

◆ Data Section ◆

Data Section 1. Major Developments since April 1, 2013

(Since FY 2013)

Date	Developments	Contents
April 30 2013	Partial amendment of the Japan-Indonesia EPA and Japan-Philippines EPA-related public notices	In accordance with the Cabinet decision of March 11, 2011 and the Cabinet decision of February 26, 2013 approving the extension of the period of stay of Indonesian and Philippine nurses and care workers residing in Japan based on an EPA, the required amendments were made to the relevant public notices such as “Special Measures for the Guidelines Relating to the Immigration Treatment of Indonesian Nurses and Care Workers Candidates, etc. Subject to the Application of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia for an Economic Partnership”.
May 20 2013	Report on the Results of the Study Relating to the Role of Immigration Control Administration in an Era of 25 Million Foreign Visitors Coming to Japan	The 6th Advisory Council on Immigration Control Policy compiled the results of a study spanning over one and a half years on the role of immigration control administration in an era of 25 million foreign visitors coming to Japan, and submitted a report to the Minister of Justice.
Same date	Report on the Results of the Study Relating to a Review of the Points-Based Preferential Immigration Treatment for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals	The 6th Advisory Council on Immigration Control Policy compiled the results of a study on the system of points-based preferential immigration treatment for highly-skilled foreign professionals, and submitted a report to the Minister of Justice.
May 23 2013	Partial Amendment of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act	Establishment of the required provisions enabling notifications by mid to long-term residents on the organization of affiliation, etc. and notifications by the organization of affiliation, etc. on the status of the acceptance of mid to long-term residents to be made through electronic notifications (online notifications) (enforced on June 24, 2013).
June 24 2013	Introduction of the Immigration Bureau’s electronic notification system	Commencement of the acceptance of notifications through the Internet using the Immigration Bureau’s electronic notification system, enabling “notifications on the organization of affiliation, etc.” to be made by mid to long-term residents, and “notifications by the organization of affiliation, etc.” to be made by the organization which is accepting the mid to long-term residents to be made through the electronic notification system in addition to the usual method of submission of written documents in person or through the post.
July 1 2013	Commencement of operation of the Immigration Bureau <i>seiji</i> search system	With regard to the indication of names using <i>kanji</i> characters in the residence card and the special permanent resident certificate, in accordance with the Public Notice on the Indication of <i>Kanji</i> Character Names in Residence Cards and Other Certificates (Ministry of Justice Public Notice No. 582 of 2011), the characters were specified as within the scope of <i>seiji</i> characters, while simplified characters may be used by replacing them with characters within the range of <i>seiji</i> characters; and an operational system has now started which allows a simple search of the <i>kanji</i> character names given in the residence card or the special permanent resident certificate.

Date	Developments	Contents
September 13 2013	Enactment of Provisions on Measures Relating to the Special Measures of the Public Notice on Cabinet Order Regulated Projects Prescribed in Article 53 of the Act on Comprehensive Special Zones Relating to the Ministry of Justice	Enactment of a joint public notice of the Cabinet Office and the Ministry of Justice providing for the special measures of the public notice on designated activities in order to allow foreign nationals to learn about designated traditional cuisine while working in the comprehensive special zones for regional revitalization based on the Act on Comprehensive Special Zones.
October 9 to October 10 2013	Hosted the 12th ASEM Conference of the Directors-General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows	The 12th ASEM Conference of the Directors-General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows was hosted by the Immigration Bureau in Tokyo, and views were exchanged among the personnel in charge of immigration issues in countries in Asia and Europe on the main theme of "Migration Policy as a Strategy for Economic Growth".
October 15 2013	Removal of the regulation on re-entry for foreign nationals of Japanese descent who returned to their home countries on receiving repatriation support	Whereas previously foreign nationals, who received repatriation support and returned to their home countries through the support program to those unemployed of Japanese descent wishing to return home country implemented in FY 2009, were unable to apply for re-entry permission through acquisition of a status of residence based on the same personal status for a certain period of time, re-entry came to be permitted on condition of meeting certain criteria in consideration of the economic and employment situation of recent years.
November 27 2013	Overall Amendment of the Provisions on Special Measures for the Criteria Pertaining to the Statuses of Residence of "Engineer" and "Designated Activities" of the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria Pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph (1), Item (ii) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act	As well as responding to changes in the Japanese examination system relating to IT engineers, the addition of other countries' examinations, which are accredited, through mutual recognition, to be qualifications or examinations that are equivalent to those of Japan.
December 17 2013	Partial Amendment of the Relevant Public Notice Relating to the System of Points-Based Preferential Immigration Treatment for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals	Based on the report of the 6th Advisory Council on Immigration Control Policy and the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" (Cabinet decision of June 14, 2013), aiming for the further acceptance of highly-skilled foreign professionals, amendments were made to the Provisions on the Activities Given in the Right-Hand Column (Limited to the Part Pertaining to (d)) of Appended Table I (5) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Relating to Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals Pursuant to the Provisions of Item (ii) of Paragraph (1) of Article 7 of the Same Act and the Guidelines Relating to the Treatment of the Residence Procedures of Persons Residing through the Designation of the Activities Given in the Right-Hand Column of the Table of Article 2 of the Public Notice Providing for the Activities Given in the Right-Hand Column (Limited to the Part Pertaining to (d)) of Appended Table I (5) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Pertaining to Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals Pursuant to the Provisions of item (ii) of paragraph (1) of Article 7 of the same Act (enforced on December 24, 2013), which revised the requirements for recognition and the preferential treatment pertaining to highly-skilled foreign professionals.

Date	Developments	Contents
February 28 2014	Partial Amendment of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act	The format of the entry and departure records (ED cards) was revised to enable simple confirmation at the time of the departure of a foreign national of whether the foreign national intends to depart through special re-entry permission or to depart through re-entry permission (enforced from July 1, 2014).
March 28 2014	Enactment of Provisions on Measures Relating to the Special Measures of the Public Notice on Cabinet Order Regulated Projects Prescribed in Article 53 of the Act on Comprehensive Special Zones Relating to the Ministry of Justice	Enactment of a joint public notice of the Cabinet Office and the Ministry of Justice providing for the special measures of the relevant public notices to allow foreign nationals working for certain companies designated by approved local public entities based on the Act on Comprehensive Special Zones to be eligible for special additional points in the points-based system for highly-skilled foreign professionals.

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	857	896	838	820	632
China	114	167	194	215	173
R.O.Korea	228	210	188	179	122
United States of America	110	118	109	94	88
Taiwan	48	42	48	36	32
France	19	50	25	30	25
Pakistan	48	33	42	55	23
Australia	30	31	18	18	18
United Kingdom	34	37	24	29	16
India	12	12	14	11	8
Sri Lanka	35	18	17	23	6
Afghanistan	14	14	13	11	-
Others	165	164	146	119	121

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	9,840	10,908	11,778	12,609	13,439
China	2,555	3,300	3,974	4,423	5,057
Korea	2,492	2,723	2,872	2,941	2,918
Pakistan	526	571	627	732	759
United States of America	990	918	844	687	654
Nepal	271	373	430	513	585
Taiwan				331	460
Sri Lanka	199	234	281	326	339
India	319	319	320	307	301
United Kingdom	374	334	292	244	226
France	297	281	248	229	223
Others	1,817	1,855	1,890	1,876	1,917

(*) The 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.).

(*) The numbers until 2011 represent the number of alien registrations, and the numbers from 2012 onwards represent 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.).

