

# ◆ 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 entry and departure <sup>(\*)3</sup>, 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

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<sup>(\*)1</sup> 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.

<sup>(\*)2</sup> 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.

<sup>(\*)3</sup> 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, 2016, the number of ports of entry and departure was 126 seaports and 30 airports.

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, 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" (\*1).

## ② Procedures for Entry (Landing) Examinations of Foreign Nationals <sup>(\*)2</sup>

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 (Reference 70).

### (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 a facial photograph) 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) For special landing permission, see Subsection ④.

(\*2) 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.

## (2) Hearing

If a foreign national, who has filed an application for landing, does not provide his or her personal identification information to the immigration officer at the port of entry or departure, or is found, as a result of the landing examination by the immigration inspector, not to conform to the conditions for landing, the case will be assigned to a special inquiry officer (\*1), who will hold a hearing (Article 7, paragraph (4), 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 (limited to cases where the foreign national is found to come under foreign nationals who are exempt from the obligation of providing personal identification information and cases where the foreign national provides his or her personal identification information to the special inquiry officer with regard to cases assigned to the special inquiry officer owing to the foreign national refusing to provide his or her personal identification information to the immigration inspector), the foreign national will immediately be granted landing permission (Article 10, paragraphs (7) and (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. When the Minister decides that the objection has reasonable grounds, the foreign national will immediately be granted landing permission. When 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).

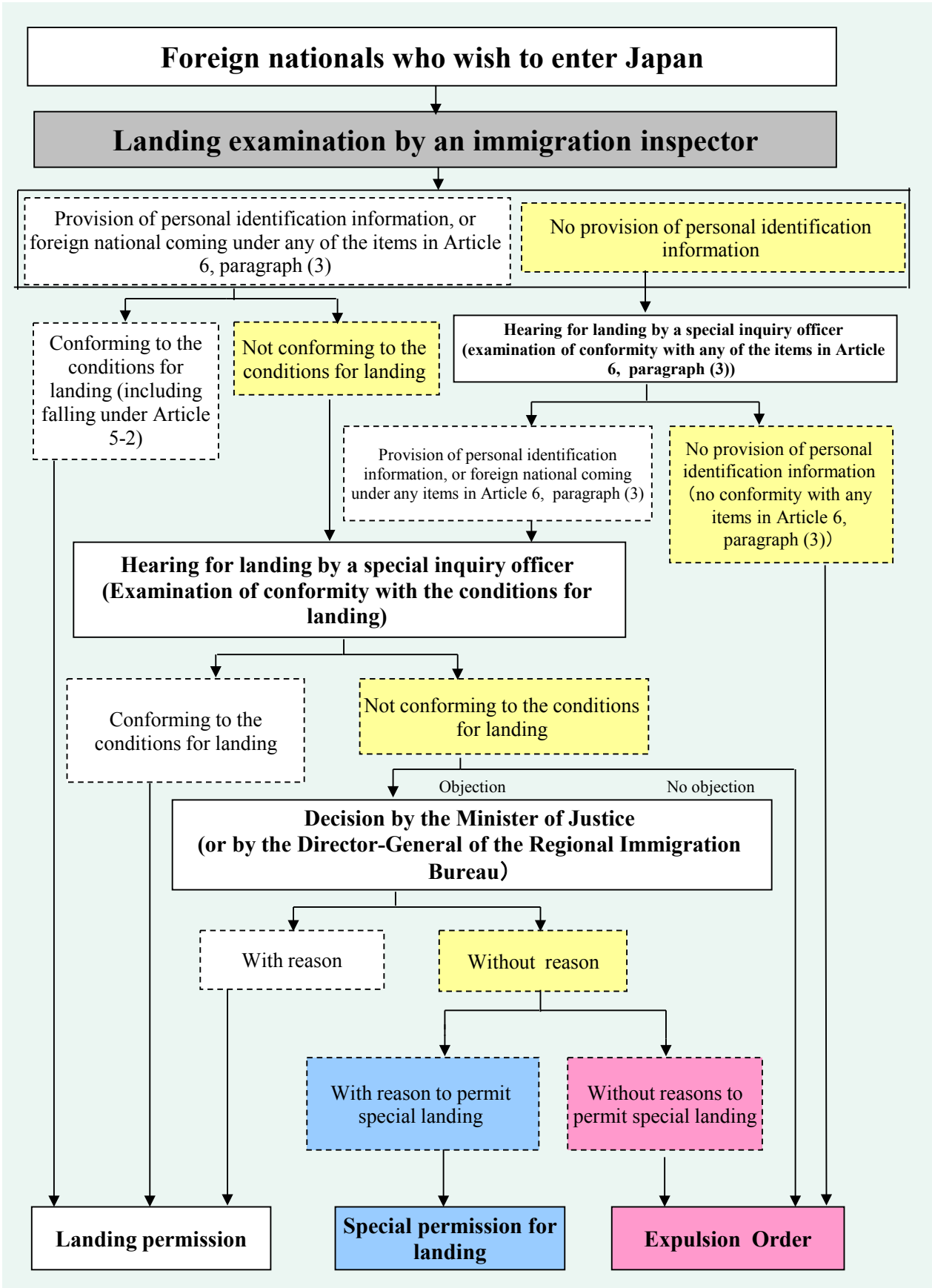
The Minister of Justice may, even when an objection is found to be without reasonable grounds, give special permission for landing to a foreign national in such cases as when the foreign national has received re-entry permission, the foreign national entered Japan under the control of another person 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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(\*1) 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.

(\*2) There are no procedures for a decision by the Minister of Justice with regard to foreign nationals who do not provide their personal identification information, and therefore, their deportation from Japan will be ordered at the hearing (Article 10, paragraph (7) of the Immigration Control Act).

Reference 70 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 Tables 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 a particular activity, 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 (Reference 71-1).

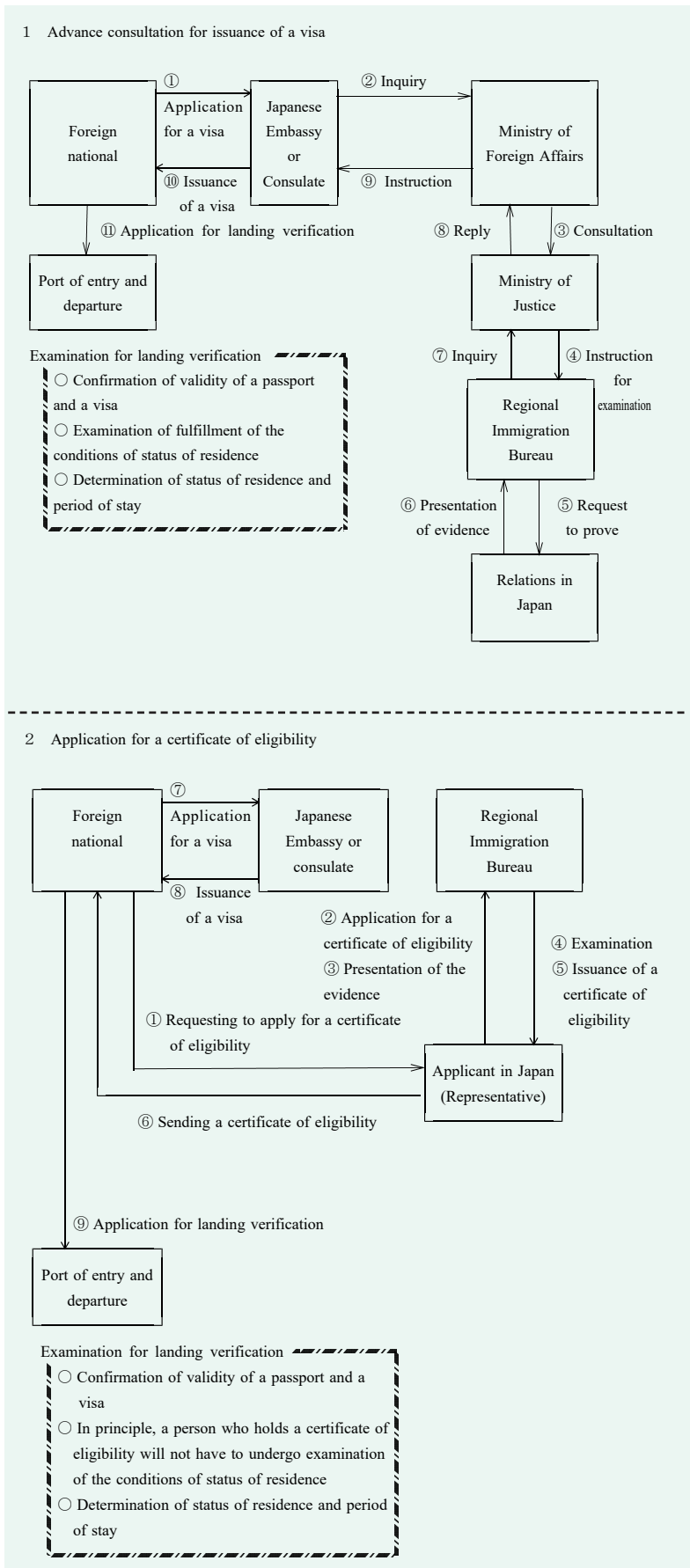
#### (2) Certificate of Eligibility

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 mentioned in Subsection ② (1), 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 (Reference 71-2).

Reference 71 Procedures for advance consultation for the 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 few 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 seaport). 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 (Reference 72).

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 the 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 the 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 to permit other foreign workers 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 work, it is possible to engage in a work activity because there are no restrictions imposed on what activities the foreign national does.

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 a foreign national meets the criteria for the landing permission stipulated by the Ordinance on Criteria.

