

# ◆ Data Section ◆

# Data Section 1. Outline of Japan's Immigration Control System

## Section 1 ◆ Purpose and Legal Basis

Article 1 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act stipulates that “the purpose of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act is to provide for equitable control over the entry into and departure from Japan of all persons and to consolidate the procedures for recognition of refugee status”.

The purpose of “equitable control over entry into and departure from Japan” is to achieve a reasonable balance between the smooth acceptance of foreign nationals and the removal of unwelcome foreign nationals. In order to achieve this purpose, on the one hand the Immigration Control Act provides for a status of residence system to enable the smooth acceptance of foreign nationals who have, for instance, advanced skills; and on the other hand, provides for deportation procedures so as to strictly deal with foreign nationals who have committed crimes in Japan. The procedures for recognition of refugee status were added to the responsibilities of the immigration control administration when Japan signed the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1981.

Other major laws and regulations relating to the Immigration Control Act include, for example, the Special Act on Immigration Control stipulating the special rules under the Immigration Control Act for special permanent residents; the Order for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act and the Order for Enforcement of the Special Act on Immigration Control stipulating the statutory administrative affairs entrusted to the local governments; the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act and the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Special Act on Immigration Control specifically defining the procedures for implementation of the Immigration Control Act and the Special Act on Immigration Control; the Ordinance on Criteria stipulated taking possible effects on Japanese industry and people's lives and other circumstances into consideration.

## Section 2 ◆ Immigration Procedures for All Persons

### ① Procedures for the Entry and Departure of Foreign Nationals <sup>(\*)1</sup>

When a foreign national who does not have Japanese nationality (including stateless individuals) wishes to enter Japan, he or she must, in principle, possess a valid passport with a visa <sup>(\*)2</sup> obtained at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad, apply for landing with an immigration inspector at the port of

(\*)1 A foreign national is deemed to have “entered” Japan when he or she has entered the territorial sea or territorial airspace of Japan, and to have “landed” in Japan when he or she has set foot on Japanese land. Therefore, the permission for entry or stay given to foreign nationals as a result of the immigration examination at the port of entry and departure is referred to as “landing permission”.

For a country which borders a neighboring country, “entry” means a foreign national has crossed the border and proceeded into the land territory of another country. In this case, it is not necessary to distinguish the concept of “entry” from that of “landing”. However, since Japan is surrounded by sea, a distinction is made between the two terms.

(\*)2 A “visa” refers to a document that a Japanese consular officer issues under certain conditions to certify in a foreign national's passport, using a prescribed format, that the foreign national who seeks to land in Japan has a legitimate reason and qualifications based on his or her application.

entry and departure (\*1), and receive a seal of verification for landing. Upon departure from Japan, the foreign national must receive confirmation of departure.

As a result of the landing examination by an immigration inspector, any foreign national who falls under any of the following cases will be denied permission to land in Japan: when the foreign national's passport or visa is found to be invalid such as being counterfeit or altered; when the activities declared in the application as the ones in which the foreign national intends to engage while in Japan are found to be false; or when the foreign national falls under any of the grounds for denial of landing enumerated in the Immigration Control Act (Article 5), such as having a past record of having been sentenced to a criminal punishment owing to a violation of any law or regulation relating to the control of narcotics, marijuana, opium, stimulants or psychotropic substances. These grounds for denial of landing were stipulated for the purpose of prohibiting the landing of foreign nationals who are unwelcome in Japan.

Other than these general immigration procedures for foreign nationals, the Immigration Control Act also provides for a simplified system of landing permission known as "special landing permission" (\*2).

## ② Procedures for Entry (Landing) Examinations of Foreign Nationals (\*3)

The procedures for entry examinations of foreign nationals are structured as a three-step examination process so that the cases may be examined carefully and foreign nationals will have a sufficient chance to assert and prove that they comply with the conditions for landing (Chart 23).

### (1) Entry (Landing) Examination

If a foreign national has applied for landing and such foreign national (excluding special permanent residents) has fulfilled his or her obligation to submit biometric information (fingerprints and facial photographs) (Article 6, paragraph (3) of the Immigration Control Act), the immigration inspector will examine whether such foreign national meets with the conditions for landing in Japan or not (i) the foreign national possesses a valid passport; (ii) a valid visa is attached to the passport, except in cases where the foreign national is eligible for a visa waiver; (iii) the activities the foreign national has applied for is not false and comes under one of the statuses of residence listed in one of the Appended Tables of the Immigration Control Act, and moreover, with regard to certain statuses of residence, meets the landing permission criteria given in the Ordinance on Criteria; (iv) the period of stay applied for conforms to the provisions of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice; and (v) the foreign national does not fall under any of the grounds for denial of landing) (Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). When an immigration inspector finds that a foreign national conforms to the above-mentioned conditions, the immigration inspector will determine a status of residence and the period of stay, and affix a seal of verification for landing onto the foreign national's passport.

The provision of biometric information (fingerprints and facial photographs) at the time of the entry (landing) examination became mandatory through the 2006 amendment of the Immigration Control Act (enforced on November 20, 2007).

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(\*1) The "port of entry and departure" refers to certain seaports and airports where foreign nationals are allowed to enter into or depart from Japan (Article 2, item (viii) of the Immigration Control Act). Specific ports of entry and departure are stipulated in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act. As of April 1, 2015, the number of ports of entry and departure was 126 seaports and 30 airports.

(\*2) For special landing permission, see Subsection 4.

(\*3) The "entry (landing) examination" by the immigration inspector and the "landing adjudication" after the hearing are jointly called the entry (landing) examination procedures in the wide sense of the term.

Moreover, the procedure of a decision to be made by the Minister of Justice does not apply to those foreign nationals who failed to provide personal identification information.

## (2) Hearing

If a foreign national is found, as a result of the landing examination by the immigration inspector at the port of entry and departure, not to conform to the conditions for landing, the case will be assigned to a special inquiry officer (\*), who will hold a hearing (Article 9, paragraph (5) and Article 10, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

If the special inquiry officer finds, as a result of the hearing, that the foreign national conforms to the conditions for landing, the foreign national will immediately be granted landing permission (Article 10, paragraph (8) of the Immigration Control Act).

## (3) Filing of an Objection

On the other hand, a foreign national who is found not to conform to the conditions for landing may either accept the finding or file an objection. In the case of the former, the foreign national will be ordered to depart from Japan. In the latter case, the foreign national may file an objection with the Minister of Justice within three days after receipt of the notice (Article 10, paragraphs (10) and (11), and Article 11, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

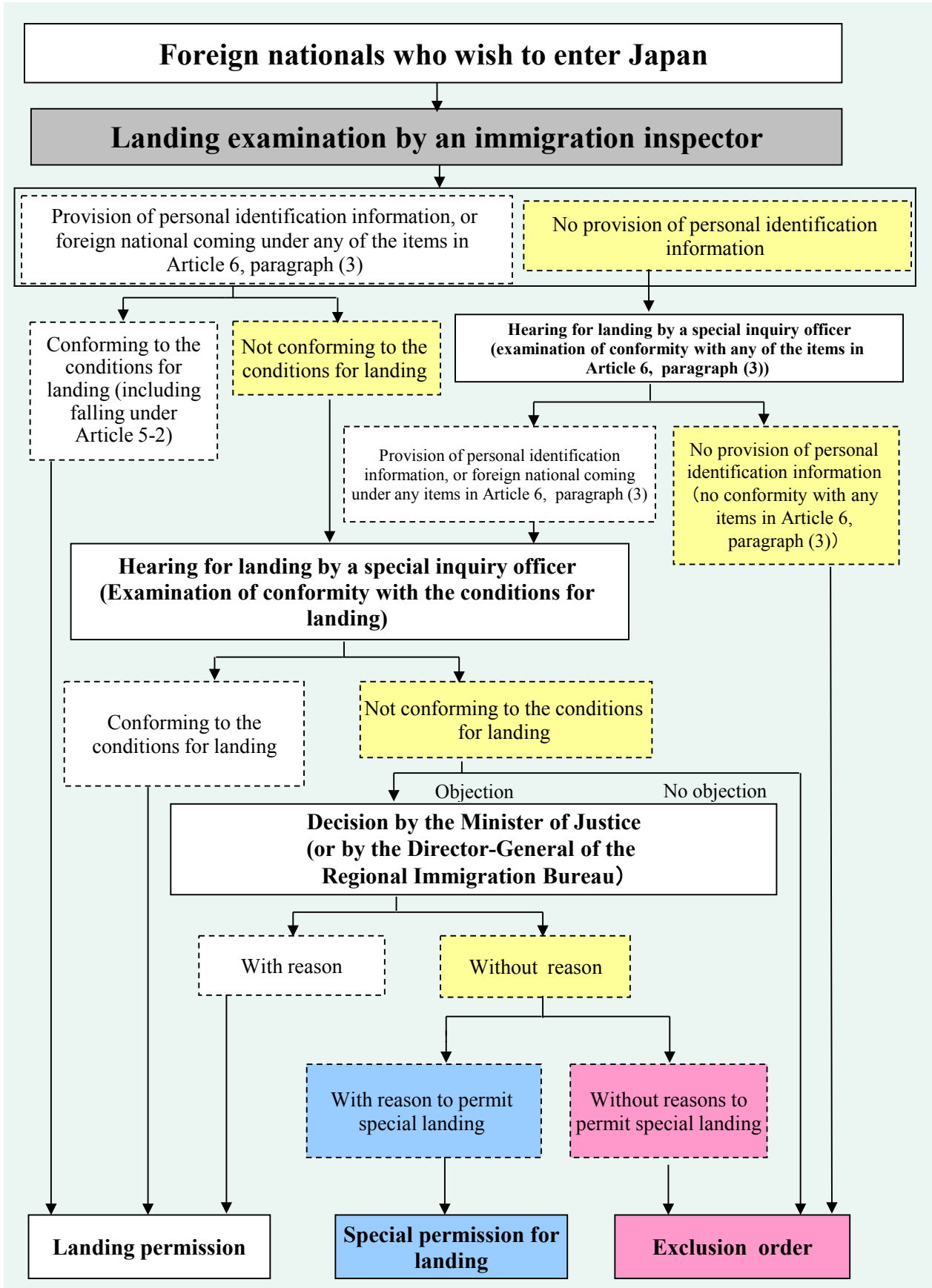
If the Minister of Justice receives an objection from a foreign national whom a special inquiry officer has found not to conform to the conditions for landing, the Minister will decide whether the objection is based on reasonable grounds or not; that is, whether the foreign national conforms to the conditions for landing or not. If the Minister decides that the objection has reasonable grounds, the foreign national will immediately be granted landing permission. If however the Minister decides the objection is without reasonable grounds, the foreign national will be ordered to depart from Japan (Article 11, paragraphs (3), (4) and (6) of the Immigration Control Act). If a foreign national who has been ordered to depart from Japan does not depart without delay, he or she will be enforced the deportation procedures (Article 24, paragraph 5-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

The Minister of Justice may, even when an objection is found to be without reasonable grounds, give special permission for landing to a foreign national in such cases as when the foreign national has received re-entry permission, the foreign national entered Japan under the control of another person due to trafficking in persons, or the Minister otherwise finds that the foreign national should be permitted to land owing to extenuating circumstances (the "special permission for landing" provided for in Article 12 of the Immigration Control Act).

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(\*) A "special inquiry officer" refers to a senior immigration officer appointed by the Minister of Justice, who is authorized to hold hearings for landing examination procedures and deportation procedures.

Chart 23 Flow of landing examinations



### ③ Pre-entry Examination

#### (1) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the ministry which has jurisdiction over the issuance of visas, since possessing a valid visa is one of the conditions for landing, the issuance of visas is strongly tied to immigration control administration.

For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has jurisdiction over the issuance of visas and the Ministry of Justice, which has jurisdiction over immigration control, liaise and coordinate over the entry of foreign nationals, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consults with the Ministry of Justice on the individual visa applications where necessary. Accordingly, the Ministry of Justice examines whether the activities which the foreign national intends to engage in while in Japan conforms to one of the statuses of residence described in the Appended Table of the Immigration Control Act, thorough examining the submitted documents, and hearing about the circumstances from a representative of the organization in Japan that plans to accept the foreign national. In addition, with regard to a foreign national who intends to engage in particular activities, the Ministry of Justice examines whether the foreign national complies with each of the conditions for landing stipulated in the Ministerial Ordinance on Criteria and subsequently provides an answer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to whether or not it is appropriate to issue a visa to the foreign national (Chart 24-1).

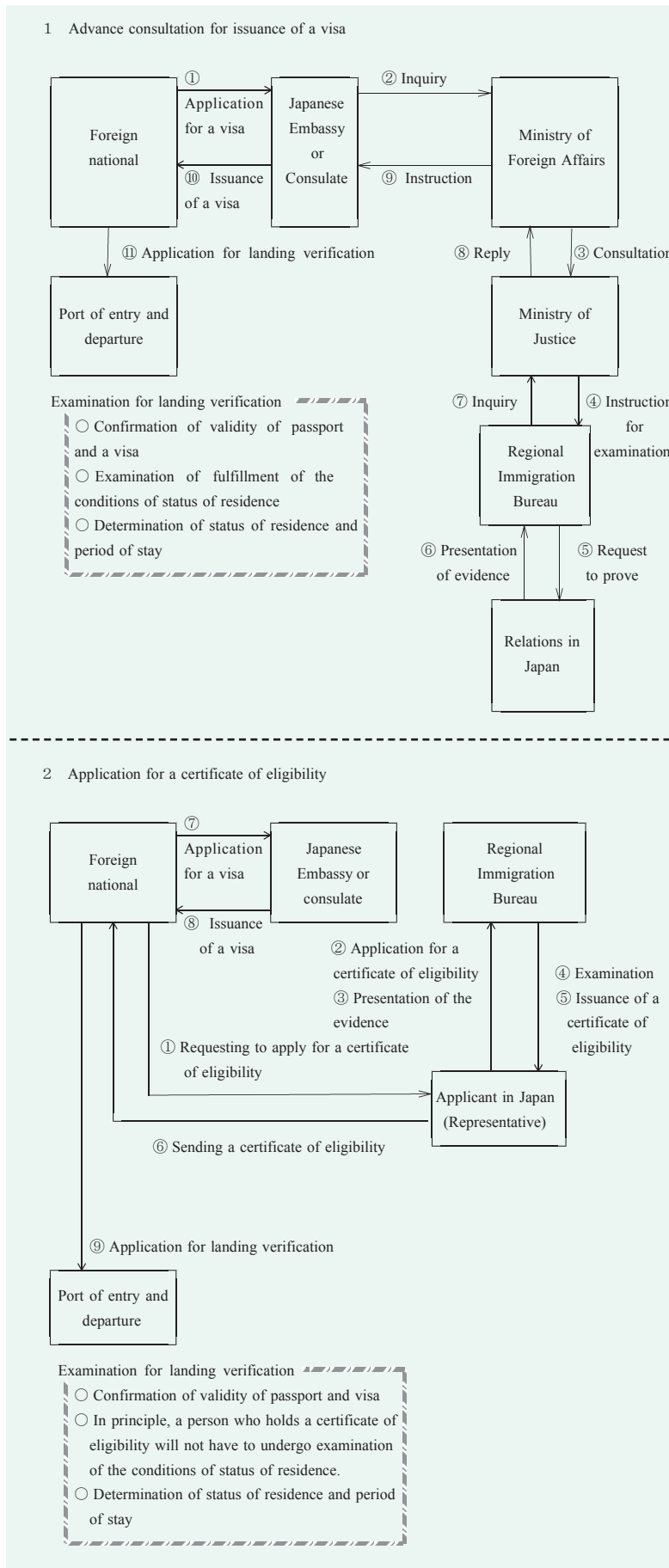
#### (2) Certificate of Eligibility

In principle, a foreign national is required to obtain a visa at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad before coming to Japan. The visa will not be issued unless the visa application documents submitted abroad have been sent to Japan, examined in Japan, and an opinion has been given to the embassy or consulate, except in cases where a visa may be issued solely upon a decision made by the embassy or consulate abroad such as in cases relating to the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor". For this reason, a considerable amount of time is required from the time of the application being submitted to the time of a visa being issued.

Therefore, in order to simplify and facilitate the entry examination procedures, a system of certificates of eligibility was established through the amendment of the Immigration Control Act in 1990. When a foreign national him/herself or an other agent, applies for a certificate of eligibility for a status of residence (except for "Temporary Visitor" and "Permanent Resident") in Japan beforehand, the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau examines in advance whether the foreign national is eligible for the applied status of residence. When the foreign national intends to engage in specific activities, the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau examines whether or not he or she meets the conditions for landing stipulated in the Ordinance on Criteria. If he or she is judged to be eligible for the status of residence and meets the conditions for landing above-mentioned, the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau issues a certificate of eligibility, which will enable the foreign national to smoothly acquire a visa and permission for landing through presenting the certificate (Article 7-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

This procedure enables the saving of time needed for the sending of documents, and also enables speedy entry examination procedures, since all the procedures for pre-entry examination are carried out in Japan, unlike the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas (Chart 24-2).

Chart 24 Procedures for advance consultation for issuance of visas and applications for certificates of eligibility





## ④ Special Landing Permission (\*)

In addition to being in possession of a passport and visa, in principle, the foreign national must meet the conditions for landing for the status of residence, and must have his or her status of residence determined by the Japanese government before being able to land in Japan. The following cases are the exceptions to this principle, and allow foreign crew members and passengers of vessels and aircraft to land temporarily through simple procedures provided that they meet particular requirements. The exceptions are intended to simplify the landing procedures for foreign nationals who intend to stay in Japan for a short term (or for a short time), but in order to secure their appropriate stay through these simple procedures, there are some restrictions, such as on the period of stay and area of movement.

### (1) Permission for Landing at a Port of Call

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign passengers changing vessels in Japan to get to other countries. It allows a foreign national who is to proceed via Japan to an area outside Japan to stay for a maximum of 72 hours in order to land temporarily for the purpose of making purchases or resting at a place in the vicinity of the port of call (airport or harbor). However, this permission will not be granted when Japan is the final destination and the vessel is not proceeding to a destination outside Japan (Article 14 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (2) Landing Permission for Cruise Ship Tourists

This landing permission for cruise ship tourists is intended to offer increased convenience to foreign passengers onboard cruise ships designated by the Minister of Justice (designated passenger ships).