(*) "China" until 2011 includes Taiwan, and "China" from 2012 onwards 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	3,363	2,852	4,178	5,216	5,387
China	1,404	983	1,375	1,734	1,819
India	296	384	651	847	996
Viet Nam	273	213	441	802	701
R.O.Korea	439	302	361	403	407
Philippines	252	226	354	304	293
United States of America	101	123	148	136	148
Taiwan	46	75	94	77	102
Indonesia	43	31	104	215	94
Malaysia	38	45	62	79	86
France	62	95	70	83	80
Others	409	375	518	536	661

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	50,493	46,592	42,634	42,273	43,038
China	27,166	25,105	22,486	20,924	20,588
Korea	8,015	7,050	5,828	5,367	5,207
India	3,925	3,515	3,175	3,388	3,592
Viet Nam	2,188	2,183	2,382	2,985	3,506
Philippines	2,118	1,968	1,923	1,934	1,937
United States of America	833	789	764	786	834
Malaysia	610	595	613	669	673
France	621	588	539	589	621
Indonesia	455	437	542	662	595
Bangladesh	472	466	460	515	536
Others	4,090	3,896	3,922	4,454	4,949

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	4,167	4,113	4,658	4,993	5,354
United States of America	945	986	1,082	1,016	1,092
China	553	592	728	902	940
R.O.Korea	570	552	590	603	583
United Kingdom	347	286	326	304	377
Taiwan	166	186	217	237	246
Australia	210	175	185	152	194
Canada	203	209	168	153	181
Philippines	105	68	91	119	152
Pakistan	106	124	180	215	110
Afghanistan	56	63	108	159	96
Others	906	872	983	1,133	1,383

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	69,395	68,467	67,854	69,721	72,319
China	34,210	34,433	34,446	33,537	33,323
Korea	8,962	9,233	9,166	9,755	10,100
United States of America	6,710	6,313	6,091	6,157	6,356
United Kingdom	3,176	2,785	2,560	2,469	2,525
Taiwan				1,367	2,413
Canada	2,329	1,980	1,694	1,541	1,449
Australia	2,079	1,713	1,497	1,371	1,293
Pakistan	728	836	1,031	1,251	1,289
Sri Lanka	873	972	1,027	1,079	1,157
France	1,026	964	917	974	1,044
Others	9,302	9,238	9,425	10,220	11,370

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	5,245	5,826	5,348	6,126	6,245
China	1,858	1,937	1,717	1,967	2,085
Philippines	397	498	641	669	670
India	433	520	484	505	565
R.O.Korea	592	505	511	491	470
United States of America	371	528	396	383	404
Viet Nam	81	231	178	240	346
Thailand	235	222	235	381	301
Indonesia	93	98	104	221	251
Taiwan	218	211	188	173	169
Germany	137	155	98	125	127
Others	830	921	796	971	857

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	16,786	16,140	14,636	14,867	15,218
China	6,307	6,238	5,518	5,257	5,405
Korea	2,242	2,079	1,873	1,750	1,697
India	1,731	1,610	1,426	1,340	1,315
Philippines	782	777	947	1,023	1,120
United States of America	1,364	1,286	1,072	980	1,054
Thailand	430	430	440	565	525
Viet Nam	157	287	343	415	497
Taiwan				350	454
Germany	538	505	377	360	371
United Kingdom	511	450	382	325	289
Others	2,724	2,478	2,258	2,502	2,491

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

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	31,170	28,612	26,112	34,969	37,096
R.O.Korea	1,173	1,450	3,179	6,528	6,566
United States of America	7,288	6,785	5,908	6,514	6,341
United Kingdom	2,575	3,009	2,474	2,916	3,534
Philippines	1,873	1,506	1,407	1,984	2,680
France	1,246	1,116	780	1,320	1,770
Italy	1,325	1,105	1,205	866	1,696
Germany	1,601	1,241	1,358	1,594	1,285
Russia	2,467	1,432	1,452	1,982	1,063
China	1,694	1,386	739	964	1,022
Austria	759	826	531	943	624
Others	9,169	8,756	7,079	9,358	10,515

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	10,966	9,247	6,265	1,646	1,662
Philippines	7,465	6,319	4,188	344	367
Korea	363	374	313	305	283
United States of America	310	318	334	288	278
China	778	671	389	177	147
Brazil	197	159	140	105	102
Thailand	174	136	95	72	72
Australia	111	88	71	58	58
United Kingdom	65	62	66	29	28
Canada	94	51	77	21	26
Mongolia	55	47	29	16	17
Others	1,354	1,022	563	231	284

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

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	5,384	3,588	4,178	4,910	2,030
Nepal	1,356	563	677	809	832
China	2,495	1,924	2,527	2,920	427
India	666	451	379	432	188
Thailand	192	134	132	162	129
Philippines	52	36	53	59	49
Australia	30	45	27	53	48
R.O.Korea	157	90	87	109	39
Viet Nam	30	39	21	41	31
Indonesia	47	31	33	33	19
Pakistan	26	18	24	30	15
Others	333	257	218	262	253

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	29,030	30,142	31,751	33,863	33,425
China	15,595	16,350	17,657	19,023	18,139
Nepal	4,970	5,283	5,704	6,209	6,775
India	3,224	3,465	3,586	3,798	3,762
Korea	1,592	1,510	1,421	1,394	1,253
Thailand	994	1,021	1,003	1,032	1,066
Philippines	278	283	302	330	350
Bangladesh	418	367	328	279	243
Viet Nam	175	183	168	179	182
Indonesia	203	193	185	177	166
Pakistan	160	161	169	166	164
Others	1,421	1,326	1,228	1,276	1,325

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

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total		26,002	66,025	67,915	67,426
China		20,133	49,311	49,172	44,377
Viet Nam		2,184	6,632	7,449	10,130
Philippines		1,212	3,755	4,264	4,827
Indonesia		1,454	3,536	3,818	4,144
Thailand		641	1,722	1,994	2,443
Cambodia		68	245	227	325
Nepal		40	169	145	213
Mongolia		48	188	214	206
Laos		58	136	112	134
Sri Lanka		21	56	122	75
Others		143	275	398	552

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

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

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total		50,423	61,178	63,281	61,680
China		39,341	45,470	45,713	40,571
Viet Nam		4,096	6,571	7,379	9,857
Philippines		2,773	3,400	3,846	4,193
Indonesia		2,568	3,290	3,644	3,885
Thailand		1,091	1,542	1,688	2,010
Cambodia		151	227	214	304
Mongolia		108	185	206	202
Nepal		60	161	134	185
Laos		87	131	113	130
Sri Lanka		35	51	110	66
Others		113	150	234	277

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

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total			227	53	17
China			227	41	14
Viet Nam			-	1	2
Philippines			-	-	1
Indonesia			-	11	-

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

8-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (ii)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total		49,585	80,816	88,196	93,526
China		38,983	62,131	65,682	66,603
Viet Nam		3,826	6,953	9,336	11,775
Indonesia		2,775	4,726	5,454	6,179
Philippines		2,827	4,833	4,996	5,884
Thailand		741	1,441	1,776	1,937
Cambodia		62	142	211	288
Mongolia		108	168	215	247
Nepal		22	96	176	231
Laos		101	134	163	166
Myanmar		95	91	71	44
Others		45	101	116	172

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

(People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	37,871	48,706	49,936	57,579	70,007
China	16,839	22,752	23,858	26,554	24,583
Viet Nam	821	1,302	1,864	4,372	14,098
R.O.Korea	5,487	7,271	6,749	5,855	5,524
Nepal	223	527	976	1,830	4,864
Taiwan	2,030	2,709	2,661	2,833	3,164
United States of America	2,988	3,162	2,546	2,910	2,825
Thailand	859	1,062	1,256	1,447	1,564
Indonesia	772	878	1,054	1,172	1,306
France	652	797	631	859	918
Germany	618	761	585	765	894
Others	6,582	7,485	7,756	8,982	10,267

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

(People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	145,909	201,511	188,605	180,919	193,073
China	94,355	134,483	127,435	113,980	107,435
Viet Nam	3,552	5,147	5,767	8,811	21,231
Korea	19,807	27,066	21,678	18,643	17,189
Nepal	1,681	3,022	3,589	4,793	8,892
Taiwan				4,829	6,353
Thailand	2,656	3,542	3,315	3,212	3,411
Indonesia	2,349	2,725	2,791	2,917	3,219
Malaysia	2,492	2,676	2,591	2,483	2,478
United States of America	2,312	2,660	2,527	2,438	2,460
Myanmar	1,114	1,684	1,682	1,674	1,842
Others	15,591	18,506	17,230	17,139	18,563

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

(People)

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	80,480	51,725	16,079	17,957	16,486
China	53,876	28,964	2,108	1,923	1,488
Viet Nam	4,890	3,150	1,032	1,127	1,211
Indonesia	3,980	2,970	1,186	1,384	1,139
Thailand	2,698	2,386	1,257	1,404	1,069
Myanmar	378	304	232	484	696
Philippines	4,726	3,211	775	733	645
India	760	892	753	838	612
Laos	374	377	302	367	396
Malaysia	776	718	631	687	395
Bangladesh	284	236	219	344	216
Others	7,738	8,517	7,584	8,666	8,619

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	65,209	9,343	3,388	1,804	1,501
China	50,487	5,602	1,275	444	336
Thailand	1,725	587	431	290	218
Viet Nam	4,355	663	258	233	196
Indonesia	3,053	743	260	141	178
India	159	184	127	100	87
Philippines	3,970	730	308	137	81
Malaysia	132	124	136	52	39
Brazil	70	68	78	33	34
Korea	94	82	49	27	22
Mexico	10	12	16	39	13
Others	1,154	548	450	308	297