### Reference 72 List of Statuses of Residence (as of April 1, 2016)

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 institutions or 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 column 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>	5 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 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 1 (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 humanities 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 the "Professor", "Artist", "Journalist" sections in Table 1 (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 the 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 the 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 or 6 months for Technical Intern Training (i) and a term designated by the Minister of Justice for Technical Intern Training (ii) (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 from "Student" to "Trainee" in this 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 an 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)" column of Table I (2) and "Student" column 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 individuals.	Domestic help for a diplomat, individual on a working holiday, or nurse and certified caretaker candidates under the Economic Partnership Agreement	5 years, 3 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 to 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 the 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 30 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).

In addition, with regard to the Embarkation Cards for Foreign Nationals which previously had to be submitted at the time of departure, since it is possible to confirm the identity of the foreign national using the passport, etc. presented by the foreign national, a revision was made so that from April 1, 2016, the submission of the card is no longer required except for foreign nationals intending to re-enter the country, etc. (Article 27, etc. of the Ordinance for Enforcement 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,"

(\*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)).

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 will give 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 a 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 after 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 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 (item (iv)).
- (v) Where a foreign national has obtained special permission to stay in Japan by deceit or other wrongful means (the cases which the foreign national him/herself has not conducted a 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 the Appended Table I of the Immigration Control Act has failed to continue to engage in the activity corresponding to that status for three months (six months for "Highly-Skilled Professional (ii) 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 three 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 (\*1), 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

日本国政府 在留カード 番号 AB12345678CD  
 GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN RESIDENCE CARD No.  
 氏名 TURNER ELIZABETH  
 NAME  
 生年月日 1985年12月31日 性別 女 F. 国籍・地域 米国  
 DATE OF BIRTH Y M D SEX NATIONALITY/REGION  
 住居地 東京都千代田区霞が関1丁目1番1号霞が関ハイブ202号  
 ADDRESS  
 在留資格 留学  
 STATUS Student  
 就労制限の有無 就労不可  
 在留期間(満了日) 4年3月(2018年10月20日)  
 PERIOD OF STAY (DATE OF EXPIRATION) Y M D  
 許可の種類 在留期間更新許可(東京入国管理局長) MOJ  
 許可年月日 2014年06月10日 交付年月日 2014年06月10日  
 このカードは 2018年10月20日まで有効 です。 法務大臣 入国管理局

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住居地記載欄		
届出年月日	住居地	記載者印
2014年12月1日	東京都港区港南5丁目5番30号	東京都港区長
資格外活動許可欄		在留期間更新等許可申請欄
許可: 原則週28時間以内・風俗営業等の従事を除く		在留資格変更許可申請中

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## (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 (\*3) 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 of transfer (moving in) set forth under the same Act, and if on submitting the residence card, he or she submits the 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.

(\*3) Not all airports are able to issue the residence card together with the new landing permission. At the time of 2015, limited to the seven airports of New Chitose, Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, Hiroshima and Fukuoka airport.

### (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 of 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, damage 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 bureau.

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 bureau, 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 the 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 the Appended 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).

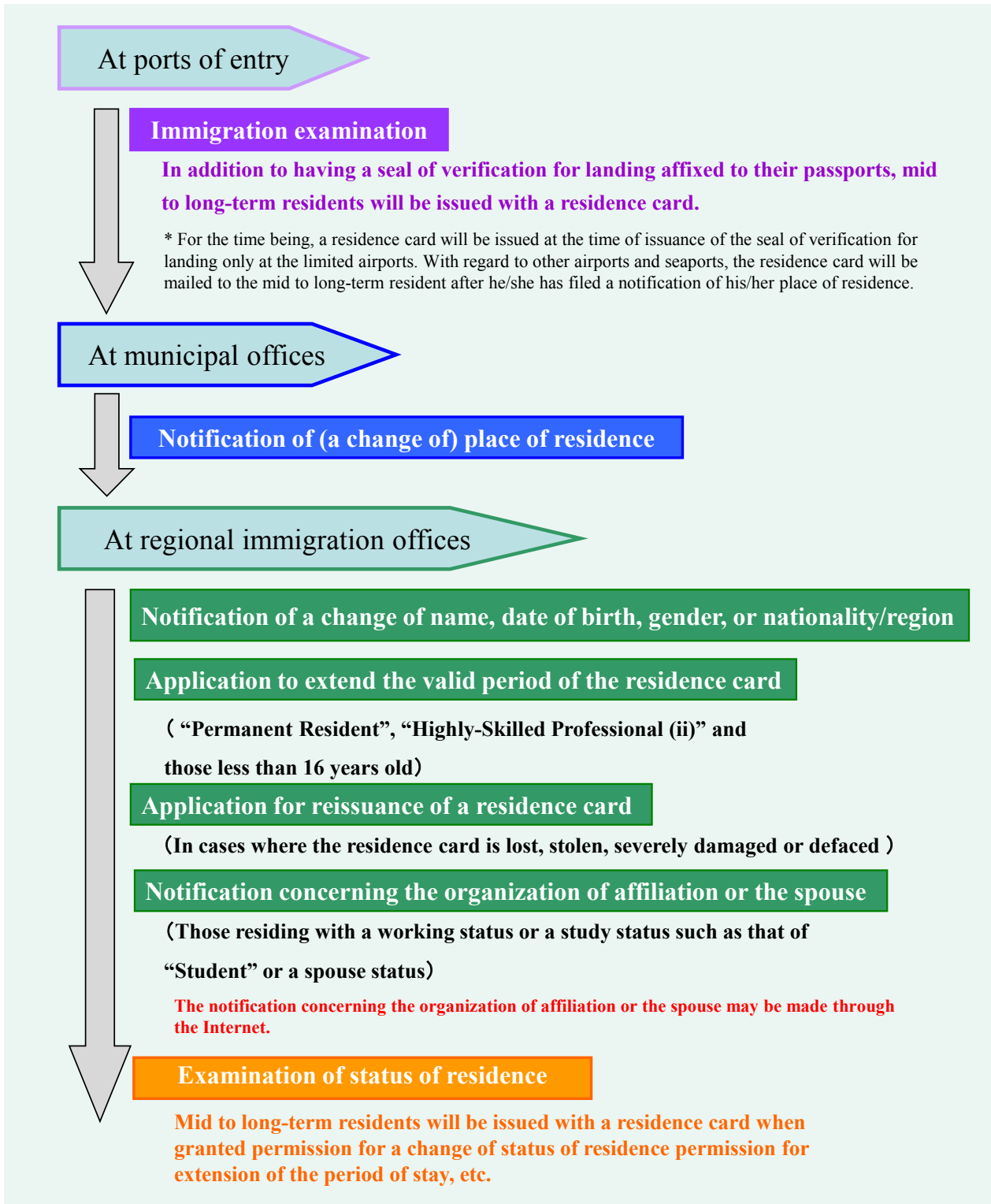
**(c) Notification Concerning the Spouse of the Foreign National**

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).

## Reference 73 Procedural flow of the residency management system of mid to long-term residents



## (4) Measures Using the Electronic Notification System

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

The “Notification Relating to the Organization of Affiliation, etc.” (items of Article 19-16 of the Immigration Control Act) to be made by the mid to long-term resident and the “Notification by the Organization of Affiliation” (Article 19-17 of the Immigration Control Act) to be made by the organization of affiliation accepting the mid to long-term resident may be submitted directly to the regional immigration bureau or may be sent by post to the Residency Management Information Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, but in addition, from June 24, 2013, the Immigration Bureau commenced the operation of the “Immigration Bureau Electronic Notification System” through which notifications may be made via the Internet (<https://www.ens-immi.moj.go.jp/NA01/NAA01SAction.do>). 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. Furthermore, 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 will be checked automatically.
- (v) A bundled notification may be made for notifications by the organization of affiliation through use of the prescribed format.

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 lead 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 the 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 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 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, etc.

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 office of municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within 14 days of receiving such an order.

Moreover, if the special permanent resident wishes to exchange the special permanent resident certificate, he or she may submit an application for reissuance 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

