement of the Act for Partial Amendment to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Special Act on the Immigration Control of, Inter Alia, Those who have Lost Japanese Nationality Pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan” were amended (effective as of November 1, 2012).</p>

Data Section 2. Statistics

(1) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Mid to Long-Term Residents for the Principal Statuses of Residence by Nationality/Region

1-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Investor/Business Manager" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	919	857	896	838	820
China	98	114	167	194	215
R.O.Korea	216	228	210	188	179
United States of America	121	110	118	109	94
Pakistan	49	48	33	42	55
Taiwan	65	48	42	48	36
France	42	19	50	25	30
United Kingdom	42	34	37	24	29
Sri Lanka	14	35	18	17	23
Australia	22	30	31	18	18
Afghanistan	13	14	14	13	11
India	20	12	12	14	11
Others	217	165	164	146	119

1-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Investor/Business Manager" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	8,895	9,840	10,908	11,778	12,609
China	2,096	2,555	3,300	3,974	4,423
Korea	2,249	2,492	2,723	2,872	2,941
Pakistan	456	526	571	627	732
United States of America	1,044	990	918	844	687
Nepal	151	271	373	430	513
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	331
Sri Lanka	147	199	234	281	326
India	307	319	319	320	307
United Kingdom	384	374	334	292	244
France	334	297	281	248	229
Others	1,727	1,817	1,855	1,890	1,876

(*1) These numbers are based on the statistics as at the end of December each year (Hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of mid to long-term residents.).

(*2) The numbers until 2011 represent the number of alien registrations, and the number for 2012 represents the number of mid to long-term residents (hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of mid to long-term residents).

(*3) "China" until 2011 includes Taiwan, and "China" for 2012 excludes those who were issued the residence cards and special permanent resident certificates and had already been included in "Taiwan" in Nationality/region section (hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of mid to long-term residents).

2-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Engineer" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	9,212	3,363	2,852	4,178	5,216
China	4,571	1,404	983	1,375	1,734
India	714	296	384	651	847
Viet Nam	837	273	213	441	802
R.O.Korea	1,292	439	302	361	403
Philippines	576	252	226	354	304
Indonesia	86	43	31	104	215
United States of America	168	101	123	148	136
France	140	62	95	70	83
Malaysia	57	38	45	62	79
Taiwan	86	46	75	94	77
Others	685	409	375	518	536

2-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Engineer" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	52,273	50,493	46,592	42,634	42,273
China	27,665	27,166	25,105	22,486	20,924
Korea	8,647	8,015	7,050	5,828	5,367
India	4,268	3,925	3,515	3,175	3,388
Viet Nam	2,229	2,188	2,183	2,382	2,985
Philippines	2,276	2,118	1,968	1,923	1,934
United States of America	923	833	789	764	786
Malaysia	570	610	595	613	669
Indonesia	436	455	437	542	662
France	706	621	588	539	589
Bangladesh	470	472	466	460	515
Others	4,083	4,090	3,896	3,922	4,454

3-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5,690	4,167	4,113	4,658	4,993
United States of America	1,274	945	986	1,082	1,016
China	778	553	592	728	902
R.O.Korea	771	570	552	590	603
United Kingdom	463	347	286	326	304
Taiwan	272	166	186	217	237
Pakistan	121	106	124	180	215
Afghanistan	65	56	63	108	159
Canada	317	203	209	168	153
Australia	263	210	175	185	152
Philippines	98	105	68	91	119
Others	1,268	906	872	983	1,133

3-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	67,291	69,395	68,467	67,854	69,721
China	31,824	34,210	34,433	34,446	33,537
Korea	8,118	8,962	9,233	9,166	9,755
United States of America	7,241	6,710	6,313	6,091	6,157
United Kingdom	3,532	3,176	2,785	2,560	2,469
Canada	2,690	2,329	1,980	1,694	1,541
Australia	2,420	2,079	1,713	1,497	1,371
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	1,367
Pakistan	646	728	836	1,031	1,251
Sri Lanka	705	873	972	1,027	1,079
France	1,079	1,026	964	917	974
Others	9,036	9,302	9,238	9,425	10,220

4-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Intra-company Transferee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	7,307	5,245	5,826	5,348	6,126
China	2,570	1,858	1,937	1,717	1,967
Philippines	495	397	498	641	669
India	626	433	520	484	505
R.O.Korea	649	592	505	511	491
United States of America	673	371	528	396	383
Thailand	260	235	222	235	381
Viet Nam	137	81	231	178	240
Indonesia	137	93	98	104	221
Taiwan	243	218	211	188	173
Germany	199	137	155	98	125
Others	1,318	830	921	796	971

4-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Intra-company Transferee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	17,798	16,786	16,140	14,636	14,867
China	6,557	6,307	6,238	5,518	5,257
Korea	2,265	2,242	2,079	1,873	1,750
India	1,709	1,731	1,610	1,426	1,340
Philippines	826	782	777	947	1,023
United States of America	1,583	1,364	1,286	1,072	980
Thailand	388	430	430	440	565
Viet Nam	184	157	287	343	415
Germany	615	538	505	377	360
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	350
United Kingdom	615	511	450	382	325
Others	3,056	2,724	2,478	2,258	2,502

5-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Entertainer" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	34,994	31,170	28,612	26,112	34,969
R.O.Korea	1,329	1,173	1,450	3,179	6,528
United States of America	6,653	7,288	6,785	5,908	6,514
United Kingdom	2,908	2,575	3,009	2,474	2,916
Philippines	3,185	1,873	1,506	1,407	1,984
Russia	2,249	2,467	1,432	1,452	1,982
Germany	1,682	1,601	1,241	1,358	1,594
France	1,605	1,246	1,116	780	1,320
China	1,820	1,694	1,386	739	964
Austria	1,160	759	826	531	943
Italy	1,130	1,325	1,105	1,205	866
Others	11,273	9,169	8,756	7,079	9,358

5-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Entertainer" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	13,031	10,966	9,247	6,265	1,646
Philippines	9,199	7,465	6,319	4,188	344
Korea	398	363	374	313	305
United States of America	326	310	318	334	288
China	907	778	671	389	177
Brazil	211	197	159	140	105
Thailand	145	174	136	95	72
Australia	109	111	88	71	58
United Kingdom	63	65	62	66	29
Canada	50	94	51	77	21
Mongolia	79	55	47	29	16
Others	1,544	1,354	1,022	563	231

6-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Skilled Labor" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	6,799	5,384	3,588	4,178	4,910
China	3,270	2,495	1,924	2,527	2,920
Nepal	1,749	1,356	563	677	809
India	620	666	451	379	432
Thailand	179	192	134	132	162
R.O.Korea	132	157	90	87	109
Philippines	59	52	36	53	59
Australia	32	30	45	27	53
Viet Nam	60	30	39	21	41
Indonesia	64	47	31	33	33
Pakistan	25	26	18	24	30
Others	609	333	257	218	262

6-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Skilled Labor" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	25,863	29,030	30,142	31,751	33,863
China	14,142	15,595	16,350	17,657	19,023
Nepal	3,791	4,970	5,283	5,704	6,209
India	2,756	3,224	3,465	3,586	3,798
Korea	1,587	1,592	1,510	1,421	1,394
Thailand	900	994	1,021	1,003	1,032
Philippines	268	278	283	302	330
Bangladesh	433	418	367	328	279
Viet Nam	192	175	183	168	179
Indonesia	229	203	193	185	177
Pakistan	153	160	161	169	166
Others	1,412	1,421	1,326	1,228	1,276

7-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (1)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total			26,002	66,025	67,915
China			20,133	49,311	49,172
Viet Nam			2,184	6,632	7,449
Philippines			1,212	3,755	4,264
Indonesia			1,454	3,536	3,818
Thailand			641	1,722	1,994
Cambodia			68	245	227
Mongolia			48	188	214
Nepal			40	169	145
Sri Lanka			21	56	122
Laos			58	136	112
Others			143	275	398

(*) "Technical Intern Training (1)" represents the sum of "Technical Intern Training 1-(a)" and "Technical Intern Training 1-(b)."

7-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (1)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total			50,423	61,178	63,281
China			39,341	45,470	45,713
Viet Nam			4,096	6,571	7,379
Philippines			2,773	3,400	3,846
Indonesia			2,568	3,290	3,644
Thailand			1,091	1,542	1,688
Cambodia			151	227	214
Mongolia			108	185	206
Nepal			60	161	134
Laos			87	131	113
Sri Lanka			35	51	110
Others			113	150	234

8-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (2)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total				227	53
China				227	41
Indonesia					11
Viet Nam					1

(*) "Technical Intern Training (2)" represents the sum of "Technical Intern Training 2-(a)" and "Technical Intern Training 2-(b)."

