

# Data Section.

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## 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

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

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

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

at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad, apply for landing with an immigration inspector at the port of entry and departure<sup>(\*1)</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 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"<sup>(\*2)</sup>.

## 2. Procedures for Entry (Landing) Examinations of Foreign Nationals<sup>(\*3)</sup>

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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

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(\*1) The "port of entry and departure" refers to certain seaports and airports where foreign nationals are allowed to enter into or depart from Japan (Article 2, item (viii) of the Immigration Control Act). Specific ports of entry and departure are stipulated in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act. As of April 1, 2017, the number of ports of entry and departure was 126 seaports and 30 airports.

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

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

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).

## (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<sup>(\*1)</sup>, 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<sup>(\*2)</sup> (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

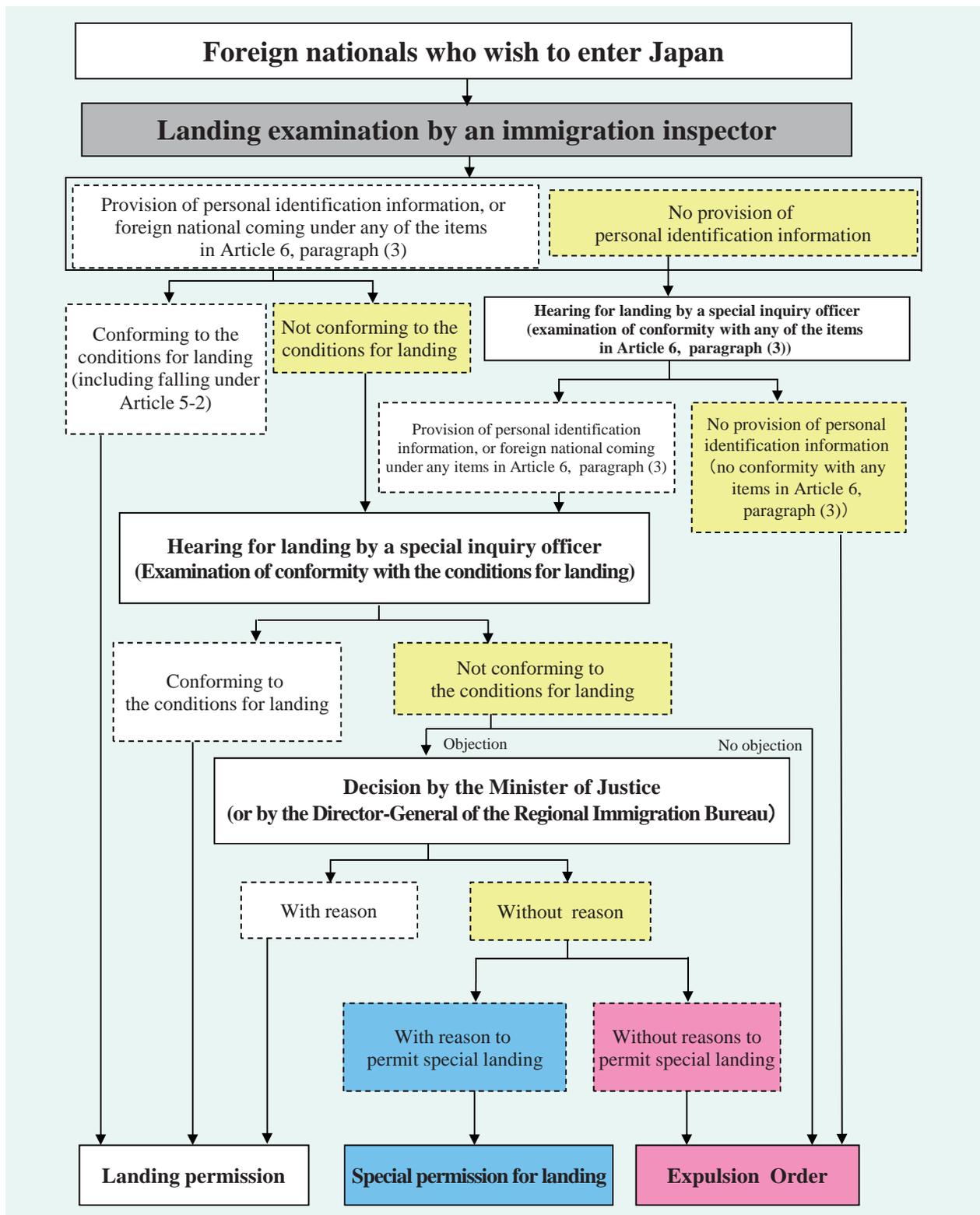
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(\*1) A "special inquiry officer" refers to a senior immigration officer appointed by the Minister of Justice, who is authorized to hold hearings for landing examination procedures and deportation procedures.

(\*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).

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).

Reference 70 Flow of landing examination



### 3. Pre-entry Examination

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#### (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