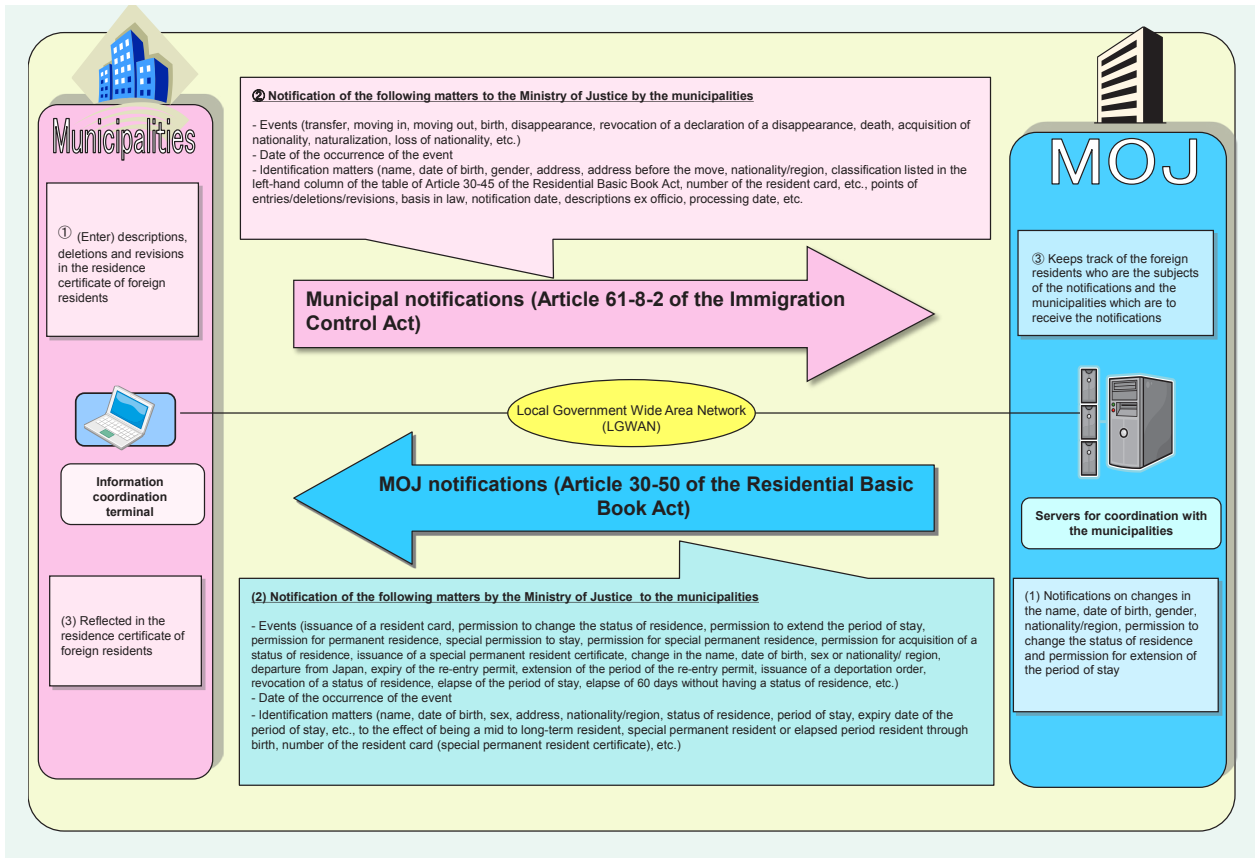
On July 9, 2012, the Alien Registration Act was abolished and, at the same time, the Act for Partial Amendment (Act No. 77 of 2009) of the Residential Basic Book Act (Act No. 81 of 1967; hereinafter referred to as “Residential Basic Book Act”) entered into force. Correspondingly, the Residential Basic 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 office of 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.

## Reference 74 Information coordination between the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the municipalities



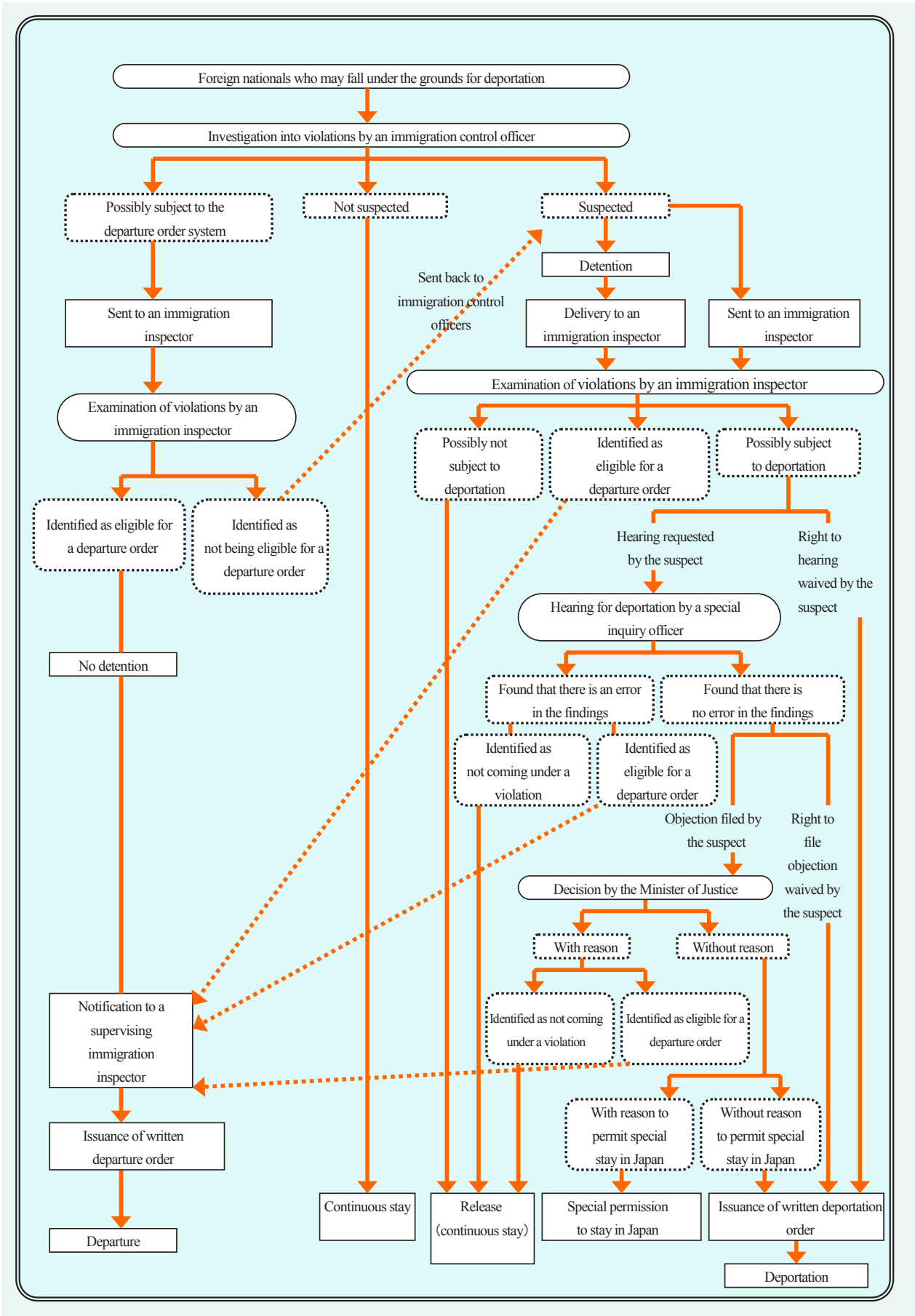
## Section 5 ◆ Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

In immigration control administration, it is necessary to achieve a balance so as 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 (Reference 75).

Reference 75 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 ground for deportation 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, paragraph (1) 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 the 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 case below:

- (i) Where the immigration inspector found that the foreign national had fallen under one of the grounds for deportation, and the foreign national has 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

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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.

Minister of Justice and, as a result, received a notice of the Minister's decision that the objection was without reason, and whom the Minister of Justice does not find grounds to grant special permission to stay (Article 49, paragraphs (1) and (6) of the Immigration Control 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 overstaying 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 Signing of the Refugee Convention**

Japan accessed 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.

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(\*) Including "foreign nationals in violation of the condition of return to the ship in the landing permission for cruise ship tourists".

## 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 and Article 56-2, paragraph (3) of the Ordinance for Enforcement 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 concerned. 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).

In cases where a foreign national, who has been recognized as a refugee, is a foreign national who does not have a status of residence, if he or she meets certain requirements such as having filed an application for refugee recognition within six months of landing in Japan, such foreign national shall uniformly

be granted the status of residence of “Long-Term Resident” (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 Appeal (\*)

In cases where a foreign national has been denied recognition of refugee status or a foreign national has become subject to revocation of recognition of refugee status and is not satisfied with such disposition or cases where a foreign national has filed an application for refugee recognition and no action has been taken for recognition or denial of recognition despite the passing of a considerable amount of time, a foreign national may request the Minister of Justice for an administrative review (Article 61-2-9, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). When making a determination on the request for an administrative review, 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. (paragraph (3) of the same Article).

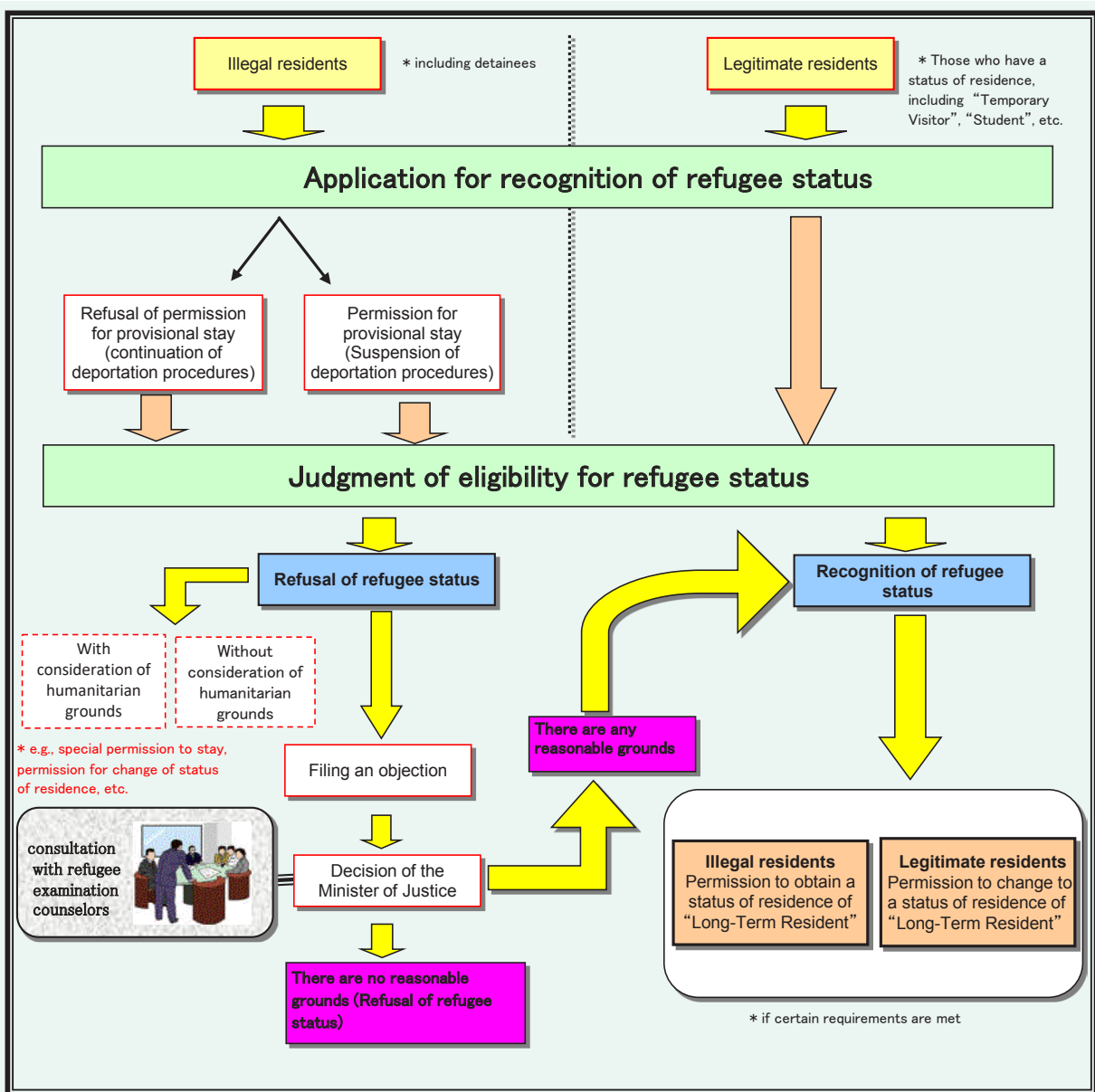
Moreover, objections to dispositions denying recognition of refugee status and dispositions on revoking recognition of refugee status made up to March 31, 2016 shall be processed under the procedures for objections.