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

Nationality/region \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	9,863	11,972	12,954	12,659	10,711
R.O.Korea	4,592	5,961	4,263	5,103	4,618
Taiwan	713	1,731	1,563	2,077	1,888
France	725	715	542	592	681
Australia	715	681	551	578	669
United Kingdom	440	482	407	496	564
Germany	458	474	309	333	432
Canada	448	362	282	338	340
Philippines	486	291	221	273	234
China(Hong Kong)	2	205	64	239	228
Thailand	25	15	3,764	1,690	19
Others	1,259	1,055	988	940	1,038

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	130,636	72,374	22,751	20,159	22,673
Korea	4,711	5,820	4,444	5,027	4,670
China	90,030	44,328	5,374	3,143	4,033
Philippines	8,608	5,291	2,372	1,863	1,847
Taiwan				1,615	1,743
Myanmar	1,782	1,700	1,631	1,397	1,158
Nepal	104	234	394	590	914
Indonesia	7,561	3,736	986	746	806
Australia	794	741	619	659	746
France	595	594	466	519	620
United Kingdom	367	430	331	465	572
Others	16,084	9,500	6,134	4,135	5,564

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	533,472	565,089	598,440	624,501	655,315
China	156,295	169,484	184,216	191,958	204,927
Brazil	116,228	117,760	119,748	114,641	112,428
Philippines	84,407	92,754	99,604	106,399	111,952
Korea	56,171	58,082	60,262	62,523	64,545
Peru	31,711	32,416	33,307	33,331	33,610
Thailand	13,883	15,055	16,055	16,997	17,815
United States of America	12,708	13,065	13,690	14,284	15,016
Taiwan				8,684	13,932
Viet Nam	9,187	9,602	10,361	11,158	12,060
Indonesia	3,462	3,894	4,337	4,743	5,123
Others	49,420	52,977	56,860	59,783	63,907

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	14,951	11,452	10,766	10,855	9,244
China	6,251	4,099	3,713	3,854	2,839
Philippines	3,308	2,384	2,395	2,508	2,258
Brazil	483	921	915	1,067	771
Thailand	706	510	538	593	602
United States of America	701	635	593	480	444
R.O.Korea	852	565	188	422	379
Viet Nam	210	155	177	153	210
Taiwan	257	211	183	175	166
Australia	174	139	134	129	147
United Kingdom	173	201	168	147	137
Others	1,836	1,632	1,762	1,327	1,291

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	221,923	196,248	181,617	162,332	151,156
China	56,510	53,697	51,184	43,771	38,852
Philippines	46,027	41,255	38,249	33,123	30,561
Brazil	43,443	30,003	23,921	19,519	17,266
Korea	21,052	19,761	18,780	17,017	15,925
United States of America	9,140	8,848	8,679	8,401	8,546
Thailand	9,113	8,651	8,549	7,974	7,605
Taiwan				2,546	3,600
United Kingdom	2,740	2,658	2,593	2,533	2,494
Peru	4,418	3,423	2,947	2,358	2,090
Indonesia	2,854	2,657	2,473	2,216	2,070
Others	26,626	25,295	24,242	22,874	22,147

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	9,946	8,178	7,811	9,845	8,788
Philippines	2,854	2,195	2,184	2,736	2,756
Brazil	1,037	2,246	2,356	3,237	2,507
China	3,520	2,097	1,815	2,268	1,864
Peru	655	660	400	518	545
Viet Nam	672	189	195	228	272
Indonesia	134	85	100	77	116
Bolivia	35	56	108	119	111
Thailand	144	80	74	84	87
R.O.Korea	160	124	126	80	53
Nepal	72	26	37	69	35
Others	663	420	416	429	442

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	221,771	194,602	177,983	165,001	160,391
Brazil	101,250	77,359	62,077	53,058	47,903
Philippines	37,131	37,870	39,331	40,714	42,156
China	33,651	32,048	30,498	27,150	26,240
Peru	16,695	14,849	13,496	11,941	11,269
Korea	8,622	8,374	8,288	7,774	7,636
Viet Nam	5,847	5,771	5,726	5,558	5,513
Thailand	3,532	3,641	3,875	3,800	3,785
Myanmar	795	1,116	1,381	1,647	2,000
Bolivia	2,539	2,219	2,054	1,884	1,902
Indonesia	1,774	1,735	1,756	1,714	1,747
Others	9,935	9,620	9,501	9,761	10,240

(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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1,451,174	2,303,161	1,505,228	1,901,888	2,305,975
Diplomat	1,191	1,218	1,262	1,146	988
Official	3,578	3,675	2,788	2,475	2,073
Professor	219	170	159	176	190
Artist	2	-	3	7	9
Religious Activities	133	113	105	95	65
Journalist	10	14	12	5	13
Investor/Business Manager	228	210	188	179	122
Legal/Accounting Services	1	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	1	6	5
Researcher	37	36	44	21	25
Instructor	15	19	14	12	13
Engineer	439	302	361	403	407
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	570	552	590	603	583
Intra-company Transferee	592	505	511	491	470
Entertainer	1,173	1,450	3,179	6,528	6,566
Skilled Labor	157	90	87	109	39
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		13	34	73	100
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)				-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)				-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)				-	-
Cultural Activities	466	332	261	240	253
Temporary Visitor	1,424,195	2,275,293	1,481,868	1,876,140	2,281,773
Student	5,487	7,271	6,749	5,855	5,524
Pre-college Student	4,516	2,774			
Trainee	89	163	105	120	104
Dependent	2,376	2,257	1,956	1,546	1,554
Designated Activities	4,592	5,961	4,263	5,103	4,618
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	852	565	501	422	379
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	96	54	61	53	49
Long-Term Resident	160	124	126	80	53

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	578,495	565,989	545,401	530,048	519,740
Professor	1,025	1,009	956	943	924
Artist	43	46	45	42	45
Religious Activities	1,049	1,011	977	945	896
Journalist	64	54	51	48	46
Investor/Business Manager	2,492	2,723	2,872	2,941	2,918
Legal/Accounting Services	6	6	6	6	7
Medical Services	21	23	22	39	55
Researcher	258	232	232	196	194
Instructor	94	90	97	93	91
Engineer	8,015	7,050	5,828	5,367	5,207
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	8,962	9,233	9,166	9,755	10,100
Intra-company/Transferee	2,242	2,079	1,873	1,750	1,697
Entertainer	363	374	313	305	283
Skilled Labor	1,592	1,510	1,421	1,394	1,253
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		5	22	66	55
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		-	-	-	1
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	364	335	295	250	275
Temporary Visitor	4,184	3,386	2,307		
Student	19,807	27,066	21,678	18,643	17,189
Pre-college Student	7,804				
Trainee	94	82	49	27	22
Dependent	18,533	18,026	16,750	15,117	14,089
Designated Activities	4,711	5,820	4,444	5,027	4,670
Permanent Resident	56,171	58,082	60,262	62,523	64,545
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	21,052	19,761	18,780	17,017	15,925
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,643	2,574	2,523	2,429	2,368
Long-Term Resident	8,622	8,374	8,288	7,774	7,636
Special Permanent Resident	405,571	395,234	385,232	377,351	369,249
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,425	1,074	417		
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-		
Others	1,288	730	495		

(*1) The 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 numbers from 2012 onwards 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	753,606	1,140,579	721,990	1,050,222	983,268
Diplomat	517	684	516	506	314
Official	2,337	3,097	1,972	1,923	1,228
Professor	496	464	458	473	414
Artist	7	2	1	1	3
Religious Activities	4	4	1	3	1
Journalist	-	2	11	11	8
Investor/Business Manager	114	167	194	215	173
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	1	-	-
Medical Services	3	-	2	2	3
Researcher	150	115	75	81	88
Instructor	21	12	12	13	14
Engineer	1,404	983	1,375	1,734	1,819
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	553	592	728	902	940
Intra-company Transferee	1,858	1,937	1,717	1,967	2,085
Entertainer	1,694	1,386	739	964	1,022
Skilled Labor	2,495	1,924	2,527	2,920	427
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		1,250	2,751	2,829	2,178
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		18,883	46,560	46,343	42,199
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)				1	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)			227	40	14
Cultural Activities	792	773	596	761	615
Temporary Visitor	632,379	1,032,649	621,632	943,265	890,265
Student	16,839	22,752	23,858	26,554	24,583
Pre-college Student	18,053	8,819			
Trainee	53,876	28,964	2,108	1,923	1,488
Dependent	9,174	8,218	7,549	9,455	7,506
Designated Activities	124	146	99	183	190
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	6,251	4,099	3,713	3,854	2,839
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	945	560	753	1,031	988
Long-Term Resident	3,520	2,097	1,815	2,268	1,864