(2) Newly-arrived foreign nationals with the status of "Technical Intern Training (2)" 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 mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (2)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total			49,585	80,816	88,196
China			38,983	62,131	65,682
Viet Nam			3,826	6,953	9,336
Indonesia			2,775	4,726	5,454
Philippines			2,827	4,833	4,996
Thailand			741	1,441	1,776
Mongolia			108	168	215
Cambodia			62	142	211
Nepal			22	96	176
Laos			101	134	163
Myanmar			95	91	71
Others			45	101	116

9-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "College Student" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	34,005	37,871	48,706	49,936	57,579
China	14,342	16,839	22,752	23,858	26,554
R.O.Korea	5,516	5,487	7,271	6,749	5,855
Viet Nam	643	821	1,302	1,864	4,372
United States of America	2,853	2,988	3,162	2,546	2,910
Taiwan	1,944	2,030	2,709	2,661	2,833
Nepal	179	223	527	976	1,830
Thailand	747	859	1,062	1,256	1,447
Indonesia	685	772	878	1,054	1,172
France	545	652	797	631	859
Germany	513	618	761	585	765
Others	6,038	6,582	7,485	7,756	8,982

9-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "College Student" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	138,514	145,909	201,511	188,605	180,919
China	88,812	94,355	134,483	127,435	113,980
Korea	19,441	19,807	27,066	21,678	18,643
Viet Nam	3,202	3,552	5,147	5,767	8,811
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	4,829
Nepal	1,554	1,681	3,022	3,589	4,793
Thailand	2,502	2,656	3,542	3,315	3,212
Indonesia	2,112	2,349	2,725	2,791	2,917
Malaysia	2,377	2,492	2,676	2,591	2,483
United States of America	2,276	2,312	2,660	2,527	2,438
Myanmar	1,022	1,114	1,684	1,682	1,674
Others	15,216	15,591	18,506	17,230	17,139

10-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Trainee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	101,879	80,480	51,725	16,079	17,957
China	68,860	53,876	28,964	2,108	1,923
Thailand	3,704	2,698	2,386	1,257	1,404
Indonesia	6,213	3,980	2,970	1,186	1,384
Viet Nam	7,124	4,890	3,150	1,032	1,127
India	774	760	892	753	838
Philippines	5,678	4,726	3,211	775	733
Malaysia	881	776	718	631	687
Myanmar	381	378	304	232	484
Laos	396	374	377	302	367
Bangladesh	275	284	236	219	344
Others	7,593	7,738	8,517	7,584	8,666

10-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Trainee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	86,826	65,209	9,343	3,388	1,804
China	65,716	50,487	5,602	1,275	444
Thailand	2,324	1,725	587	431	290
Viet Nam	6,763	4,355	663	258	233
Indonesia	5,085	3,053	743	260	141
Philippines	4,938	3,970	730	308	137
India	150	159	184	127	100
Malaysia	257	132	124	136	52
Mexico	23	10	12	16	39
Brazil	82	70	68	78	33
Korea	147	94	82	49	27
Others	1,341	1,154	548	450	308

11-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Designated Activities" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	8,413	9,863	11,972	12,954	12,659
R.O.Korea	3,366	4,592	5,961	4,263	5,103
Taiwan	374	713	1,731	1,563	2,077
Thailand	17	25	15	3,764	1,690
France	685	725	715	542	592
Australia	834	715	681	551	578
United Kingdom	439	440	482	407	496
Canada	514	448	362	282	338
Germany	529	458	474	309	333
Philippines	242	486	291	221	273
China(Hong Kong)	4	2	205	64	239
Others	1,409	1,259	1,055	988	940

11-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Designated Activities" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	121,863	130,636	72,374	22,751	20,159
Korea	3,389	4,711	5,820	4,444	5,027
China	84,478	90,030	44,328	5,374	3,143
Philippines	7,660	8,608	5,291	2,372	1,863
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	1,615
Myanmar	1,307	1,782	1,700	1,631	1,396
Indonesia	7,542	7,561	3,736	986	746
Australia	898	794	741	619	659
Nepal	74	104	234	394	590
France	582	595	594	466	519
United Kingdom	361	367	430	331	465
Others	15,572	16,084	9,500	6,134	4,136

12 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Permanent Resident" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	492,056	533,472	565,089	598,440	624,501
China	142,469	156,295	169,484	184,216	191,946
Brazil	110,267	116,228	117,760	119,748	114,632
Philippines	75,806	84,407	92,754	99,604	106,397
Korea	53,106	56,171	58,082	60,262	62,522
Peru	29,976	31,711	32,416	33,307	33,330
Thailand	12,519	13,883	15,055	16,055	16,997
United States of America	11,814	12,708	13,065	13,690	14,283
Viet Nam	8,494	9,187	9,602	10,361	11,158
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	8,684
Indonesia	2,967	3,462	3,894	4,337	4,743
Others	44,638	49,420	52,977	56,860	59,809

13-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	19,975	14,951	11,452	10,766	10,855
China	6,552	6,251	4,099	3,713	3,854
Philippines	5,133	3,308	2,384	2,395	2,508
Brazil	2,895	483	921	915	1,067
Thailand	743	706	510	538	593
United States of America	730	701	635	593	480
R.O.Korea	873	852	565	188	422
Taiwan	293	257	211	183	175
Viet Nam	194	210	155	177	153
United Kingdom	237	173	201	168	147
Australia	184	174	139	134	129
Others	2,141	1,836	1,632	1,762	1,327

13-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	245,497	221,923	196,248	181,617	162,332
China	57,336	56,510	53,697	51,184	43,771
Philippines	49,980	46,027	41,255	38,249	33,122
Brazil	58,445	43,443	30,003	23,921	19,519
Korea	21,990	21,052	19,761	18,780	17,017
United States of America	9,285	9,140	8,848	8,679	8,401
Thailand	9,588	9,113	8,651	8,549	7,974
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	2,546
United Kingdom	2,748	2,740	2,658	2,593	2,533
Peru	5,278	4,418	3,423	2,947	2,358
Indonesia	3,028	2,854	2,657	2,473	2,216
Others	27,819	26,626	25,295	24,242	22,875

14-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	20,123	9,946	8,178	7,811	9,845
Brazil	9,635	1,037	2,246	2,356	3,237
Philippines	3,811	2,854	2,195	2,184	2,736
China	3,646	3,520	2,097	1,815	2,268
Peru	1,119	655	660	400	518
Viet Nam	438	672	189	195	228
Bolivia	195	35	56	108	119
Thailand	168	144	80	74	84
R.O.Korea	151	160	124	126	80
Indonesia	132	134	85	100	77
Nepal	60	72	26	37	69
Others	768	663	420	416	429

14-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	258,498	221,771	194,602	177,983	165,001
Brazil	137,005	101,250	77,359	62,077	53,044
Philippines	35,717	37,131	37,870	39,331	40,707
China	33,600	33,651	32,048	30,498	27,148
Peru	18,969	16,695	14,849	13,496	11,938
Korea	8,722	8,622	8,374	8,288	7,774
Viet Nam	5,526	5,847	5,771	5,726	5,556
Thailand	3,388	3,532	3,641	3,875	3,799
Bolivia	2,938	2,539	2,219	2,054	1,883
Indonesia	1,755	1,774	1,735	1,756	1,714
Myanmar	756	795	1,116	1,381	1,647
Others	10,122	9,935	9,620	9,501	9,791

(2) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Foreign Residents of the Principal Nationalities/Regions 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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2,248,645	1,451,174	2,303,161	1,505,228	1,901,888
Diplomat	1,388	1,191	1,218	1,262	1,146
Official	4,499	3,578	3,675	2,788	2,475
Professor	172	219	170	159	176
Artist	8	2	-	3	7
Religious Activities	126	133	113	105	95
Journalist	17	10	14	12	5
Investor/Business Manager	216	228	210	188	179
Legal/Accounting Services	-	1	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	1	6
Researcher	46	37	36	44	21
Instructor	15	15	19	14	12
Engineer	1,292	439	302	361	403
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	771	570	552	590	603
Intra-company Transferee	649	592	505	511	491
Entertainer	1,329	1,173	1,450	3,179	6,528
Skilled Labor	132	157	90	87	109
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)			13	34	73
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)			-	-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					
Cultural Activities	388	466	332	261	240
Temporary Visitor	2,218,602	1,424,195	2,275,293	1,481,868	1,876,140
College Student	5,516	5,487	7,271	6,749	5,855
Pre-college Student	6,171	4,516	2,774		
Trainee	219	89	163	105	120
Dependent	2,618	2,376	2,257	1,956	1,546
Designated Activities	3,366	4,592	5,961	4,263	5,103
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	873	852	565	501	422
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	81	96	54	61	53
Long-Term Resident	151	160	124	126	80

1-2 Changes in the number of foreign residents of Korean nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	589,239	578,495	565,989	545,401	530,046
Professor	1,006	1,025	1,009	956	943
Artist	36	43	46	45	42
Religious Activities	1,049	1,049	1,011	977	945
Journalist	68	64	54	51	48
Investor/Business Manager	2,249	2,492	2,723	2,872	2,941
Legal/Accounting Services	4	6	6	6	6
Medical Services	18	21	23	22	39
Researcher	258	258	232	232	196
Instructor	86	94	90	97	93
Engineer	8,647	8,015	7,050	5,828	5,367
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	8,118	8,962	9,233	9,166	9,755
Intra-company/Transferee	2,265	2,242	2,079	1,873	1,750
Entertainer	398	363	374	313	305
Skilled Labor	1,587	1,592	1,510	1,421	1,394
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)			5	22	66
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)			-	-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)					
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)					
Cultural Activities	398	364	335	295	250
Temporary Visitor	5,007	4,184	3,386	2,307	
College Student	19,441	19,807	27,066	21,678	18,643
Pre-college Student	10,286	7,804			
Trainee	147	94	82	49	27
Dependent	18,484	18,533	18,026	16,750	15,117
Designated Activities	3,389	4,711	5,820	4,444	5,027
Permanent Resident	53,106	56,171	58,082	60,262	62,522
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	21,990	21,052	19,761	18,780	17,017
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,699	2,643	2,574	2,523	2,429
Long-Term Resident	8,722	8,622	8,374	8,288	7,774
Special Permanent Resident	416,309	405,571	395,234	385,232	377,350
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,597	1,425	1,074	417	
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	
Others	1,875	1,288	730	495	

(1) These numbers are based on the statistics as at the end of December each year (Hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of foreign residents.).