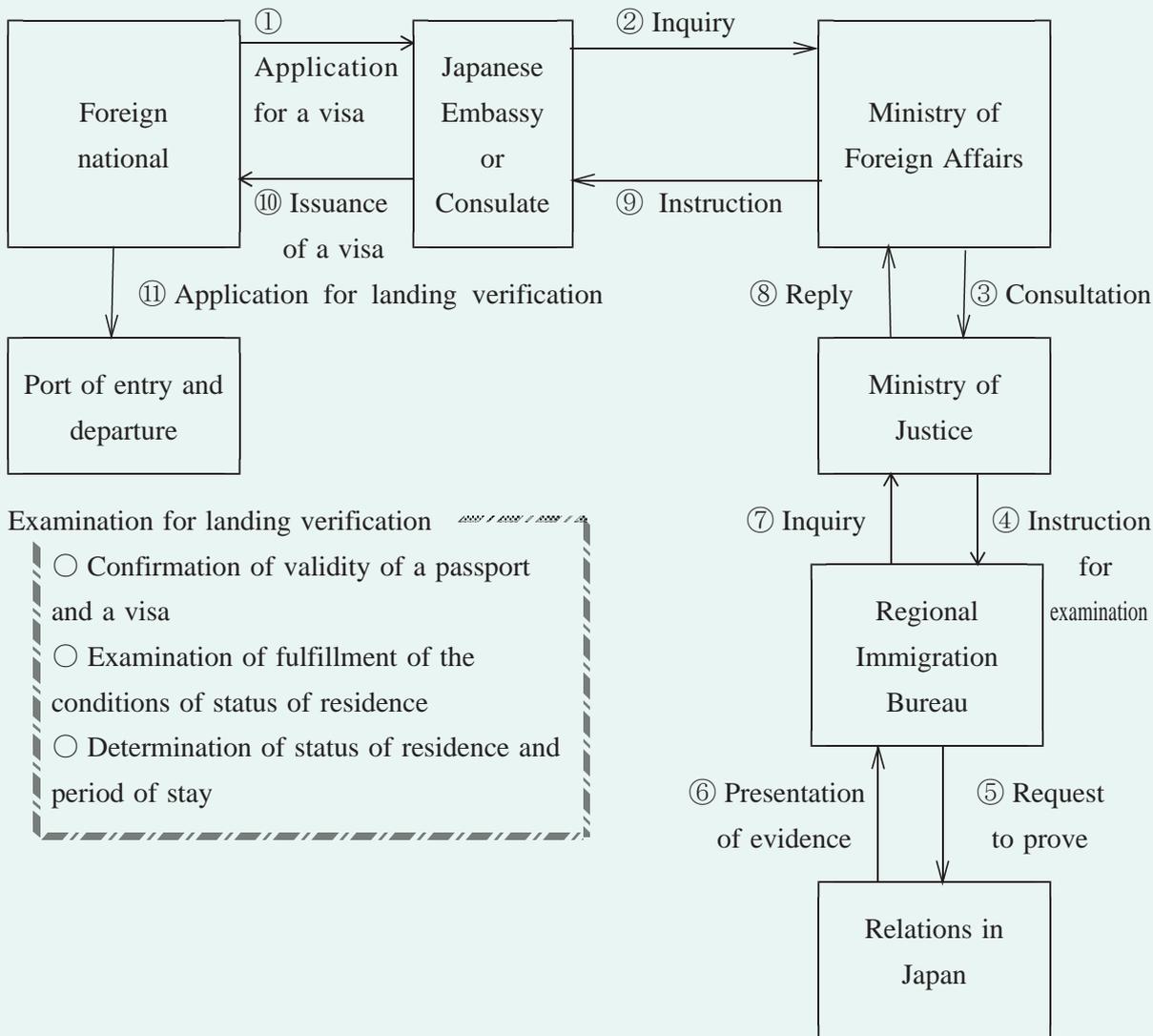
In principle, a foreign national is required to obtain a visa at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad before coming to Japan. The visa will not be issued unless the visa application documents submitted abroad have been sent to Japan, examined in Japan, and an opinion has been given to the embassy or 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).

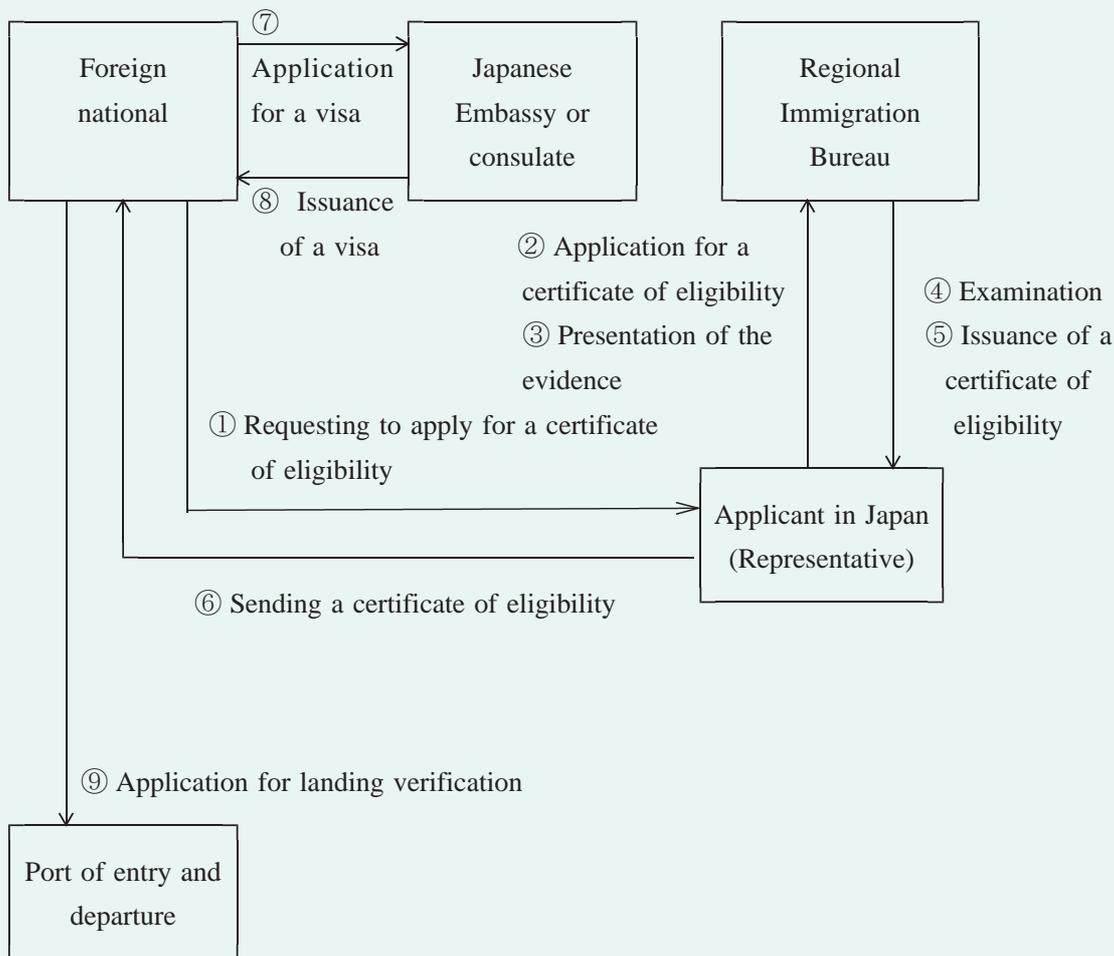
This procedure enables the saving of time needed for the sending of documents, and also enables speedy entry examination procedures, since all the procedures for pre-entry examination are carried out in Japan, unlike the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas (**Reference 71-2**).