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(\*) For further details, see the notes for Part I, Chapter 6, Section 2, and Section 3.



Reference 76 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.

#### 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 2015, immigration control administration work was carried out by 4,202 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, further improvement and expansion of the organization and staff are still necessary.

### Section 1 ◆ Organizations

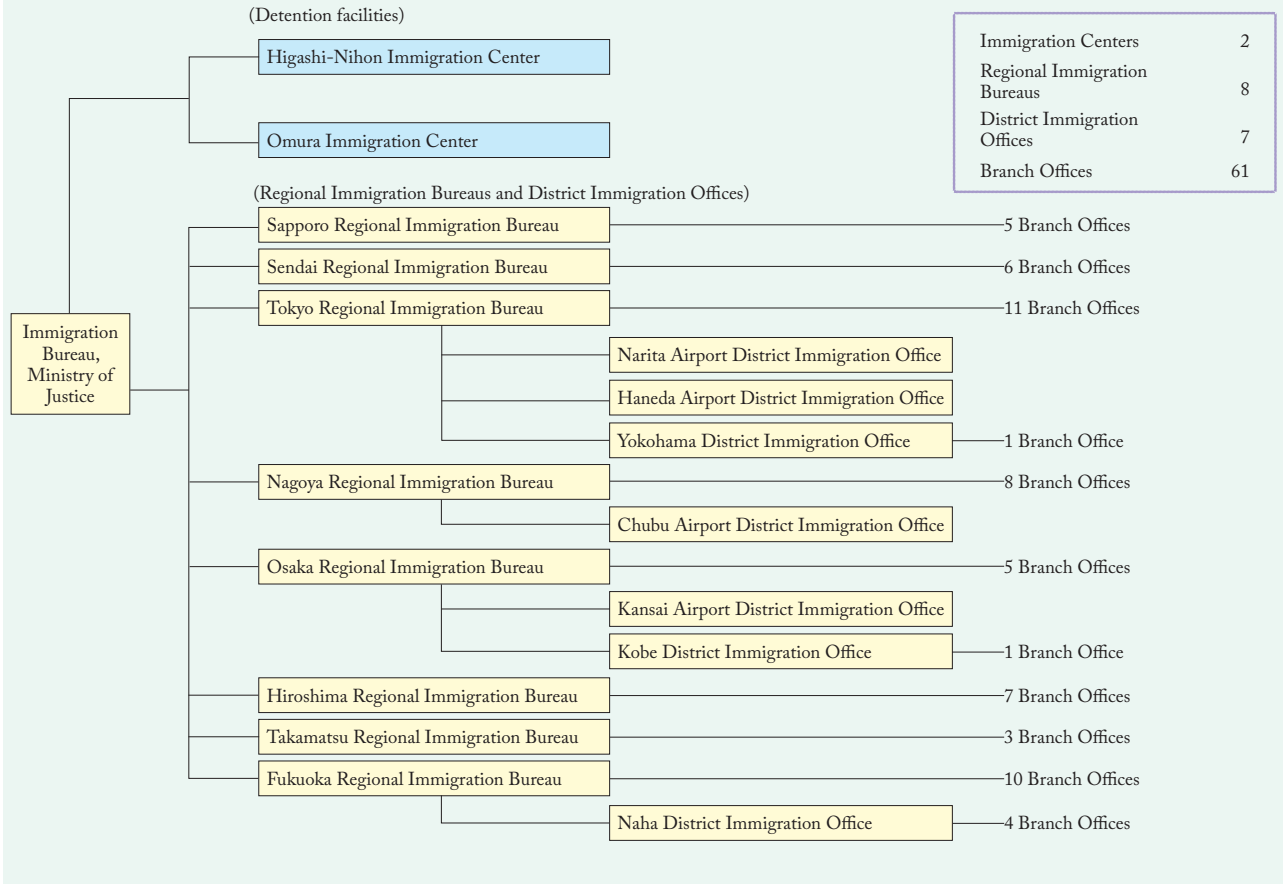
#### ① Outline of the Immigration Control Organization

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” (References 77 and 78).

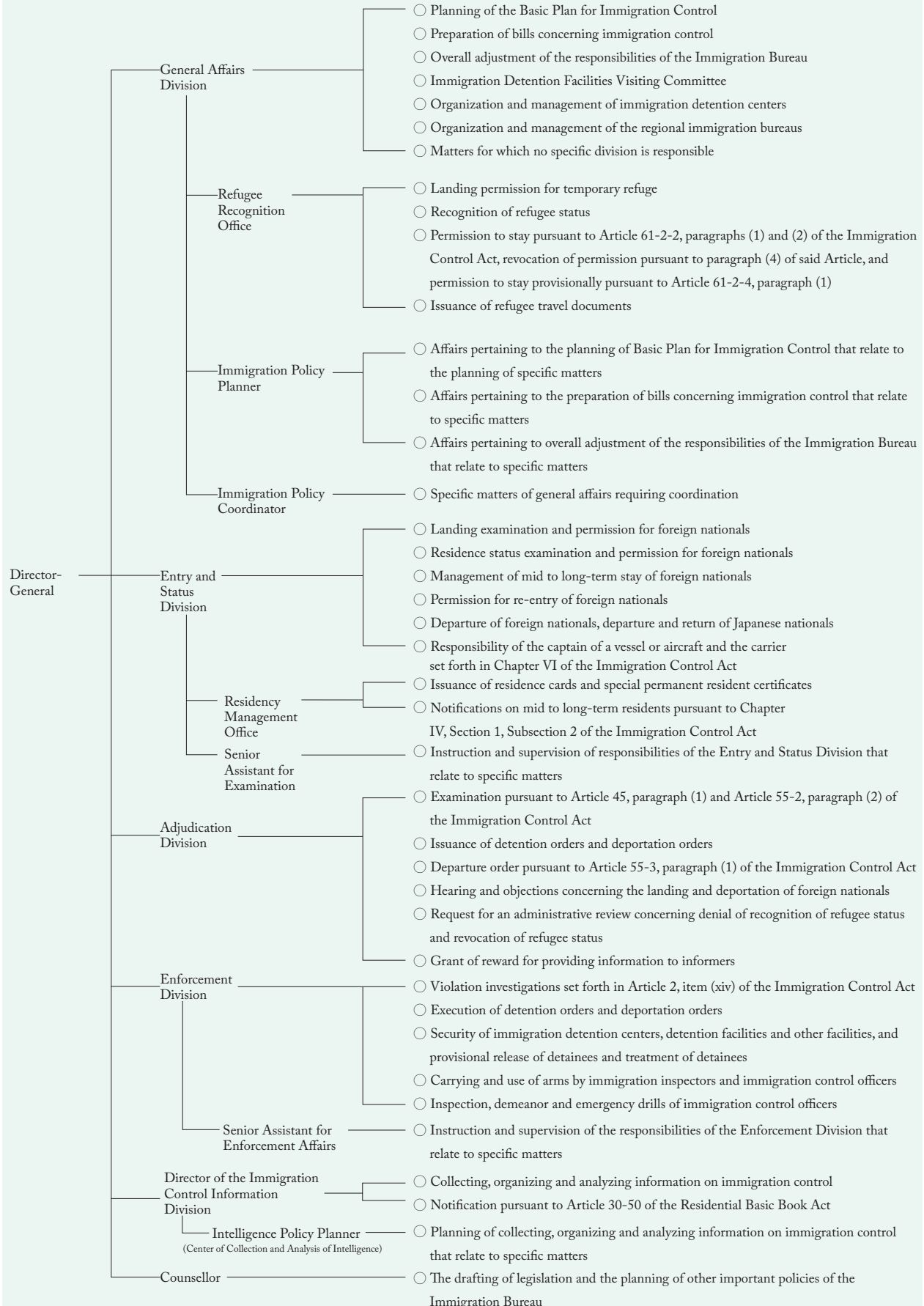
Reference 77 Immigration Bureau organizational chart

(As of April 1, 2016)



Reference 78 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice

(As of April 1, 2016)



(\*) 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 organizational expansion in FY 2016, supervising immigration inspectors were assigned to Chitose Tomakomai Branch Office, Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau and Naha Airport Branch Office, Naha District Immigration Office, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau as additional officers to supervise the examination booths in order to be able to implement prompt and rigorous immigration examinations to handle the increase in the number of foreign nationals visiting Japan.