(2) The numbers until 2011 represent the number of alien registrations, and the number for 2012 represent the number of mid to long-term residents and special permanent residents. (Hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of foreign residents.)

2-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals of Chinese nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	769,691	753,606	1,140,579	721,990	1,050,222
Diplomat	594	517	684	516	506
Official	2,135	2,337	3,097	1,972	1,923
Professor	539	496	464	458	473
Artist	4	7	2	1	1
Religious Activities	5	4	4	1	3
Journalist	-	-	2	11	11
Investor/Business Manager	98	114	167	194	215
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	1	-
Medical Services	-	3	-	2	2
Researcher	130	150	115	75	81
Instructor	20	21	12	12	13
Engineer	4,571	1,404	983	1,375	1,734
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	778	553	592	728	902
Intra-company Transferee	2,570	1,858	1,937	1,717	1,967
Entertainer	1,820	1,694	1,386	739	964
Skilled Labor	3,270	2,495	1,924	2,527	2,920
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)			1,250	2,751	2,829
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)			18,883	46,560	46,343
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	1
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				227	40
Cultural Activities	788	792	773	596	761
Temporary Visitor	635,513	632,379	1,032,649	621,632	943,265
College Student	14,342	16,839	22,752	23,858	26,554
Pre-college Student	12,566	18,053	8,819		
Trainee	68,860	53,876	28,964	2,108	1,923
Dependent	9,685	9,174	8,218	7,549	9,455
Designated Activities	194	124	146	99	183
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	6,552	6,251	4,099	3,713	3,854
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,011	945	560	753	1,031
Long-Term Resident	3,646	3,520	2,097	1,815	2,268

2-2 Changes in the number of foreign residents of Chinese nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	655,377	680,518	687,156	674,879	652,555
Professor	2,476	2,440	2,339	2,294	2,085
Artist	119	117	108	97	85
Religious Activities	113	120	129	129	85
Journalist	12	10	12	21	30
Investor/Business Manager	2,096	2,555	3,300	3,974	4,423
Legal/Accounting Services	6	7	6	6	5
Medical Services	114	134	187	246	310
Researcher	904	936	894	790	664
Instructor	99	104	101	103	84
Engineer	27,665	27,166	25,105	22,486	20,924
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	31,824	34,210	34,433	34,446	33,537
Intra-company/Transferee	6,557	6,307	6,238	5,518	5,257
Entertainer	907	778	671	389	177
Skilled Labor	14,142	15,595	16,350	17,657	19,023
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)			1,553	2,182	1,950
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)			37,788	43,288	43,763
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)			1,142	1,713	1,729
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)			37,841	60,418	63,953
Cultural Activities	939	923	902	749	772
Temporary Visitor	7,235	6,332	6,036	5,179	
College Student	88,812	94,355	134,483	127,435	113,980
Pre-college Student	25,043	32,408			
Trainee	65,716	50,487	5,602	1,275	444
Dependent	49,776	55,640	59,567	61,481	62,359
Designated Activities	84,478	90,030	44,328	5,374	3,143
Permanent Resident	142,469	156,295	169,484	184,216	191,946
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	57,336	56,510	53,697	51,184	43,771
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	6,170	7,087	7,415	8,078	8,792
Long-Term Resident	33,600	33,651	32,048	30,498	27,148
Special Permanent Resident	2,892	2,818	2,668	2,597	2,116
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,171	2,101	1,929	654	
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	
Others	1,706	1,402	800	402	

(*) "China" until 2011 includes Taiwan, and "China" for 2012 excludes those who were issued the residence cards and special permanent resident certificates and had already been included in "Taiwan" in Nationality/region section.

3-1 Changes on the number of new arrivals of Philippine nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	75,651	61,100	66,120	51,006	72,906
Diplomat	119	216	175	156	111
Official	476	541	641	647	604
Professor	20	25	12	26	26
Artist	-	-	-	-	-
Religious Activities	27	15	17	29	24
Journalist	1	-	-	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	7	4	4	5	4
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	6	16	3	7	3
Instructor	9	5	10	22	33
Engineer	576	252	226	354	304
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	98	105	68	91	119
Intra-company Transferee	495	397	498	641	669
Entertainer	3,185	1,873	1,506	1,407	1,984
Skilled Labor	59	52	36	53	59
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)			261	571	626
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)			951	3,184	3,638
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				-	-
Cultural Activities	35	66	21	15	23
Temporary Visitor	54,678	45,320	52,856	37,407	57,494
College Student	254	245	258	285	322
Pre-college Student	60	59	36		
Trainee	5,678	4,726	3,211	775	733
Dependent	462	379	352	345	372
Designated Activities	242	486	291	221	273
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	5,133	3,308	2,384	2,395	2,508
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	220	156	108	186	241
Long-Term Resident	3,811	2,854	2,195	2,184	2,736

3-2 Changes in the number of foreign residents of Philippine nationals by nationality/region

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	210,617	211,716	210,181	209,376	202,974
Professor	77	81	76	80	92
Artist	3	3	2	2	-
Religious Activities	253	236	225	228	215
Journalist	1	1	1	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	40	38	43	41	38
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	2	2
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	35	47	42	44	34
Instructor	117	117	159	207	256
Engineer	2,276	2,118	1,968	1,923	1,934
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	895	951	940	920	964
Intra-company/Transferee	826	782	777	947	1,023
Entertainer	9,199	7,465	6,319	4,188	344
Skilled Labor	268	278	283	302	330
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)			301	475	462
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)			2,472	2,925	3,384
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)			217	269	249
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)			2,610	4,564	4,747
Cultural Activities	16	19	19	18	20
Temporary Visitor	8,698	6,705	5,326	4,290	
College Student	614	615	713	677	707
Pre-college Student	144	133			
Trainee	4,938	3,970	730	308	137
Dependent	2,047	2,134	2,197	2,226	2,253
Designated Activities	7,660	8,608	5,291	2,372	1,863
Permanent Resident	75,806	84,407	92,754	99,604	106,397
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	49,980	46,027	41,255	38,249	33,122
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,472	2,765	2,899	3,347	3,647
Long-Term Resident	35,717	37,131	37,870	39,331	40,707
Special Permanent Resident	42	45	45	44	46
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	3,050	2,782	2,358	926	
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-		
Others	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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	31,002	15,874	22,210	19,694	34,201
Diplomat	136	84	100	47	86
Official	261	154	212	141	200
Professor	6	11	17	8	5
Artist	3	2	4	3	4
Religious Activities	35	17	31	19	26
Journalist	3	2	5	1	-
Investor/Business Manager	3	2	2	2	-
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	2	2	6	2	2
Instructor	6	2	1	3	3
Engineer	7	3	6	5	5
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	16	5	9	12	12
Intra-company Transferee	52	44	63	35	74
Entertainer	656	515	382	340	349
Skilled Labor	10	10	6	4	4
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				4	2
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				-	1
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				-	-
Cultural Activities	8	11	12	22	34
Temporary Visitor	16,600	12,920	17,491	15,177	28,411
College Student	111	122	129	121	139
Pre-college Student	34	28	15		
Trainee	229	250	369	277	305
Dependent	108	109	105	122	121
Designated Activities	12	17	19	17	17
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,895	483	921	915	1,067
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	174	44	59	61	97
Long-Term Resident	9,635	1,037	2,246	2,356	3,237

4-2 Changes in the number of foreign residents of Brazilian nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	312,582	267,456	230,552	210,032	190,581
Professor	38	37	35	32	28
Artist	13	12	11	11	10
Religious Activities	123	110	112	92	97
Journalist	3	4	4	2	2
Investor/Business Manager	29	28	28	28	19
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	11	13	14	12	11
Instructor	17	9	8	10	15
Engineer	57	54	47	46	47
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	112	103	82	73	78
Intra-company/Transferee	108	94	73	70	90
Entertainer	211	197	159	140	105
Skilled Labor	85	72	65	52	41
Technical Intern Training 1-(a)				-	1
Technical Intern Training 1-(b)				-	1
Technical Intern Training 2-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training 2-(b)				-	-
Cultural Activities	7	9	9	15	27
Temporary Visitor	681	588	510	320	
College Student	355	365	377	322	312
Pre-college Student	53	51			
Trainee	82	70	68	78	33
Dependent	480	451	368	358	326
Designated Activities	148	122	121	114	50
Permanent Resident	110,267	116,228	117,760	119,748	114,632
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	58,445	43,443	30,003	23,921	19,519
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,773	1,905	1,979	2,043	2,067
Long-Term Resident	137,005	101,250	77,359	62,077	53,044
Special Permanent Resident	26	22	20	21	26
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,327	2,129	1,309	433	
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-	-	
Others	126	90	31	14	

(3)The Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2012)

- Number of the implementation of expulsion order

【Nationality/region】

R.O.Korea	292
China	80
Turkey	46
Others	193
Total	611

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	280
Kansai Airport	119
Haneda Airport	77
Others	135
Total	611

- Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality/region】

Turkey	4
China	2
Philippines	2
Others	7
Total	15

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	8
Kansai Airport	3
Haneda Airport	0
Others	4
Total	15