If a foreign national onboard a designated passenger ship wishes to land for the purpose of sightseeing, he or she will be granted landing permission within a period not exceeding seven days or 30 days until the time of departure on the condition that such foreign national returns to the ship before the designated passenger ship leaves the port (Article 14-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (3) Permission for Landing in Transit

This permission improves convenience for foreign passengers aboard a vessel and aircraft. It allows a foreign national aboard a vessel calling at two or more ports of entry and departure to land temporarily for sightseeing purposes while the vessel is in Japan and to return to the vessel at another port of entry and departure at which the vessel is scheduled to call within 15 days, or allows a foreign national on board a vessel or aircraft who plans to proceed to an area outside Japan via Japan to make a transit stop and leave Japan from another port of entry and departure in the vicinity of the port at which he or she entered, within three days of his or her entry into Japan (Article 15 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (4) Landing Permission for Crew Members

This permission improves convenience for foreign crew members. It allows a foreign crew member aboard a vessel and aircraft to land temporarily at a port of call for the purpose of transferring to another vessel, making purchases or taking a rest within a limit of seven or 15 days.

For foreign crew members who frequently land at a Japanese port of entry and departure, there is also a system of multiple landing permission for crew members (Article 16 of the Immigration Control Act).

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(\*) For landing permission for temporary refuge, see Section 6, Subsection 4 below.



## (5) Permission for Emergency Landing

The purpose of this provision is to respond quickly to emergency situations of foreign passengers and crew members aboard a vessel or aircraft. If such foreign nationals need to land in Japan urgently for medical treatment of a disease, injury or some other physical ailment, permission will be granted until the cause thereof ceases to exist (Article 17 of the Immigration Control Act).

## (6) Landing Permission Due to Distress

This permission was established for the purpose of promptly dealing with vessels that are in distress. It is granted when it is necessary to carry out relief and protection of foreign victims aboard a vessel or aircraft in distress or in the event of a forced landing within a limit of 30 days (Article 18 of the Immigration Control Act).

## ⑤ Procedures for the Departure and Return of Japanese Nationals

The main role of the immigration control administration is to control the entry into and departure from Japan of foreign nationals. However, at the same time, it takes on the role of monitoring the transnational movement of all persons. For this reason, the Immigration Control Act stipulates the procedures for departure and return of Japanese nationals.

If a Japanese national departs from Japan, his or her departure must be confirmed by an immigration inspector at the port of entry and departure. In addition, if a Japanese national returns to Japan, his or her return must be confirmed by an immigration inspector (Article 60, 61 of the Immigration Control Act).

## Section 3 ◆ Examination of the Status of Residence of Foreign Nationals

### ① Status of Residence System

In principle, foreign nationals who enter and reside as residents in Japan are required to be granted a status of residence designated by the Immigration Control Act. These statuses of residence cover a wide variety of activities of foreign nationals and clarify what activities they are permitted to engage in so as to be able to enter and reside in Japan. This scheme is called the status of residence system and it forms the foundation of the immigration control administration of Japan (Table 50).

The statuses can be broadly divided into two categories:

- (i) Statuses of residence which focus on the authorized activities of the foreign national in Japan (one of the statuses of residence in the left-hand column of Appended Table I of the Immigration Control Act (activity status))
- (ii) Statuses of residence which focus on the personal status or position of the foreign national (one of the statuses of residence in the left-hand column of Appended Table II of the Immigration Control Act (residency status))

The basis for the former is “what the foreign national does”, while that of the latter is “what kind of status the foreign national has”.

In addition, as Japan adopts a policy of permitting foreign nationals who are to engage in occupational activities utilizing their professional techniques, skills or knowledge to enter and stay in Japan, but does not permit other foreign workers (foreign nationals working in so-called unskilled labor fields) to enter and stay in Japan, the statuses of residence which belong to the abovementioned category (i) are divided into the two subcategories of statuses of residence for which work activities are permitted (activities to

operate income-earning businesses or activities to receive remuneration), and statuses of residence for which work activities are not permitted. Although the original purpose of the statuses of residence which belong to the abovementioned category (ii) is not to work, it is possible to engage in a work activity because there are no restrictions imposed on work activities.

Furthermore, if an activity among the statuses of residence is likely to impact Japanese industries or people's lives, the foreign national will not be permitted to enter Japan unless such foreign national meets the criteria for the landing permission stipulated by the Ordinance on Criteria.

**Table 50 List of Statuses of Residence (as of April 1, 2015)**

Appended Table I

(1)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Diplomat	Activities on the part of constituent members of diplomatic missions or consular offices of foreign governments hosted by the Japanese Government; activities on the part of those who are provided with similar privileges and/or immunities as are granted to diplomatic missions pursuant to treaties or international customary practices; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household.	Ambassador, minister, consulate general, or delegation member of a foreign government and their families	Period during which diplomatic activities are performed
Official	Activities on the part of those who engage in the official business of foreign governments or international organizations recognized by the Japanese Government; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household (except for the activities listed in the "Diplomat" column of this Table).	Employee of an embassy or consulate of a foreign government, individual assigned by an international institution for an official assignment, and their families	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 3 months, 30 days or 15 days
Professor	Activities for research, guidance of research or education at a university, an equivalent educational institution or a colleges of technology (kotosenmongakko).	College professor	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Artist	Artistic activities that produce income, including music, the fine arts, literature, etc. (except for the activities listed in the "Entertainer" column in Table I (2)).	Composer, artist, or writer	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Religious Activities	Missionary and other religious activities conducted by foreign religious workers dispatched by a foreign religious organization.	Missionary assigned by a foreign religious organization	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Journalist	News coverage and other journalistic activities conducted based on a contract with a foreign journalistic organization.	Reporter or photographer of foreign press	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months

(2)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Highly Skilled Professional	<p>(i) Activities coming under any of the following items of "a" to "c" conducted by a person who meets the criteria specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice as a human resource with advanced highly-skilled capabilities, and who is expected to contribute to the development of academic research or the economy of Japan.</p> <p>(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business managed personally by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities or activities of research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into a public or private organization in Japan other than said organization.</p> <p>(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business managed personally by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities.</p> <p>(c) Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business at a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice or to manage said business or, in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business personally managed by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities.</p> <p>(ii) The following activities which meet the criteria specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice where the residence of the person engaging in the activities given in the previous item contributes to the interests of Japan.</p> <p>(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.</p> <p>(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.</p> <p>(c) Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business at a public or private organization in Japan or to manage said business.</p> <p>(d) Activities (except for the activities corresponding to any of (a) through to (c)) listed in the columns from "Professor" to "Journalist" as specified in Table I (1), or the activities listed in the column corresponding to the sections of "Legal/Accounting Services", "Medical Services", "Instructor", "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services", the section of "Entertainer" or the section of "Skilled Labor" in this table in conjunction with any of the activities from (a) through to (c).</p>	<p>A foreign national within the scope eligible for the decision on a status for work who has earned points for each of the items of "academic background", "professional career" and "annual salary", etc. and whose total number of points reaches a certain score (70 points).</p> <p>(Example) A case where a 30 year-old (10 points), who has acquired a master's degree (professional degree on business administration (MBA)) from a foreign university (25 points) with seven years' IT-related work experience (15 points), engages in the work of the development of management support software with an annual salary of 6 million yen (20 points).</p>	Five years for Highly-Skilled Professional (i) and unlimited for Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)

Business Manager	Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business in Japan or to manage said business (except for activities of engaging in the operation or management of business which may not be legally conducted without the qualification given in the column of "Legal/Accounting Services").	Manager or operator of a company, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 4 months or 3 months
Legal/Accounting Services	Activities to engage in a legal or accounting business which may lawfully only be carried out by registered foreign lawyers (gaikokuhoujimbengoshi), or certified public accountants (gaikokukoninkaikeishi) or those with other legal qualifications.	Attorney or certified public accountant	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services which may lawfully only be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.	Physician, dentist or registered nurse	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Researcher	Activities to engage in research based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Professor" column of Table I (1)).	Researcher at a government-related institution or company	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction and other education at elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, secondary educational school (chutokyoikugakko), school for special needs education (tokubetsushuigakko), vocational school (senshugakko), miscellaneous educational institution (kakushugakko), or the other educational institutions equivalent to vocational schools in facilities and curriculum.	Language instructor at a high school or junior high school	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services	Activities to engage in services which require technology and/or knowledge pertinent to physical science, engineering or other natural scientific fields or pertinent to jurisprudence, economics, sociology or other human science fields or to engage in services which require specific ways of thinking or sensitivity acquired through experience with foreign culture, based on a contract with a public or private organization (except for activities listed in the columns of "Professor", "Artist", "Journalist" sections in Table I (1) and in the columns from "Business Manager" to "Instructor" sections, and the "Intra-company Transferee" and "Entertainer" sections in this table).	Engineers such as of mechanical engineering, interpreters, designers, language teachers of private companies, and employees engaged in the marketing field, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Intra-company Transferee	Activities on the part of personnel who is transferred to a business office in Japan for a limited period of time from a business office established in a foreign country by a public or private organization which has head office, branch office or other business office in Japan, and who engages in the activities listed in the "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services" column of this Table at this business office.	Transferee from an office abroad	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Entertainer	Activities to engage in theatrical performances, musical performances, sports or any other show form of business (except for activities listed in the "Business Manager" column of this Table).	Actor, singer, dancer, or professional athlete	3 years, 1 year, 6 months, 3 months or 15 days
Skilled Labor	Activities to engage in services which require industrial techniques or skills belonging to special fields based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan.	Chef of foreign cuisine, sports instructor, aircraft pilot, or craftsman of precious metals	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Technical Intern Training	(i) Activities which fall under any of items (a) or (b) (a) Activities by a personnel who works for a business office in a foreign country established by a public or private organization in Japan or by a personnel who works for a business office in a foreign country established by a foreign public or private organization which has a business relationship with a public or private organization in Japan as provided by Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice, the purpose of which is to acquire skill, technology and knowledge (hereinafter referred to as "skills") by engaging in the operational activities of a public or private organization in Japan at its business office in Japan, based on an employment contract with such public or private organization in Japan (including activities of those personnel toward acquiring the knowledge necessary for the relevant activities described above which they are to engage in, which are conducted by being accepted at the business office of the Japanese public or private organization in Japan). (b) Activities to acquire knowledge being accepted by a non-profit organization which conforms to the requirements provided by Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice and activities to acquire skills where such activities are conducted based on such non-profit organization's planning and under its responsibility and supervision, based on an employment contract with a public or private organization in Japan, by engaging in its operational activities. (ii) Activities which fall under any of items (a) or (b) (a) Activities by a personnel, who has acquired skills by engaging in activities as provided in the preceding item (a), in order to further develop such skills, based on an employment contract with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, to engage in operational activities requiring such skills at such organization. (b) Activities by a personnel, who has acquired skills by engaging in activities as provided in the preceding item (b), in order to further develop such skills, based on an employment contract with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, to engage in operational activities requiring such skills (limited to business activities under the responsibility and control of the non-profit organization which conforms to requirements provided by Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice).	Technical interns	1 year, 6 months, or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (1 year or less)

(3)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Cultural Activities	Academic or artistic activities that provide no income, or activities engaged in for the purpose of pursuing specific Japanese cultural or artistic studies, or for the purpose of learning and acquiring Japanese culture or arts under the guidance of experts (except for activities listed in the columns of "Student" and "Trainee" in Table I (4)).	Researcher of Japanese culture	3 years, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Temporary Visitor	Sightseeing, recreation, sports, visiting relatives, inspection tours, participating in lectures or meetings, business contact or other similar activities during a short period of stay in Japan.	Tourist or conference participant	90 days, 30 days, 15 days or period of less than 15 days

(4)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Student	Activities to receive an education at a university, college of technology (kotosenmongakko), senior high school (including a course of study in the latter part of secondary educational school (chutokyoikugakko)), senior high school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), junior high school (including a course of study in the former part of secondary educational school (chutokyoikugakko)) or the junior high school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), elementary school or the elementary school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), vocational school (senshugakko), miscellaneous educational institution (kakushugakko) or an equivalent educational institution in terms of facilities and organization in Japan.	A university student, a junior college student, a student at a college of technology (kotosenmongakko), a senior high school student, a junior high school student or a elementary school student	4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Trainee	Activities to acquire skills at a public or a private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Technical Intern Training (i)" columns of Table I (2) and "Student" columns of this Table).	Trainee	1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Dependent	Daily activities on the part of the spouse or unmarried minor supported by the foreign national staying in Japan with the status of residence referred to in the columns in Table I (1), (2) and (3) (except for "Diplomat", "Official", "Technical Intern Training" and "Temporary Visitor") or staying with the status of residence of "Student" in this table.	Spouse or child who is a dependant of a residing foreign national	5 years, 4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months

(5)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Designated Activities	Activities which are specifically designated by the Minister of Justice for foreign nationals.	Domestic help for a diplomat, individual on a working holiday, or nurse and certified caretaker candidates under the Economic Partnership Agreement	5 years, 4 years, 3 years, 2 years, 1 year, 6 months, 3 months or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (5 years or less)

Appended Table II

Status of Residence	Personal Status or Position for Which Residence is Authorized	Examples	Period of Stay
Permanent Resident	Those who are permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice.	Individual who is permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice (except for special permanent residents of the Special Act on Immigration Control)	Unlimited
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	The spouses of Japanese nationals, those born as the children of Japanese nationals or children adopted by Japanese nationals pursuant to the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code (Law No.89 of 1896).	Spouse, biological child, or child adopted by a Japanese national in accordance with the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 6 months
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	The spouses of those staying under the status of residence of Permanent or Special Permanent Resident, and those born as children of a permanent or special permanent resident in Japan and who have been residing in Japan.	Spouse of permanent resident etc. or biological child of permanent resident etc. who was born and continues to reside in Japan	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 6 months
Long-Term Resident	Those who are authorized to reside in Japan with a period of stay designated by the Minister of Justice in consideration of special circumstances.	Refugees accepted for third-country resettlement, Japanese descent, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year, 6 months or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (5 years or less)

## ② Examination of the Status of Residence

If a foreign national residing in Japan wishes to stay for a new purpose that differs from that of initial purpose of residence or wishes to continue to stay in Japan even after the expiration of the initial period of stay granted for his or her status of residence, he or she is required to file an application in accordance with the Immigration Control Act, and to obtain permission from the Minister of Justice (or the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau except for applications for permission for permanent residence). In detail, the types of permission are permission for change the status of residence; permission for extension of the period of stay; permission for permanent residence; permission for acquisition of a status of residence; permission for re-entry; and permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted; and the task of making these decisions is called examination of status of residence.

### (1) Permission for Change of Status of Residence

If a foreign national staying in Japan wishes to change the activities in which he or she is to engage in Japan, he or she will need to apply for permission for change the status of residence before engaging in any new activities and obtain permission for a change to the status of residence corresponding to the new activities (Article 20 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (2) Permission for Extension of Period of Stay

If a foreign national residing in Japan wishes to continue to stay in Japan even after the expiration of his or her period of stay without changing the activities under the status of residence currently possessed by him or her, he or she will need to apply for permission to extend the period of stay before the expiration of the period of stay and obtain permission for extension of the period of stay (Article 21 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (3) Permission for Permanent Residence

The status of permanent residence is granted when certain conditions are met by a foreign national staying in Japan under some other status of residence, who has applied to change their status of

residence to that of permanent residence, or by a foreign national who applies to acquire permanent residence due to birth or renouncement of Japanese nationality (Article 22 of the Immigration Control Act) (\*1,\*2).

#### **(4) Permission for Acquisition of a Status of Residence**

If a foreign national who was born in Japan or renounced Japanese nationality to obtain a foreign nationality, or lost his or her status as a member of the United States armed forces as defined in Article 1 of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement who is not required to possess any status of residence, seeks to continue to stay in Japan beyond sixty days, he or she will need to apply for permission for acquisition of a status of residence within thirty days of the day on which such grounds occurred and to obtain permission for acquisition of a status of residence (Article 22-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

#### **(5) Re-entry Permission**

If a foreign national residing in Japan seeks to temporarily depart from Japan and re-enter Japan once again, he or she may depart from Japan and re-enter Japan with the status of residence and the period of stay currently possessed by him or her, without taking other steps to apply for a new visa as long as he or she receives permission for re-entry in advance (Article 26 of the Immigration Control Act).

In addition, from July 9, 2012, if a mid to long-term resident (see Section 4 subsection 1 below) re-enters Japan within one year of departure in possession of a valid passport and residence card, or if a special permanent resident re-enters Japan within two years of departure in possession of a valid passport and special permanent resident certificate, in principle, he or she is not required to obtain permission for re-entry in advance (Article 26-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

Moreover, from January 1, 2015, if a foreign national who entered Japan on being granted the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" re-enters Japan on a cruise ship (designated passenger ship) within 15 days of the departure of the designated passenger ship whose route takes it from Japan to another country and then back to Japan, he or she is not required, in principle, to receive permission for re-entry (Article 26-3 of the Immigration Control Act).

#### **(6) Permission to Engage in an Activity Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted**

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities in which he or she is engaged must receive permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted in advance if he or she wishes to engage in activities "related to the management of business involving income or activities for which he or she receives remuneration, which are not included in those activities under his or her category of status of residence". A typical example is that of an international student who wishes to have a part-time job. The Minister of Justice

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(\*1) In order to receive permission for permanent residence, the following requirements must be met: (i) the applicant's behavior and conduct must be good; and (ii) the applicant must have sufficient assets or skills to make an independent living, and (iii) the permanent residence of the foreign national must be deemed to be in accordance with the interests of Japan. However, a spouse or child of a Japanese national, permanent resident or special permanent resident does not need to satisfy requirements (i) and (ii).