Reference 71 Procedures for advance consultation for the issuance of visas and applications for certificates of eligibility

1 Advance consultation for issuance of a visa



2 Application for a certificate of eligibility



- Examination for landing verification
- Confirmation of validity of a passport and a visa
  - In principle, a person who holds a certificate of eligibility will not have to undergo examination of the conditions of status of residence
  - Determination of status of residence and period of stay

## 4. Special Landing Permission<sup>(\*)</sup>

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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

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

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).

#### **(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 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 November 1, 2017)

Appended Table I

(1)

Status of Residence	Authorised 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	Authorised 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 to engage in the operation of international trade or other business in Japan or to manage said business (except for activities to engage 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 (gaikokuhoujimubengoshi), or certified public accountants (gaikokukoninkaikeishi) or those with other legal qualifications.	Attorney or certified public accountant	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services which may lawfully only be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.	Physician, dentist or registered nurse	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Researcher	Activities to engage in research based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Professor" column of Table I (1)).	Researcher at a government-related institution or company	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction and other education at elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, secondary educational school (chutokyoikugakko), school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), 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 I (1) and in the columns from "Business Manager" to "Instructor" sections, and the "Intra-company Transferee" and "Entertainer" sections in this table).	Engineers such as of mechanical engineering, interpreters, designers, language teachers of private companies, and employees engaged in the marketing field, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Intra- company Transferee	Activities on the part of personnel who is transferred to a business office in Japan for a limited period of time from a business office established in a foreign country by a public or private organization which has head office, branch office or other business office in Japan, and who engages in the activities listed in the "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services" column of this Table at the business office.	Transferee from an office abroad	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Nursing Care	Activities of a person qualified as a certified care worker to engage in nursing care or the instructions of nursing care based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan	Certified Care Worker	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 15days
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 that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b) (a) Activities to attend lectures and engage in work pertaining to skills, technologies or knowledge (hereinafter referred to as "skills, etc.") based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to individual-enterprise-type technical intern training (i) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act on Proper Technical Intern Training and Protection of Technical Intern Trainees (Act No. 89 of 2016; hereinafter referred to as "Technical Intern Training Act")) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph (if approval of the change has been given in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, even after such change; the same shall apply hereinafter). (b) Activities to attend lectures and engage in work pertaining to skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to supervising-organization-type technical intern training (i) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (4), item (i) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph.  (ii) Activities that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b) (a) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to individual-enterprise-type technical intern training (ii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (2), item (ii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph. (b) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to supervising-organization-type technical intern training (ii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (4), item (ii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph.  (iii) Activities that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b) (a) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to individual-enterprise-type technical intern training (iii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (2), item (iii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph. (b) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to supervising-organization-type technical intern training (iii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (4), item (iii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph.	Technical intern trainees	(i) Period designated individually by the Minister of Justice (1 year or less)  (ii) and (iii) Period designated individually by the Minister of Justice (2 years 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 Authorised	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 or child of a Japanese national, 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 permanent residents, etc. or those born as the children of permanent residents, etc. in Japan and who have continued to reside in Japan.	Spouse of a permanent resident or Special Permanent Resident, or biological child of a permanent resident or Special Permanent Resident 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

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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).

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

(\*2) The Immigration Bureau established its Guidelines for Contributions to Japan on March 31, 2005, and published them on the website of Ministry of Justice. In addition, the Immigration Bureau has posted examples of cases where contributions were recognized and permission for permanent residence was granted, as well as cases where permission was not granted on its website and updates them from time to time. In addition, on March 31, 2006, the Immigration Bureau laid down the "Guidelines on Permission for Permanent Residence" and published general requirements relating to permission for permanent residence as well as the standard length of residence. In addition, on April 26, 2017, the "Guidelines on Permission for Permanent Residence" and the "Guidelines on Contributions to Japan" were partially ([http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01\\_00007.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01_00007.html)).

#### **(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, 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

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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) In addition to (i), where a foreign national has received a seal of verification for landing or other permission, by deceit or other wrongful means (item (ii)).
- (iii) Except when it falls under (i) or (ii), 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 (iii)).
- (iv) 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 (iv)).
- (v) Cases where a person residing with a status of residence listed in the left-hand column of Appended Table 1 of the Immigration Control Act resides in Japan without engaging in the activities corresponding to the status of residence previously granted and is moreover, residing in Japan engaging in or attempting to engage in other activities (provided, however, that this shall exclude cases where there is a valid reason) (item (v)).
- (vi) Where a foreign national staying in Japan with a status of residence listed in the left-hand column of Appended Table I of the Immigration Control Act has failed to continue to engage in the activity corresponding to that status for three months (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 Taiwan-Japan 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<sup>(\*1)</sup>, 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



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## (2) Notifications and Applications Relating to Residence Cards (Reference 73)

### A. Notification of the Place of Residence<sup>(\*2)</sup>

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

A mid to long-term resident who possesses a residence card<sup>(\*3)</sup> 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).

#### (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

(\*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 of stay and which is used as a broad concept including such places that cannot be recognized as a foundation for living in terms of conventional wisdom such as roads or parks.