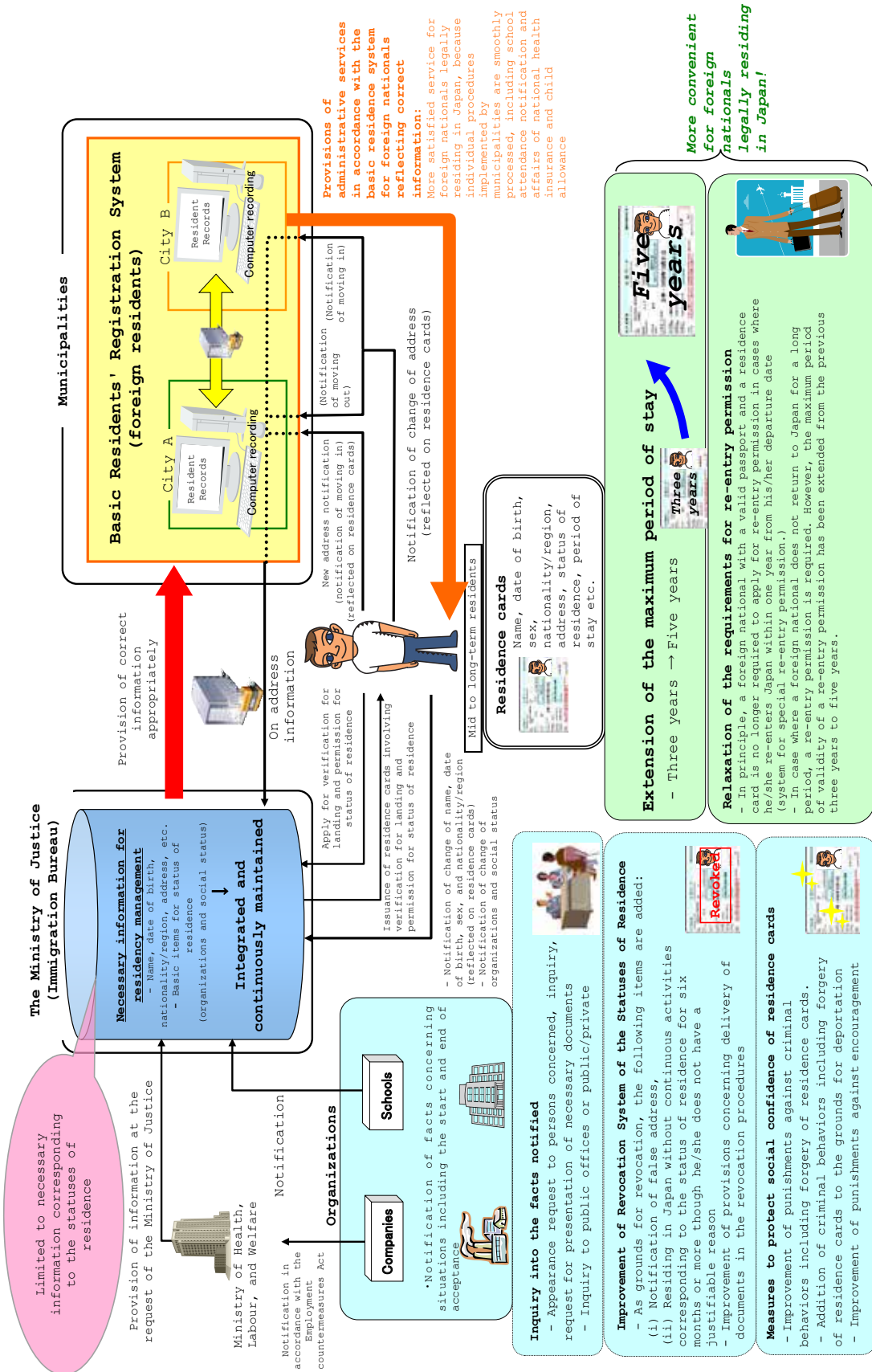
(4)Changes in the Number of Cases of Detection of Forged or Altered Documents

(Cases)

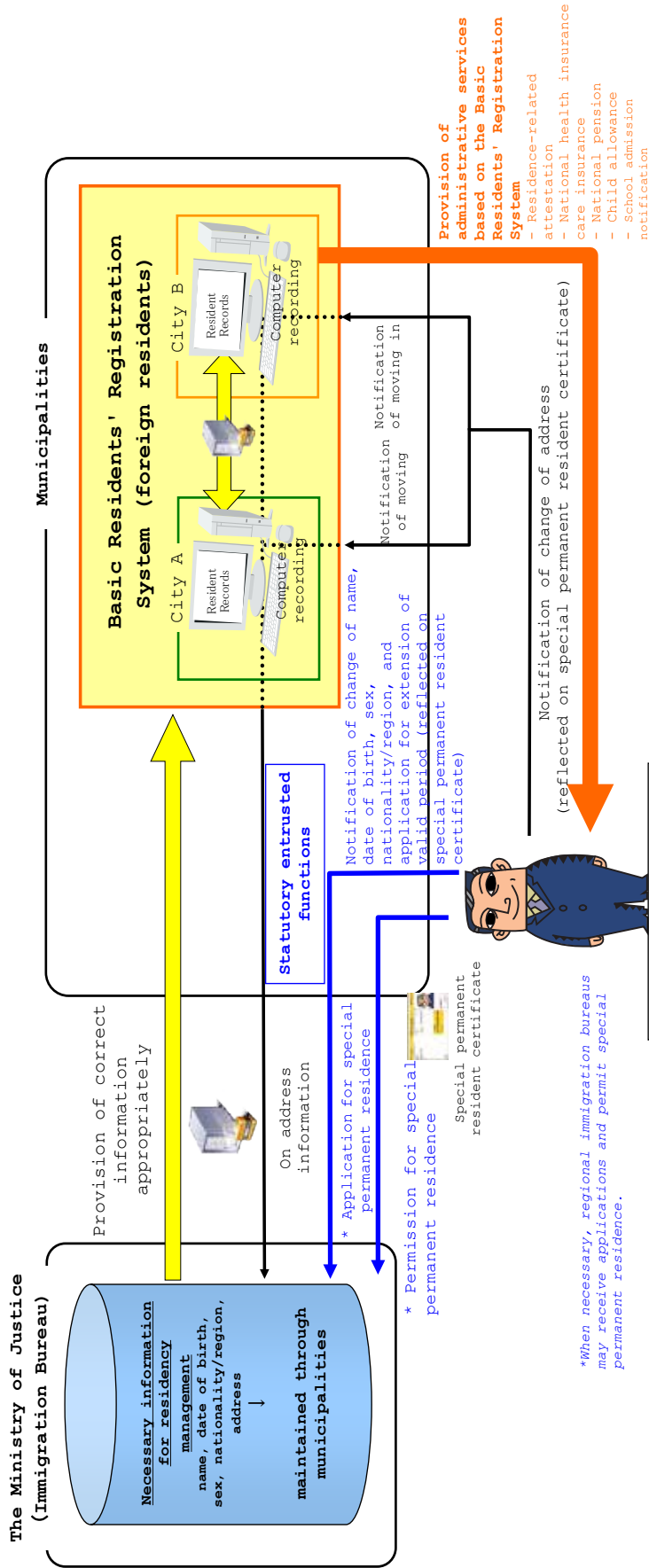
Division		Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Landing	Passport		275	131	120	105	106
	Others		321	103	108	104	81
	Total		596	234	228	209	187
Departure	Passport		26	28	12	14	18
	Others		7	10	2	3	8
	Total		33	38	14	17	26
Total	Passport		301	159	132	119	124
	Others		328	113	110	107	89
	Total		629	272	242	226	213

Data Section 3 Outline of New Residency Management System

Data Section 3(1) New Residency Management System (for foreign nationals residing legally for a mid to long-term with a status of residence)



Data Section 3(2) System for Special Permanent Residents



Certificate of Alien

- Number
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Sex
- Nationality/address or whereabouts in the country 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 household
- Date of issuance
- Next application period for confirmation/renewal period
- Photograph

Special permanent Resident certificate

- Number
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Sex
- Nationality/region
- Address
- Date of issue
- Expiration date of valid period
- Photograph

Relaxation of the requirements for re-entry permission

- In principle, a special permanent resident with a valid passport and a special permanent resident certificate is no longer required to apply for re-entry permission in cases where he/she re-enters Japan within two years of his/her departure date ("system for special re-entry permission")
- In cases where a special permanent resident does not return to Japan for a long period, re-entry permission is required. However, the maximum period of validity of a re-entry permission has been extended from the previous four years 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”) is litigation demanding revocation of a written deportation order issued to a foreign national illegally residing in Japan, or litigation demanding revocation of the decision of non-recognition as a refugee.

The number of litigation cases, which were filed and newly accepted in 2012, was 340 in judgments on merits (previous year: 243), an increase of 97 cases from the previous year. Looking at yearly changes from 2008 to 2012, the number of litigation cases still remained at high levels, although it saw repeated ups and downs. In addition, the number of completed litigations by year was, in judgments on merits, 355 cases in 2008, 310 cases in 2009, 288 cases in 2010, 214 cases in 2011, and 263 cases in 2012 (Table 51).