(\*2) The Immigration Bureau established its Guidelines for Contributions to Japan on March 31, 2005, and published them on the website of Ministry of Justice. In addition, the Immigration Bureau has posted examples of cases where contributions were recognized and permission for permanent residence was granted, as well as cases where permission was not granted on its website and updates them from time to time. In addition, on March 31, 2006, the Immigration Bureau established its Guidelines for Permission for Permanent Residence, and published general requirements relating to permission for permanent residence as well as the standard number of years of residence, and moreover, partially amended the Guidelines for Contributions to Japan([http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01\\_00007.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01_00007.html)).



will give the permission to the extent that the extra activity does not interfere with the original activity that is the main purpose of residence (Article 19, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

Since July 9, 2012, it has become possible for any person who has been granted the status of residence of "Student" (except for foreign nationals who have been granted a period of stay of three months and foreign nationals who entered Japan with re-entry permission) at landing examination to apply for permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted immediately after the status is granted to him or her on the spot.

### ③ System of Revocation of Status of Residence

The system of revocation of status of residence is the system under which the Minister of Justice (or the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau except for revocation of the status of permanent resident) may revoke the status of residence actually possessed by a foreign national, if such foreign national is suspected of falling under any of the grounds for revocation set forth under the Immigration Control Act (each item of paragraph (1) of Article 22-4 of the Immigration Control Act), provided that it is deemed apparent that he or she falls under the statutory grounds for revocation after the hearing process (Article 22-4, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

The causes of revocation of the status of residence are as follows (the number in parentheses at the end of each sentence indicates the number of the item of paragraph (1) of Article 22-4 of the Immigration Control Act).

- (i) Where a foreign national has misled the immigration inspector, by deceit or other wrongful means, to believe that he or she does not fall under any of the items of Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act and has received a seal of verification for landing or permission (item (i)).
- (ii) Where a foreign national has received a seal of verification for landing or other permission, by deceit or other wrongful means regarding the activities to be undertaken while staying in Japan (item (ii)).
- (iii) Other than the cases listed in the preceding two items, where a foreign national has received a seal of verification for landing or other permission, by deceit or other wrongful means (item (iii)).
- (iv) Other than the cases listed in the preceding three items, where a foreign national has received a seal of verification for landing or other permission, by submitting or presenting a document that contains a false entry (including a certificate of eligibility or visa which was obtained by submitting or presenting a document or drawing that contained a false entry), or a drawing that contains a false entry (the cases which the foreign national him/herself has not conducted a deceit or other wrongful means) (item (iv)).
- (v) Where a foreign national has obtained special permission to stay in Japan by deceit or other wrongful means (item (v)).
- (vi) Where a foreign national staying in Japan with a status of residence listed in the left-hand column of Appended Table I of the Immigration Control Act has failed to continue to engage in the activity corresponding to that status for three months or more (except for cases where the foreign national has a justifiable reason for not engaging in said activity) (item (vi)).
- (vii) Where a foreign national staying in Japan with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" (except for a child of a Japanese national or a child adopted by a Japanese national), or a foreign national staying in Japan with the status of residence of "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident" (except for a child of a permanent resident) has failed to continue to engage in the activities as a spouse for six months or more (except for cases where the foreign national has a justifiable reason for not engaging in the activity) (item (vii)).



- (viii) Where a foreign national who has newly become a mid to long-term resident by obtaining a verification for landing or permission for a change of the status of residence, etc. has failed to notify the Minister of Justice of his or her place of residence within 90 days of the day on which he or she obtained the permission (except for cases where the person has a justifiable reason for not giving notification of his or her place of residence) (item (viii)).
- (ix) Where a mid to long-term resident has failed to notify the Minister of Justice of his or her new place of residence within 90 days from the day on which he or she moved out of his or her former place of residence (except for case where the person has a justifiable reason for not giving notification of his or her new place of residence) (item (ix)).
- (x) Where a mid to long-term resident has notified the Minister of Justice of a false place of residence (item (x)).

## **Section 4 ◆ Residency Management System of Mid to Long-Term Residents, etc.**

### **① Residency Management System of Mid to Long-Term Residents**

The residency management system for mid to long-term residents is a system enabling the Minister of Justice to accurately and continuously keep track of the information necessary for the residency management of foreign nationals who are residing in Japan for a mid to long term with a status of residence. Under this system, a residence card will be issued in accordance with the permission pertaining to the foreign national's status such as the permission for landing, permission for change the status of residence and extension of the period of stay. Since important items of information kept by the Minister of Justice are given on the residence card, notification of a change is required to be given in the event of a change arising in the described matters, and therefore the latest information is reflected at all times on the card.

In addition, in order to accurately and continuously keep track of the information necessary for residency management, mid to long-term residents are required to give notification of the organization of affiliation, etc. to which they belong, and notifications on information are also accepted from the organization of affiliation of the mid to long-term resident.

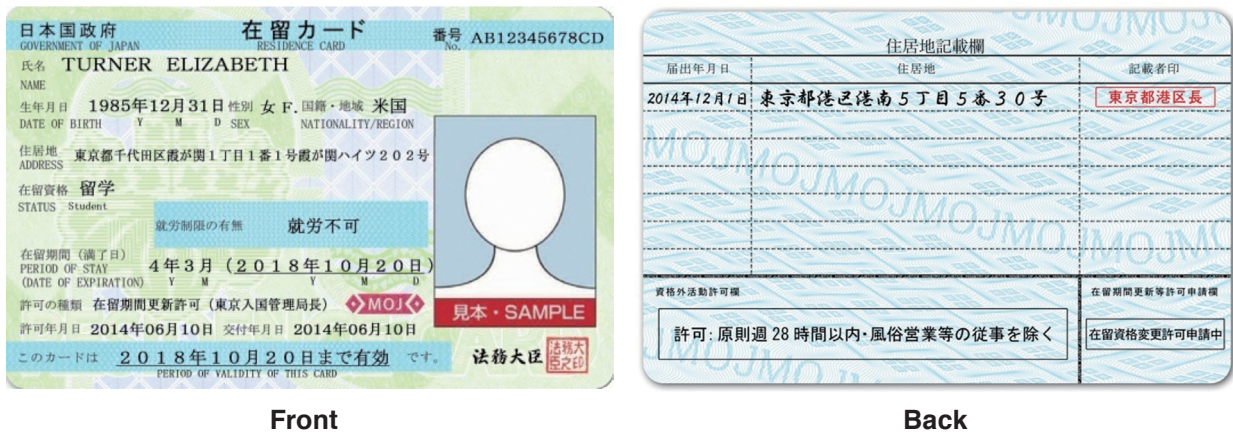
In further detail, mid to long-term residents refer to foreign nationals who do not come under any of the following items (i) through (vi) (Article 19-3 of the Immigration Control Act):

- (i) Persons granted permission to stay for 3 months or less,
- (ii) Persons granted the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor",
- (iii) Persons granted the status of residence of "Diplomat" or "Official",
- (iv) Persons recognized by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice as equivalent to the foreign nationals mentioned above (i) to (iii) (specifically, the staff of the Japanese office of the Association of East Asian Relations (Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan, etc.) and the Permanent General Mission of Palestine in Japan who have the status of residence of "Designated Activities", and their families),
- (v) Special permanent residents,
- (vi) Persons with no status of residence.

## (1) Residence Card

The residence card contains important information kept by the Minister of Justice, such as the name, date of birth, gender, nationality/region, place of residence (\*), status of residence, period of stay, whether the holder is permitted to work or not (and for those aged 16 or older, a facial image). As a measure to prevent forgery, the residence card embeds an IC chip in which all or some of the matters described on the face of the card are recorded (Article 19-4 of the Immigration Control Act).

### Residence Card



## (2) Notifications and Applications Relating to Residence Cards

### A. Notification of the Place of Residence (\*2)

#### (a) Notification of the Place of Residence After Newly Landing in Japan

A mid to long-term resident who possesses a residence card which was issued upon newly obtaining a landing permit at the port of entry, or who is in possession of a passport containing a statement to the effect that a residence card will be issued at a later date (hereinafter referred to as “residence card, etc.”) must notify the Minister of Justice of his or her place of residence by submitting a notification at the office of the municipality where the place of residence is located, bringing his or her residence card, etc., within 14 days of the day of deciding on the place of residence (Article 19-7 of the Immigration Control Act).

(\*1) The “place of residence” refers to the location of the principal residence in Japan and is recognized to be furnished as a residence from its outside appearance and is expected to be used continuously to live, and moreover, even if the foreign national has a main residence for living overseas, is a concept representing a foundation for living in Japan. On the other hand, “residential place” is the current location which means a temporary place to stay such as a hotel and is used as a broad concept including such places that cannot be recognized as a foundation for living in terms of conventional wisdom such as roads or parks.

(\*2) The mid to long-term resident is the foreign resident stipulated in the Residential Basic Book Act, and as well as the obligation to notify the place of residence, he or she is also obliged to submit the notification on transfer (moving in) set forth under the same Act, and if on submitting the residence card, he or she submits such notification of transfer (moving in), he or she will be deemed to have given the notification on the place of residence, and therefore, is not obliged to submit a further notification on the place of residence.

### (b) Notification of the Place of Residence in Connection with a Change in the Status of Residence and Other Related Matters

A foreign national who had not been previously a mid to long-term resident but newly became a mid to long-term resident as a result of having obtained permission pertaining to their stay in Japan, such as permission for change the status of residence, permission for extension of the period of stay or permission for acquisition of a status of residence, must notify the Minister of Justice of his or her place of residence by submitting a notification at the office of the municipality where the place of residence is located, bringing his or her residence card, within 14 days of the day of deciding on the place of residence (or for a mid to long-term resident who had already decided on his or her place of residence, from the day on which he or she was granted permission) (Article 19-8 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (c) Notification of a Change of Place of Residence

A mid to long-term resident who has changed his or her place of residence must notify the Minister of Justice of his or her new place of residence by submitting a notification at the office of the municipality where the new place of residence is located, bringing his or her residence card, etc., within 14 days of the day on which he or she moved into the new place of residence (Article 19-9 of the Immigration Control Act).

## B. Notification of a Change of an Item on the Residence Card Other Than the Place of Residence

If a change occurs in the name, date of birth, gender or nationality/region, the mid to long-term resident is required to give notification of the change to the Minister of Justice through the regional immigration bureau within 14 days of the occurrence of the change (Article 19-10 of the Immigration Control Act).

## C. Application to Extend the Valid Period of the Residence Card

A permanent resident or person who is residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Highly Skilled Professional (ii)” or a mid to long-term resident for whom the expiration of the period of validity of the residence card is his or her 16th birthday is required to submit an application for extension of the period of validity of the residence card to the Minister of Justice through the regional immigration bureau within the period for the extension (Article 19-11 of the Immigration Control Act).

If, however, it is difficult to apply for an extension of the valid period of the residence card within the extension application period for any unavoidable causes, such as long-term medical treatment or a long-term overseas business trip, an application for extension of the valid period of the residence card may be submitted even before the extension application period.

## D. Application for Reissuance of a Residence Card Due to Loss or Other Causes

If a mid to long-term resident is no longer in possession of a residence card due to loss, theft, destruction or some other causes, he or she is required to submit an application for reissuance of the residence card to the Minister of Justice through the regional immigration bureau within 14 days of becoming aware of such fact (if the foreign national was away from Japan when he or she became aware of such fact, the first day of entry into Japan following such discovery) (Article 19-12 of the Immigration Control Act).

### E. Application for Reissuance of a Residence Card Due to Damage or Soiling, etc.

If the residence card in the possession of the foreign national has been substantially damaged or soiled, or the data in the IC chip of the residence card has been damaged, an application for re-issuance of the residence card may be submitted to the Minister of Justice at the regional immigration office.

However, in cases where a foreign national has received an order from the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau to file an application for reissuance of a residence card because his or her residence card has been substantially damaged or soiled, or the data in the IC chip embedded in his or her residence card has been damaged, he or she must file an application for reissuance of a residence card with the Minister of Justice at the regional immigration office, within 14 days of the day of receiving the order.

If the holder of the residence card wishes to exchange his or her residence card, he or she is able to apply for re-issuance even if the residence card has not been damaged or otherwise soiled. The payment of a fee of 1,300 yen is required, in this case, for issuance of the residence card (Article 19-13 of the Immigration Control Act).

## (3) Notification Concerning the Organization of Affiliation or Concerning the Spouse

### A. Notification from a Mid to Long-Term Resident Concerning the Organization of Affiliation (\*)

#### (a) Notification Concerning the Organization Where the Foreign National Is Engaging in Activities

If a change occurs in the name or location of an organization where a mid to long-term resident who is residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Professor”, “Highly Skilled Professional (i) (c)”, “Highly Skilled Professional (ii)” (in cases of engaging in the activities listed in item (ii) (c) of the right-hand column corresponding to “Highly Skilled Professional” as specified in Appended Table I (2) of the Immigration Control Act), “Business Manager”, “Legal/Accounting Services”, “Medical Services”, “Instructor”, “Intra-company Transferee”, “Technical Intern Training”, “Student” or “Trainee”, is engaging in activities, or the organization where the mid to long-term resident is engaging activities is extinguished or the mid to long-term resident leaves the employment of the organization or moves to another organization, he or she is required to notify the Minister of Justice of such changes within 14 days (Article 19-16, item (i) of the Immigration Control Act).

#### (b) Notification Concerning the Contracting Organization

If a change arises in the name or location of a contracting organization, the contracting organization is extinguished, or the contract with the contracting organization ends or a new contract is entered into, the mid to long-term resident residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Highly Skilled Professional (i) (a)”, “Highly Skilled Professional (i) (b)”, “Highly Skilled Professional (ii)” (in cases of engaging in the activities listed in item (ii) (a) or (b) of the right-hand column corresponding to “Highly Skilled Professional” as specified in Appended

(\*) The notification relating to the organization of affiliation to be made by the mid to long-term resident and the notification relating to the mid to long-term resident to be made by the organization of affiliation may be made through submitting the documents to the regional immigration bureau, by posting them to the Residency Management Information Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau or by way of a notification through the Internet using the Immigration Bureau's electronic notification system.

Table I (2) of the Immigration Control Act), “Researcher”, “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services”, “Entertainer” (limited to cases where the foreign national is engaging in activities based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan) or “Skilled Labor” is required to notify the Minister of Justice of such changes within 14 days (Article 19-16, item (ii) of the Immigration Control Act).

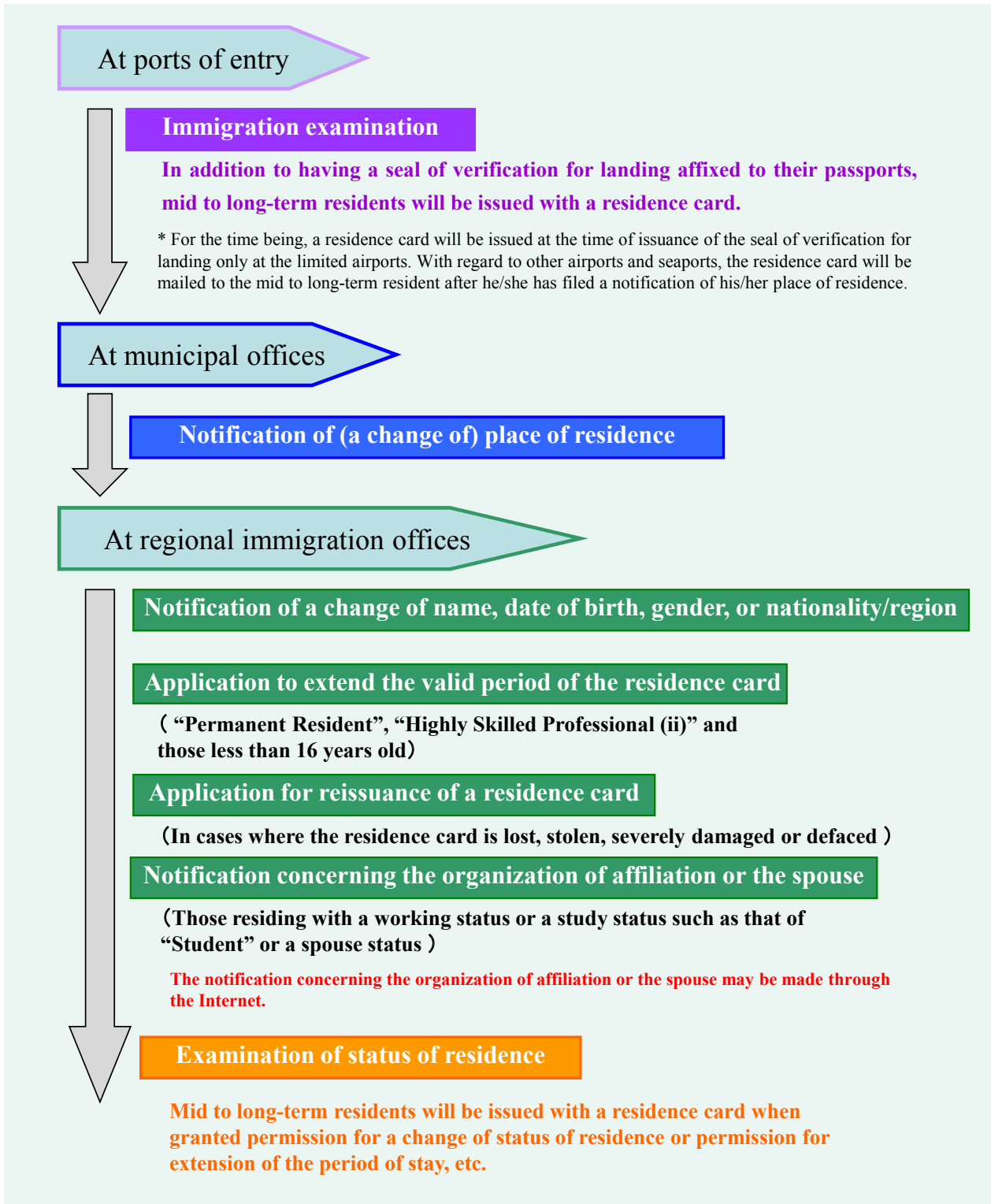
#### (c) Notification Concerning the Spouse of the Foreign National

If a mid to long-term resident residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Dependent”, “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” or “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” who has the status of a spouse, is separated from his or her spouse due to divorce or death, he or she is required to notify the Minister of Justice of such changes within 14 days (Article 19-16, item (iii) of the Immigration Control Act).