(\*2) The mid to long-term resident is the foreign resident stipulated in the Residential Basic Book Act, and as well as the obligation to notify the place of residence, he or she is also obliged to submit the notification on transfer (moving in) set forth under the same Act, and if on submitting the residence card, he or she submits 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 November 1, 2017, limited to the seven airports of New Chitose, Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, Hiroshima and Fukuoka airport.

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 (Reference 73)**

#### **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", "Nursing Care", "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**

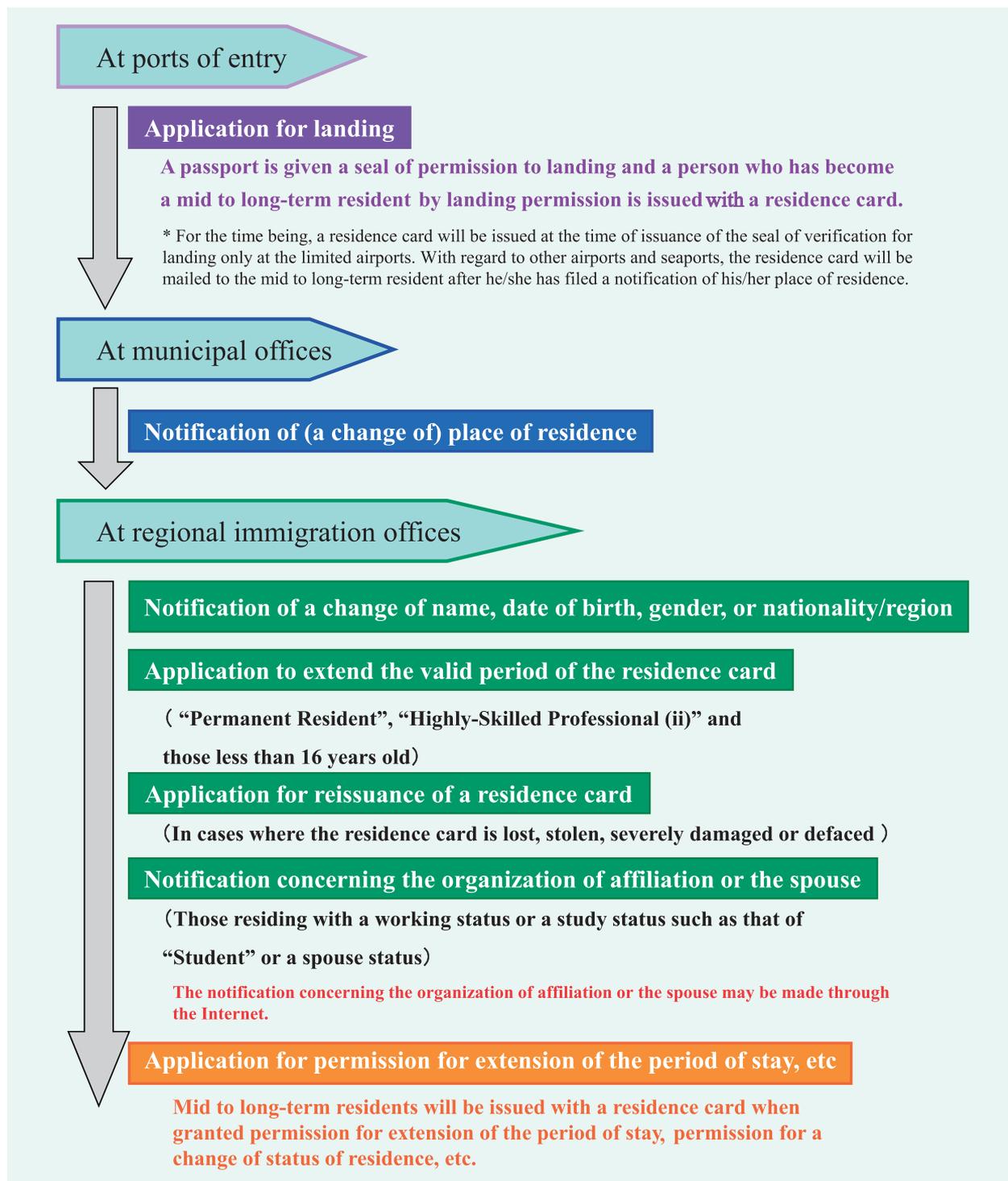
If a mid to long-term resident residing in Japan with the status of residence of "Dependent", "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" or "Spouse or Child of Permanent

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”, “Nursing Care”, “Entertainer”, “Skilled Labor”, “Student” or Trainee 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<sup>(\*)</sup> 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 letters, 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

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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.

*Kanji* Character Names in the Residence Cards and Other Certificates (Ministry of Justice Public Notice 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.

## 2. The System of Special Permanent Residents

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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

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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).