In addition, amid pressure due to the increase in the airport immigration work which requires handling by the branch offices resulting in there being some offices where no supervising officer is available as well as the increase in the number of various residency-related applications, there has been a considerable amount of new work generated by the Amended Immigration Control Act entering into force in July 2012 such as the necessary administrative work of extending the period of validity of the residence card, and the handling of coordination and queries relating to residency management work for the new system from the municipal governments, the police and other related agencies, and therefore, supervisors have been assigned to the Chiba Branch Office, Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, and chief supervisors and supervisors were increased for Mito Branch Office, Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and for Shizuoka Branch Office and Kanazawa Branch Office of Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau.

Furthermore, a new refugee inquiry department was established at Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, which has the largest number of refugee recognition applications after the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, focusing full-time on refugee recognition work in order to swiftly process the cases and to reliably offer asylum to those in genuine need.

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 (Reference 79).

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, 2016. 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 to 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.

**Reference 79 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the regional immigration bureaus (actual performance)**

(As of April 1, 2016)

Fiscal Year	Division	Abolition		Establishment	
		Name	Location	Name	Location
2000	Amagasaki Port Branch Office	Amagasaki City		Saga Branch Office	Saga City
	Kure Port Branch Office	Kure City			
	Karatsu Port Branch Office	Karatsu City			
	Imari Port Branch Office	Imari City			
2001	Yokosuka Port Branch Office	Yokosuka City		Shizuoka Branch Office	Shizuoka City
	Kagoshima Airport Branch Office	Mizobe-cho Aira-gun			
	Shimizu Port Branch Office	Shimizu City			
	Tagonoura Port Branch Office	Fuji City			
2002	Iwakuni Port Branch Office	Iwakuni City		Kofu Branch Office	Kofu City
	Yatsushiro Port Branch Office	Yatsushiro City		Gifu Branch Office	Gifu City
	Hitachi Port Branch Office	Hitachi City		Otsu Branch Office	Otsu City
	Kashima Port Branch Office	Kamisuru-cho Kashima-gun		Mito Branch Office	Mito City
2003	Tokyo Port Branch Office	Koto-ku		Shinjuku Branch Office	Shinjuku-ku Tokyo
	Shibuya Branch Office	Shibuya-ku		Morioka Branch Office	Morioka City
	Muroran Port Branch Office	Muroran City			
	Miyako Port Branch Office	Miyako City			
	Ofunato Port Branch Office	Ofunato City			
	Ishinomaki Port Branch Office	Ishinomaki City			
	Sasebo Port Branch Office	Sasebo City			
	Naha Port Branch Office	Naha City			
2004	Aomori Port Branch Office	Aomori City		Aomori Branch Office	Aomori City
	Hachinohe Port Branch Office	Hachinohe City			
	Yokohama Port Branch Office	Yokohama City			
	Nagoya Port Branch Office	Nagoya City			
	Nagoya Airport Branch Office	Toyoyama-cho Nishikasugai-gun			
	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	Joetsu City			
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.

Since individual immigration inspectors and immigration control officers perform their duties independently as specialists in immigration control, 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, custom and religions and their human rights.

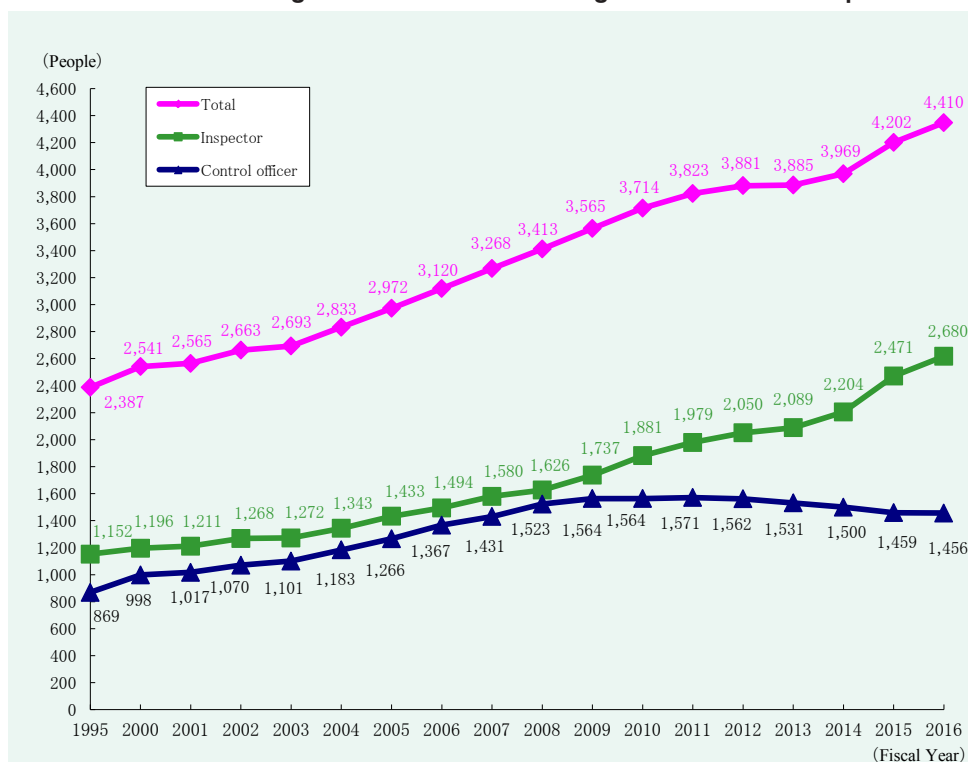
### ② Staff Increase

The number of Immigration Bureau-related staff was 4,410 in FY 2016, which was an increase of about 15% (587) compared to five years ago in FY 2011 when the number was 3,823. However, during this period, the number of cases handled by the immigration offices has remained at a high level, and the immigration control work has been getting more complex and difficult such as the need to balance smooth yet rigorous entry examinations in order to promote Japan as a tourism-oriented country but to prevent terrorist acts and illegal entry; to implement measures to deal with the forged or altered documents that are becoming increasingly more sophisticated; to strengthen the residence management pertaining to foreign nationals after entry into Japan; to enforce strengthened detection and reliable deportation of illegal foreign residents, some of whom are potential criminals; to implement measures



against foreign residents disguised as legal residents; and to implement even more appropriate yet stricter examinations of applications for refugee recognition. Further staff increase is necessary in order to deal appropriately and swiftly with such situations and to meet the public needs for administration (Reference 80).

**Reference 80-1 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel**



**Reference 80-2 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	2,471	1,459	8	4,062	4,202	
2016	140	126	2,680	1,456	8	4,270	4,410	

The “Japan Revitalization Strategy” (Revised in 2015) approved by the Cabinet in June 2015 set out “the goal of quickly preparing for an ‘era of 20 million’ foreign visitors coming to Japan, and its early realization”, and as a result of the promotion of various measures by the government aimed at the realization of a tourist-oriented country such as visa deregulation measures, the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2015 increased rapidly, exceeding expectations, to approximately 19,690,000 foreign visitors, an increase of 5,540,000 (39.2%) when compared to the previous year, approaching the level of achieving the goal.

Under such circumstances, additional immigration staff were increased on two occasions in FY 2015 with the placement of 35 additional staff members, including flexible dispatch of officers to the regional airports to handle examinations (including internal transfers), and an increase of 57 immigration inspectors in order to enhance and reinforce the immigration examination work of Kansai Airport and Naha Airport.

In FY 2016, a total of 162 additional immigration inspectors were assigned comprising the staff required for the immigration examinations at the major airports of Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, New Chitose, and Naha Airport, which account for about 90% of people entering and departing from all over Japan, the staff required for the secondary screening examinations to carry out rigorous and prompt landing examinations, the forensics staff for forged and altered documents in order to strengthen the border measures, the staff required to utilize and reinforce the facial image cross-checking functions in the landing examinations and the immigration personnel required to handle the regional airports and seaports and cruise ship passengers, and a total of 34 additional immigration control officers were assigned to enhance and reinforce the work of the deportation procedures.

Further, in September 2016, 62 additional immigration inspectors were assigned in order to enhance and reinforce immigration examination.

### 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**



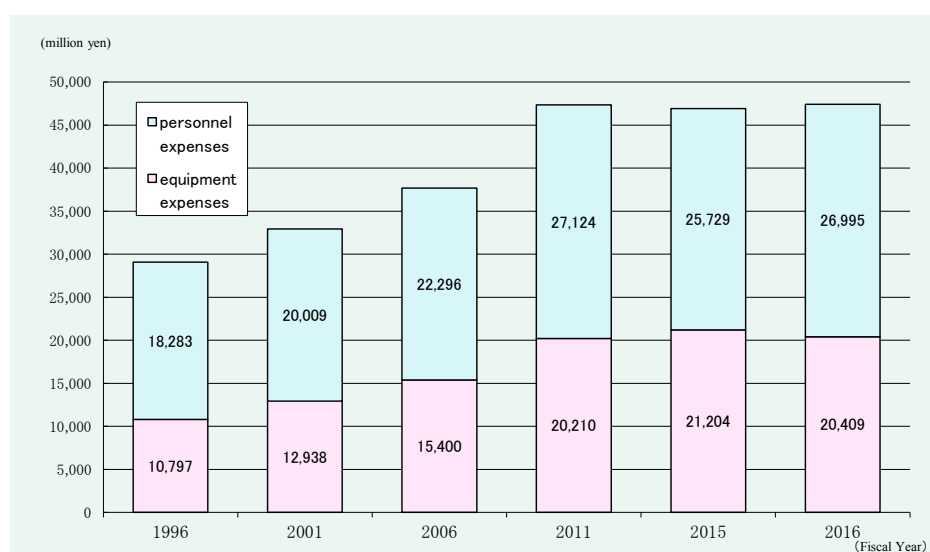
**Scene of an inspection of immigration control officers**

## Data Section 3. Budget

### Section 1 ◆ Budgets

The changes in the budget for immigration control administration are as shown in Reference 81, 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 2016 budget. The Immigration Bureau will continue to strive to make effective use of the budget and to reduce administrative costs (Reference 81).