### B. Notification Concerning Mid to Long-Term Residents to be Given by the Organization of Affiliation

Public and private organizations in Japan (except for those employers who are required to notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 28 of the Employment Measures Act) which accept mid to long-term residents residing with the status of residence of “Professor”, “Highly Skilled Professional”, “Business Manager”, “Legal/Accounting Services”, “Medical Services”, “Researcher”, “Instructor”, “Engineer/Specialist” in Humanities/International Services”, “Intra-company Transferee”, “Entertainer”, “Skilled Labor” or “Student”, are required to endeavor to notify the Minister of Justice of the commencement and end of the acceptance of the mid to long-term resident and other matters relating to the status of acceptance (Article 19-17 of the Immigration Control Act).

Chart 25 Procedural flow of the residency management system of mid to long-term residents





## (4) Measures to Increase Convenience of the Mid to Long-Term Resident by Using Immigration Bureau's Electronic Notification System

### A. Immigration Bureau's Electronic Notification System

The notification relating to the organization of affiliation to be made by the mid to long-term resident (each item of Article 19-16 of the Immigration Control Act) and the notification relating to the mid to long-term resident to be made by the organization of affiliation (Article 19-17 of the Immigration Control) may be made through submitting the documents to the regional Immigration Bureau or posting them to the Residence Management Information Department of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau. In addition, the Immigration Bureau's electronic notification system has been operated for enabling notifications to be made using the Internet since June 24, 2013. Mid to long-term residents and the staff of the organizations of affiliation are able to access the electronic notification system using their own Internet environment and to make a notification by entering the necessary items. Further more, since this administrative services system is one which connects to outside users via the Internet, for the convenience of the user, the screen is displayed in a variety of languages (Japanese, English, Chinese (simplified characters and traditional characters), Korean, Spanish, Portuguese and Tagalog).

Advantages of the Immigration Bureau's electronic notification system are as follows.

- (i) Foreign nationals do not have to go to the counter, but are able to make a notification using the Internet from their home or office and check the status of their notification
- (ii) The use of the system is free of charge
- (iii) A notification may be made 24 hours a day 365 days a year
- (iv) Omissions of details are checked automatically
- (v) Notifications to be made by the organization of affiliation may be made using the specific format allowing file format allowing a number of notifications to be made together

The staff of an organization of affiliation which has registered the organization's user information (\*) for using the Immigration Bureau's electronic notification system will be able to make a notification of a change in the name of the organization of affiliation or a change in the location in accordance with the provisions of Article 19-16 of the Immigration Control Act through use of the electronic notification system, upon a request being made by a mid to long-term resident who has also registered his or her user information, in place of such mid to long-term resident.

### B. Immigration Bureau's Seiji Search System

The name given in the residence card and the special permanent resident certificate, in principle, should be given using the Roman alphabet, but in certain cases such as where a request is made by the foreign national, the name may be indicated in kanji together with or in place of the Roman letters.

With regard to the indication of names using kanji characters in the residence card and the special permanent resident certificate, in accordance with the Public Notice on the Indication of Kanji Character Names in the Residence Cards and Other Certificates (Ministry of Justice Public Notice

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(\*) User information will have to be registered in order for a foreign national to be able to use the Immigration Bureau's electronic notification system. Mid to long-term residents will be able to acquire a user ID and password in order to log onto the system by entering and registering their identification details directly into the electronic notification system using their own Internet environment. In addition, the staff of the organizations of affiliation will be able to register by submitting a notification of user information registration to the counter of the regional immigration bureau which has jurisdiction over the location of the organization of affiliation, and at a later date, will be able to obtain a user ID and password to log onto the system.



No. 582 of 2011), the characters were specified as within the scope of seiji characters (\*1), while simplified characters (referring to Chinese simplified letters and Taiwanese traditional letters which do not match the seiji characters) may be used by replacing them with characters within the range of seiji characters.

Therefore, the Immigration Bureau introduced the Immigration Bureau Seiji Search System, which enables a simple search of kanji names given in the residence card, etc. based on the character codes of simplified characters on July 1, 2013, and made it available for use on the Immigration Bureau's website (<http://lapse-immi.moj.go.jp:50122/>).

## (5) Inquiry into the Facts

The Minister of Justice shall organize information relating to mid to long-term residents acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Control Act and other laws and shall keep the contents of the information accurate and up-to-date in order to continuously keep track of the family relationships, residence-related matters and status of activities of the mid to long-term residents, under the residency management system of mid to long-term residents. Therefore, the Minister of Justice may, when necessary to continuously keep track of information relating to mid to long-term residents, have his or her officers (\*2) conduct an inquiry into the facts (Article 19-19 of the Immigration Control Act).

The inquiry into the facts provided for in Article 19-19 of the Immigration Control Act may be exercised within the extent necessary for the Minister of Justice to be able to accurately keep track of the information necessary for the residency management of mid to long-term residents while bearing in mind the demands for protection of the personal information of mid to long-term residents such as restricting the scope of the investigation to the items of notification.

In addition, since inquiry into the facts leads to the taking of effective countermeasures against imposter residents such as highlighting imposter residents through investigations which utilize the information in the notifications made by both the mid to long-term residents and their organizations of affiliation as well as the information in the notifications on the situation of the employment of foreign nationals provided by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and which crosscheck and analyze this information, the Immigration Bureau works on proactively implementing inquiry into the facts.

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(\*1) Refers to the Japanese character repertoire part of X0221 of the Industrial Standardization Act (Act No. 185 of 1949) (subset specifying the characters commonly used in Japan) and the kanji characters of Appended Table I of the Ministry of Justice Public Notice.

(\*2) "His or her officers" includes immigration inspectors, immigration control officers and other officers of the Ministry of Justice. However, the officers who are able to request the appearance of relevant persons and question them or who may request the presentation of documents are the immigration inspectors and the immigration control officers (Article 19-19, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act), and the officers who are able to request necessary reports by making inquiries to public offices or private organizations are the Minister of Justice, immigration inspectors and immigration control officers (paragraph (3) of the same Article).

## ② The System of Special Permanent Residents

Foreign nationals who have continued to reside in Japan since on or before September 2, 1945 having lost their Japanese nationality pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan and their descendants who were born in Japan and have continued to reside in Japan are permitted to reside permanently in Japan as special permanent residents pursuant to the Special Act on Immigration Control, and special measures of the Immigration Control Act are provided for the valid period of the re-entry permission and grounds for deportation and others.

In conjunction with the introduction of the residency management system for mid to long-term residents, from the standpoint of improvement of convenience, some revisions such as issuance of a special permanent resident certificate and extension of the period of validity of re-entry permission were made to the system of special permanent residents while the previous system (the alien registration system) was substantially maintained.

### (1) Special Permanent Resident Certificate

The special permanent resident certificate is issued by the Minister of Justice as a certificate to prove the foreign national's legal status as a special permanent resident, and the details to be described are restricted to the required minimum of the name, date of birth, gender, nationality/region, place of residence, number of the special permanent resident certificate, date of issuance and the expiration date of the period of validity (a facial photo will be given in the case of foreign nationals who are 16 years of age or above). In addition, in order to prevent forgery, an IC chip on which all or some of the matters described in the certificate are recorded is embedded in the special permanent resident certificate in order to prevent forgery (Article 8 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

#### Special Permanent Resident Certificate



Front



Back

## (2) Notifications and Applications Relating to Special Permanent Resident Certificates

### A. Notifications on the Place of Residence (\*)

If a special permanent resident who has been issued with a special permanent resident certificate which does not give the place of residence changes his or her place of residence, he or she is required to notify the Minister of Justice of the place of residence upon submitting his or her special permanent resident certificate to the counter of the office of municipality with jurisdiction over the place of residence (if he or she has changed the place of the residence, the new place of residence) within 14 days of the date of establishing the new place of residence (Article 10 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

### B. Notification of a Change of an Item on the Special Permanent Resident Certificate Other Than the Place of Residence

If a change has arisen in the name, date of birth, gender or nationality/region, the special permanent resident is required to submit a notification of the change to the Minister of Justice at the counter of the office of municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within 14 days of the occurrence of the change (Article 11 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

### C. Application to Extend the Valid Period of the Special Permanent Resident Certificate

The special permanent resident is required to submit an application for extension of the valid period of the special permanent resident certificate to the Minister of Justice at the counter of the office of municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within the period for the extension (from two months (six months if the valid period is until the 16th birthday) prior to the expiry date of the valid period of the special permanent resident certificate until the expiry date of the valid period).

If, however, it is difficult to apply for an extension of the valid period of the residence card within the extension application period for any unavoidable causes, such as long-term medical treatment or a long-term overseas business trip, an application for extension of the valid period of the special permanent resident certificate may be submitted even before the extension application period (Article 12 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

### D. Application for Reissuance of a Special Permanent Resident Certificate Due to Loss or Other Causes

If the special permanent resident is no longer in possession of the special permanent resident certificate due to loss, theft, destruction or some other causes, he or she is required to submit an application for reissuance of the special permanent resident certificate to the Minister of Justice at the counter of the office of municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within 14 days of becoming aware of such fact (if the foreign national was away from Japan when he or she became aware of such fact, the first day of entry into Japan following such discovery.) (Article 13 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

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(\*) A special permanent resident is a foreign resident as stipulated in the Residential Basic Book Act and in addition to the "notification of the place of residence", he or she has the duty of filing a notification of transfer based on the same act, but if the special permanent resident submits the special permanent resident certificate and files the notification of transfer, he or she will be deemed to have filed the "notification of the place of residence" and therefore will not be required to file a "notification of the place of residence" anew.

### E. Application for Reissuance of a Special Permanent Resident Certificate Due to Damage or Soiling

If the special permanent resident certificate has been substantially damaged or soiled, or the data in the IC chip of the special permanent resident certificate have been damaged, the special permanent resident may submit an application for reissuance of the special permanent resident certificate to the Minister of Justice at the counter of the office of municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place.

If the special permanent resident receives an order on an application for reissuance of the special permanent resident certificate from the Minister of Justice owing to the special permanent resident certificate being substantially damaged or soiled, or the data in the IC chip of the special permanent resident certificate being damaged, he or she is required to submit an application for reissuance of the special permanent resident certificate to the Minister of Justice at the counter of the municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within 14 days of receiving such order.

Moreover, if the special permanent resident wishes to exchange the special permanent resident certificate, he or she may submit an application for re-issuance even if the special permanent resident certificate has not been damaged or otherwise soiled. The payment of a fee of 1,300 yen is required, in this case, for issuance of the special permanent resident certificate (Article 14 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

## ③ Information Coordination Between the Ministry of Justice and the Municipalities

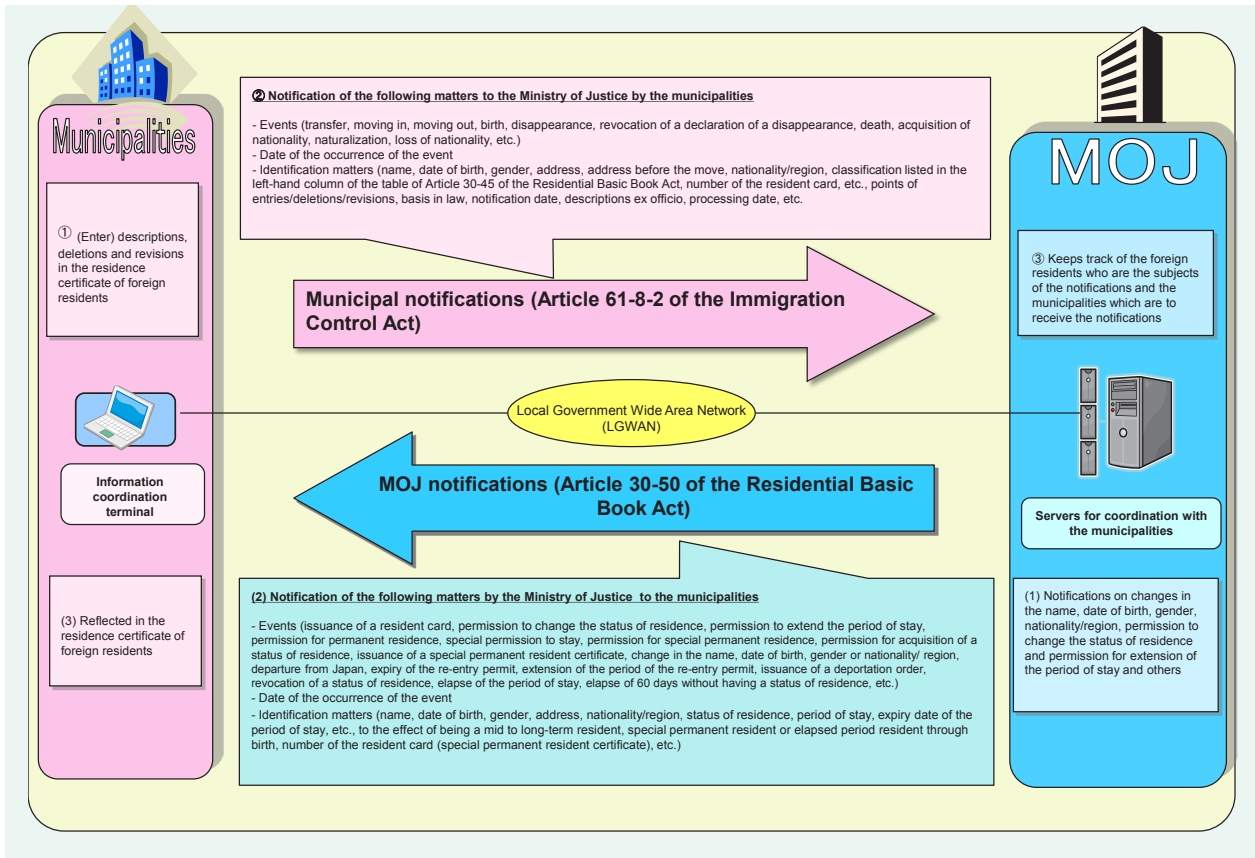
On July 9, 2012, the Alien Registration Act was abolished and, at the same time, the Act for Partial Amendment (Act No. 77 of 2009) of the Residential Basic Book Act (Act No. 81 of 1967; hereinafter referred to as “Residential Basic Book Act”) entered into force. Correspondingly, the Residential Basic Book Act came to be applied to foreign residents, and residence certificates are to be prepared for the foreign residents in the same manner as for Japanese residents by the municipality with jurisdiction over the residence of the foreign resident.

Through this amendment, the information which the Minister of Justice keeps track of that should be shared with the municipalities shall be shared through information coordination using a dedicated terminal between the Ministry of Justice and the municipalities.

Specifically, if a change arises or an error comes to light in the prescribed items such as the matters of identification or status of residence with regard to a foreign resident, the Ministry of Justice notifies the mayor of the municipality which is keeping the Residential Basic Books in which the foreign resident is registered to such effect without delay, and if an entry, deletion or revision of a described matter is made in the residential certificate pertaining to the foreign resident, the municipality immediately notifies the Minister of Justice to such effect.

Through such information coordination between the Ministry of Justice and the municipalities, the Ministry of Justice continuously keeps track of the information necessary for fair residence management and ensures the accuracy of the Residential Basic Books kept by the municipalities.

Chart 26 Information coordination between the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the municipalities



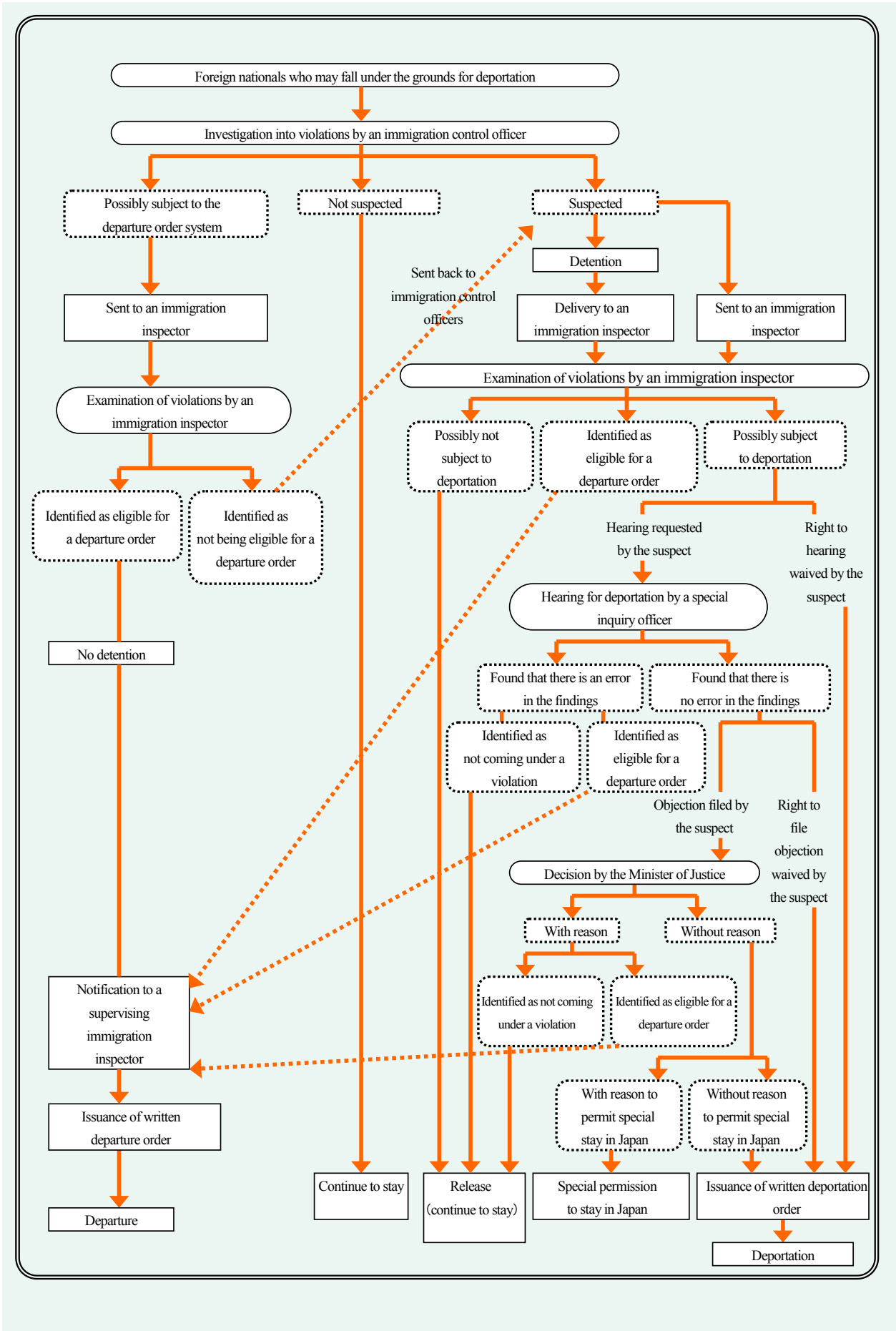
## Section 5 ◆ Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

In immigration control administration, it is necessary to promote the smooth acceptance of foreign nationals on the one hand, and to maintain security and order in Japanese society by removing unwelcome foreign nationals from Japan on the other.