As the background to the fact that the number of newly accepted cases has been at high levels, the reform of the judicial system, which was intended to ensure prompt court proceedings through proper and sufficient procedures, can be cited. In particular, the Act for Partial Amendment of the Administrative Litigation Act entered into force on April 1, 2005. This aimed to develop 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 of information (instruction) on the statute of limitations, etc., extension of the statute of limitations, simplified and easy-to-understand eligibility for defendants in revocation 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 on the Expediting of Trials 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, immigration litigation of recent years has shown a tendency to new types of litigation being instituted, such as obligating special permission to stay in Japan, provisionally obligating provisional release permission, injunction or provisional injunction of enforcement of issuance of detention orders. The circumstances in which obligating litigation and injunction litigation were made statutory and a provisional remedy system prior to judgment on the merits of the case was defined by the Act for Partial Amendment of the Administrative Litigation Act, where litigation systems of these types were actively utilized, can be regarded as the background.

Table 51 Trend in the number of filed cases of immigration litigation (judgments on merits) (as of the end of 2012)

Category		(Cases)					
		Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Administrative case	Procedures for deportation-related matters (Demand for revocation; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		234	162	172	167	264
	Status of residence examination-related matters (Demand for revocation of the disposition of denial; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		17	16	21	23	17
	Certificate of eligibility (Demand for revocation of the disposition of non-issuance; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		8	10	15	8	6
	Procedures for refugee status-related matters (Demand for revocation; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		72	50	55	40	46
	Others		4	1	5	1	4
	Sub-total		335	239	268	239	337
Civil cases			1	1	0	4	3
Claim for protection of personal liberty			0	0	0	0	0
Total			336	240	268	243	340
Completed litigations			355	310	288	214	263

Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

Court case 1 [Relationship between deviation from and abuse of discretionary power and violation of the principle of proportionality]

The plaintiff-first daughter and the plaintiff-second daughter had completed compulsory education and entered high school, and the plaintiff-first son was going to elementary school in Japan. Therefore, they had adapted themselves to their life in Japan. Given this fact, there is no denying that there are certain positive elements to be considered when judging whether special permission to stay in Japan should be granted or not. On the other hand, the circumstances of the entry and stay in Japan by the plaintiff-father was considerably wrongful, and the circumstances of stay in Japan by the plaintiff-mother was also wrongful, it was unavoidable for a judgment to be rendered that no special permission to stay in Japan should be granted to the plaintiff-father and the plaintiff-mother. A further problem was whether special permission to stay in Japan should be granted only to the plaintiff-children. A judgment on whether special permission to stay in Japan should be granted only to the plaintiff-children even if this results in them being ultimately separated from their parents was also left to broad discretionary power to be exerted by comprehensively considering various circumstances. Given that it was reasonably possible for the plaintiff-children to become accustomed to the language and culture of their home country, it cannot be concluded that deciding that special permission to stay in Japan should not be granted to any of the plaintiffs, including the plaintiff-children, constitutes a deviation from and abuse of discretionary power.

(...) Given the reasoning illustrated above, it cannot be said that it is illegal by reason that each of the decisions rendered in this case violates the principle of proportionality.

The appellants assert a claim to the effect that while they would lose all of the basis of life they have developed in Japan should they be deported, the “benefit to be accomplished by refraining from granting special permission to stay in Japan” as contended by the appellee is nothing but abstract equivalent control over entry into and departure from Japan, and further that this case is a case where special permission to stay in Japan should by rights have been granted whether dependent on the old guidelines or the new guidelines, and each of the decisions in this case and each of the dispositions to issue a deportation order constitute a violation of the principle of proportionality and should be held illegal. However, the principle of proportionality is merely a single criterion for exercising discretionary power, and the revocation of a judgment by the Minister of Justice on whether special permission to stay in Japan should be granted or not is limited to cases where the judgment has been made beyond the bounds of discretionary power or through an abuse of such power (see Article 30 of the Administrative Case Litigation Act), and it is not reasonable to rely solely on the principle of proportionality and to determine whether or not the disposition constitutes a violation of such a principle of proportionality.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on April 19, 2012]

Court Case 2 [Applicability of positive elements and negative elements in the Guidelines on Special Permission to Stay in Japan, and Judgment on the Deviation from or Abuse of Discretionary Power]

The Guidelines on Special Permission to Stay in Japan are understood to indicate basic matters to be considered in judging whether or not special permission to stay in Japan should be granted, based on the assumption that the Ministry of Justice has broad discretionary power to judge whether or not special permission to stay in Japan should be granted, and are not considered, in their nature, as if only the elements described in the guidelines form the bases on which special permission to stay in Japan should be granted or not.

Therefore, it is not reasonable to judge whether the decision in this case constitutes a deviation from or abuse of the discretionary power only by citing whether the positive elements and negative elements described in the Guidelines on Special Permission to Stay in Japan are applicable or not. More specifically, although the assertion of the appellant cannot be said to be reasonable if it means that the judgment on whether special permission to stay in Japan should be granted or not is to be based only on the applicability of the positive elements and negative elements in the Guidelines on Special Permission to Stay in Japan, it is needless to say that those factors must be considered as important factors in determining whether or not there was any deviation from or abuse of the discretionary power in the decision in this case.

(...) It is recognized that the Director-General of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau has made the subject decision against the appellant by comprehensively evaluating and judging those elements for consideration, and since the conclusion of such decision is taken to be reasonable, it cannot be said that the appellee formed a wrong assessment of the facts relating to the appellant in making a decision on whether or not to grant special permission to stay in Japan in this case and, in that sense, that there was a deviation by the appellee from his discretionary power.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on June 20, 2012]

Court Case 3 [Evaluation of the disposition of no permission to change the status of residence as the guardian of a minor for the child of a deceased Japanese husband]

As plaintiff A merely supervised and raised plaintiff B who was not her biological child for a short period of time in Japan, it is not recognized on humanitarian or other grounds that she can be identified as the person “who is raising the child between her and a Japanese national ...,” given the fact that plaintiff A is the guardian of the minor plaintiff B.

(...) The plaintiffs contend that each of the dispositions in this case (i.e., disposition of no permission to change the status of residence of plaintiff A to “Long-Term Resident”) is substantially unreasonable on humanitarian grounds, on the grounds that it is highly likely that the plaintiff B will also have to migrate to China together with plaintiff A and the disposition is inconsistent with the judgment of the family court that appointed plaintiff A as the guardian of the minor plaintiff B. However, the fact that plaintiff A can no longer stay in Japan does not directly mean that plaintiff B will not be able to stay in Japan either. Moreover, it cannot be said that the disposition in this case is not reasonable on humanitarian grounds, as the guardian of the minor is not the one and only person, and another appropriate person can be appointed as such.

(...) Although the plaintiffs contend that the Director-General of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau issued the subject disposition without taking every measure to conduct investigations, the Minister of Justice and other officials who received the application for change of the status of residence can only grant permission when there are reasonable grounds sufficient to approve change of the status of residence based on the documents submitted by the foreign applicants concerned. If there are any inadequacies in those documents, they should not be required to conduct supplemental investigations. Setting this aside, it is as illustrated earlier that plaintiff A does not satisfy the requirements for change of the status of residence from “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” to “Long-Term Resident”, and she would not have satisfied the requirements for a change of the status of residence even if the Director-General of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau had conducted investigations.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on July 4, 2012]

Court Case 4 [Relationship between the effectiveness of examination of violations not using an interpreter and the reasonableness of the contents of statements]

The appellant states in the immigration officer C’s examination of violations how he entered Japan using a different person’s passport, that he did not want to return to the Philippines, that his place of birth was “Mountain City,” and that he wanted to return to the Philippines after receiving a refund of the tax that had been withheld from his salary by the company for which he had worked for while staying in Japan. Given that there is nothing unnatural found in those statements, and that there is no misunderstanding or anything suspiciously untrue found, it can be said that the facts that the examination of violations by the plaintiff was conducted without the use of an interpreter and that the announcement of the right to demand a hearing was not made in his mother tongue do not constitute defects in the procedure for the plaintiff to waive the right to demand a hearing.

(...) The appellant contends that it is the basic rule to make an interpreter available in the violation examination procedure against a foreign national, and there are no special circumstances in which it is exceptionally allowed for a violation examination procedure to proceed in the absence of an interpreter

and, accordingly, the waiver of the right to demand a hearing in the absence of an interpreter is ineffective. However, it is as illustrated earlier that it is recognized that the appellant expressed his real intention to waive the right to demand a hearing by affixing his signature onto the written waiver of hearing after he understood the violation examination procedure as well as the significance and effect of the waiver of the right to demand a hearing, and it is impossible to adopt the contention of the appellant.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on September 13, 2012]

Court Case 5 [Evaluation of the disposition of no permission to change the status of residence to “Temporary Visitor” for the purpose of raising and supervising a child]

While the plaintiff submitted the application for change of the status of residence to “Temporary Visitor” for the purpose of raising her biological child D, it is obvious that such an act of raising and supervision does not fall within an activity that can be achieved by temporarily staying in Japan. And, there is no fact found that the plaintiff was taking actions to prepare for departure for the period during which she was permitted to stay in Japan with the status of residence of “Designated Activities” (activities to prepare for departure from Japan and daily activities).

Therefore, even if the Director-General of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau made a judgment as to the plaintiff with such a purpose of residence that there is no reason sufficient to believe that it is appropriate to change the status of residence to “Temporary Visitor,” it cannot be said that such judgment has been made beyond the bounds of discretionary power or through an abuse of such power.

(...) As described above, the disposition of no permission in this case should be said to be lawful. However, should the activities underlying “Temporary Visitor” include child raising, whether or not it can be said that the disposition in this case has been made beyond the bounds of discretionary power or through an abuse of such power should further be discussed.