**Reference 81 Changes in the budget for immigration control administration**



(million yen)

Division \ Fiscal Year	1996	2001	2006	2011	2015	2016
Personnel expenses	18,283	20,009	22,296	27,124	25,729	26,995
Equipment expenses	10,797	12,938	15,400	20,210	21,204	20,409
Computer-related expenses (included number of Equipment expenses)	4,079	5,810	6,486	12,049	12,575	10,765
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,080</b>	<b>32,947</b>	<b>37,696</b>	<b>47,334</b>	<b>46,933</b>	<b>47,404</b>

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

### Section 2 ◆ Facilities

As of March 31, 2016, eight regional immigration bureaus 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.

Two detention centers for foreign nationals in the country are maintained as independent offices of the Ministry of Justice (Omura) and general offices of the Ministry of Justice (Higashi-Nihon).

## Data Section 4. 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 "Business Manager" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	838	820	632	984	1,352
China	194	215	173	419	701
R.O.Korea	188	179	122	165	148
United States of America	109	94	88	94	82
Taiwan	48	36	32	53	57
France	25	30	25	25	41
Pakistan	42	55	23	18	35
United Kingdom	24	29	16	26	35
Australia	18	18	18	22	28
China (Hong Kong)	2	7	7	12	26
India	14	11	8	11	16
Germany	9	8	20	20	16
Others	165	138	100	119	167

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

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	11,778	12,609	13,439	15,184	18,109
China	3,974	4,423	5,057	6,394	8,690
Korea	2,872				
R.O.Korea		2,939	2,917	2,910	2,928
Pakistan	627	732	759	808	904
Nepal	430	513	585	682	865
United States of America	844	687	654	648	650
Taiwan		331	460	571	636
Sri Lanka	281	326	339	391	469
India	320	307	301	300	320
United Kingdom	292	244	226	223	238
France	248	229	223	222	236
Others	1,890	1,878	1,918	2,035	2,173

(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 mid to long-term residents).

(2) The numbers in 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).

(3) "China" in 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 number of mid to long-term residents).

(4) Up until the end of 2011, R.O.Korea and Korea used to be calculated jointly as "Korea", but from the end of 2012, they are calculated separately as "R.O.Korea" and "Korea", for the purpose of the statistics (the same applies below for the numbers of mid to long-term residents).

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	8,836	10,209	10,741	14,270	17,690
China	2,103	2,636	2,759	3,759	4,524
Viet Nam	500	918	835	1,314	2,212
R.O.Korea	951	1,006	990	1,231	1,780
India	733	953	1,111	1,655	1,525
United States of America	1,230	1,152	1,240	1,346	1,382
Philippines	445	423	445	778	939
Taiwan		314	348	559	768
United Kingdom	418	354	435	503	511
Sri Lanka	99	105	103	149	352
France	177	185	209	243	299
Others	2,180	2,163	2,266	2,733	3,398

(1) In accordance with the amendment of the Act, the status of residence was revised to "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services" on April 1, 2015.

(2) For the years from 2011 to 2014, the number for each year is the number combining "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services".

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		110,488	111,994	115,357	122,794	137,706
China		56,932	54,461	53,911	55,447	60,504
Korea		14,994				
R.O.Korea			15,122	15,307	15,429	16,669
Viet Nam		3,021	3,792	4,588	5,875	8,784
United States of America		6,855	6,943	7,190	7,468	7,661
Taiwan			1,702	2,964	4,242	5,536
India		3,916	4,144	4,380	5,027	5,302
Philippines		2,843	2,898	2,988	3,454	4,149
United Kingdom		2,964	2,883	2,940	2,982	3,013
France		1,456	1,563	1,665	1,822	2,064
Nepal		787	980	1,251	1,484	2,046
Others		16,720	17,506	18,173	19,564	21,978

(\*) For the years from 2011 to 2014, the number for each year is the number combining "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services".

3-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Intra-company Transferee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		5,348	6,126	6,245	7,209	7,202
China		1,717	1,967	2,085	2,433	2,404
Philippines		641	669	670	698	714
India		484	505	565	760	677
R.O.Korea		511	491	470	514	536
Viet Nam		178	240	346	399	484
Thailand		235	381	301	361	421
United States of America		396	383	404	411	321
Taiwan		188	173	169	199	201
Indonesia		104	221	251	208	194
Germany		98	125	127	144	186
Others		796	971	857	1,082	1,064

3-2 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		14,636	14,867	15,218	15,378	15,465
China		5,518	5,257	5,405	5,593	5,615
Korea		1,873				
R.O.Korea			1,750	1,697	1,624	1,612
India		1,426	1,340	1,315	1,365	1,301
Philippines		947	1,023	1,120	1,132	1,143
United States of America		1,072	980	1,054	883	771
Viet Nam		343	415	497	515	656
Thailand		440	565	525	524	574
Taiwan			350	454	526	532
Germany		377	360	371	389	451
France		342	323	310	304	352
Others		2,298	2,504	2,470	2,523	2,458

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		26,112	34,969	37,096	35,253	37,155
R.O.Korea		3,179	6,528	6,566	5,893	6,251
United States of America		5,908	6,514	6,341	6,498	5,791
United Kingdom		2,474	2,916	3,534	2,920	3,354
Philippines		1,407	1,984	2,680	3,149	3,306
Russia		1,452	1,982	1,063	1,519	1,806
Germany		1,358	1,594	1,285	1,333	1,522
China		739	964	1,022	1,070	1,246
France		780	1,320	1,770	1,381	1,210
Italy		1,205	866	1,696	1,348	1,095
Spain		626	674	866	768	1,044
Others		6,984	9,627	10,273	9,374	10,530

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	6,265	1,646	1,662	1,967	1,869
Philippines	4,188	344	367	436	388
United States of America	334	288	278	374	344
Korea	313				
R.O.Korea		305	283	262	224
China	389	177	147	126	123
Brazil	140	105	102	114	116
Australia	71	58	58	82	77
Ukraine	36	15	7	46	64
Thailand	95	72	72	51	59
Russia	125	13	19	44	47
United Kingdom	66	29	28	57	45
Others	508	240	301	375	382

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	4,178	4,910	2,030	2,360	6,421
Nepal	677	809	832	927	3,065
India	379	432	188	317	450
Estonia	-	-	-	-	399
Poland	-	-	-	1	375
China	2,527	2,920	427	311	312
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	311
Thailand	132	162	129	171	168
Romania	-	-	1	3	166
Philippines	53	59	49	64	96
Australia	27	53	48	72	81
Others	383	475	356	494	998

5-2 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	31,751	33,863	33,425	33,374	37,202
China	17,657	19,023	18,139	17,240	16,174
Nepal	5,704	6,209	6,775	7,412	10,134
India	3,586	3,798	3,762	3,926	4,222
Thailand	1,003	1,032	1,066	1,117	1,133
Korea	1,421				
R.O.Korea		1,394	1,253	1,092	1,019
Philippines	302	330	350	376	445
Poland	1	1	1	2	435
Lithuania	-	1	2	1	389
Estonia	-	-	-	-	370
Bangladesh	328	279	243	235	256
Others	1,749	1,796	1,834	1,973	2,625

6-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (i)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	66,025	67,915	67,426	82,516	96,987
China	49,311	49,172	44,377	43,971	38,327
Viet Nam	6,632	7,449	10,130	19,489	32,652
Philippines	3,755	4,264	4,827	6,997	9,918
Indonesia	3,536	3,818	4,144	5,888	7,289
Thailand	1,722	1,994	2,443	3,210	3,658
Cambodia	245	227	325	1,125	2,104
Myanmar	42	16	71	659	1,769
Mongolia	188	214	206	277	321
Malaysia	39	53	75	191	217
Sri Lanka	56	122	75	100	136
Others	499	586	753	609	596

(\*) The number for "Technical Intern Training (i)" is the number combining "Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)" and "Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)".

6-2 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	61,178	63,281	61,680	77,516	91,855
China	45,470	45,713	40,571	40,974	35,490
Viet Nam	6,571	7,379	9,857	19,434	32,399
Philippines	3,400	3,846	4,193	6,413	9,375
Indonesia	3,290	3,644	3,885	5,631	6,994
Thailand	1,542	1,688	2,010	2,613	3,078
Cambodia	227	214	304	1,042	2,045
Myanmar	47	16	76	579	1,585
Mongolia	185	206	202	273	314
Laos	131	113	130	137	130
Sri Lanka	51	110	66	128	128
Others	264	352	386	292	347

7 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	80,816	88,196	93,526	90,110	100,770
China	62,131	65,682	66,603	59,119	53,596
Viet Nam	6,953	9,336	11,775	14,605	25,182
Philippines	4,833	4,996	5,884	6,308	8,365
Indonesia	4,726	5,454	6,179	6,591	8,313
Thailand	1,441	1,776	1,937	2,310	3,006
Cambodia	142	211	288	376	1,061
Myanmar	91	71	44	52	393
Mongolia	168	215	247	243	310
Laos	134	163	166	156	191
Nepal	96	176	231	180	166
Others	101	116	172	170	187

(\*) The number for "Technical Intern Training (ii)" is the number combining "Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)" and "Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)".