The deportation procedures for foreign nationals constitute a powerful administrative action where the foreign national is deported even if deportation is against the foreign national's will. In international customary law, deportation is left to the discretion of the State. In Japan, the grounds for deportation and the deportation procedures are provided for in the Immigration Control Act and deportation is implemented on the basis of these provisions.

Deportation procedures begin with an immigration control officer conducting an investigation, and is composed of three steps: namely, an examination by an immigration inspector, a hearing by a special inquiry officer, and a decision rendered by the Minister of Justice for the objection filed by the foreign national in order to ensure that the foreign national who is undergoing the deportation procedures will be given ample opportunity to contest the facts of the case or to assert his or her side as to why he or she should be permitted to stay, and to ensure that a decision is made after a careful examination of the facts (Chart 27).

Chart 27 Flow of deportation procedures and departure order procedures





## ① Investigation into Violations by an Immigration Control Officer

An investigation into the violation by an immigration control officer is the first step in the deportation procedures for foreign nationals. As stipulated in Article 27 of the Immigration Control Act, an immigration control officer will conduct an investigation into the violation of a foreign national who is thought to come under one of the grounds for deportation as stipulated in each item of Article 24 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as “suspect”). If the immigration control officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspect falls under one of the grounds, he or she may detain the suspect in accordance with a written detention order issued by a supervising immigration inspector (\*) following which the suspect will be handed over to an immigration inspector (Article 39 and Article 44 of the Immigration Control Act).

## ② Examination of Violations by an Immigration Inspector/Hearing by a Special Inquiry Officer

An immigration inspector, on receiving the delivery of the suspect and the case, examines whether the case falls under one of the grounds for deportation (examination of the violations provided for in Article 45, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). If the immigration inspector finds that the foreign national falls under one of the grounds for deportation and the suspect objects to the findings by the immigration inspector, the suspect may request a hearing by a special inquiry officer (Article 48 of the Act). If the suspect is dissatisfied with the findings of the special inquiry officer, he or she may file an objection with the Minister of Justice (Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

## ③ Determinations by the Minister of Justice

The Minister of Justice makes a decision as to whether or not the objection is with reasonable grounds after receiving it (Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Immigration Control Act).

## ④ Grant or Denial of Permission for Residence

### (1) Denial of Permission for Residence (Deportation)

As a result of the procedures from examination of the violation to the final decision of the Minister of Justice (violation adjudication), a supervising immigration inspector will issue a written deportation order in cases below:

- (i) Where the immigration inspector found that the foreign national had fallen under one of the grounds for deportation, and the foreign national submitted to the findings (Article 45, paragraph (1) and Article 47, paragraph (5) of the Immigration Control Act).
- (ii) Where a foreign national who was found to have fallen under one of the grounds for deportation objected to the findings and requested a hearing by a special inquiry officer and, as a result of the hearing, the special inquiry officer found that there was no error in the findings, and the foreign national submitted to the findings (Article 48, paragraphs (1) and (9) of the Immigration Control Act).
- (iii) Where a foreign national who objected to the results of the hearing, filed an objection with the Minister of Justice and, as a result, received a notice of the Minister's decision that the objection

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(\*) “Supervising immigration inspector” refers to an immigration inspector of supervisory rank designated by the Minister of Justice, who has the authority to issue written detention orders and written deportation orders, grant foreign nationals provisional release and revoke provisional release, etc.



was without reason, and whom the Minister of Justice did not find grounds to grant special permission to stay (Article 49, paragraphs (1) and (6) of the Act).

In the violation adjudication procedures, if a foreign national is found not to fall under one of the grounds for deportation, the foreign national will be released immediately. And if a foreign national is found to fall under one of the grounds for deportation but satisfies the requirements for a departure order, the foreign national will be released immediately after the foreign national has been ordered to depart from Japan.

## **(2) Special Cases of Determinations by the Minister of Justice (Special Permission to Stay in Japan)**

The Minister of Justice may, even if he or she finds that the objection is without reason, grant the foreign national special permission to stay in Japan if the foreign national has obtained permission for permanent residence, was once a Japanese national, entered Japan under the control of another person due to human trafficking or when the Minister of Justice finds grounds to grant special permission to stay (“Special Permission to Stay” as provided for in Article 50, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

## **⑤ Departure Order System**

The departure order system is a system under which a foreign national in violation of the Immigration Control Act who has illegally stayed beyond the authorized period of stay may be deported from Japan through simplified procedures without being physically detained, provided that he or she satisfies certain requirements; and moreover, the period of denial of entry of a foreign national who has been deported from Japan under the departure order is one year.

A foreign national who has stayed in Japan beyond the authorized period of stay and who also satisfies all of the following requirements may be ordered to depart from Japan (Article 24-3 of the Immigration Control Act):

- (i) The foreign national has surrendered at the immigration office voluntarily
- (ii) The foreign national does not fall under any of the grounds for deportation other than staying beyond the authorized period of stay
- (iii) The foreign national has not been sentenced to imprisonment with or without work on the charge of theft or other prescribed crimes after entering Japan
- (iv) The foreign national has neither past record of deportation, nor that of departure by a departure order
- (v) The foreign national is expected with certainty to depart from Japan immediately

## **Section 6 ◆ Refugee Recognition Procedures**

### **① Accession of the Refugee Convention**

Japan accessed to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (“Refugee Convention”) on October 3, 1981 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (“Protocol”) on January 1, 1982, and accordingly established the system required for the refugee recognition procedures.

The Refugee Convention and the Protocol provide for the definition of refugees, and stipulate the rights and protection to be granted to refugees by the contracting countries.

## ② Refugee Recognition Procedures

### (1) Definitions

Under the Japanese refugee recognition procedures, a “refugee” refers to a refugee as defined in Article 1 of the Refugee Convention or in Article 1 of the Protocol (Article 2, item (iii)-2 of the Immigration Control Act). Generally, a refugee is defined as a person who is outside the country of his or her nationality owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country.

### (2) Permission for Provisional Stay

When a person without a status of residence such as a foreign national who has illegally stayed beyond the authorized period of stay applies for refugee recognition for the purpose of stabilizing his or her legal status, he or she is permitted to provisionally stay in Japan if he or she meets certain requirements (Article 61-2-4, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act), and the deportation procedures are suspended during the period of the permission for provisional stay (Article 61-2-6, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

The period of provisional stay is, in principle, six months (Article 56-2, paragraph (2) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act) and, if an application for extension is filed prior to the expiration of the period of the provisional stay, that period will be extended (Article 61-2-4, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control Act). However, various conditions will be imposed on the permission for provisional stay, such as restrictions on the domicile and scope of activity and a ban on working (Article 61-2-4, paragraph (3) of the Immigration Control Act).

If a foreign national without a status of residence is not permitted to provisionally stay in Japan, the procedures for recognition of refugee status and the procedures for deportation will be taken in tandem. However, deportation will be suspended while the application for recognition of refugee status is being processed (Article 61-2-6, paragraph (3) of the Immigration Control Act).

### (3) Inquiry into the Facts

It is the responsibility of the applicant to prove that he or she is a refugee (Article 61-2, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). However, the fact that it is usually difficult for an applicant for refugee status to prove his or her case must be taken into account. Therefore, when an accurate recognition of refugee status is not possible with only the data furnished by the applicant, a refugee inquirer will investigate the case (Article 61-2-14 of the Immigration Control Act).

### (4) Recognition of Refugee Status by the Minister of Justice and Effects of Refugee Status

When a foreign national has been recognized as a refugee, the Minister of Justice will issue a certificate of refugee status to the foreign national. If the foreign national is denied recognition of refugee status, the foreign national will be notified in writing with the reason attached (Article 61-2, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

When a foreign national who has been recognized as a refugee is a legitimate resident and has filed an application to change his or her status of residence to that of “Long-Term Resident”, he or she will uniformly be permitted to change the status of residence as long as he or she meets the requirement of having filed for an application for refugee recognition within six months of landing in Japan (Article 61-

2-3 of the Immigration Control Act).

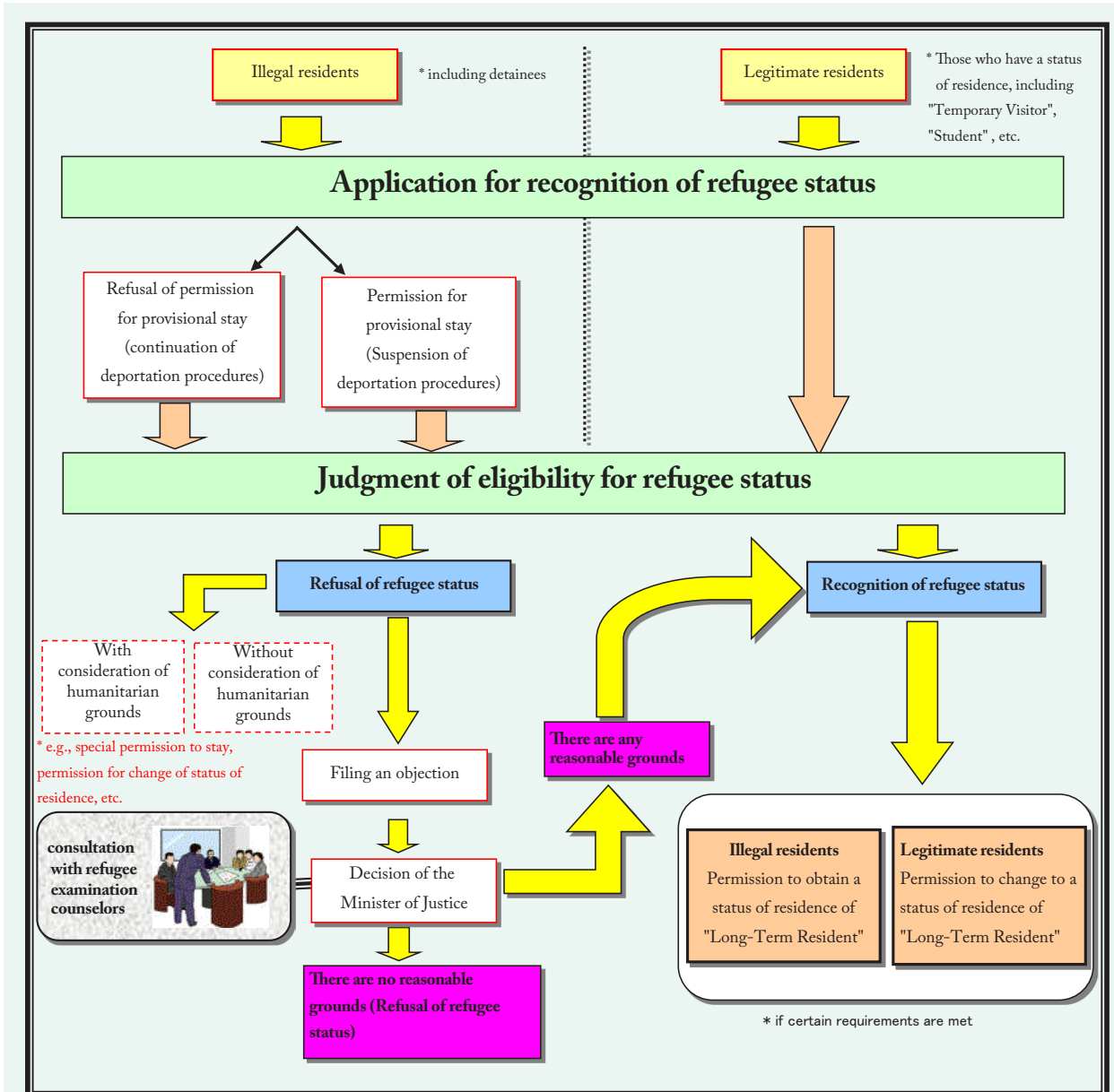
If a foreign national recognized as a refugee falls within the category of a foreign national without a status of residence, he or she will be granted the status of residence of “Long-Term Resident” without exception, provided that he or she has satisfied certain requirements, including having applied for recognition of refugee status within six months of landing in Japan (Article 61-2-2, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). Even if the foreign national does not satisfy the requirements, the Minister of Justice may grant special permission to stay if there are any grounds to grant special permission to stay (Article 61-2-2, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

A foreign national who has been recognized as a refugee may receive a refugee travel document as one of the effects under the Immigration Control Act (Article 61-2-12 of the Immigration Control Act), and some of the requirements to obtain permission for permanent residence will be eased (Article 61-2-11 of the Immigration Control Act).

### ③ Filing of an Objection

If a foreign national has an objection to the disposition, such as denial of recognition of refugee status or revocation of recognition of refugee status, he or she may file an objection with the Minister of Justice (Article 61-2-9, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). When making a decision on an objection, the Minister of Justice shall consult with refugee examination counselors who have been appointed from persons who have an academic background in law or international affairs, etc. (Article 61-2-9, paragraph (3) of the Immigration Control Act).

Chart 28 Patterns and procedures for application for recognition of refugee status



Requirements of permission for provisional stay

- (1) There is no probable cause to suspect that the applicant falls under any of the reasons for deportation.
- (2) The applicant has applied for permission within six months from the date of landing in Japan (if any event that makes a foreign resident a refugee occurs during stay in Japan, the date when the resident knows the fact).
- (3) The applicant came to Japan directly from a region where there is a fear of persecution.
- (4) The applicant has never been sentenced to imprisonment with or without work for a certain criminal offense under the criminal law, etc. after entering Japan.
- (5) A deportation order has not been issued against the applicant.
- (6) There is no probable cause to suspect that the applicant may flee from the country.

#### ④ Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Landing permission for temporary refuge, prescribed as one of the types of special landing permission granted to foreign nationals (Article 18-2 of the Immigration Control Act), will be granted by an immigration inspector if a foreign national aboard a vessel or aircraft has fled from a territory where his or her life, body or physical freedom is likely to be endangered for the reasons prescribed in the Refugee Convention and other reasons equivalent thereto, and it is appropriate for permission for temporary landing to be granted to such foreign national. The period for landing is determined as a period not exceeding six months (Article 18-2, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control Act; Article 18, paragraph (5) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act).

## Data Section 2. 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 2014, immigration control administration work was carried out by about 3,969 officials at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and other immigration control offices. Due to a wide range of challenges in immigration control administration, 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 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 29, 30).