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	680,518	687,156	674,879	652,595	649,078
Professor	2,440	2,339	2,294	2,085	1,963
Artist	117	108	97	85	79
Religious Activities	120	129	129	85	70
Journalist	10	12	21	30	37
Investor/Business Manager	2,555	3,300	3,974	4,423	5,057
Legal/Accounting Services	7	6	6	5	6
Medical Services	134	187	246	310	395
Researcher	936	894	790	664	608
Instructor	104	101	103	84	83
Engineer	27,166	25,105	22,486	20,924	20,588
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	34,210	34,433	34,446	33,537	33,323
Intra-company/Transferee	6,307	6,238	5,518	5,257	5,405
Entertainer	778	671	389	177	147
Skilled Labor	15,595	16,350	17,657	19,023	18,139
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		1,553	2,182	1,950	1,616
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		37,788	43,288	43,763	38,955
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1,142	1,713	1,729	1,617
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		37,841	60,418	63,953	64,986
Cultural Activities	923	902	749	772	689
Temporary Visitor	6,332	6,036	5,179		
Student	94,355	134,483	127,435	113,980	107,435
Pre-college Student	32,408				
Trainee	50,487	5,602	1,275	444	336
Dependent	55,640	59,567	61,481	62,374	61,780
Designated Activities	90,030	44,328	5,374	3,143	4,033
Permanent Resident	156,295	169,484	184,216	191,958	204,927
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	56,510	53,697	51,184	43,771	38,852
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	7,087	7,415	8,078	8,803	9,749
Long-Term Resident	33,651	32,048	30,498	27,150	26,240
Special Permanent Resident	2,818	2,668	2,597	2,116	1,963
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,101	1,929	654		
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-		
Others	1,402	800	402		

(*) "China" until 2011 includes Taiwan, and "China" from 2012 onwards 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	61,100	66,120	51,006	72,906	96,543
Diplomat	216	175	156	111	191
Official	541	641	647	604	652
Professor	25	12	26	26	35
Artist	-	-	-	-	-
Religious Activities	15	17	29	24	28
Journalist	-	-	-	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	4	4	5	4	1
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	16	3	7	3	6
Instructor	5	10	22	33	26
Engineer	252	226	354	304	293
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	105	68	91	119	152
Intra-company Transferee	397	498	641	669	670
Entertainer	1,873	1,506	1,407	1,984	2,680
Skilled Labor	52	36	53	59	49
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		261	571	626	746
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		951	3,184	3,638	4,081
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)			-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)			-	-	1
Cultural Activities	66	21	15	23	31
Temporary Visitor	45,320	52,856	37,407	57,494	80,113
Student	245	258	285	322	362
Pre-college Student	59	36			
Trainee	4,726	3,211	775	733	645
Dependent	379	352	345	372	308
Designated Activities	486	291	221	273	234
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	3,308	2,384	2,395	2,508	2,258
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	156	108	186	241	225
Long-Term Resident	2,854	2,195	2,184	2,736	2,756

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	211,716	210,181	209,376	202,985	209,183
Professor	81	76	80	92	90
Artist	3	2	2	-	-
Religious Activities	236	225	228	215	226
Journalist	1	1	1	1	-
Investor/Business Manager	38	43	41	38	39
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	2	2	2
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	2
Researcher	47	42	44	34	33
Instructor	117	159	207	256	280
Engineer	2,118	1,968	1,923	1,934	1,937
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	951	940	920	964	1,051
Intra-company/Transferee	782	777	947	1,023	1,120
Entertainer	7,465	6,319	4,188	344	367
Skilled Labor	278	283	302	330	350
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		301	475	462	496
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		2,472	2,925	3,384	3,697
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		217	269	249	281
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		2,610	4,564	4,747	5,603
Cultural Activities	19	19	18	20	22
Temporary Visitor	6,705	5,326	4,290		
Student	615	713	677	707	780
Pre-college Student	133				
Trainee	3,970	730	308	137	81
Dependent	2,134	2,197	2,226	2,253	2,273
Designated Activities	8,608	5,291	2,372	1,863	1,847
Permanent Resident	84,407	92,754	99,604	106,399	111,952
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	46,027	41,255	38,249	33,123	30,561
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,765	2,899	3,347	3,648	3,889
Long-Term Resident	37,131	37,870	39,331	40,714	42,156
Special Permanent Resident	45	45	44	46	48
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,782	2,358	926		
Temporary Refuge	-	-			
Others	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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	15,874	22,210	19,694	34,201	28,070
Diplomat	84	100	47	86	78
Official	154	212	141	200	152
Professor	11	17	8	5	12
Artist	2	4	3	4	4
Religious Activities	17	31	19	26	40
Journalist	2	5	1	-	3
Investor/Business Manager	2	2	2	-	2
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	2	6	2	2	2
Instructor	2	1	3	3	1
Engineer	3	6	5	5	28
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	5	9	12	12	10
Intra-company Transferee	44	63	35	74	73
Entertainer	515	382	340	349	357
Skilled Labor	10	6	4	4	3
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		-	4	2	21
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		-	-	1	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)			-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)			-	-	-
Cultural Activities	11	12	22	34	51
Temporary Visitor	12,920	17,491	15,177	28,411	23,256
Student	122	129	121	139	220
Pre-college Student	28	15			
Trainee	250	369	277	305	272
Dependent	109	105	122	121	125
Designated Activities	17	19	17	17	11
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	483	921	915	1,067	771
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	44	59	61	97	71
Long-Term Resident	1,037	2,246	2,356	3,237	2,507

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	267,456	230,552	210,032	190,609	181,317
Professor	37	35	32	28	33
Artist	12	11	11	10	11
Religious Activities	110	112	92	97	111
Journalist	4	4	2	2	5
Investor/Business Manager	28	28	28	19	16
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	13	14	12	11	11
Instructor	9	8	10	15	12
Engineer	54	47	46	47	64
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	103	82	73	78	82
Intra-company/Transferee	94	73	70	90	96
Entertainer	197	159	140	105	102
Skilled Labor	72	65	52	41	38
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		-	-	1	-
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		-	-	1	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	9	9	15	27	26
Temporary Visitor	588	510	320		
Student	365	377	322	312	396
Pre-college Student	51				
Trainee	70	68	78	33	34
Dependent	451	368	358	326	349
Designated Activities	122	121	114	50	52
Permanent Resident	116,228	117,760	119,748	114,641	112,428
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	43,443	30,003	23,921	19,519	17,266
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,905	1,979	2,043	2,072	2,255
Long-Term Resident	101,250	77,359	62,077	53,058	47,903
Special Permanent Resident	22	20	21	26	27
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,129	1,309	433		
Temporary Refuge	-	-	-		
Others	90	31	14		

(3) The Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2013)

· Number of the implementation of expulsion order

【Nationality/region】

R.O.Korea	273
Thailand	160
China	55
Others	251
Total	739

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	375
Haneda Airport	119
Kansai Airport	109
Others	136
Total	739

· Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality/region】

Peru	2
Sri Lanka	2
Others	3
Total	7

【Airport・Port】

Narita Airport	7
Total	7

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

(Cases)

Division \ Year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Landing	Passport	131	120	105	106	90
	Others	103	108	104	81	45
	Total	234	228	209	187	135
Departure	Passport	28	12	14	18	8
	Others	10	2	3	8	5
	Total	38	14	17	26	13
Total	Passport	159	132	119	124	98
	Others	113	110	107	89	50
	Total	272	242	226	213	148

Data Section 3. 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 2013, was 391 in judgments on merits (previous year: 340), an increase of 51 cases from the previous year. Taking a look at the trends from 2009 to 2013, there was a decline at one point in 2011, but the number started to increase again in 2012 and has remained at a high level since. In addition, the number of completed litigations by year was, in judgments on merits, 310 cases in 2009, 288 cases in 2010, 214 cases in 2011, 263 cases in 2012, and 341 cases in 2013 (Table 52).