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	49,936	57,579	70,007	82,460	99,556
China	23,858	26,554	24,583	28,566	32,830
Viet Nam	1,864	4,372	14,098	14,862	23,018
Nepal	976	1,830	4,864	8,013	6,712
R.O.Korea	6,749	5,855	5,524	5,066	5,706
Taiwan	2,661	2,833	3,164	3,930	4,768
United States of America	2,546	2,910	2,825	2,807	3,061
Indonesia	1,054	1,172	1,306	1,655	2,243
Thailand	1,256	1,447	1,564	1,963	2,127
Myanmar	424	464	582	984	1,785
Sri Lanka	232	319	470	1,039	1,636
Others	8,316	9,823	11,027	13,575	15,670

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	188,605	180,919	193,073	214,525	246,679
China	127,435	113,980	107,435	105,557	108,331
Viet Nam	5,767	8,811	21,231	32,804	49,809
Nepal	3,589	4,793	8,892	15,697	20,278
Korea	21,678				
R.O.Korea		18,643	17,189	15,765	15,405
Taiwan		4,829	6,353	7,528	8,709
Indonesia	2,791	2,917	3,219	3,797	4,768
Thailand	3,315	3,212	3,411	3,818	4,190
Myanmar	1,682	1,674	1,842	2,363	3,473
Sri Lanka	1,184	1,033	1,252	1,981	3,219
Malaysia	2,591	2,483	2,478	2,607	2,755
Others	18,573	18,544	19,771	22,608	25,742

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	16,079	17,957	16,486	16,162	15,702
Indonesia	1,186	1,384	1,139	1,256	1,148
China	2,108	1,923	1,488	1,025	964
Viet Nam	1,032	1,127	1,211	1,358	964
Thailand	1,257	1,404	1,069	1,109	942
Myanmar	232	484	696	883	786
Philippines	775	733	645	740	603
India	753	838	612	574	537
Cambodia	355	333	433	402	442
Malaysia	631	687	395	442	408
Mongolia	235	309	230	325	360
Others	7,750	9,044	8,798	8,373	8,548

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	3,388	1,804	1,501	1,427	1,521
Thailand	431	290	218	232	271
China	1,275	444	336	253	257
Viet Nam	258	233	196	217	197
Indonesia	260	141	178	120	138
Philippines	308	137	81	123	115
Cambodia	16	13	15	32	64
India	127	100	87	68	62
Malaysia	136	52	39	30	41
Myanmar	34	22	35	61	31
Taiwan		14	17	21	25
Others	543	358	299	270	320

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	12,954	12,659	10,711	10,661	14,980
Taiwan	1,563	2,077	1,888	1,870	3,986
R.O.Korea	4,263	5,103	4,618	3,003	2,687
China	99	183	190	623	1,513
Australia	551	578	669	826	1,028
France	542	592	681	860	1,015
United Kingdom	407	496	564	735	901
Philippines	221	273	234	273	710
Germany	309	333	432	492	574
Viet Nam	4	7	6	148	525
Canada	282	338	340	419	431
Others	4,713	2,679	1,089	1,412	1,610

10-2 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	22,751	20,159	22,673	28,001	37,175
China	5,374	3,143	4,033	6,624	8,230
Taiwan		1,615	1,743	1,826	3,767
Nepal	394	590	914	1,947	3,223
Korea	4,444				
R.O.Korea		5,027	4,670	3,256	3,051
Philippines	2,372	1,863	1,847	1,956	2,542
Indonesia	986	746	806	912	1,905
Turkey	240	446	875	1,371	1,707
Myanmar	1,631	1,397	1,158	1,078	1,455
Viet Nam	378	63	78	432	1,254
Australia	619	659	746	939	1,156
Others	6,313	4,610	5,803	7,660	8,885



11 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		598,440	624,501	655,315	677,019	700,500
China		184,216	191,958	204,927	215,155	225,605
Philippines		99,604	106,399	111,952	115,857	120,390
Brazil		119,748	114,641	112,428	111,077	109,361
Korea		60,262				
R.O.Korea			61,513	63,727	65,019	66,326
Peru		33,307	33,331	33,610	33,496	33,594
Taiwan			8,684	13,932	16,870	20,245
Thailand		16,055	16,997	17,815	18,273	18,831
United States of America		13,690	14,284	15,016	15,503	15,970
Viet Nam		10,361	11,158	12,060	12,813	13,539
Indonesia		4,337	4,743	5,123	5,351	5,641
Others		56,860	60,793	64,725	67,605	70,998

12-1 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		10,766	10,855	9,244	9,114	9,591
China		3,713	3,854	2,839	2,665	2,456
Philippines		2,395	2,508	2,258	2,118	2,050
Brazil		915	1,067	771	946	1,523
Thailand		538	593	602	589	573
United States of America		593	480	444	450	453
R.O.Korea		501	422	379	335	361
Viet Nam		177	153	210	278	336
Taiwan		183	175	166	156	169
Indonesia		175	120	137	119	130
Australia		134	129	147	124	125
Others		1,442	1,354	1,291	1,334	1,415

(\*) Please note that the figures (the number of people) shown 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

12-2 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		181,617	162,332	151,156	145,312	140,349
China		51,184	43,771	38,852	36,469	34,010
Philippines		38,249	33,123	30,561	29,150	27,701
Brazil		23,921	19,519	17,266	15,565	14,995
Korea		18,780				
R.O.Korea			16,973	15,877	15,085	14,334
United States of America		8,679	8,401	8,546	8,741	8,856
Thailand		8,549	7,974	7,605	7,411	7,206
Taiwan			2,546	3,600	4,024	4,102
United Kingdom		2,593	2,533	2,494	2,500	2,514
Viet Nam		1,778	1,702	1,703	1,880	2,182
Indonesia		2,473	2,216	2,070	1,960	1,905
Others		25,411	23,574	22,582	22,527	22,544

13-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		7,811	9,845	8,788	9,911	12,449
Brazil		2,356	3,237	2,507	3,265	5,781
Philippines		2,184	2,736	2,756	2,791	2,812
China		1,815	2,268	1,864	2,165	2,094
Peru		400	518	545	453	573
Viet Nam		195	228	272	237	227
Bolivia		108	119	111	74	125
Pakistan		64	58	67	93	115
Indonesia		100	77	116	132	104
Thailand		74	84	87	103	89
Myanmar		39	36	67	81	74
Others		476	484	396	517	455

13-2 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		177,983	165,001	160,391	159,596	161,532
Philippines		39,331	40,714	42,156	43,997	45,680
Brazil		62,077	53,058	47,903	44,559	44,827
China		30,498	27,150	26,240	26,676	26,626
Peru		13,496	11,941	11,269	10,796	10,492
Korea		8,288				
R.O.Korea			7,622	7,496	7,498	7,413
Viet Nam		5,726	5,558	5,513	5,450	5,346
Thailand		3,875	3,800	3,785	3,827	3,800
Myanmar		1,381	1,647	2,000	2,240	2,365
Bolivia		2,054	1,884	1,902	1,851	1,891
Indonesia		1,756	1,714	1,747	1,832	1,860
Others		9,501	9,913	10,380	10,870	11,232

## (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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		1,505,228	1,901,888	2,305,975	2,604,977	3,850,460
Diplomat		1,262	1,146	988	901	896
Official		2,788	2,475	2,073	1,752	2,092
Professor		159	176	190	173	199
Artist		3	7	9	8	8
Religious Activities		105	95	65	71	68
Journalist		12	5	13	12	7
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						7
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						-
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						-
Business Manager		188	179	122	165	148
Legal/Accounting Services		-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services		1	6	5	12	11
Researcher		44	21	25	17	25
Instructor		14	12	13	10	11
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		951	1,006	990	1,231	1,780
Intra-company Transferee		511	491	470	514	536
Entertainer		3,179	6,528	6,566	5,893	6,251
Skilled Labor		87	109	39	36	37
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		34	73	100	22	31
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)			-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)			-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities		261	240	253	196	197
Temporary Visitor		1,481,868	1,876,140	2,281,773	2,583,861	3,827,889
Student		6,749	5,855	5,524	5,066	5,706
Trainee		105	120	104	94	92
Dependent		1,956	1,546	1,554	1,506	1,350
Designated Activities		4,263	5,103	4,618	3,003	2,687
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		501	422	379	335	361
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		61	53	49	41	35
Long-Term Resident		126	80	53	58	35

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

(People)

Status	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		545,401	489,431	481,249	465,477	457,772
Professor		956	943	924	919	920
Artist		45	42	45	40	45
Religious Activities		977	945	896	866	865
Journalist		51	48	46	46	47
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						15
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						36
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						5
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						-
Business Manager		2,872	2,939	2,917	2,910	2,928
Legal/Accounting Services		6	6	7	8	7
Medical Services		22	39	55	86	114
Researcher		232	196	194	180	184
Instructor		97	93	91	88	92
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		14,994	15,122	15,307	15,429	16,669
Intra-company Transferee		1,873	1,750	1,697	1,624	1,612
Entertainer		313	305	283	262	224
Skilled Labor		1,421	1,394	1,253	1,092	1,019
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		22	66	55	8	-
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		-	-	-	1	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		-	-	1	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities		295	250	275	254	223
Temporary Visitor		2,307				
Student		21,678	18,643	17,189	15,765	15,405
Trainee		49	27	22	25	24
Dependent		16,750	15,116	14,089	13,075	12,470
Designated Activities		4,444	5,027	4,670	3,256	3,051
Permanent Resident		60,262	61,513	63,727	65,019	66,326
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		18,780	16,973	15,877	15,085	14,334
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,523	2,409	2,350	2,301	2,262
Long-Term Resident		8,288	7,622	7,496	7,498	7,413
Special Permanent Resident		385,232	337,963	331,783	319,640	311,463
Without Acquiring Status of Residence		417				
Temporary Refuge		-				
Others		495				

(\*) The number up until 2011 is the number combining the foreign nationals with the indication of "Korea" and the foreign nationals with the indication of "R.O.Korea" in the "nationality/region" column of the alien registration certificate.