**Chart 29 Immigration Bureau organizational chart**

(As of April 1, 2015)

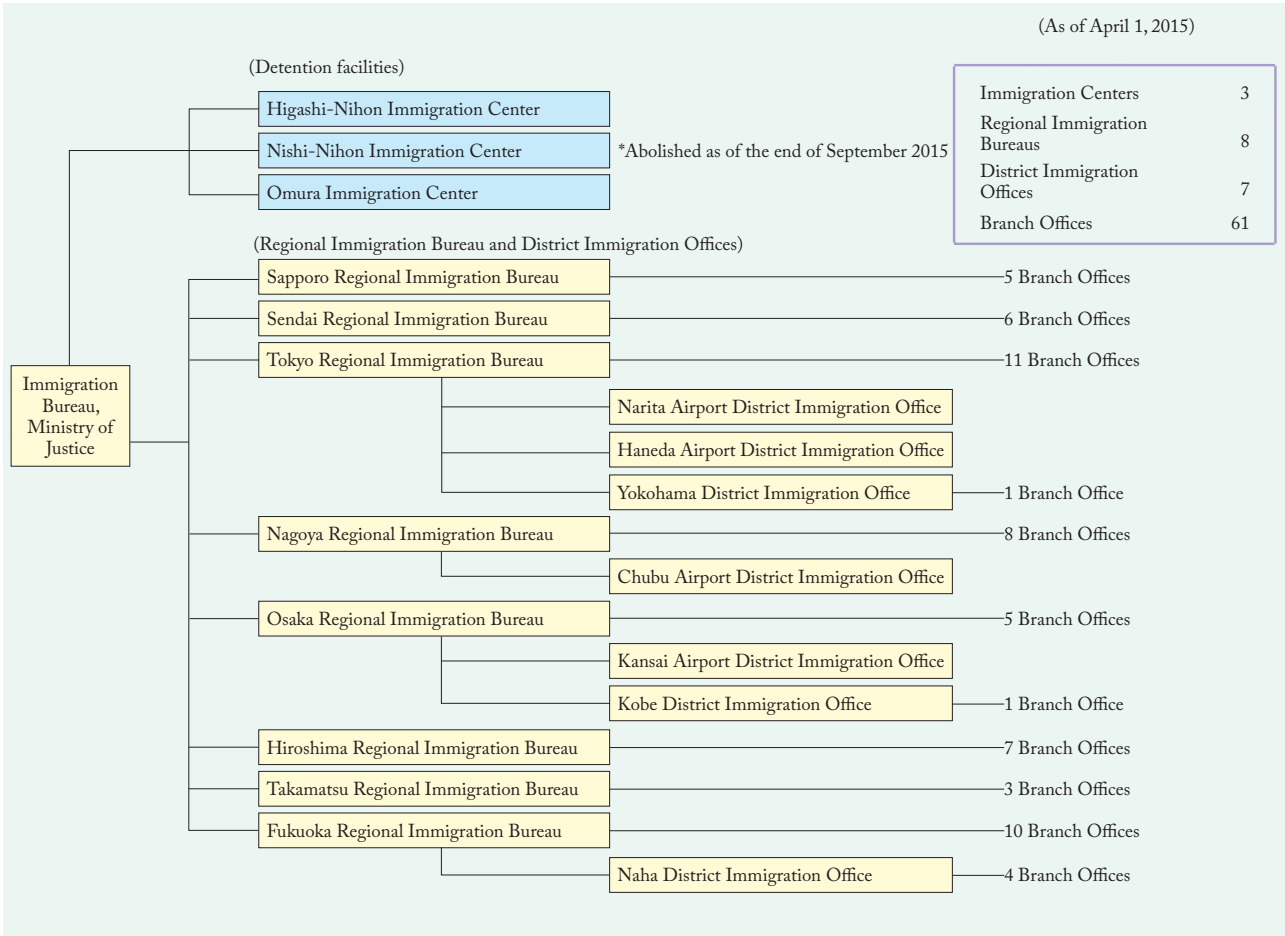
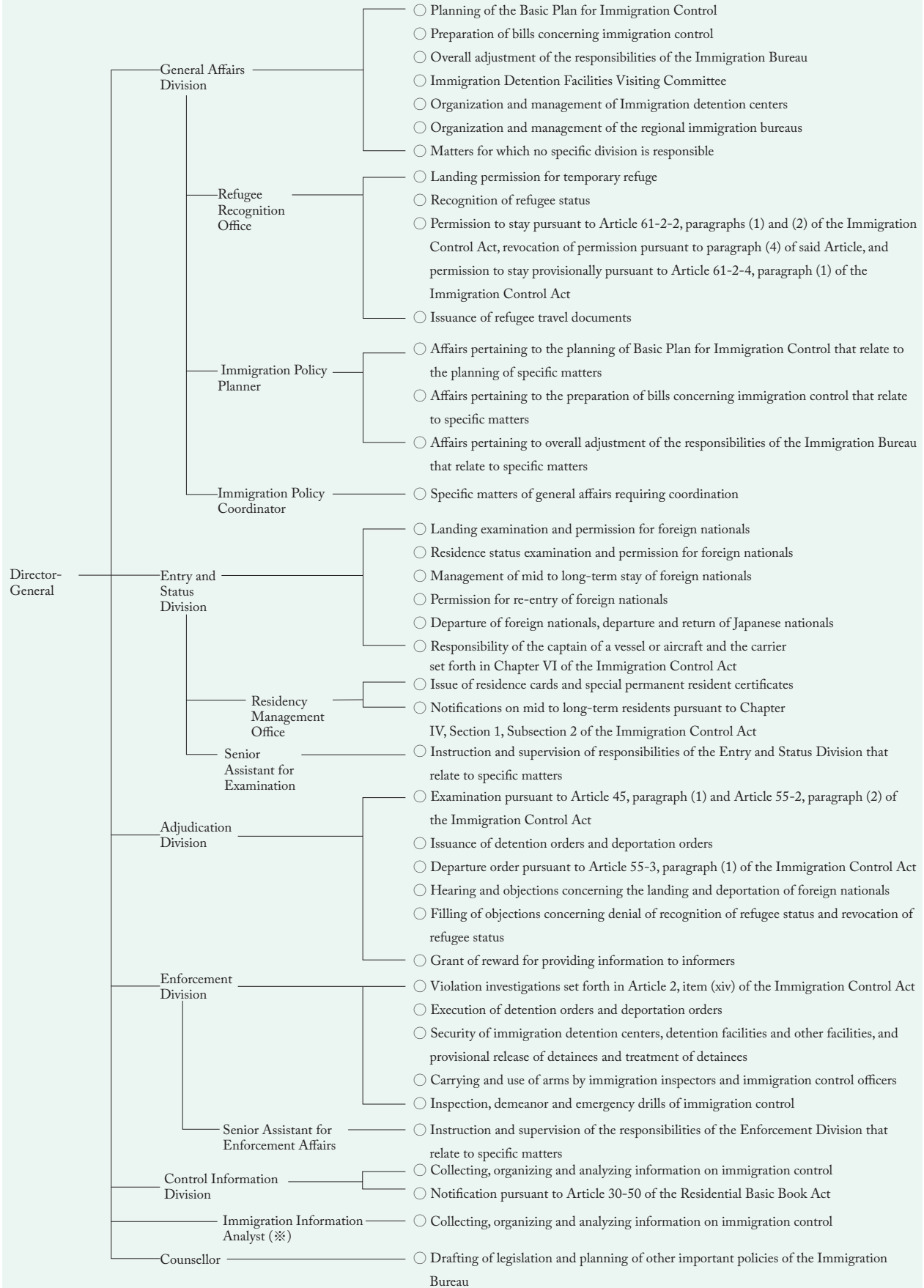




Chart 30 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice

(As of April 1, 2015)



(※) Abolished as of the end of September 2015.

Post of “Immigration Intelligence Policy Planner (Center of Collection and Analysis of Intelligence)” established on October 1, 2015.

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

## ② Review of the Organizational Structure of the Immigration Control Offices

With regard to expanding the organizational structure in fiscal year 2015, the position of Immigration Information Policy Planning Officer was newly established in the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice as a control tower for immigration control information (October 2015) for the purpose of promptly and smoothly conducting examinations to handle the surge in foreign visitors and to reliably prevent the entry of terrorists and other suspect persons, and moreover, to promote countermeasures against imposter residents who are becoming more complex and sophisticated in their techniques, and a structure was prepared to analyze existing information and new information collected in and outside of Japan, and moreover, to provide regional immigration offices with examination guidelines drawn up based on the results of the analyses.

In addition, while the Information Management Department of the Narita Airport District Immigration Office currently carries out the work of crosschecking the advance passenger information (API) against the backlist of suspect persons held by the Immigration Bureau and of notifying the scheduled port of entry, since it has become possible to acquire passenger name record (PNR) from January 2015, a structure was prepared to carry out analysis of a combination of the API and other information such as the PNRs 24 hours a day.

Moreover, in order to develop the structure for immigration examinations in order to promote Japan as a tourism-oriented country, the position of Examination Supervision Officer was newly established at Chubu Airport District Immigration Office, which previously was the only airport that did not have this department out of the authorities with jurisdiction over the four major airports (Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu Airport and Kansai Airport).

In developing a structure for strict immigration control, it has become difficult to keep track of the situation of residence of foreign nationals who have been granted provisional release owing to the increase in their number in recent years, and since the current situation is that measures are not sufficiently being taken for instructions that need to be given to violators of the conditions of provisional release and for revocation of the provisional release, the Second Enforcement Department was newly established in the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau to handle foreign nationals on provisional release.

In addition, since immigration control officers are being sent to board the patrol boats of the Japan Coast Guard at all times in response to the Chinese state vessels systematically sailing in the waters around the Senkaku Islands and the substantial increase in violations of Japan's territorial waters following the nationalization of the Senkaku Islands in November 2012, the position of a full-time supervising immigration control officer was newly established at Naha District Immigration Office to handle such cases.

Meanwhile, with regard to the immigration detention centers, in light of the recent detention conditions, etc. and based on the results of considerations on the appropriate course, a decision was made to abolish Nishi-Nihon Immigration Center at the end of September 2015.

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 51).

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, 2015. The establishment of at least one regional immigration control 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 was 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 Port Branch Office, which was the closest to the main bureau, Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau, was abolished.

**Table 51 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the regional immigration bureaus (actual performance)**

(As of April 1, 2015)

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	Shinjuku Branch Office	Shinjuku-ku
	Shibuya Branch Office	Shibuya-ku		
	Muroran Port Branch Office	Muroran City	Morioka Branch Office	Morioka 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		
	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		
	2005	Naoetsu Port Branch Office		
2007	Osaka Port Branch Office	Osaka City	Tobu Branch Office	Edogawa-ku
	Tennoji Branch Office	Osaka City		
2010	Haneda Airport Branch Office	Ota-ku		
2014	Otaru Port Branch Office	Otaru City	Asahikawa Branch Office	Asahikawa City

(\*) 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, administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice engage in general administrative duties and technical officers of the Ministry of Justice, including doctors, are also assigned.



**Immigration control staff**

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 (v) inquiry into the facts on application regarding statuses of residence. They are also engaged in examining statuses of residence, etc. 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 and written deportation orders, (iii) treatment of detainees in immigration centers and detention facilities and guards of these detention facilities, and (iv) inquiry into the facts 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.

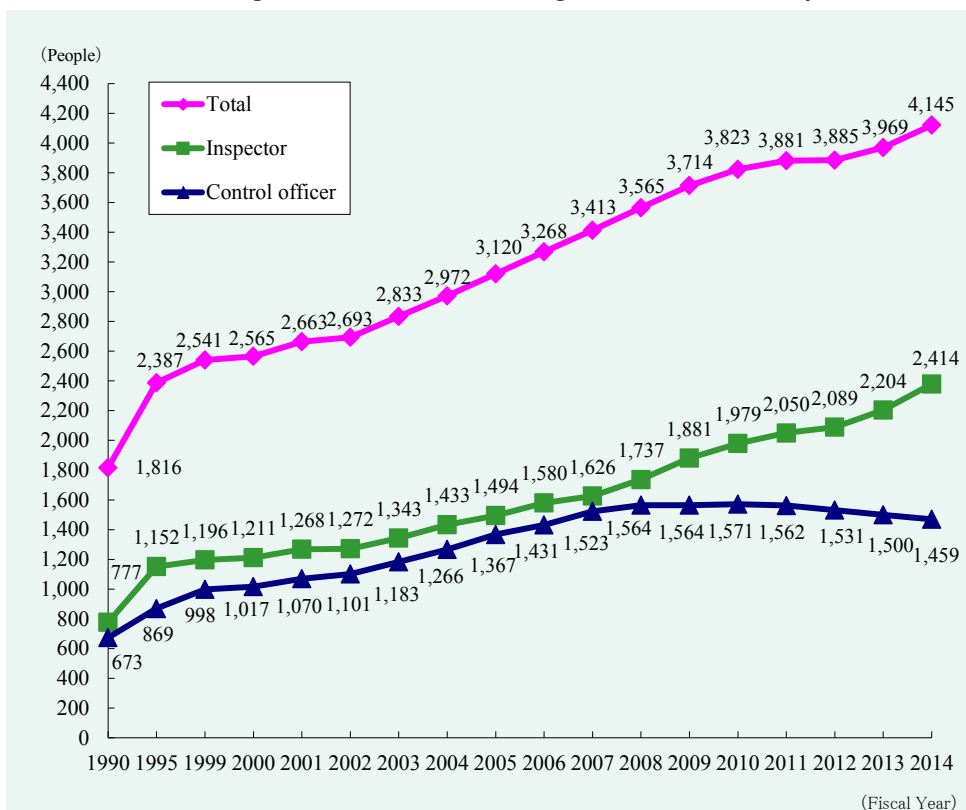
Individual immigration inspectors and immigration control officers perform their duties independently as specialists in immigration control and therefore, the specialist system was introduced. These officials are required to have legal knowledge necessary for their duties as well as a balanced point 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.

### ② Staff Increase

The number of immigration control staff was 4,145 in FY 2015, increased by about 12% (431) from FY 2010 (3,714), 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 pointed out to be potential criminals, and implementing measures against foreign residents disguised as legal residents

and implementing further appropriate and prompt examination of application for recognition of refugee status (Chart 31, Table 52).

**Chart 31 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel**



**Table 52 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel**

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
2014		126	131	2,204	1,500	8	3,843	3,969
2015		140	124	2,414	1,459	8	4,005	4,145



In the “Japan Revitalization Strategy (Revised in 2014)” approved by the Cabinet in June 2014, “Now that the goal of increasing the annual number of foreign visitors to Japan to 10 million by 2013 under the Japan Revitalization Strategy has been achieved, the Government aims to increase the number to 20 million by 2020, by taking advantage of the golden opportunities presented by the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games” was set, and as a result of the promotion of various measures by the government aimed at the realization of a tourist-oriented country such as the visa easing measures, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2014 was approximately 14.15 million people which was an increase of approximately 2.89 million people (25.7%) when compared to the previous year, and was a record high.

In FY 2015, as a measure to strengthen the immigration structure, a total of 202 additional immigration inspectors were assigned made up of the officers required for the immigration examinations at the seven major airports, which account for about 90% of people entering and departing from all over Japan (Narita, Haneda, Chubu, Kansai, New Chitose, Fukuoka and Naha Airport), officers required for the secondary screening examinations to carry out strict and prompt landing examinations, officers required for the immigration examinations at the regional airports and seaports which are seeing a substantial increase in the number of people entering and departing from Japan and the officers required for immigration examinations in accordance with the implementation of PNRs. Moreover, in July 2015, towards the realization of a tourism-oriented country, additional 25 immigration inspectors including officers who were to be sent to the regional airports and seaports flexibly to help the immigration examinations were sent as an emergency measures.

### 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**



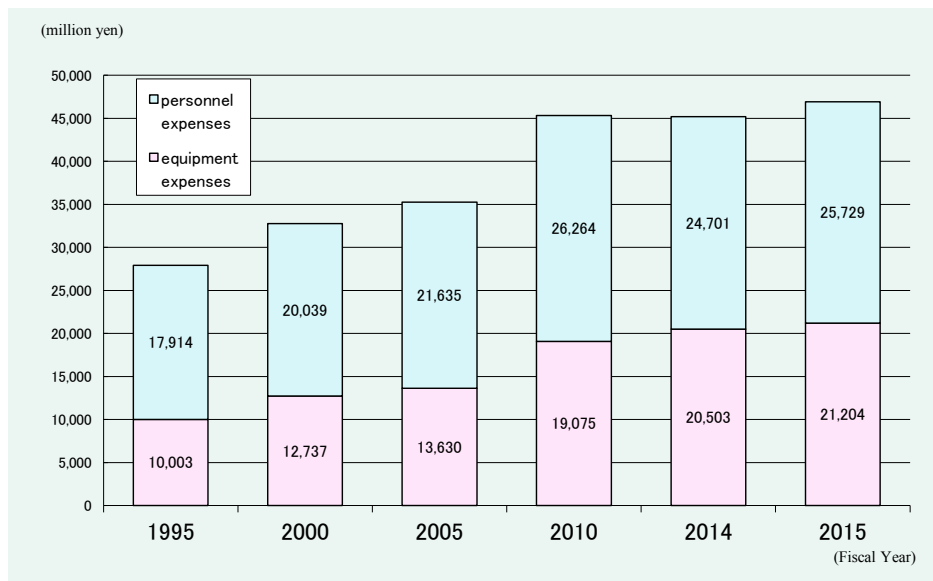
**Discipline inspection of immigration control officers**

## Data Section 3. Budget

### Section 1 ◆ Budgets

The changes in the budget for immigration control administration are as shown in Chart 32, 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 2015 budget. The Immigration Bureau will continue to strive to make effective use of the budget and to reduce administrative costs (Chart 32).

Chart 32 Changes in the budget for immigration control administration



		(million yen)					
Division \ Fiscal Year		1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015
Personnel expenses		17,914	20,039	21,635	26,264	24,701	25,729
Equipment expenses		10,003	12,737	13,630	19,075	20,503	21,204
Computer-related expenses		3,636	5,745	5,295	10,423	12,731	12,575
Total		27,917	32,776	35,265	45,339	45,204	46,933

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

### Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2015, 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, in airport terminal building, or in other civil or public 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 (Higashi-Nihon, Nishi-Nihon) (\*).

(\*) Nishi-Nihon Immigration Center was abolished as of the end of September 2015.



## 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 denial of recognition as a refugee. The number of litigation cases, which were filed and newly accepted in 2014, was 335 in judgments on merits (previous year: 391), a decrease of 56 cases from the previous year (Table 53).

Against the backdrop of the fact that with regard to the reform of the judicial system which intended to ensure prompt court proceedings through proper and sufficient procedures, in particular, on April 1, 2005, the Act for Partial Amendment of the Administrative Litigation Act entered into force for the purpose of developing a more effective remedial procedure for the rights and interests of people in connection with administrative litigation, in order to realize a system to provide information (instruction) on the statute of limitations, etc., extension of the statute of limitations, and simplified and easy-to-understand eligibility for defendants in revocation litigation, etc., and others, the number of newly accepted cases in recent years has remained at a high level. The number of newly accepted cases which saw a significant increase in 2012 peaked in 2013 and then decreased in 2014. The number of completed cases has also remained at a high level in conjunction with the number of newly accepted cases. One reason for this is the fact that 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.

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 issuance and enforcement 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 53 Changes in the number of filed cases of immigration litigation (judgments on merits) (as of the end of 2014)**

Category		(Cases)					
		Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Administrative case	Procedures for deportation-related matters (Demand for revocation; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		172	167	264	334	274
	Status of residence examination-related matters (Demand for revocation of the disposition of denial; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		21	23	17	13	18
	Certificate of eligibility (Demand for revocation of the disposition of denial of issuance; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		15	8	6	6	6
	Procedures for refugee status-related matters (Demand for revocation; confirmation of invalidity, etc.)		55	40	46	35	35
	Others		5	1	4	1	0
	Sub-total		268	239	337	389	333
Civil cases			0	4	3	2	2
Claim for protection of personal liberty			0	0	0	0	0
Total			268	243	340	391	335
Completed litigations			288	214	263	341	380

## Section 2 ◆ Major Court Cases

### Court case 1 [Discretion of the Minister of Justice, etc. in the revocation of the judgment to the effect of there being no grounds for the filing of an objection]

Following a judgment that was rendered as there being no grounds for the filing of an objection pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 49 of the Immigration Control Act, in response to the change of a newly occurring situation after the judgment was made, the decision on whether or not to revoke the abovementioned judgment ... not only has a legal nature which is equivalent to that of a decision on whether or not to grant special permission to stay, but in terms of the nature of the act of revocation based on a situation occurring ex post facto after the legally rendered judgment, it is understood to be left to a broader discretion than the decision of whether or not to grant special permission to stay.