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 52 Trend in the number of filed cases of Immigration Litigation (judgments on merits) (as of the end of 2013)

		(Cases)				
Year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Category						
Administrative case	Procedures for deportation-related matters (Demand for revocation; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)	162	172	167	264	334
	Status of residence examination-related matters (Demand for revocation of the disposition of denial; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)	16	21	23	17	13
	Certificate of eligibility (Demand for revocation of the disposition of non-issuance; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)	10	15	8	6	6
	Procedures for refugee status-related matters (Demand for revocation; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)	50	55	40	46	35
	Others	1	5	1	4	1
	Sub-total	239	268	239	337	389
	Civil cases	1	0	4	3	2
Claim for protection of personal liberty		0	0	0	0	0
Total		240	268	243	340	391
Completed litigations		310	288	214	263	341

Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

Court case 1 Outline of the Text of “Living through Support” of Public Notice 6 (d) on Long-Term Residents

Taking together the text of the provision of the Immigration Control Act stipulating to the effect that foreign nationals coming under “a person who is indigent or without a fixed dwelling place and is likely to become a burden on the Japanese Government or a local public entity because of an inability to make a living” (item (iii) of paragraph (1) of Article 5) are not permitted to land in Japan as well as the text of “living through support” of the Public Notice on Long-Term Residents 6 (d), in order to be recognized as a natural child who is under age and unmarried “living through support” of a spouse of a Japanese national residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” referred to in Public Notice on Long-Term Residents 6 (d), a requirement should be that the spouse of the Japanese national does not depend on funds from the Japanese Government or a local public entity but pays primarily for all of the expenses required for the natural child who is under age and unmarried during his/her residence in Japan.

The mother (non-party in this litigation) is a spouse of a Japanese national and is residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National”, and the appellees are natural children of the mother who are under age and unmarried, and since their arrival in Japan, they have no experience of actual work and all of the expenses required for their residence such as living expenses are deemed to be paid for out of their mother’s salary or covered by social insurance benefits such as the public assistance benefits paid to their mother herself and their elder sister (non-party in this litigation). The amount of the salary and the public assistance benefits is 96,784 yen for the salary and 85,039 yen for the public assistance benefits a month on average, and in addition, when considering the child allowance and childcare al-

lowance included in the income allocation amount deducted from the minimum cost of living, the expenses required during the appellees' stay in Japan such as their living expenses cannot be recognized as being paid principally by their mother without benefits being paid by the Japanese Government or a local public entity.

Therefore, the appellees should not be recognized as coming under the natural children who are under age and unmarried "living through support" of a spouse of a Japanese national residing in Japan with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" given in Public Notice on Long-Term Residents 6 (d), and in accordance with this, there are no special circumstances for consideration.

In light of the abovementioned facts such as the amounts of their mother's salary and the public assistance benefits, if the social insurance benefits such as public assistance benefits were not paid out, it is thought the appellees would not be able to cover the expenses required during their stay, therefore, it is not possible to recognize that their mother principally paid for all of the living expenses required for the appellees during their stay without the payment of benefits from the Japanese Government or local public entities.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on April 10, 2013]

Court Case 2 Differences in the judgment on permission for extension of the period of stay and the judgment on special permission to stay in Japan

The procedures for the application for extension of the period of stay and for the special permission to stay in Japan have some parts in common in that they are both judgments on suitability of residence, but as long as they are separate procedures, the judgment on suitability of residence should be made in accordance with the intent of each system, and it is not appropriate to use the criteria for judgment of the latter as the criteria for judgment for the former. In addition, in a case where special permission for stay in Japan should be granted, since an opportunity of being granted special permission to stay is given even if an extension of the period of stay is not permitted, the extension of the period of stay is not treated more disadvantageously than the special permission to stay pertaining to the initially illegal resident; and although the "Long-Term Resident" in Appended Table II of the Immigration Control Act is limited to "those who are authorized to reside in Japan with a period of stay designated by the Minister of Justice in consideration of special circumstances", since the Public Notice on Long-Term Residents can be said to give shape to the discretionary judgment of the Minister of Justice, in determining the applicability of the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" in cases of permission for extension of the period of stay, while taking the applicability of the Public Notice on Long-Term Residents as a standard, even in cases where this cannot be applied, if there are special circumstances which may be equated with the types listed in the items of the Public Notice on Long-Term Residents, the applicability of the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" should be affirmed. Understanding "Long-Term Resident" within a wide range would be in violation of the intent of item (ii) of paragraph (1) of Article 7 of the Immigration Control Act, which limits long-term residents to those designated by the Minister of Justice in advance through the Public Notice.

Therefore, it is not reasonable to make a judgment on extension of the period of stay separately from the Public Notice on Long-Term Residents by referring to the Guidelines and comparing cases where special permission to stay in Japan was granted.

As long as the separate procedures for permission for extension of the period of stay and special per-

mission to stay in Japan differ in its intent and nature, it is unavoidable that there are some cases where permission was denied in the procedures for the former, but permission was granted afterwards in the procedures of the latter. Even in such a case, it cannot be said that the judgment on whether to permit special permission to stay should be made in the judgment on whether to permit extension of the period of stay. In cases where the application for extension of the period of stay of a foreign national is denied but special permission to stay is granted in subsequent procedures, even if the foreign national is in a state of illegally overstaying during this period, this simply means that such situation may arise as a result of the person whose application for extension of the period of stay was denied, taking the separate procedure of requesting an oral hearing in cases of being deemed to come under persons subject to deportation, and it is apparent that this is not intended to recommend or condone illegally staying beyond the authorized period of stay.

[Nagoya High Court Judgment on October 30, 2013]

Court Case 3 Nature of the special permission to stay in Japan, and evaluation of the fact of a foreign national being a victim of domestic violence in the judgment

Even if as the plaintiff claims, the reason why the plaintiff separated from Japanese ex-husband A was domestic violence by A, this only arguably diminishes the wrongfulness of staying illegally past the authorized period of stay. Since the special permission to stay has the nature of permitting a foreign national to reside in Japan in the future, it is not possible to find a reason that should be actively made allowances for the circumstances that the plaintiff is already divorced and living apart, and moreover, she suffered domestic violence in the past from A who is living in Japan. In addition, the notice pertaining to the domestic violence case asserted by the plaintiff stipulates the measures to be taken, the system for implementing the measures and other required matters in the procedures for examinations on residence and deportation for foreign nationals in cases where the foreign national is recognized to be a victim of domestic violence, and therefore, the notice aims to respond appropriately to cases of domestic violence and to protect the victims of domestic violence, and it cannot be said that the notice stipulates that the fact of a person being a victim of domestic violence should be made allowances in an actual judgment on special permission to stay in Japan.

[Tokyo District Court Judgment on December 24, 2013]

Court Case 4 Evaluation of a child's illness in a judgment on special permission to stay in Japan

The appellants argued to the effect that even after the appellant (oldest son) becomes an adult it will be totally impossible for him to lead a normal social life, and that the original judgment which found his disability not to be so severe as to hinder him from leading a normal everyday life did not properly assess the degree of the mental disability of the appellant (oldest son).

Therefore in order to make a determination, the appellant (oldest son) was 14 years at the time of the

decision on this case, ... and even though it is not possible to say that there are no obstacles in his everyday life, since he is able to independently conduct the majority of acts which are necessary for his everyday life, it is not reasonable to assess his disability to be a major one. The assertion by the appellants of the disability of the appellant (oldest son) after he becomes an adult is no more than a general guess based on indicators of the degree of the developmental disorder given in revision (1) of the abovementioned original judgment, and therefore, it is not possible to adopt this opinion right away. The assertion that the Philippine medical system is not always sufficient when compared to the Japanese medical system is as is written in the certified instruction in page 29 of the original judgment pertaining to the citation, but since medical systems and insurance systems differ depending on the country or region, in terms of the nature of the matters, since the protection of its citizens should be carried out primarily on the responsibility of the country of nationality, even if the appellant (oldest son) would not be able to receive the same level of medical care as he is currently receiving in Japan after being sent back to the Philippines, which is the country of nationality, these circumstances should not be considered positive elements in the judgment on special permission to stay.

It cannot be denied that the appellant (oldest son) may experience some difficulty owing to life in the Philippines, but since the measures for people with mental disabilities differ depending on the country or region, in terms of the nature of the matters, as is given in the above instruction, the protection of its citizens should be carried out primarily on the responsibility of the country of nationality. In addition, as is shown above, the special needs education which the appellant (oldest son) has received in Japan was received on the basis of an illegal state of residence, and so cannot be said to be subject to legal protection. Therefore, the difficulty of life in the Philippines cannot be construed as a positive element in the judgment on whether or not grant special permission to stay.