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	721,990	1,050,222	983,268	1,887,322	3,777,243
Diplomat	516	506	314	331	456
Official	1,972	1,923	1,228	1,330	1,918
Professor	458	473	414	399	408
Artist	1	1	3	3	2
Religious Activities	1	3	1	2	4
Journalist	11	11	8	38	44
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					10
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					2
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					-
Business Manager	194	215	173	419	701
Legal/Accounting Services	1	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	2	2	3	3	3
Researcher	75	81	88	69	73
Instructor	12	13	14	12	14
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services	2,103	2,636	2,759	3,759	4,524
Intra-company Transferee	1,717	1,967	2,085	2,433	2,404
Entertainer	739	964	1,022	1,070	1,246
Skilled Labor	2,527	2,920	427	311	312
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	2,751	2,829	2,178	2,299	2,141
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	46,560	46,343	42,199	41,672	36,186
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1	-	2	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	227	40	14	14	11
Cultural Activities	596	761	615	660	763
Temporary Visitor	621,632	943,265	890,265	1,788,692	3,676,672
Student	23,858	26,554	24,583	28,566	32,830
Trainee	2,108	1,923	1,488	1,025	964
Dependent	7,549	9,455	7,506	7,655	8,435
Designated Activities	99	183	190	623	1,513
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	3,713	3,854	2,839	2,665	2,456
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	753	1,031	988	1,105	1,055
Long-Term Resident	1,815	2,268	1,864	2,165	2,094

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

(People)

Status	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		674,879	652,595	649,078	654,777	665,847
Professor		2,294	2,085	1,963	1,751	1,606
Artist		97	85	79	71	67
Religious Activities		129	85	70	64	75
Journalist		21	30	37	45	46
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						152
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						799
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						8
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						12
Business Manager		3,974	4,423	5,057	6,394	8,690
Legal/Accounting Services		6	5	6	5	6
Medical Services		246	310	395	511	758
Researcher		790	664	608	555	475
Instructor		103	84	83	69	68
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		56,932	54,461	53,911	55,447	60,504
Intra-company Transferee		5,518	5,257	5,405	5,593	5,615
Entertainer		389	177	147	126	123
Skilled Labor		17,657	19,023	18,139	17,240	16,174
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		2,182	1,950	1,616	1,710	1,562
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		43,288	43,763	38,955	39,264	33,928
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1,713	1,729	1,617	1,351	1,340
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		60,418	63,953	64,986	57,768	52,256
Cultural Activities		749	772	689	777	866
Temporary Visitor		5,179				
Student		127,435	113,980	107,435	105,557	108,331
Trainee		1,275	444	336	253	257
Dependent		61,481	62,374	61,780	62,599	64,492
Designated Activities		5,374	3,143	4,033	6,624	8,230
Permanent Resident		184,216	191,958	204,927	215,155	225,605
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		51,184	43,771	38,852	36,469	34,010
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		8,078	8,803	9,749	11,107	11,889
Long-Term Resident		30,498	27,150	26,240	26,676	26,626
Special Permanent Resident		2,597	2,116	1,963	1,596	1,277
Without Acquiring Status of Residence		654				
Temporary Refuge		-				
Others		402				

(\*) "China" in 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		51,006	72,906	96,543	169,985	251,352
Diplomat		156	111	191	232	212
Official		647	604	652	696	869
Professor		26	26	35	40	31
Artist		-	-	-	1	-
Religious Activities		29	24	28	32	40
Journalist		-	-	-	-	-
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						-
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						-
Business Manager		5	4	1	5	7
Legal/Accounting Services		-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services		-	-	-	3	-
Researcher		7	3	6	6	1
Instructor		22	33	26	45	66
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		445	423	445	778	939
Intra-company Transferee		641	669	670	698	714
Entertainer		1,407	1,984	2,680	3,149	3,306
Skilled Labor		53	59	49	64	96
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		571	626	746	867	1,043
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		3,184	3,638	4,081	6,130	8,875
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		-	-	1	-	-
Cultural Activities		15	23	31	30	40
Temporary Visitor		37,407	57,494	80,113	150,073	227,395
Student		285	322	362	570	770
Trainee		775	733	645	740	603
Dependent		345	372	308	409	526
Designated Activities		221	273	234	273	710
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		2,395	2,508	2,258	2,118	2,050
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		186	241	225	235	245
Long-Term Resident		2,184	2,736	2,756	2,791	2,812

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

(People)

Status	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		209,376	202,985	209,183	217,585	229,595
Professor		80	92	90	92	98
Artist		2	-	-	-	-
Religious Activities		228	215	226	225	232
Journalist		1	1	-	-	-
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						6
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						-
Business Manager		41	38	39	52	55
Legal/Accounting Services		2	2	2	1	1
Medical Services		-	-	2	10	19
Researcher		44	34	33	27	20
Instructor		207	256	280	332	405
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		2,843	2,898	2,988	3,454	4,149
Intra-company Transferee		947	1,023	1,120	1,132	1,143
Entertainer		4,188	344	367	436	388
Skilled Labor		302	330	350	376	445
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		475	462	496	595	830
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		2,925	3,384	3,697	5,818	8,545
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		269	249	281	284	284
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		4,564	4,747	5,603	6,024	8,081
Cultural Activities		18	20	22	23	23
Temporary Visitor		4,290				
Student		677	707	780	1,013	1,314
Trainee		308	137	81	123	115
Dependent		2,226	2,253	2,273	2,332	2,533
Designated Activities		2,372	1,863	1,847	1,956	2,542
Permanent Resident		99,604	106,399	111,952	115,857	120,390
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		38,249	33,123	30,561	29,150	27,701
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		3,347	3,648	3,889	4,229	4,546
Long-Term Resident		39,331	40,714	42,156	43,997	45,680
Special Permanent Resident		44	46	48	47	48
Without Acquiring Status of Residence		926				
Temporary Refuge		-				
Others		866				

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	19,694	34,201	28,070	34,241	38,630
Diplomat	47	86	78	57	74
Official	141	200	152	213	181
Professor	8	5	12	8	12
Artist	3	4	4	4	6
Religious Activities	19	26	40	40	20
Journalist	1	-	3	-	-
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	-	-	-	-	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	-	-	-	-	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	-	-	-	-	-
Business Manager	2	-	2	2	3
Legal/Accounting Services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-
Researcher	2	2	2	3	2
Instructor	3	3	1	9	10
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services	17	17	38	51	40
Intra-company Transferee	35	74	73	93	43
Entertainer	340	349	357	352	424
Skilled Labor	4	4	3	8	9
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	4	2	21	43	12
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	-	1	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities	22	34	51	80	72
Temporary Visitor	15,177	28,411	23,256	28,123	29,568
Student	121	139	220	415	356
Trainee	277	305	272	284	290
Dependent	122	121	125	157	103
Designated Activities	17	17	11	8	16
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	915	1,067	771	946	1,523
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	61	97	71	80	83
Long-Term Resident	2,356	3,237	2,507	3,265	5,781



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

(People)

Status	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		210,032	190,609	181,317	175,410	173,437
Professor		32	28	33	37	35
Artist		11	10	11	10	6
Religious Activities		92	97	111	112	98
Journalist		2	2	5	3	3
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						-
Business Manager		28	19	16	11	12
Legal/Accounting Services		-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services		-	-	-	-	-
Researcher		12	11	11	11	8
Instructor		10	15	12	23	28
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		119	125	146	180	199
Intra-company Transferee		70	90	96	141	89
Entertainer		140	105	102	114	116
Skilled Labor		52	41	38	34	37
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		15	27	26	36	35
Temporary Visitor		320				
Student		322	312	396	585	533
Trainee		78	33	34	28	23
Dependent		358	326	349	395	398
Designated Activities		114	50	52	48	60
Permanent Resident		119,748	114,641	112,428	111,077	109,361
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		23,921	19,519	17,266	15,565	14,995
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,043	2,072	2,255	2,404	2,542
Long-Term Resident		62,077	53,058	47,903	44,559	44,827
Special Permanent Resident		21	26	27	28	27
Without Acquiring Status of Residence		433				
Temporary Refuge		-				
Others		14				

### (3) Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Personal Identification Information (2015)

· Number of the implementation of expulsion order

【Nationality/Region】	(People)
R.O.Korea	232
Thailand	191
China	115
Indonesia	98
Taiwan	78
Turkey	49
Philippines	44
Malaysia	40
Pakistan	9
Bangladesh	8
Others	86
Total	950

【Airport · Seaport】	(People)
Narita Airport	448
Kansai Airport	212
Haneda Airport	130
Chubu Airport	34
Others	126
Total	950

· Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality】	(People)
Viet Nam	1
Philippines	1
France	1
Iran	1
Cyprus	1
Nepal	1
Switzerland	1
Sri Lanka	1
Total	8

【Airport】	(People)
Narita Airport	4
Chubu Airport	3
Haneda Airport	1
Total	8

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

(Cases)

Division \ Year		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Landing	Passport	105	106	90	117	153
	Others	104	81	45	84	91
	Total	209	187	135	201	244
Departure	Passport	14	18	8	14	15
	Others	3	8	5	1	0
	Total	17	26	13	15	15
Total	Passport	119	124	98	131	168
	Others	107	89	50	85	91
	Total	226	213	148	216	259

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## **2016 Immigration Control**

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December 2016

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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



# 2016 IMMIGRATION CONTROL