## **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).

## **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

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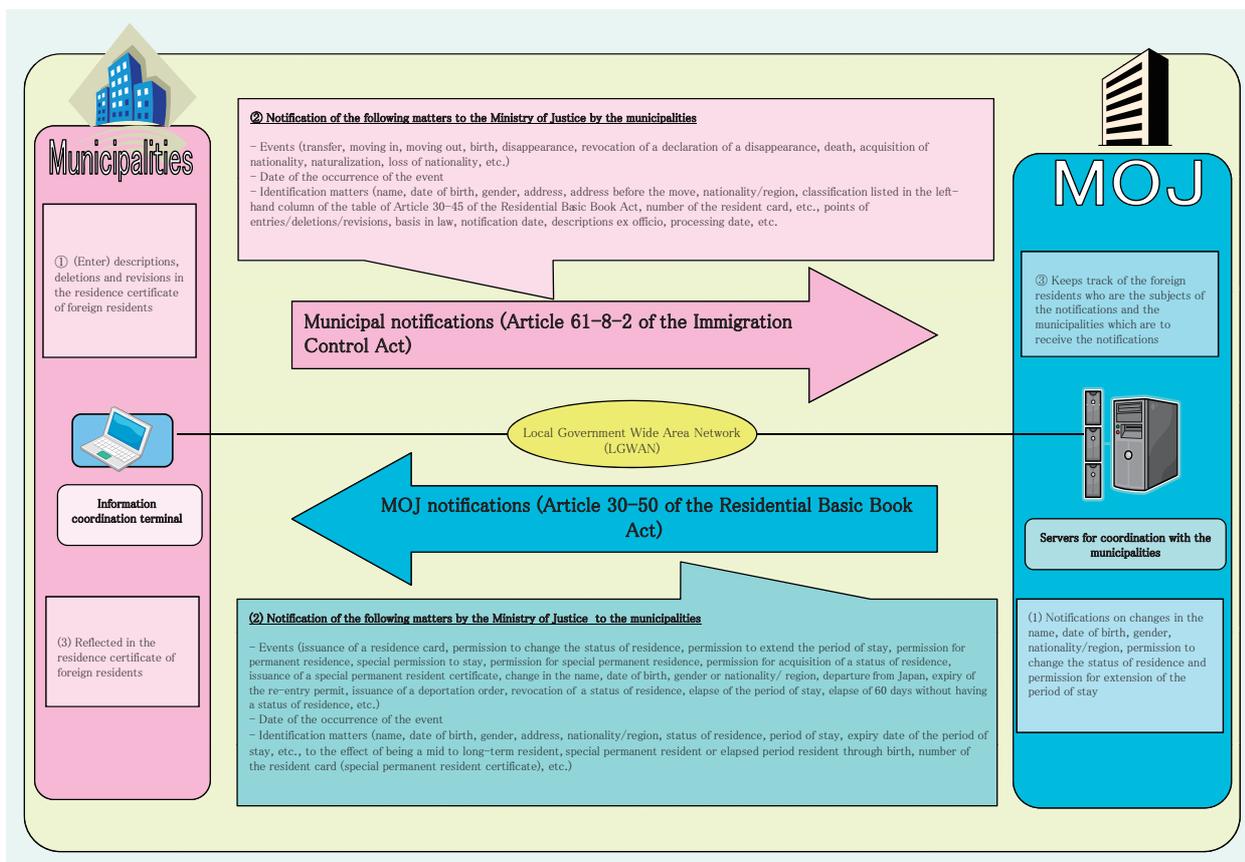
On July 9, 2012, the Alien Registration Act was abolished and, at the same time, the Act for Partial Amendment (Act No. 77 of 2009) of the Residential Basic Book Act (Act No. 81 of 1967; hereinafter referred to as "Residential Basic Book Act") entered into force. Correspondingly, the Residential Basic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

## Reference 74 Information Coordination between the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Municipalities



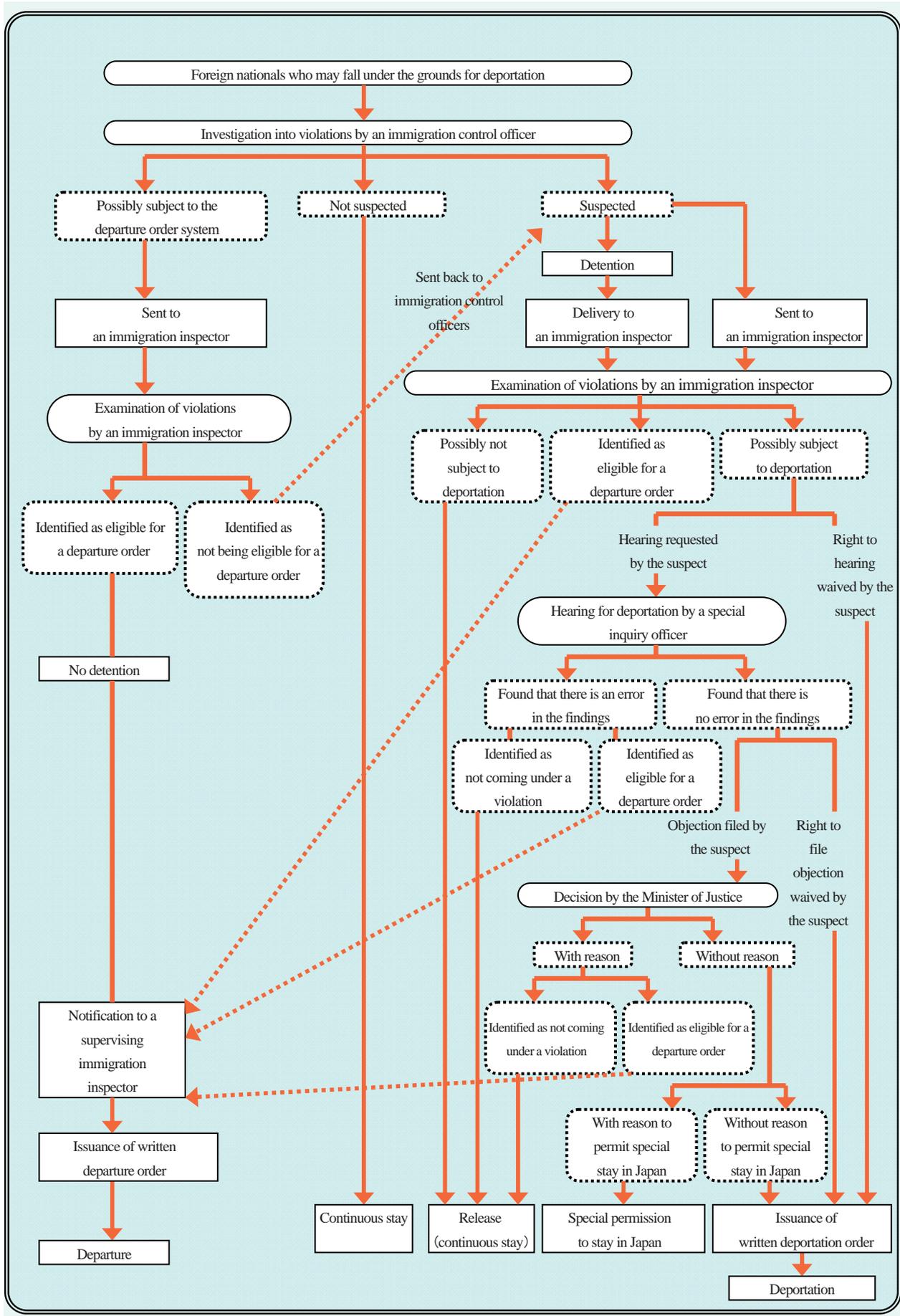
## Section 5 Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