[Tokyo High Court Judgment on April 17, 2013]

Court Case 5 Nature of the disposition of non-acceptance of an application submitted by an agent or other authorized person, and suitability of the agent or other authorized person as a plaintiff

The “handling of this case” for which the plaintiff demands an obligation to withdraw in this lawsuit is interpreted to refer to the basic policy of “the decision to the effect that, for the time being, a case where an agency for an application requested by an applicant to the plaintiff does not come under the cases found to be appropriate as not requiring the applicant to appear in person” instructed by the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau on November 8, 2011, or to the measure that according to this basic policy, every application, etc. submitted thereafter by the plaintiff as an agent or other authorized person were not be accepted.

In the former sense, it is clear that the basic policy is simply an internal guideline to be used at the time of determining whether not requiring the appearance of the applicant in person is appropriate in cases where an application, etc. is made by the plaintiff as an agent or other authorized person in the future. Therefore, even if the officers of Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau are obliged to comply with the “handling of this case” in the former sense, members of the general public are not directly bound by this, and even if a decision were to be made contrary to the “handling of this case” in individual applications,

the effect of this decision would not be swayed because of this. Therefore, since the “handling of this case” in the former sense is not of the nature to directly affect the rights and obligations of the plaintiff, it is also clear that its withdrawal would not directly affect the rights and obligations of the plaintiff and this does not come under an administrative disposition.

There is the possibility that the “handling of this case” in the latter sense may come under an administrative disposition as a disposition of dismissal of an application since there is room to view this as a denial of an application. However, since the plaintiff does not specifically state in this lawsuit that the application with itself as an agent or authorized person was denied and does not seek the withdrawal of this specific measure, that is to say, does not make a demand to obligate a disposition for this application, the appeal of the plaintiff as an appeal obligating withdrawal of the “handling of this case”, in the latter sense, lacks specification of the disposition which is the subject of the obligation.

The system of an application by an agent or authorized person has the intent and purpose of alleviating the burden on foreign nationals to appear in person, and to reduce congestion at counters in the regional immigration bureau, and does not have the nature of affecting the rights and interests of the staff of public benefit corporations, administrative scriveners or others, and when looking over the Immigration Control Act and other related laws and regulations, with regard to judgments on an application, there are no provisions which suggest protecting the rights and interests of an agent or other authorized person who performs an act of agency as the individual interests of individual persons. Therefore, even if there is room for the “handling of the case” in the latter sense to become the subject of actions for the judicial review of administrative dispositions as a disposition on denial of an application ... since the plaintiff is only an agent or other authorized person who does not possess the legal benefit of seeking a withdrawal, the appeal of the plaintiff in this sense lacks suitability as a plaintiff.

[Nagoya District Court Judgment on April 18, 2013]

Data Section 4. 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 2013, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,885 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 28 and 29).

Chart 28 Immigration Bureau organizational chart

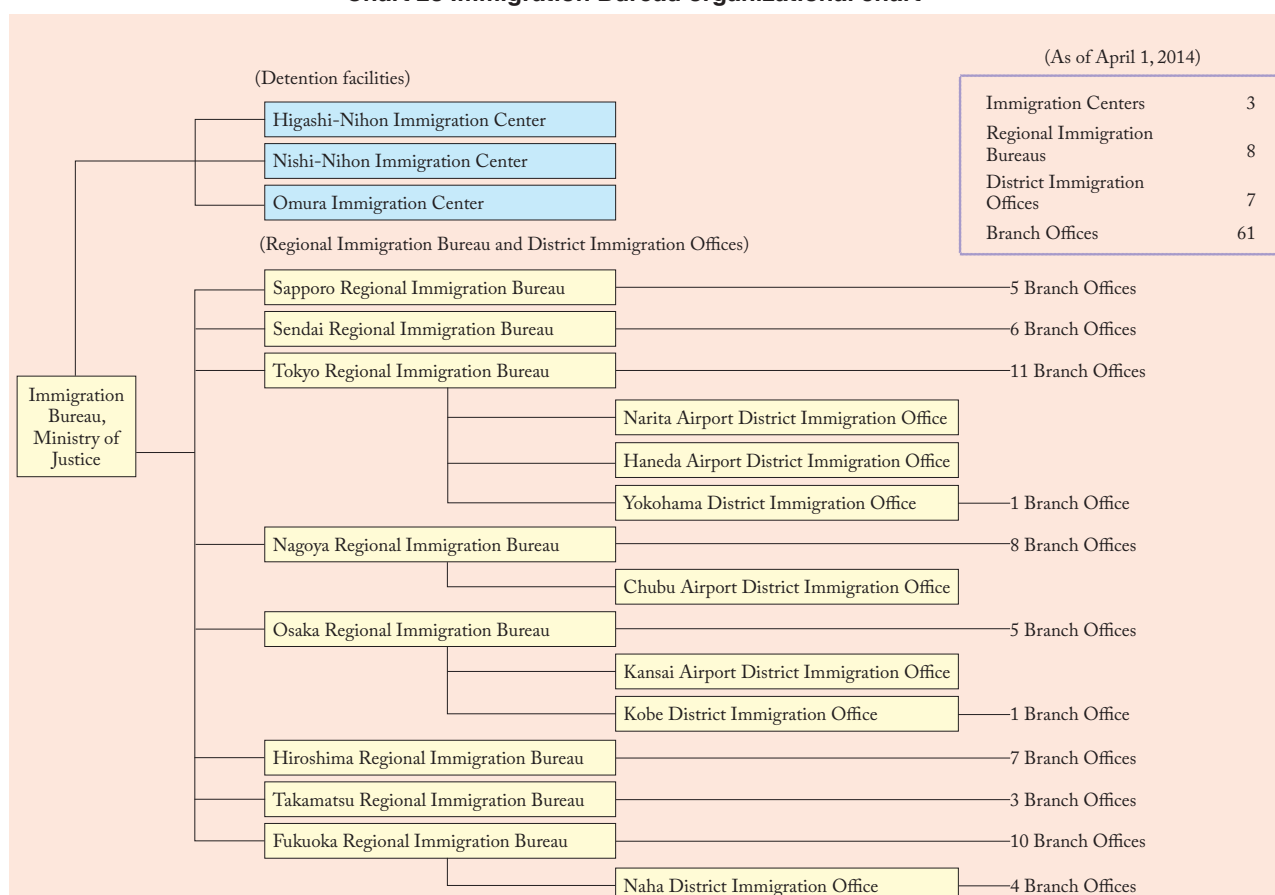
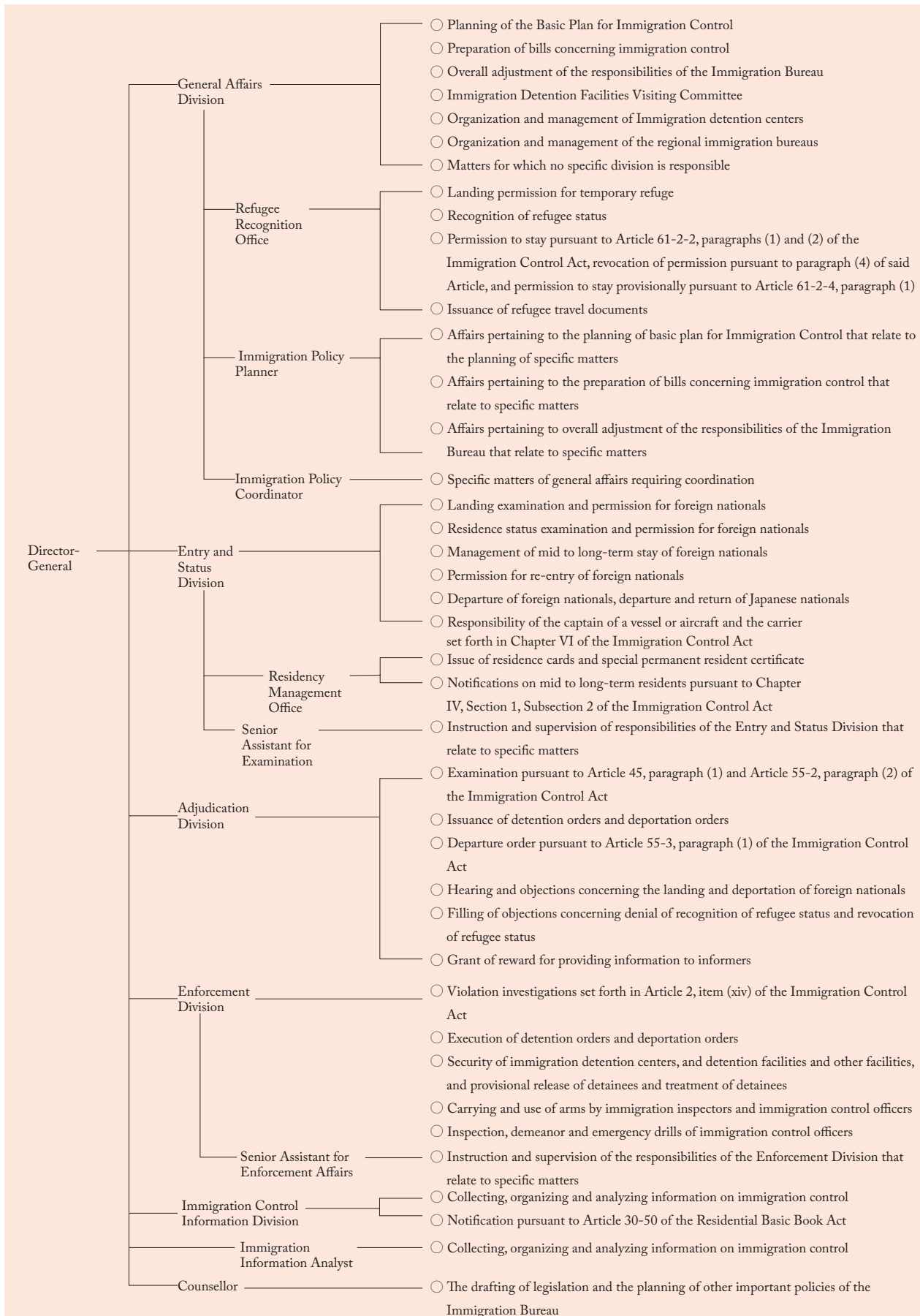