There are so many doubts about the plaintiff’s state of living after she entered Japan, among others, the state of married life with her Japanese ex-husband E, and the statements of the father of her Japanese ex-husband E would make the existence of a sincere marital relationship between the plaintiff and her ex-husband doubtful. She gave birth to D on June 10, 2009 while married her Japanese ex-husband E. However, it has to be said that it is still seriously doubtful whether D is the child between the plaintiff and her Japanese ex-husband E, in light of the above-mentioned relationship between the plaintiff and her Japanese ex-husband E, the status of entry into and departure from Japan by the plaintiff and her Japanese ex-husband E, and the number of pregnancy weeks described in her maternal and child health handbook.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on October 30, 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 2012, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,881 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 27 and 28)

Chart 27 Immigration Bureau organizational chart

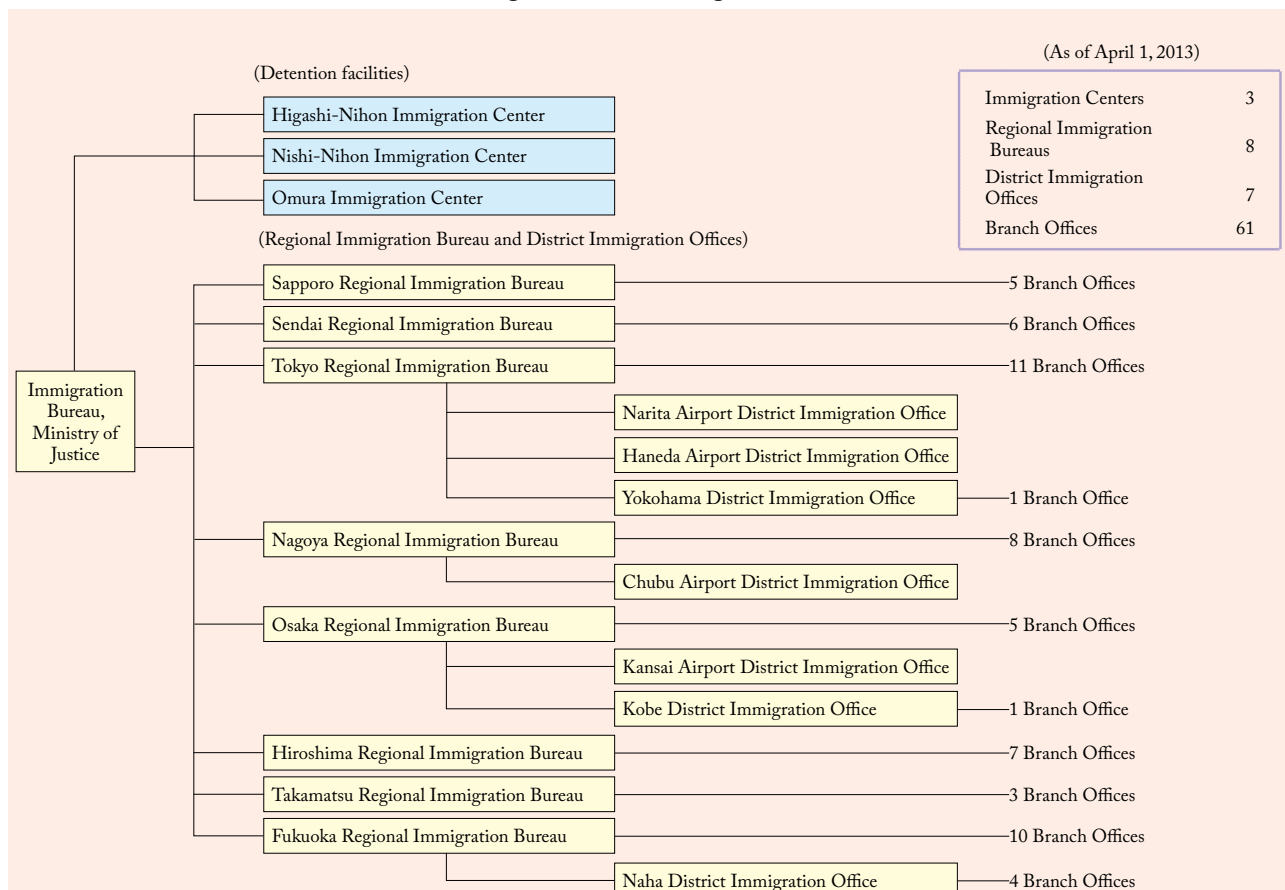
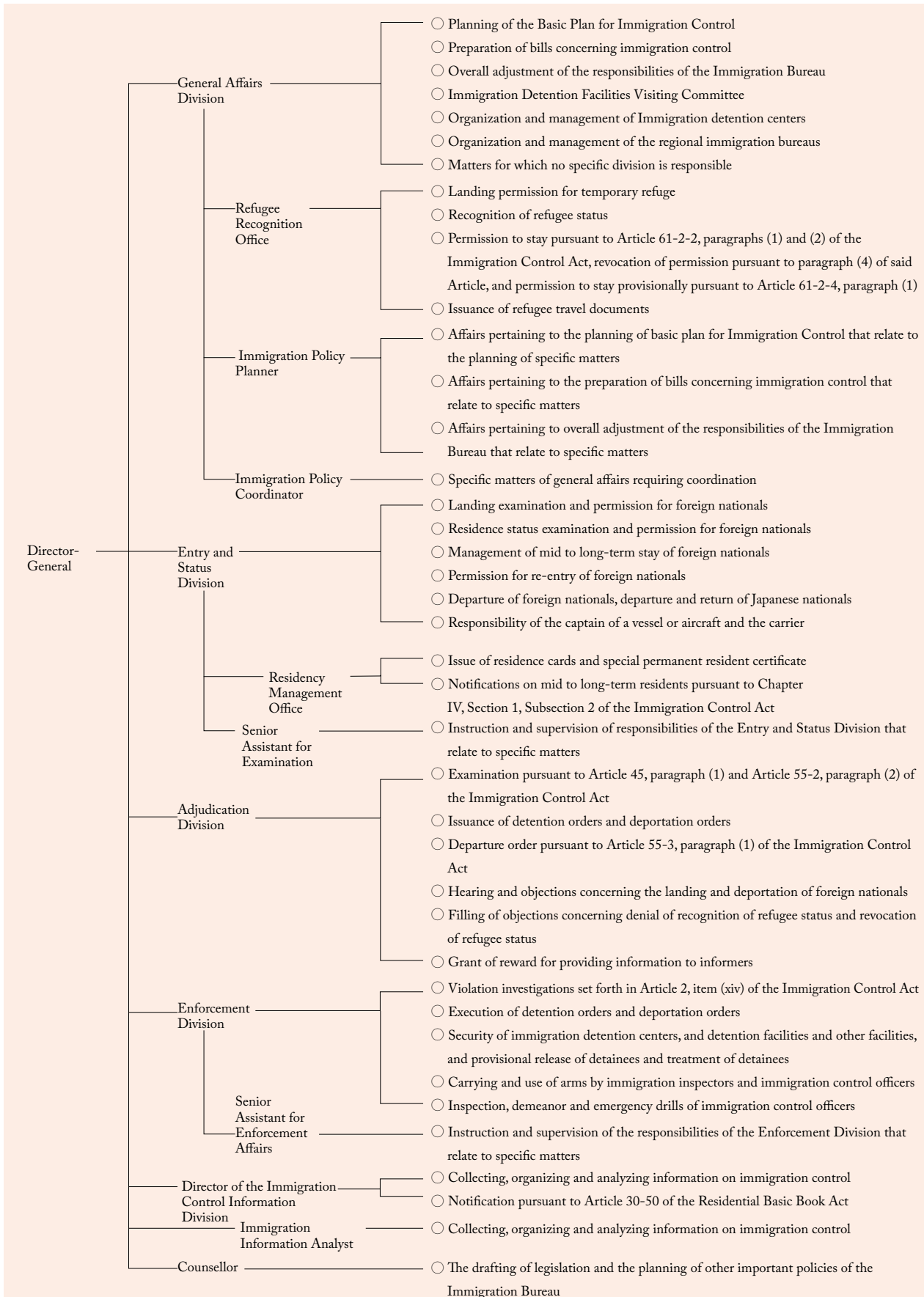


Chart 28 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



(*) 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 organizational expansions in FY 2013, the new residency management system introduced as a result of the enforcement of the amended Immigration Control Act on July 9, 2012 required the Minister of Justice to organize information on mid to long-term residents and keep such information accurate and updated. Accordingly, the Fourth Investigation Department was newly established in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau to maintain the framework for conducting investigations into the facts relating to those matters notified in relation to mid to long-term residents.

In addition, the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) was introduced in January 2005 to conduct analysis by verifying passenger information transmitted by airline companies in advance against information on foreign nationals on blacklists held by the authorities. In and after November 2007, foreign nationals are required to provide biometrics information (facial photographs and fingerprints) at the time of the landing examination. If the fingerprint data of a foreign national provided at the time of landing examination is judged to be similar to the fingerprint data of any foreign national on blacklists held by the authorities, specialist officials conduct fingerprint investigations to determine whether or not such foreign national's fingerprints match fingerprint data of foreign nationals on blacklists. Reflecting recent increases of those operations, the new residency management data division was established in the Narita Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau to centrally process inquiries from airports and seaports across Japan on a round-the-clock basis.