Obviously the benefits of family bonds should be respected in interpreting the Immigration Control Act and considered as an important consideration factor when the Minister of Justice or others make a decision on whether or not to grant special permission to stay. However, the extent to which the family bonds should be considered as important in individual cases should be determined based on the various circumstances of the case such as the family structure, the living conditions, specific circumstances leading to the formation of the family and whether or not there is a need for the family to continue to live in Japan, and therefore, it is appropriate to construe that it is only in cases where the infringement is extremely significant that the decision on whether or not to revoke the judgment may be considered illegal on the grounds of harming the interests of the family bonds.

[Ruling of the Nagoya High Court on January 31, 2014]

## **Court case 2 [Evaluation of the economic situation in the decision on whether or not to grant permission for permanent residence]**

In the decision on whether or not to grant permission for permanent residence, foreign nationals whose spouse is a Japanese national are not required to comply with the requirement of showing good behavior and having sufficient assets or skills to make a living but ... in order to deem that the permanent residence of the foreign national meets the interests of Japan, the permanent residence should not simply passively be not contravening the interests of Japan but is required to actively and specifically achieve the interests of Japan, and in making this decision, the economic situation of the foreign national is also an important consideration factor.

Plaintiff A has been living in Japan through remittances from China and although she has a part-time job, the amount and source of the remittances from China and the amount of income from the part-time job are all unclear, and moreover, Plaintiff B who is Plaintiff A's spouse and guarantor in Japan, is receiving living assistance under the Public Assistance Act, and therefore the economic situation of Plaintiff A cannot be said to be sound and it has to be said that there is doubt that Plaintiff A will be able to live a stable life in Japan.

Plaintiff A claims that the fact that Plaintiff B is currently receiving the public assistance benefits and that Plaintiff A will be able to receive the public assistance benefits if her economic base becomes unstable in the future should be evaluated as meaning that the economic base is on the contrary stable, but it should be said that receiving the public assistance benefits plainly shows that the economic base is unstable ...

[Ruling of the Tokyo District Court on April 22, 2014]

## **Court case 3 [Evaluation of settlement in Japan in the decision on whether or not to grant special permission to stay]**

The fact that the plaintiff was born in Japan and lived in Japan until around the age of four, and had been living in Japan for about 40 years after illegally entering Japan can be said to be deemed to be a link between the plaintiff, and Japan and also can be deemed to show settlement in Japan, and comes under positive circumstances with regard to the decision on whether or not to permit special permission to stay to the plaintiff. On the other hand, the plaintiff does not have a dependent family in Japan. In addition, judging from the fact that the plaintiff has been working as a day worker during the time of residence in Japan, that he has been living in a live-in dormitory or an apartment rented from the employer, that he has been unemployed since October 2011 and that he has stated to the effect that he will look for work with a bunkhouse if special permission to stay is granted, it is difficult to say that the work environment and living environment in Japan of the plaintiff, who was then 70 years old, were stable at the time of the judgment. Moreover, the plaintiff stole sausages from the food department of a large retail store in March 2012, and therefore his behavior cannot be said to be good. From these points, the link between the plaintiff and Japan and the settlement in Japan may be considered one positive factor in the decision on whether or not to grant special permission to stay but they cannot be specially stressed.

From the fact that plaintiff has neither returned to South Korea for about 40 years, nor kept in touch with any South Korean relatives and that the plaintiff had been entered as having died in 1976 in the Korean family register, it cannot be denied that if the plaintiff is deported to South Korea, there will be a certain degree of difficulty in laying a foundation for living, but looking at the fact that the plaintiff ... lived in South Korea for about 26 years and is a healthy adult male who has a history of making a living,

that even if the plaintiff is unable to find a place to work in Korea, the minimum amount to live will be guaranteed ... and that his working environment and living environment in Japan were not stable, the abovementioned obstacles in the event of the plaintiff returning to South Korea cannot be considered to necessitate that special permission to stay be granted to the plaintiff even taking negative circumstances into consideration.

[Ruling of the Osaka District Court on June 12, 2014]

#### **Court case 4 [Propriety of claiming illegality in the judgment to the effect that the petition for an objection is without grounds owing to the illegality of the disposition of denial of permission to change the status of residence]**

The disposition of denial of permission in this case and the judgment in this case do not have the relationship of procedures and results in pursuit of the same purpose and are not added together to constitute one process comprising one result, and since the illegality of the disposition of denial of permission in this case was already asserted in the litigation for revocation of the disposition of denial of permission in this case itself, the so-called succession of the illegality cannot be allowed, and therefore, it is not possible to assert grounds for illegality of the judgment based on the illegality of the disposition in this case while the disposition of the denial of permission in this case has not been revoked.

Even if the plaintiff's claims are not intended to say that the disposition of the denial of permission in this case is illegal but simply assert circumstances pertaining to the illegality of the disposition of the denial of permission in this case as circumstances that should be taken into account when making the decision on special permission to stay, the gist of the claim is that it would be difficult for the plaintiff to live without assistance and since there is no one in China to assist the plaintiff, the plaintiff has no choice but to receive assistance from his married younger sister, who is residing in Japan, and has the same purport as the reason in the application made by the plaintiff for a change of the status of residence to "Long-Term Resident" after entry into Japan, and there is no choice but to say that, in essence, judging the propriety of not granting special permission to stay based only on the circumstances pertaining to the abovementioned assertion is no different from examination of the propriety of the disposition of denial of permission in this case.

In this case, ... the Director-General of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau made the disposition of denial of permission in this case on the basis of the above circumstances and the disposition is maintained as being legal. Therefore, when the Director-General of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau did not grant special permission to stay based on the same circumstances, it is difficult to evaluate this as being illegal unless there are other circumstances indicating that not granting special permission to stay deviated or abused discretionary power.

[Ruling of the Tokyo District Court on September 30, 2014]

## **Court case 5 [Applicability of “documents containing false entries” in the procedures for revocation of the status of residence]**

In order for foreign nationals to be able to reside in Japan with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” as prescribed in Appended Table II of the Immigration Control Act as a person with the status of a “spouse of a Japanese national”, it is construed that it is not enough for there to simply be a legally valid relationship of marriage with the Japanese spouse but the activities in which the foreign national is to engage in Japan are required to correspond to the activities as a person with the status of a spouse of a Japanese national. Moreover, in light of the fact that the obligation of the cohabitation of the husband and wife is provided for in the Civil Code of Japan, the existence and aspect of the cohabitation of the husband and wife is, without dispute, one of the important factors in making a decision on whether the activities in which the foreign national intends to engage in Japan correspond to the activities as a person with the status of a spouse of a Japanese national.

Therefore, if the true cohabitation period of the plaintiff and C (a party outside of the litigation) had been given in the application for extension in this case and the written questions, it can be said that such description would have served as an opportunity to implement a further investigation into the actual state of the cohabitation between the plaintiff and C (a party outside of the litigation) ahead of the permission for extension in this case. And if a hearing into the circumstances was conducted with C (a party outside of the litigation) and the plaintiff as part of the investigation, it is possible to say that it would have become clear that the two parties were continuing to live separately, and moreover, the relationship of the two parties lacked the actual state of cohabitation, and taking into account these circumstances, at the time of considering the disposition given to the application for extension in this case, the activities in which the plaintiff intended to engage while in Japan did not corresponded to the activities as a person with the status of the spouse of a Japanese national, and it has to be said that there was a high likelihood of reaching the decision that the plaintiff did not come under the status of residence of “Spouse of Child of Japanese National”. From the above, the application for extension in this case and the written questions correspond to a “document containing false entries” referred to in item (iv) of paragraph (1) of Article 22-4 of the Immigration Control Act, and the plaintiff received permission for extension in this case by submitting these documents.

[Ruling of the Tokyo District Court on October 10, 2014]

## Data Section 5. 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	896	838	820	632	984
China	167	194	215	173	419
R.O.Korea	210	188	179	122	165
United States of America	118	109	94	88	94
Taiwan	42	48	36	32	53
United Kingdom	37	24	29	16	26
France	50	25	30	25	25
Australia	31	18	18	18	22
Germany	20	9	8	20	20
Pakistan	33	42	55	23	18
China (Hong Kong)	7	2	7	7	12
India	12	14	11	8	11
Others	169	165	138	100	119

(\*) In accordance with the amendment Act, from April 1, 2015, the status of residence of "Investor/Business Manager" was changed to "Business Manager".

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	10,908	11,778	12,609	13,439	15,184
China	3,300	3,974	4,423	5,057	6,394
Korea	2,723	2,872	2,941	2,918	2,911
Pakistan	571	627	732	759	808
Nepal	373	430	513	585	682
United States of America	918	844	687	654	648
Taiwan			331	460	571
Sri Lanka	234	281	326	339	391
India	319	320	307	301	300
United Kingdom	334	292	244	226	223
Afghanistan	124	149	172	196	222
Others	2,012	1,989	1,933	1,944	2,034

(\*) 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2,852	4,178	5,216	5,387	7,662
China	983	1,375	1,734	1,819	2,495
India	384	651	847	996	1,478
Viet Nam	213	441	802	701	1,116
Philippines	226	354	304	293	510
R.O.Korea	302	361	403	407	478
United States of America	123	148	136	148	171
Myanmar	12	12	33	45	156
Taiwan	75	94	77	102	125
France	95	70	83	80	111
Indonesia	31	104	215	94	109
Others	408	568	582	702	913

(\*) In accordance with the amendment Act, from April 1, 2015, the statuses of residence of "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" were combined into "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services".



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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	46,592	42,634	42,273	43,038	45,892
China	25,105	22,486	20,924	20,588	20,873
Korea	7,050	5,828	5,367	5,207	5,084
Viet Nam	2,183	2,382	2,985	3,506	4,393
India	3,515	3,175	3,388	3,592	4,172
Philippines	1,968	1,923	1,934	1,937	2,164
United States of America	789	764	786	834	886
Taiwan	-	-	335	551	800
France	588	539	589	621	700
Malaysia	595	613	669	673	697
Indonesia	437	542	662	595	636
Others	4,362	4,382	4,634	4,934	5,487

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	4,113	4,658	4,993	5,354	6,608
China	592	728	902	940	1,264
United States of America	986	1,082	1,016	1,092	1,175
R.O.Korea	552	590	603	583	753
Taiwan	186	217	237	246	434
United Kingdom	286	326	304	377	434
Philippines	68	91	119	152	268
Australia	175	185	152	194	203
Viet Nam	49	59	116	134	198
India	97	82	106	115	177
Canada	209	168	153	181	169
Others	913	1,130	1,285	1,340	1,533

(\*) In accordance with the amendment Act, from April 1, 2015, the statuses of residence of "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services" were combined into "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services".

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	68,467	67,854	69,721	72,319	76,902
China	34,433	34,446	33,537	33,323	34,574
Korea	9,233	9,166	9,755	10,100	10,345
United States of America	6,313	6,091	6,157	6,356	6,582
Taiwan			1,367	2,413	3,442
United Kingdom	2,785	2,560	2,469	2,525	2,578
Viet Nam	550	639	807	1,082	1,482
Canada	1,980	1,694	1,541	1,449	1,408
Pakistan	836	1,031	1,251	1,289	1,348
Philippines	940	920	964	1,051	1,290
Australia	1,713	1,497	1,371	1,293	1,254
Others	9,684	9,810	10,502	11,438	12,599

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	5,826	5,348	6,126	6,245	7,209
China	1,937	1,717	1,967	2,085	2,433
India	520	484	505	565	760
Philippines	498	641	669	670	698
R.O.Korea	505	511	491	470	514
United States of America	528	396	383	404	411
Viet Nam	231	178	240	346	399
Thailand	222	235	381	301	361
Indonesia	98	104	221	251	208
Taiwan	211	188	173	169	199
Germany	155	98	125	127	144
Others	921	796	971	857	1,082

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	16,140	14,636	14,867	15,218	15,378
China	6,238	5,518	5,257	5,405	5,593
Korea	2,079	1,873	1,750	1,697	1,624
India	1,610	1,426	1,340	1,315	1,365
Philippines	777	947	1,023	1,120	1,132
United States of America	1,286	1,072	980	1,054	883
Taiwan			350	454	526
Thailand	430	440	565	525	524
Viet Nam	287	343	415	497	515
Germany	505	377	360	371	389
Indonesia	195	211	313	380	339
Others	2,733	2,429	2,514	2,400	2,488

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	28,612	26,112	34,969	37,096	35,253
United States of America	6,785	5,908	6,514	6,341	6,498
R.O.Korea	1,450	3,179	6,528	6,566	5,893
Philippines	1,506	1,407	1,984	2,680	3,149
United Kingdom	3,009	2,474	2,916	3,534	2,920
Russia	1,432	1,452	1,982	1,063	1,519
France	1,116	780	1,320	1,770	1,381
Italy	1,105	1,205	866	1,696	1,348
Germany	1,241	1,358	1,594	1,285	1,333
China	1,386	739	964	1,022	1,070
Spain	515	626	674	866	768
Others	9,067	6,984	9,627	10,273	9,374

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	9,247	6,265	1,646	1,662	1,967
Philippines	6,319	4,188	344	367	436
United States of America	318	334	288	278	374
Korea	374	313	305	283	262
China	671	389	177	147	126
Brazil	159	140	105	102	114
Australia	88	71	58	58	82
United Kingdom	62	66	29	28	57
Canada	51	77	21	26	52
Thailand	136	95	72	72	51
Ukraine	73	36	15	7	46
Others	996	556	232	294	367

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	3,588	4,178	4,910	2,030	2,360
Nepal	563	677	809	832	927
India	451	379	432	188	317
China	1,924	2,527	2,920	427	311
Thailand	134	132	162	129	171
Australia	45	27	53	48	72
Philippines	36	53	59	49	64
Viet Nam	39	21	41	31	55
United Kingdom	18	16	21	34	44
R.O.Korea	90	87	109	39	36
Indonesia	31	33	33	19	33
Others	257	226	271	234	330

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	30,142	31,751	33,863	33,425	33,374
China	16,350	17,657	19,023	18,139	17,240
Nepal	5,283	5,704	6,209	6,775	7,412
India	3,465	3,586	3,798	3,762	3,926
Thailand	1,021	1,003	1,032	1,066	1,117
Korea	1,510	1,421	1,394	1,253	1,092
Philippines	283	302	330	350	376
Bangladesh	367	328	279	243	235
Viet Nam	183	168	179	182	212
Indonesia	193	185	177	166	168
Pakistan	161	169	166	164	164
Others	1,326	1,228	1,276	1,325	1,432

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	26,002	66,025	67,915	67,426	82,516
China	20,133	49,311	49,172	44,377	43,971
Viet Nam	2,184	6,632	7,449	10,130	19,489
Philippines	1,212	3,755	4,264	4,827	6,997
Indonesia	1,454	3,536	3,818	4,144	5,888
Thailand	641	1,722	1,994	2,443	3,210
Cambodia	68	245	227	325	1,125
Myanmar	24	42	16	71	659
Mongolia	48	188	214	206	277
Malaysia	24	39	53	75	191
Nepal	40	169	145	213	143
Others	174	386	563	615	566

(\*) "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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	50,423	61,178	63,281	61,680	77,516
China	39,341	45,470	45,713	40,571	40,974
Viet Nam	4,096	6,571	7,379	9,857	19,434
Philippines	2,773	3,400	3,846	4,193	6,413
Indonesia	2,568	3,290	3,644	3,885	5,631
Thailand	1,091	1,542	1,688	2,010	2,613
Cambodia	151	227	214	304	1,042
Myanmar	46	47	16	76	579
Mongolia	108	185	206	202	273
Laos	87	131	113	130	137
Nepal	60	161	134	185	125
Others	102	154	328	267	295

8 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	49,585	80,816	88,196	93,526	90,110
China	38,983	62,131	65,682	66,603	59,119
Viet Nam	3,826	6,953	9,336	11,775	14,605
Indonesia	2,775	4,726	5,454	6,179	6,591
Philippines	2,827	4,833	4,996	5,884	6,308
Thailand	741	1,441	1,776	1,937	2,310
Cambodia	62	142	211	288	376
Mongolia	108	168	215	247	243
Nepal	22	96	176	231	180
Laos	101	134	163	166	156
Sri Lanka	35	65	63	114	92
Others	105	127	124	102	130

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

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		63,478	49,936	57,579	70,007	82,460
China		31,571	23,858	26,554	24,583	28,566
Viet Nam		1,661	1,864	4,372	14,098	14,862
Nepal		825	976	1,830	4,864	8,013
R.O.Korea		10,045	6,749	5,855	5,524	5,066
Taiwan		3,342	2,661	2,833	3,164	3,930
United States of America		3,260	2,546	2,910	2,825	2,807
Thailand		1,377	1,256	1,447	1,564	1,963
Indonesia		976	1,054	1,172	1,306	1,655
Sri Lanka		243	232	319	470	1,039
France		844	631	859	918	1,037
Others		9,334	8,109	9,428	10,691	13,522

(\*) Please note the figures (the number of people) shown in "2010" from the 2011 to 2014 versions of Immigration Control Report were incorrect and should be changed to read as follows:  
 (Correct) Total:63,478, China:31,571, Viet Nam:1,661, Nepal:825, R.O.Korea:10,045, Taiwan:3,342, United States of America:3,260, Thailand:1,377, Indonesia:976, France:844  
 (Incorrect) Total:48,706, China:22,752, Viet Nam:1,302, Nepal:527, R.O.Korea:7,271, Taiwan:2,709, United States of America:3,162, Thailand:1,062, Indonesia:878, France:797