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

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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<sup>(\*)</sup> 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

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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

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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

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### (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).

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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.

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

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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.

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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".

- (v) The foreign national is expected with certainty to depart from Japan immediately.

## Section 6 Refugee Recognition Procedures

### 1. Signing of the Refugee Convention

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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.

### 2. Refugee Recognition Procedures (Reference 76)

---

#### (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<sup>(\*)</sup>

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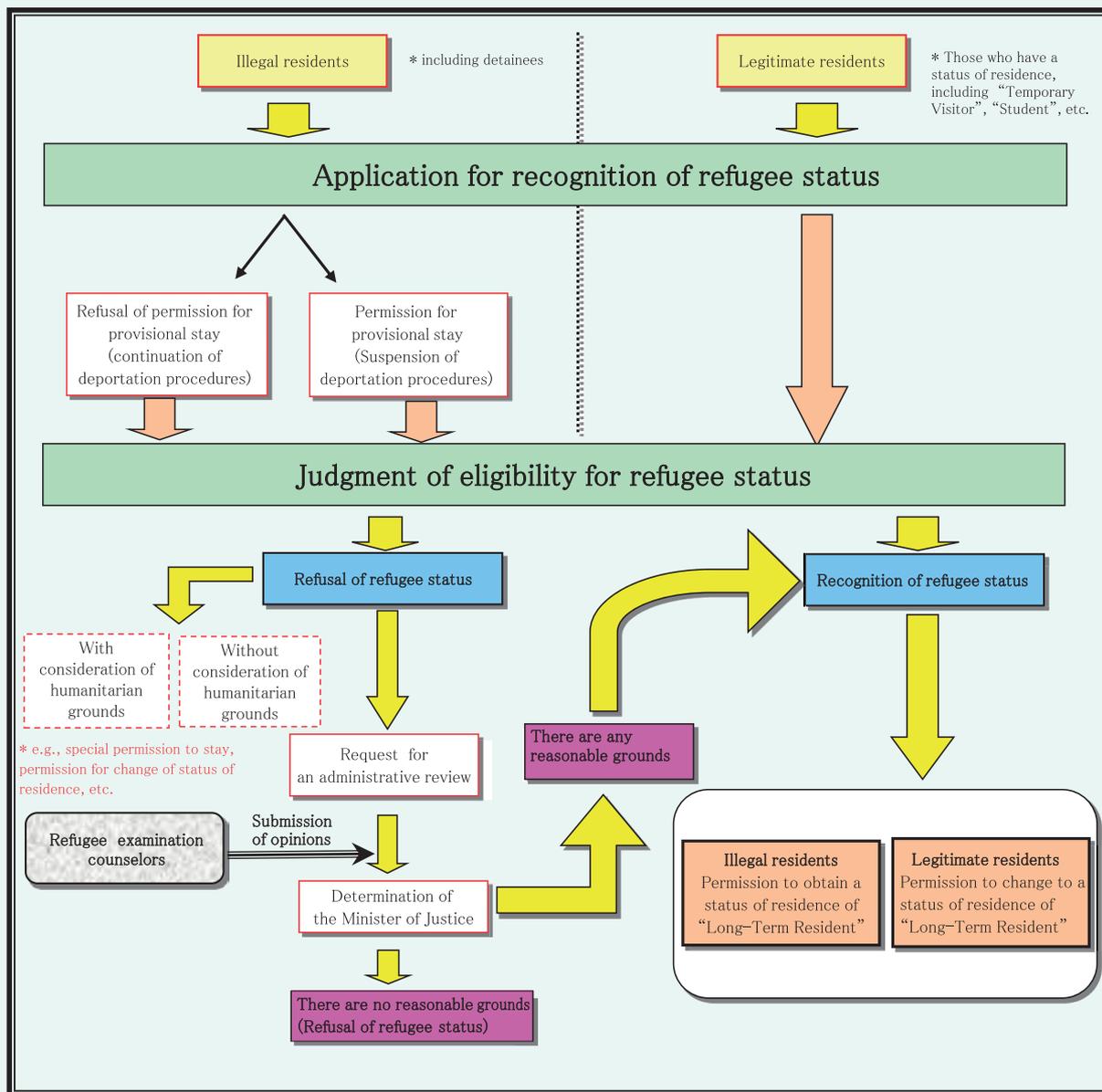
In cases where a foreign national has been denied recognition of refugee status or a foreign national has become subject to revocation of recognition of refugee status and is not satisfied with such disposition or cases where a foreign national has filed an application for refugee recognition and no 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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(\*) See the notes for Part I, Chapter 6, Section 2.

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 from the country.

## 4. Refugee Examination Counselors System

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The Refugee Examination Counselors System was started in May 2005 in order to ensure the equity and neutrality of the objection filing procedures. This procedure made it mandatory for the Minister of Justice to hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors when making a decision on objections filed against the disposition, such as denial of recognition of refugee status or revocation of recognition of refugee status.

The refugee examination counselors are of good character, being able to make a fair judgment regarding objections to the disposition such as denial of recognition of refugee status and moreover, with an academic background in law or international current affairs. They are appointed by the Minister of Justice, in some cases after having been recommended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, an NGO or some other organization.