Furthermore, due to a sharp increase in the number of applications for recognition of refugee status in Japan, one more supervising inspector was added to the Judgment Division of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau processing approximately 90% of the refugee objection filings throughout Japan, thereby improving the system in which refugee objection filings could be appropriately processed.

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 examinations at airports became the main service, and as foreign nationals 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 has 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)

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, 2013. The establishment of at least one regional immigration bureau or office in each prefecture has been achieved, while branch offices have decreased by about 40% from 1981.

Those branch offices should not only improve convenience for foreign nationals who come to submit various applications or reports but also enhance close cooperation with related local organizations, such as the police, in collecting information on illegal and imposter residents. With a view to enhancing cooperation with local authorities and related organizations 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 in violation of the Immigration Control Act, and establishing a more comprehensive framework for branch offices. In FY 2013,

it was decided that chief inspectors who report to the directors of branch offices would be allocated, as the branch directors, to the eight branches to which only two supervising inspectors reporting to the branch directors had been allocated.

Table 52 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the regional immigration bureaus (actual performance)

(As of April 1, 2013)

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		Gifu Branch Office	Gifu City
	Hitachi Port Branch Office	Hitachi City		Otsu Branch Office	Otsu City
	Kashima Port Branch Office	Kamisumu-cho Kashima-gun		Mito Branch Office	Mito City
2003	Tokyo Port Branch Office	Koto-ku Tokyo		Shinjuku Branch Office	Shinjuku-ku Tokyo
	Shibuya Branch Office	Shibuya-ku Tokyo		Morioka Branch Office	Morioka City
	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 abolishment of Haneda Airport Branch Office in FY 2010 was due to the establishment of Haneda Airport District Immigration Office

Section 2 ◆ Staff

① Immigration Control Staff

In immigration centers and regional immigration bureaus, immigration inspectors and immigration control officers are assigned as staffs 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, (iii) treatment of inmates in immigration centers and detention facilities and guards of these detention facilities, and (iv) fact investigations for continuous identification of information on mid to long-term residents. They fall under police personnel in terms of the National Public Service Act, while falling under public security service staff in terms of the Act on Remuneration of Officials in the Regular Service, because they are often involved in dangerous tasks.

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

Individual immigration inspectors and immigration control officers perform their duties independently as specialists in immigration control and therefore, the specialist system was introduced. These officials are required to have legal knowledge necessary for their duties as well as a balanced point of view from an international perspective and the ability to interact with foreign nationals flexibly while giving consideration to their diverse cultures, customs and religions and their human rights.



Immigration Control Staff

② Staff Increase

The number of immigration control staff was 3,885 in FY 2013, up about 14% (472) from FY 2008 (3,413), 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 29, Table 53)

Chart 29: Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

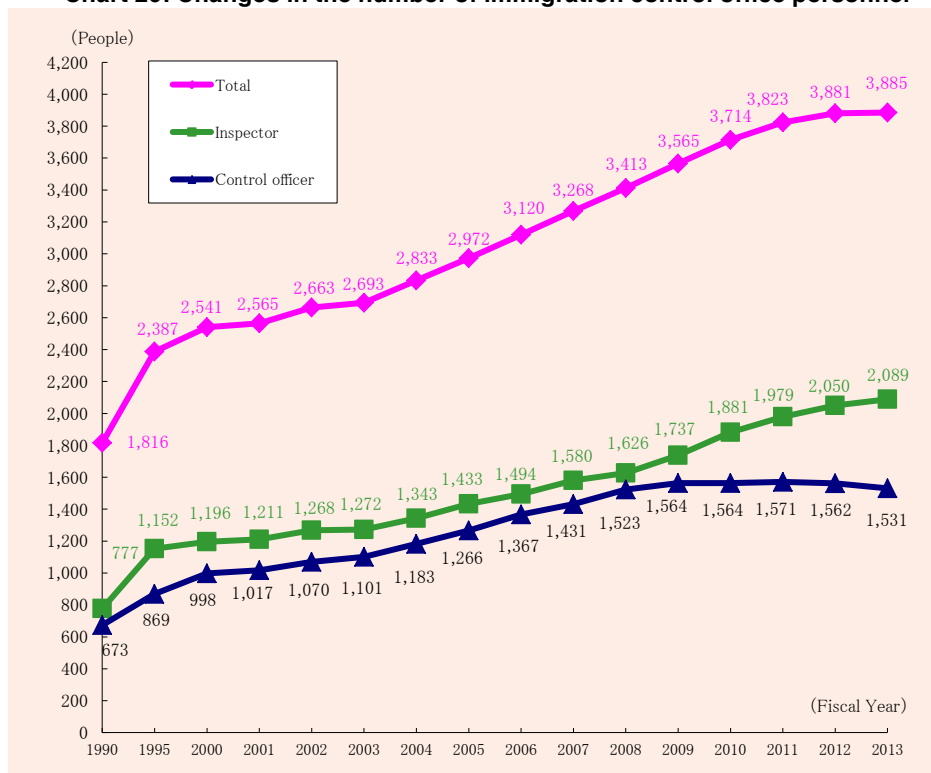


Table 53 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

(People)

Fiscal Year	Division Administrative officials in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Bureaus					Sub-Total	Total
		Administrative officials	Inspectors	Control officers	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	
2012	126	135	2,050	1,562	8	3,755	3,881	
2013	126	131	2,089	1,531	8	3,759	3,885	

In FY 2013, 73 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 Haneda Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau

The Basic Act for Promoting a Tourism-Oriented Country entered 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 “reduction of the 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 the global economic recession and other influences in Japan, tended toward recovery due to an economic recovery in the Asian region and the easing of visa requirements for Chinese tourists.

In 2011, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan temporarily decreased due to the Great East Japan Earthquake that struck on March 11. However, groups of tourists from China have restarted to enter Japan, showing a sign of an upward momentum. The accumulated number of foreign nationals entering Japan for the first half of FY 2012 was approximately 4.5 million, and recovered to around 97% of the level of 2010 (approximately 4.62 million).

In July 2012, the new residency management system was introduced as a result of the enforcement of the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act and Related Acts under which immigration inspectors issue “residence cards” to mid to long-term residents, in addition to affixing a seal on passports at the time of granting landing permission. It also enables foreign nationals who want to land with the status of residence of “Student” to submit an application for permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted at the time of submitting a landing application so that they can receive permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted, as a result of which the amount of administrative work substantially increased due to the new operations.

In 2013, it became necessary to make efforts to respond to the increase in international flight arrivals and departures at Haneda Airport, the addition of immigration examination booths resulting from the construction of a new international terminal at Fukuoka Airport, and an increase in port calls of large-size cruise ships, and at the same time, to implement stricter immigration examinations as countermeasures against terrorism and illegal foreign residents.

For this purpose, 65 additional immigration inspectors were allocated to individual bureaus and branch offices, mainly concentrated at Haneda Airport District Immigration Office.

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

The new residency management system introduced in July 2012 adopted a system of notifications from mid to long-term residents and the organizations to which they belong, and requires more accurate control over the residence of foreign nationals by effectively utilizing information obtained through those notifications. It is, therefore, important to conduct necessary investigations based on information and other data notified to secure the accuracy of such information, in combination with appropriate operations to promptly input and organize such information.

It is efficient to centrally input and organize notified information and verify information held by the authorities against information notified at a single place in Japan, and the residency management information department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau centrally processes information. If it is judged necessary to conduct an on-site inspection based on the results of verification or otherwise, the competent regional or district immigration bureau with jurisdiction over the domicile of respective mid to long-term residents would conduct an investigation into the relevant facts.

Strategic implementation of investigation into the facts can uncover imposter foreign residents, which would further lead to the adoption of effective measures against imposter foreign residents. For this reason, investigations are conducted mainly by immigration control officers. However, due to staff shortages, the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau added six immigration control officers as required.

(3) Strengthened Refugee Status Recognition System

While the number of foreign nationals accorded recognition of refugee status in 2005 was 384, the number for 2006 sharply rose about 2.5 times to 954. The number for 2008 exceeded the level of 1,000, jumping to 1,599. Although it decreased to 1,388 for 2009 and 1,202 for 2010, the number for 2011 once again substantially increased to 1,867. For the first half of 2012, 1,081 applications, 1.2 times in comparison with the same period of previous year, were received.

The standard time for processing applications for recognition of refugee status was set at six months in July 2010, and it was announced that the regional and district immigration bureaus would make efforts to be fully prepared for processing applications within that period of time by March 2011. As a result of efforts to comply with the standard processing time through cooperative involvements within the regional and district immigration bureaus, the goal was achieved by reducing the average processing period for the fourth quarter (January to March 2012) to 5.4 months. However, the bureaus which had continued to dispatch temporary helpers over a long period of time had difficulty in processing day-to-day operations, while the number of applications for recognition of refugee status still continued to rise. Thus, it was necessary to set up a system that would enable prompt processing of applications for recognition of refugee status in order to comply with the standard processing time.

With respect to objections by those who are not recognized as refugees by reason that they do not fall within refugee criteria, objections received by the regional and district immigration bureaus across Japan are processed at two places being the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau. The number of objections, which was 183 for 2005 when the refugee examination counselors system was introduced has subsequently been increasing year by year. In 2009, it exceeded the level of 1,000, jumping to 1,156, and drastically increased to 1,719 in 2011. Although there is no standard processing time designated like applications for recognition of refugee status, the average processing time from the filing of an objection to the rendering of a decision for 2011 was protracted to 22.5 months.