Chart 29 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



(*) 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

The expansion of the organizational structure in FY 2014 comprised the establishment of an LCC dedicated terminal at Narita Airport, which included the establishment of three departments responsible for the work of immigration examinations 24 hours a day and one department responsible for coordination and liaison with the airline companies and for the work of supervising each of the immigration examination departments.

Moreover, whereas previously there was only one supervisor at Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau handling the immigration examinations, residence examinations, residence management and the work of adjudications, the number of supervisor in charge of the work of adjudications (adjudications on violations, litigation, etc.) was increased and the organizational structure was reinforced due to the increasing number of cases.

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 53).

As a result, the number of branch offices established in the country through reorganization of regional immigration offices into regional immigration bureaus, which was 103 as of April 1, 1981, is 61 as of April 1, 2014. 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 Hokkaido, Asahikawa city is third only to Sapporo city and Hakodate city for the largest number of mid to long-term residents, and in addition, Asahikawa Airport has the largest number of foreign nationals entering and departing from Japan following New Chitose Airport and Hakodate Airport, and therefore, a branch office is scheduled to be established in the fall of FY 2014 in Asahikawa city, the location of Asahikawa Airport.

Along with this, on account of the geographical circumstances and workload of each of the branch offices in Hokkaido, Otaru Branch Office, which is the closest to the main bureau, Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau, is scheduled to be abolished.

Table 53 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the regional immigration bureaus (actual performance)

(As of April 1, 2014)

Division Fiscal Year	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	Kamisu-cho Kashima-gun	Mito Branch Office	Mito City
2003	Tokyo Port Branch Office	Koto-ku Tokyo	Shinjuku Branch Office Morioka Branch Office	Shinjuku-ku Tokyo Morioka City
	Shibuya Branch Office	Shibuya-ku Tokyo		
	Muroran Port Branch Office	Muroran City		
	Miyako Port Branch Office	Miyako City		
	Ofunato Port Branch Office	Ofunato City		
	Ishinomaki Port Branch Office	Ishinomaki City		
	Sasebo Port Branch Office	Sasebo City		
	Naha Port Branch Office	Naha City		
2004	Aomori Port Branch Office	Aomori City	Aomori Branch Office	Aomori City
	Hachinohe Port Branch Office	Hachinohe City		
	Yokohama Port Branch Office	Yokohama City		
	Nagoya Port Branch Office	Nagoya City		
	Nagoya Airport Branch Office	Toyoyama-cho Nishika-sugai-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 3,969 in FY 2014, increased by about 11% (404) from FY 2009 (3,565), 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 30, Table 54).

Chart 30 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

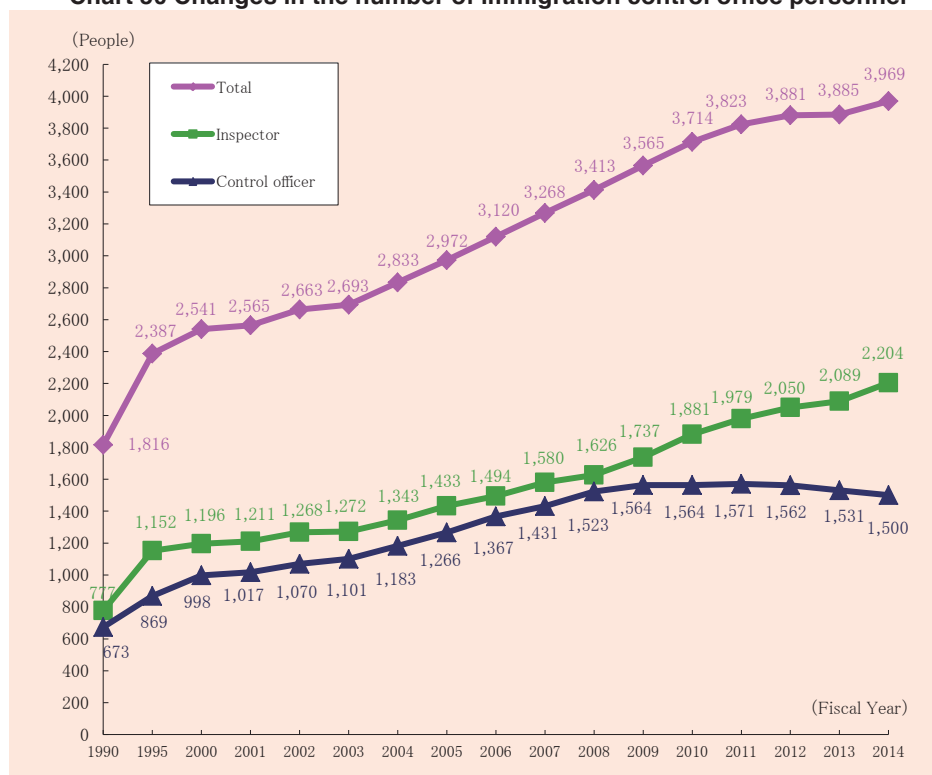


Table 54 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel

(People)

Fiscal Year	Division Administrative officials in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Bureaus					Total
		Administrative officials	Inspectors	Control officers	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
2013	126	131	2,089	1,531	8	3,759	3,885
2014	126	131	2,204	1,500	8	3,843	3,969

In FY 2014, 127 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 Narita Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau

The Japan Revitalization Strategy approved by the Cabinet in June 2013 set out the target of “Increase the number of foreign visitors to Japan to 10,000,000 in 2013, with a higher goal aiming for 20,000,000, and then over 30,000,000 in 2030”, and as the result of various measures, which were promoted by the government, to realize a tourism-oriented country such as deregulation of the visa requirements, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in FY 2013 was 11,260,000, which was an increase of 2,080,000 (22.7%) when compared to the previous year, topping 10 million for the first time and establishing a new record.

With regard to FY 2014, the initial FY 2014 budget allocated funds for: additional immigration examination personnel owing to an increase in the number of landing examination booths at Narita Airport’s Terminal 1 and the establishment of an LCC dedicated terminal; additional immigration examination personnel to be sent to the regional airports seeing a significant increase in the number of foreign nationals entering or departing from Japan; and additional immigration examination personnel to handle the increasing number of large cruise ships calling at a Japanese port; and promotion of use of the automated gates in order to speed up the immigration examinations; but measures were also taken to send an additional 106 immigration officers to assist with pre-registration for the automated gates, and moreover, in July 2014, as an emergency measure, an additional 20 immigration inspectors were sent to the regional airports, which were experiencing long waiting lines for examination, owing to the efforts to achieve a tourism-oriented country.

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

The introduction of the system of notifications by mid to long-term residents and the organizations of affiliation in July 2012 requires that the information acquired through this system be used effectively and the residency of foreign nationals be more precisely managed, and therefore, it is important to quickly enter and organize such information, conduct necessary investigations based on the collected information and to guarantee the accuracy of the notified 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.