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		201,511	188,605	180,919	193,073	214,525
China		134,483	127,435	113,980	107,435	105,557
Viet Nam		5,147	5,767	8,811	21,231	32,804
Korea		27,066	21,678	18,643	17,189	15,765
Nepal		3,022	3,589	4,793	8,892	15,697
Taiwan				4,829	6,353	7,528
Thailand		3,542	3,315	3,212	3,411	3,818
Indonesia		2,725	2,791	2,917	3,219	3,797
Malaysia		2,676	2,591	2,483	2,478	2,607
United States of America		2,660	2,527	2,438	2,460	2,570
Myanmar		1,684	1,682	1,674	1,842	2,363
Others		18,506	17,230	17,139	18,563	22,019

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		51,725	16,079	17,957	16,486	16,162
Viet Nam		3,150	1,032	1,127	1,211	1,358
Indonesia		2,970	1,186	1,384	1,139	1,256
Thailand		2,386	1,257	1,404	1,069	1,109
China		28,964	2,108	1,923	1,488	1,025
Myanmar		304	232	484	696	883
Philippines		3,211	775	733	645	740
India		892	753	838	612	574
Malaysia		718	631	687	395	442
Cambodia		470	355	333	433	402
Bangladesh		236	219	344	216	346
Others		8,424	7,531	8,700	8,582	8,027

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		9,343	3,388	1,804	1,501	1,427
China		5,602	1,275	444	336	253
Thailand		587	431	290	218	232
Viet Nam		663	258	233	196	217
Philippines		730	308	137	81	123
Indonesia		743	260	141	178	120
India		184	127	100	87	68
Myanmar		39	34	22	35	61
Cambodia		15	16	13	15	32
Malaysia		124	136	52	39	30
Brazil		68	78	33	34	28
Others		588	465	339	282	263

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		11,972	12,954	12,659	10,711	10,661
R.O.Korea		5,961	4,263	5,103	4,618	3,003
Taiwan		1,731	1,563	2,077	1,888	1,870
France		715	542	592	681	860
Australia		681	551	578	669	826
United Kingdom		482	407	496	564	735
China		146	99	183	190	623
Germany		474	309	333	432	492
Canada		362	282	338	340	419
Philippines		291	221	273	234	273
Indonesia		154	143	148	230	253
Others		975	4,574	2,538	865	1,307

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		72,374	22,751	20,159	22,673	28,001
China		44,328	5,374	3,143	4,033	6,624
Korea		5,820	4,444	5,027	4,670	3,256
Philippines		5,291	2,372	1,863	1,847	1,956
Nepal		234	394	590	914	1,947
Taiwan				1,615	1,743	1,826
Turkey		174	240	446	875	1,371
Myanmar		1,700	1,631	1,397	1,158	1,078
Australia		741	619	659	746	939
Indonesia		3,736	986	746	806	912
France		594	466	519	620	809
Others		9,756	6,225	4,154	5,261	7,283

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		565,089	598,440	624,501	655,315	677,019
China		169,484	184,216	191,958	204,927	215,155
Philippines		92,754	99,604	106,399	111,952	115,857
Brazil		117,760	119,748	114,641	112,428	111,077
Korea		58,082	60,262	62,523	64,545	65,711
Peru		32,416	33,307	33,331	33,610	33,496
Thailand		15,055	16,055	16,997	17,815	18,273
Taiwan				8,684	13,932	16,870
United States of America		13,065	13,690	14,284	15,016	15,503
Viet Nam		9,602	10,361	11,158	12,060	12,813
Indonesia		3,894	4,337	4,743	5,123	5,351
Others		52,977	56,860	59,783	63,907	66,913

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		11,452	10,766	10,855	9,244	9,114
China		4,099	3,713	3,854	2,839	2,665
Philippines		2,384	2,395	2,508	2,258	2,118
Brazil		921	915	1,067	771	946
Thailand		510	538	593	602	589
United States of America		635	593	480	444	450
R.O.Korea		565	501	422	379	335
Viet Nam		155	177	153	210	278
Taiwan		211	183	175	166	156
Australia		139	134	129	147	124
Indonesia		205	175	120	137	119
Others		1,628	1,442	1,354	1,291	1,334

(\*) Please note that the figures (the number of people) shown from in "2011" from the 2012 to 2014 versions of Immigration Control Report were incorrect and should be changed to read as follows:  
 (Correct) R.O.Korea: 501  
 (Incorrect) R.O.Korea: 188

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	196,248	181,617	162,332	151,156	145,312
China	53,697	51,184	43,771	38,852	36,469
Philippines	41,255	38,249	33,123	30,561	29,150
Brazil	30,003	23,921	19,519	17,266	15,565
Korea	19,761	18,780	17,017	15,925	15,134
United States of America	8,848	8,679	8,401	8,546	8,741
Thailand	8,651	8,549	7,974	7,605	7,411
Taiwan			2,546	3,600	4,024
United Kingdom	2,658	2,593	2,533	2,494	2,500
Indonesia	2,657	2,473	2,216	2,070	1,960
Peru	3,423	2,947	2,358	2,090	1,956
Others	25,295	24,242	22,874	22,147	22,402

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	8,178	7,811	9,845	8,788	9,911
Brazil	2,246	2,356	3,237	2,507	3,265
Philippines	2,195	2,184	2,736	2,756	2,791
China	2,097	1,815	2,268	1,864	2,165
Peru	660	400	518	545	453
Viet Nam	189	195	228	272	237
Indonesia	85	100	77	116	132
Thailand	80	74	84	87	103
Pakistan	41	64	58	67	93
Myanmar	34	39	36	67	81
Bolivia	56	108	119	111	74
Others	495	476	484	396	517

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	194,602	177,983	165,001	160,391	159,596
Brazil	77,359	62,077	53,058	47,903	44,559
Philippines	37,870	39,331	40,714	42,156	43,997
China	32,048	30,498	27,150	26,240	26,676
Peru	14,849	13,496	11,941	11,269	10,796
Korea	8,374	8,288	7,774	7,636	7,636
Viet Nam	5,771	5,726	5,558	5,513	5,450
Thailand	3,641	3,875	3,800	3,785	3,827
Myanmar	1,116	1,381	1,647	2,000	2,240
Bolivia	2,219	2,054	1,884	1,902	1,851
Indonesia	1,735	1,756	1,714	1,747	1,832
Others	9,620	9,501	9,761	10,240	10,732



## (2) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Foreign Residents of the Principal Nationalities/Regions by Status of Residence/Status

1-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals of R.O.Korean nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2,303,161	1,505,228	1,901,888	2,305,975	2,604,977
Diplomat	1,218	1,262	1,146	988	901
Official	3,675	2,788	2,475	2,073	1,752
Professor	170	159	176	190	173
Artist	-	3	7	9	8
Religious Activities	113	105	95	65	71
Journalist	14	12	5	13	12
Investor/Business Manager	210	188	179	122	165
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	1	6	5	12
Researcher	36	44	21	25	17
Instructor	19	14	12	13	10
Engineer	302	361	403	407	478
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	552	590	603	583	753
Intra-company Transferee	505	511	491	470	514
Entertainer	1,450	3,179	6,528	6,566	5,893
Skilled Labor	90	87	109	39	36
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	13	34	73	100	22
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	332	261	240	253	196
Temporary Visitor	2,275,293	1,481,868	1,876,140	2,281,773	2,583,861
Student	10,045	6,749	5,855	5,524	5,066
Trainee	163	105	120	104	94
Dependent	2,257	1,956	1,546	1,554	1,506
Designated Activities	5,961	4,263	5,103	4,618	3,003
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	565	501	422	379	335
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	54	61	53	49	41
Long-Term Resident	124	126	80	53	58

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

(People)

Status \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	565,989	545,401	530,048	519,740	501,230
Professor	1,009	956	943	924	919
Artist	46	45	42	45	40
Religious Activities	1,011	977	945	896	866
Journalist	54	51	48	46	46
Investor/Business Manager	2,723	2,872	2,941	2,918	2,911
Legal/Accounting Services	6	6	6	7	8
Medical Services	23	22	39	55	86
Researcher	232	232	196	194	180
Instructor	90	97	93	91	88
Engineer	7,050	5,828	5,367	5,207	5,084
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	9,233	9,166	9,755	10,100	10,345
Intra-company Transferee	2,079	1,873	1,750	1,697	1,624
Entertainer	374	313	305	283	262
Skilled Labor	1,510	1,421	1,394	1,253	1,092
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	5	22	66	55	8
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	-	-	-	1	1
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	335	295	250	275	254
Temporary Visitor	3,386	2,307	-	-	-
Student	27,066	21,678	18,643	17,189	15,765
Trainee	82	49	27	22	25
Dependent	18,026	16,750	15,117	14,089	13,075
Designated Activities	5,820	4,444	5,027	4,670	3,256
Permanent Resident	58,082	60,262	62,523	64,545	65,711
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	19,761	18,780	17,017	15,925	15,134
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,574	2,523	2,429	2,368	2,311
Long-Term Resident	8,374	8,288	7,774	7,636	7,636
Special Permanent Resident	395,234	385,232	377,351	369,249	354,503
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,074	417	-	-	-
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1,140,579	721,990	1,050,222	983,268	1,887,322
Diplomat	684	516	506	314	331
Official	3,097	1,972	1,923	1,228	1,330
Professor	464	458	473	414	399
Artist	2	1	1	3	3
Religious Activities	4	1	3	1	2
Journalist	2	11	11	8	38
Investor/Business Manager	167	194	215	173	419
Legal/Accounting Services	-	1	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	2	2	3	3
Researcher	115	75	81	88	69
Instructor	12	12	13	14	12
Engineer	983	1,375	1,734	1,819	2,495
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	592	728	902	940	1,264
Intra-company Transferee	1,937	1,717	1,967	2,085	2,433
Entertainer	1,386	739	964	1,022	1,070
Skilled Labor	1,924	2,527	2,920	427	311
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	1,250	2,751	2,829	2,178	2,299
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	18,883	46,560	46,343	42,199	41,672
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)			1	-	2
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		227	40	14	14
Cultural Activities	773	596	761	615	660
Temporary Visitor	1,032,649	621,632	943,265	890,265	1,788,692
Student	31,571	23,858	26,554	24,583	28,566
Trainee	28,964	2,108	1,923	1,488	1,025
Dependent	8,218	7,549	9,455	7,506	7,655
Designated Activities	146	99	183	190	623
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	4,099	3,713	3,854	2,839	2,665
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	560	753	1,031	988	1,105
Long-Term Resident	2,097	1,815	2,268	1,864	2,165

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

(People)

Status \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	687,156	674,879	652,595	649,078	654,777
Professor	2,339	2,294	2,085	1,963	1,751
Artist	108	97	85	79	71
Religious Activities	129	129	85	70	64
Journalist	12	21	30	37	45
Investor/Business Manager	3,300	3,974	4,423	5,057	6,394
Legal/Accounting Services	6	6	5	6	5
Medical Services	187	246	310	395	511
Researcher	894	790	664	608	555
Instructor	101	103	84	83	69
Engineer	25,105	22,486	20,924	20,588	20,873
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	34,433	34,446	33,537	33,323	34,574
Intra-company Transferee	6,238	5,518	5,257	5,405	5,593
Entertainer	671	389	177	147	126
Skilled Labor	16,350	17,657	19,023	18,139	17,240
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	1,553	2,182	1,950	1,616	1,710
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	37,788	43,288	43,763	38,955	39,264
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	1,142	1,713	1,729	1,617	1,351
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	37,841	60,418	63,953	64,986	57,768
Cultural Activities	902	749	772	689	777
Temporary Visitor	6,036	5,179			
Student	134,483	127,435	113,980	107,435	105,557
Trainee	5,602	1,275	444	336	253
Dependent	59,567	61,481	62,374	61,780	62,599
Designated Activities	44,328	5,374	3,143	4,033	6,624
Permanent Resident	169,484	184,216	191,958	204,927	215,155
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	53,697	51,184	43,771	38,852	36,469
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	7,415	8,078	8,803	9,749	11,107
Long-Term Resident	32,048	30,498	27,150	26,240	26,676
Special Permanent Resident	2,668	2,597	2,116	1,963	1,596
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,929	654			
Temporary Refuge	-	-			
Others	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 in the number of new arrivals of the Philippine nationals by status of residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	66,120	51,006	72,906	96,543	169,985
Diplomat	175	156	111	191	232
Official	641	647	604	652	696
Professor	12	26	26	35	40
Artist	-	-	-	-	1
Religious Activities	17	29	24	28	32
Journalist	-	-	-	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	4	5	4	1	5
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	3
Researcher	3	7	3	6	6
Instructor	10	22	33	26	45
Engineer	226	354	304	293	510
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	68	91	119	152	268
Intra-company Transferee	498	641	669	670	698
Entertainer	1,506	1,407	1,984	2,680	3,149
Skilled Labor	36	53	59	49	64
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	261	571	626	746	867
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	951	3,184	3,638	4,081	6,130
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	-	-	-	1	-
Cultural Activities	21	15	23	31	30
Temporary Visitor	52,856	37,407	57,494	80,113	150,073
Student	294	285	322	362	570
Trainee	3,211	775	733	645	740
Dependent	352	345	372	308	409
Designated Activities	291	221	273	234	273
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,384	2,395	2,508	2,258	2,118
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	108	186	241	225	235
Long-Term Resident	2,195	2,184	2,736	2,756	2,791

3-2 Changes in the number of foreign residents of the Philippine nationals by status (People)

Status \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	210,181	209,376	202,985	209,183	217,585
Professor	76	80	92	90	92
Artist	2	2	-	-	-
Religious Activities	225	228	215	226	225
Journalist	1	1	1	-	-
Investor/Business Manager	43	41	38	39	52
Legal/Accounting Services	-	2	2	2	1
Medical Services	-	-	-	2	10
Researcher	42	44	34	33	27
Instructor	159	207	256	280	332
Engineer	1,968	1,923	1,934	1,937	2,164
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	940	920	964	1,051	1,290
Intra-company Transferee	777	947	1,023	1,120	1,132
Entertainer	6,319	4,188	344	367	436
Skilled Labor	283	302	330	350	376
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	301	475	462	496	595
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	2,472	2,925	3,384	3,697	5,818
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	217	269	249	281	284
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	2,610	4,564	4,747	5,603	6,024
Cultural Activities	19	18	20	22	23
Temporary Visitor	5,326	4,290	-	-	-
Student	713	677	707	780	1,013
Trainee	730	308	137	81	123
Dependent	2,197	2,226	2,253	2,273	2,332
Designated Activities	5,291	2,372	1,863	1,847	1,956
Permanent Resident	92,754	99,604	106,399	111,952	115,857
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	41,255	38,249	33,123	30,561	29,150
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,899	3,347	3,648	3,889	4,229
Long-Term Resident	37,870	39,331	40,714	42,156	43,997
Special Permanent Resident	45	44	46	48	47
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,358	926	-	-	-
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,289	866	-	-	-

4-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals of Brazilian nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	22,210	19,694	34,201	28,070	34,241
Diplomat	100	47	86	78	57
Official	212	141	200	152	213
Professor	17	8	5	12	8
Artist	4	3	4	4	4
Religious Activities	31	19	26	40	40
Journalist	5	1	-	3	-
Investor/Business Manager	2	2	-	2	2
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	6	2	2	2	3
Instructor	1	3	3	1	9
Engineer	6	5	5	28	33
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	9	12	12	10	18
Intra-company Transferee	63	35	74	73	93
Entertainer	382	340	349	357	352
Skilled Labor	6	4	4	3	8
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	-	4	2	21	43
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	-	-	1	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	12	22	34	51	80
Temporary Visitor	17,491	15,177	28,411	23,256	28,123
Student	144	121	139	220	415
Trainee	369	277	305	272	284
Dependent	105	122	121	125	157
Designated Activities	19	17	17	11	8
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	921	915	1,067	771	946
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	59	61	97	71	80
Long-Term Resident	2,246	2,356	3,237	2,507	3,265

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

(People)

Status \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	230,552	210,032	190,609	181,317	175,410
Professor	35	32	28	33	37
Artist	11	11	10	11	10
Religious Activities	112	92	97	111	112
Journalist	4	2	2	5	3
Investor/Business Manager	28	28	19	16	11
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	14	12	11	11	11
Instructor	8	10	15	12	23
Engineer	47	46	47	64	83
Specialist in Humanities/International Services	82	73	78	82	97
Intra-company Transferee	73	70	90	96	141
Entertainer	159	140	105	102	114
Skilled Labor	65	52	41	38	34
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	-	-	1	-	9
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	-	-	1	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	9	15	27	26	36
Temporary Visitor	510	320	-	-	-
Student	377	322	312	396	585
Trainee	68	78	33	34	28
Dependent	368	358	326	349	395
Designated Activities	121	114	50	52	48
Permanent Resident	117,760	119,748	114,641	112,428	111,077
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	30,003	23,921	19,519	17,266	15,565
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,979	2,043	2,072	2,255	2,404
Long-Term Resident	77,359	62,077	53,058	47,903	44,559
Special Permanent Resident	20	21	26	27	28
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,309	433	-	-	-
Temporary Refugee	-	-	-	-	-
Others	31	14	-	-	-

### (3) Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2014)

· Number of the implementation of expulsion order

【Nationality/Region】	(People)
R.O.Korea	264
Thailand	179
China	91
Taiwan	68
Turkey	53
Malaysia	53
Philippines	43
United States of America	15
Bangladesh	10
Indonesia	9
Others	61
Total	846

【Airport · Seaport】	(People)
Narita Airport	428
Haneda Airport	147
Kansai Airport	114
Chubu Airport	50
Others	107
Total	846

· Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality】	(People)
Spain	1
Philippines	1
Total	2

【Airport】	(People)
Narita Airport	2
Total	2

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

Division		(Cases)					
		Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Landing	Passport		120	105	106	90	117
	Others		108	104	81	45	84
	Total		228	209	187	135	201
Departure	Passport		12	14	18	8	14
	Others		2	3	8	5	1
	Total		14	17	26	13	15
Total	Passport		132	119	124	98	131
	Others		110	107	89	50	85
	Total		242	226	213	148	216

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## **2015 Immigration Control**

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December 2015

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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# 2015 IMMIGRATION CONTROL