Thus, it was necessary to encourage processing throughout the procedure for recognition of refugee status including objections, from the standpoint of the purport of the “Proposal for Continuous Efforts for the Protection of Refugees and Solutions of Refugee Problems” (resolved at the Diet in November 2011).

Given these situations, two immigration control inspectors were added to the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau.

③ Training

As the number of foreign nationals entering and departing from Japan has been increasing year by year and the types of residence have diversified, the volume of services has increased and the contents of routine duties to be performed by immigration inspectors and immigration control officers have become more complicated and difficult. It is therefore indispensable to enhance the skills and abilities of the officers of the Immigration Bureau, and therefore we are now 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 staff with specialized knowledge but also outside experts are invited to give a lecture for the purpose of enhancing the professional knowledge of the 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, fingerprints examination training, and training for human rights and mental health.

Also, as the work of the Immigration Bureau is mainly concerned with foreign nationals, 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.



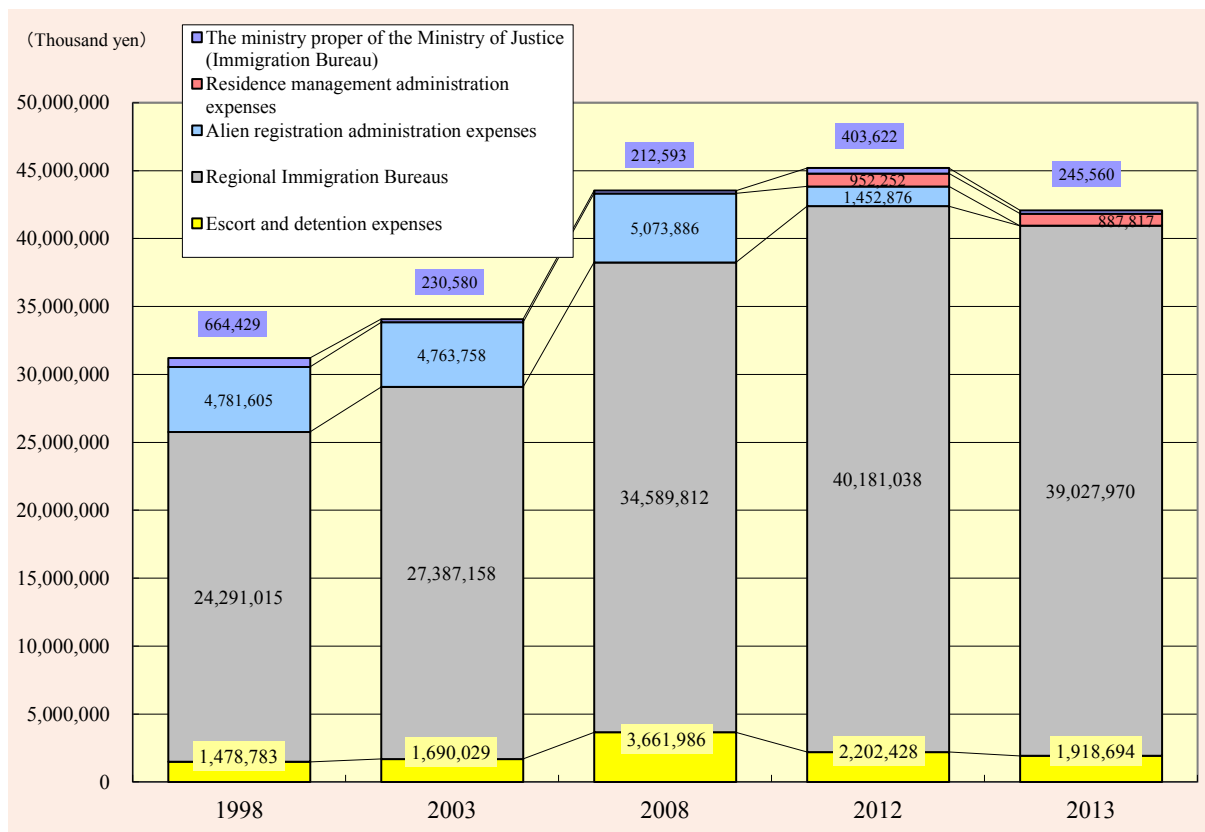
Training

Data Section 6 Budget

Section 1 ◆ Budgets

Chart 30 shows the trends in budgets for immigration control administration. The Immigration Bureau's expenses necessary to take the various measures promoted by the authorities were recognized for FY 2013, although the amount of the budget decreased from the previous year due to severe fiscal and administrative situations. Administrative costs will be further reduced through more efficient budget implementation.

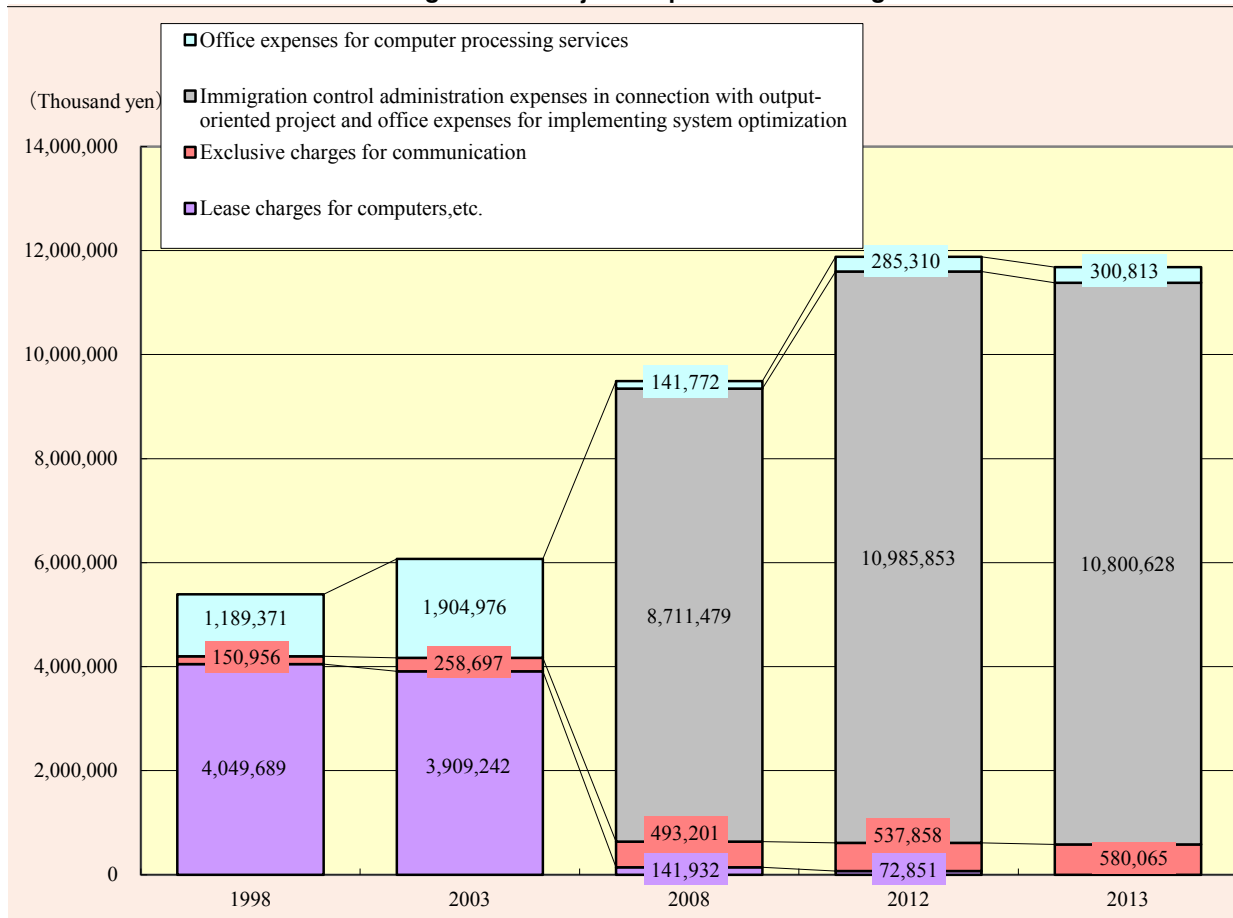
Chart 30: Changes in the budget for immigration control administration



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

- Items were reorganized in the FY 2008 budget, and the calculation method for the budget on and after said fiscal year was changed as follows:
 - The ministry proper of the Ministry of Justice Immigration Bureau is the total amount of common expenses for the ministry proper of the Ministry of Justice and partial expenses of planning, adjustment, and promotion expenses for immigration control.
 - Alien registration administration expenses and residence management administration expenses are the partial expenses of planning, adjustment and promotion expenses for immigration control.
- * Equal to alien registration administration expenses before FY 2007.
- Regional Immigration Bureaus are the total amount of common expenses for Regional Immigration Bureaus, and the partial expenses of administration expenses for immigration control.
- Escort and detention expenses are the partial expenses of 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 31: Changes in the major computer-related budget amount



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

Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2013, eight regional immigration bureaus in the nation are housed in independent office buildings of the Ministry of Justice (Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka), joint office buildings of the Ministry of Justice (Sendai, Hiroshima, and Takamatsu), joint office buildings 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 bureaus are housed either in independent office buildings of the Ministry of Justice (Yokohama), in office buildings jointly with branch offices of port-related national government authorities, in office building jointly with other national government authorities, or in civil facilities.

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

2013 Immigration Control

December 2013

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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2013 IMMIGRATION CONTROL

リサイクル適性 **(A)**

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