The Act provides that the Minister of Justice must hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors on all cases in which an objection has been filed. Therefore, in the objection filing procedures, prior to this process, an oral statement of opinions by the petitioner, etc. is given in which the petitioner or other person states his or her opinion and a hearing is held where the refugee inquirer or refugee examination counselors may ask questions to the petitioner. After the oral statement of opinions and the hearing, refugee examination counselors exchange opinions with other refugee examination counselors, then draw up a written opinion and submit it to the Minister of Justice.

In addition, with respect to the procedures for the request for an administrative review from April 1, 2016 onwards, the Act provides that the Minister of Justice must hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors not only with regard to the dispositions of denial of recognition of refugee status, but for determinations on an administrative review pertaining to inaction on an application for recognition of refugee status. Therefore, prior to the determination, the procedures for the administrative review, such as an oral statement of opinions and a questioning, are carried out by refugee examination counselors, and after the oral statement of opinions and the questioning, refugee examination counselors exchange opinions with other refugee examination counselors, then draw up a written opinion and submit it to the Minister of Justice.

## 5. Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

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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 2016, immigration control administration work was carried out by 4,410 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.

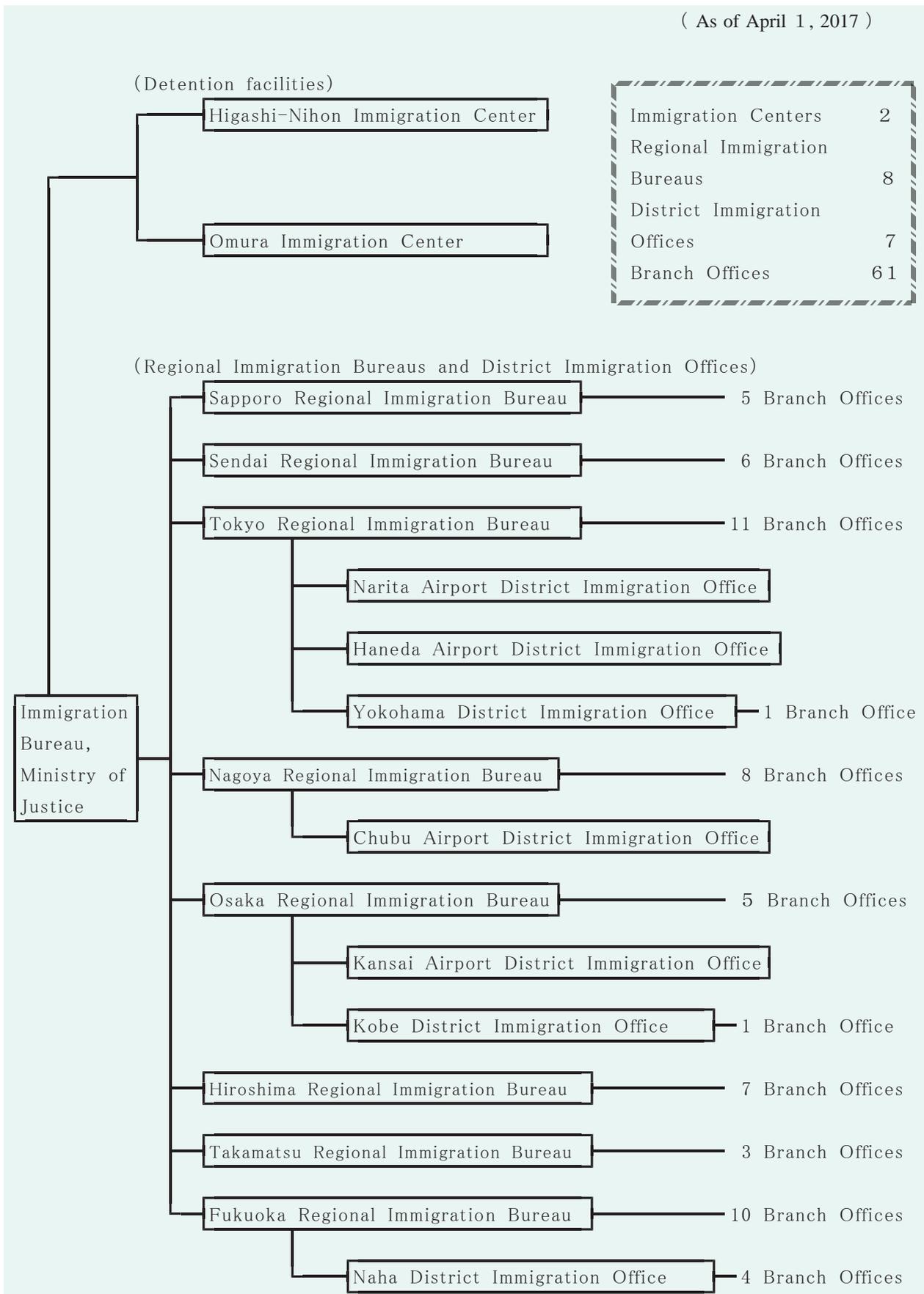
**Section 1 Organizations****1. Outline of the Immigration Control Organization**