In addition, the strategic implementation of investigations into the relevant facts are likely to lead to effective measures against imposter residents, such as helping to shed light on such imposter residents, and although the immigration control officers are the ones chiefly responsible for investigating the relevant facts, the necessary organizational structure was lacking at Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, and therefore the measure of adding one immigration control officer, as required personnel, was taken.

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.



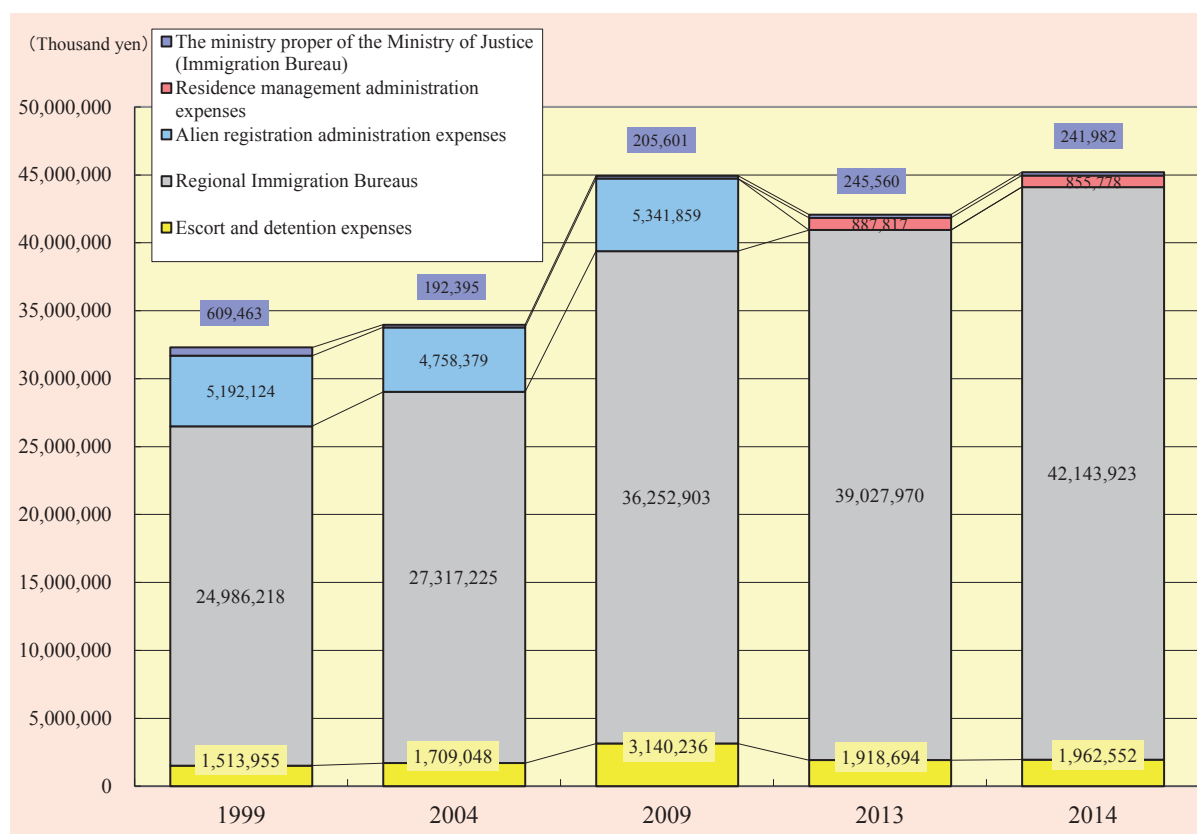
Training

Data Section 5. Budget

Section 1 ◆ Budgets

The changes in the budget for immigration control administration are as shown in Chart 31, and amid the severe administrative and financial situation of recent years, the necessary funds to implement the various measures being promoted by the Immigration Bureau were allocated in the FY 2014 budget. The Immigration Bureau will continue to strive to make effective use of the budget and to reduce administrative costs (Charts 31, 32).

Chart 31 Changes in the budget for immigration control administration



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

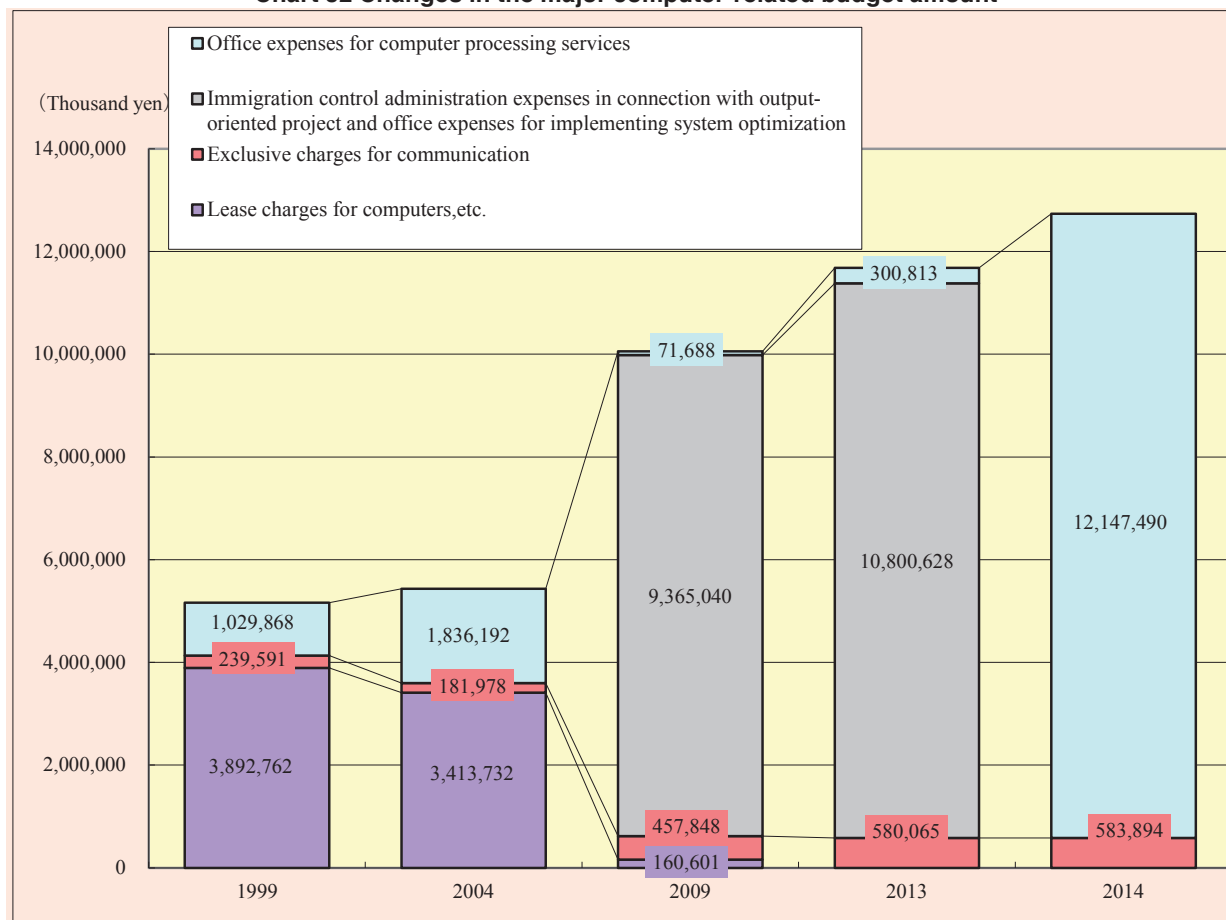
- Items were reorganized in the FY 2008 budget, and the calculation method for the budget on and after said fiscal year was changed as follows:

- 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.

Chart 32 Changes in the major computer-related budget amount



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

(*2) As expenses to implement the Plan for Optimization of the Immigration Control Administration Systems formulated in March 2006, the category of “immigration control administration expenses in connection with output oriented project and office expenses for implementing system optimization” was newly established in the FY 2006 budget.

(*3) Since the Plan for Optimization of the Immigration Control Administration Systems ended in FY 2013, the category of “immigration control administration expenses in connection with output oriented project and office expenses for implementing system optimization” has been converted to “office expenses for data processing services” in the FY 2014 budget.

Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2014, 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).

2014 Immigration Control

December 2014

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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



2014 IMMIGRATION CONTROL