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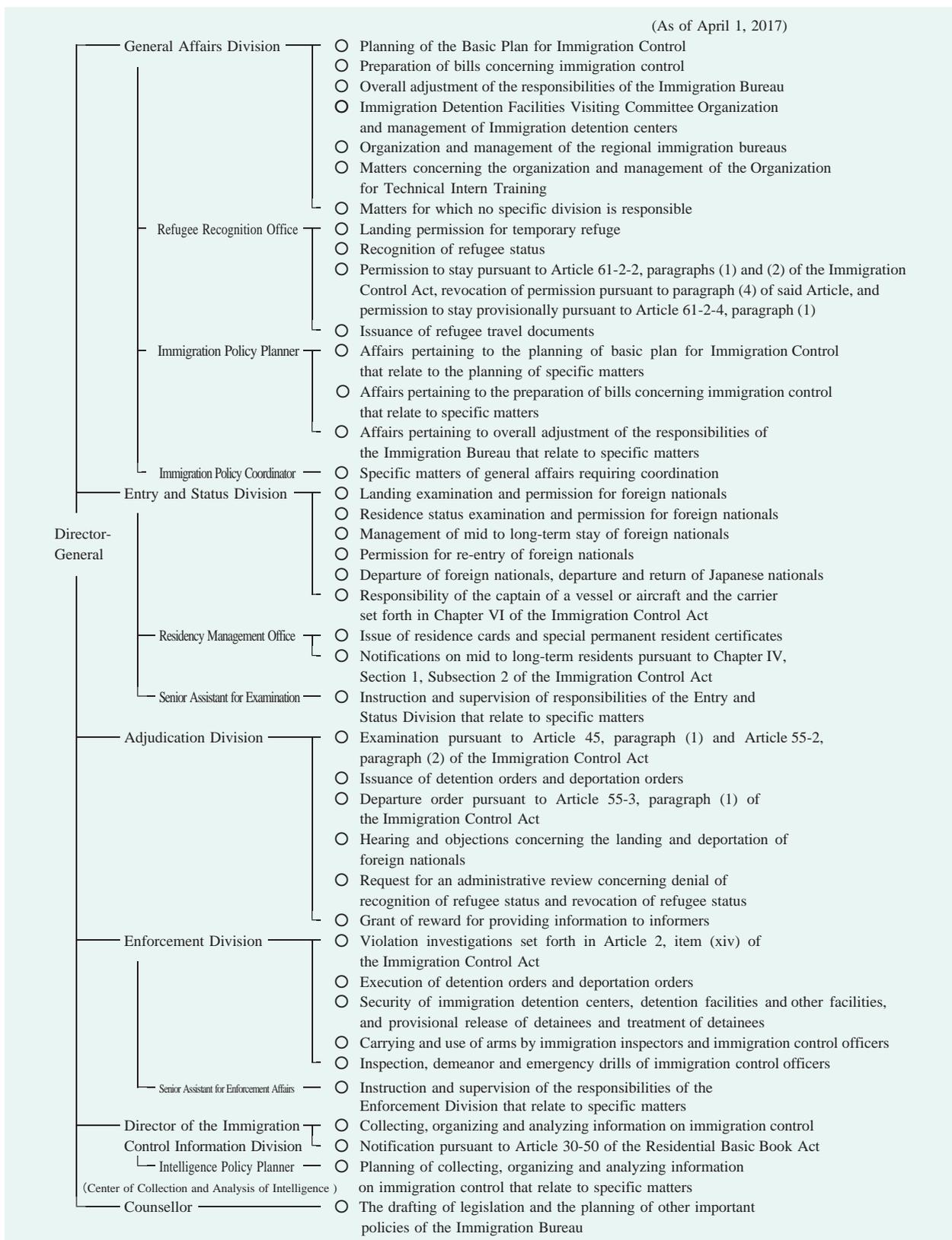
The organization that is responsible for immigration control duties is the Immigration Bureau, which is designated as an internal bureau of the Ministry of Justice. There are eight regional blocks, each of which has a regional immigration bureau as a local branch office of the Ministry of Justice. Each 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



Reference 78 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice



(\*) 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

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With regard to expansion of the organization in FY 2017, in order to realize prompt yet strict immigration examinations, in addition to increasing the number of supervising inspectors at Fukuoka Airport Branch of Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau, the number of chief inspectors and supervising inspectors was increased respectively at Sendai Airport Branch of Sendai Regional Immigration Bureau, Toyama Branch Office of Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, Hiroshima Airport Branch Office of Hiroshima Regional Immigration Bureau and both Nagasaki Branch Office and Tsushima Branch Office of Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau.

In addition, in order to further respond to the increasing number of cases of adjudications on landing, a new adjudication department was established at Haneda Airport Branch Office of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and Kansai Airport Branch Office of Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau respectively, and supervising inspectors to instruct and supervise the verification work of fingerprint data and facial image data were added to the information management department of Narita Airport District Immigration Office of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

In order to improve the system of statuses of residence, the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau divided the existing employment inspection department into Business and Employment Inspection Department 1 and Business and Employment Inspection Department 2 in order to appropriately and promptly handle the rapidly increasing work volume of inspections. Moreover, additional supervising inspectors were assigned to the Student Inspection Department to appropriately conduct inspections pertaining to persons undergoing education at a Japanese language school.

In order to promptly and appropriately establish a system for the protection of refugees, additional supervising inspectors responsible for refugee recognition work were assigned to the Refugees Examination Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and the Employment and Permanent Residence Inspection Department of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau. In order to respond appropriately to requests for administrative reviews of refugee recognition applications pertaining to the increasing number of refugee recognition applications, the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau newly established the Refugee Adjudication Department, and additional supervising inspectors were added to the Adjudication Department of the Nagoya Immigration Bureau.

Furthermore, in order to establish a system for a safe and secure society, additional supervising immigration control officers were assigned as superintendents of the officers allocated to state-sponsored deportation at the First Deportation Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau and the Deportation Department of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau. At the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, supervising immigration control officers were assigned to the Deportation Department to serve as superintendents of officers monitoring the provisional release of detainees granted provisional release, and in addition, supervising immigration control officers in charge of the officers of the mobile border teams were assigned to the Planning and Management Department.

In addition to this, the liaison coordinators were added to the General Affairs Department of the Higashi Nihon Immigration Control Center.

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, 2017. 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, 2017)

Division Fiscal Year	Abolition		Establishment	
	Name	Location	Name	Location
2000	Amagasaki Port Branch Office Kure Port Branch Office Karatsu Port Branch Office Imari Port Branch Office	Amagasaki City Kure City Karatsu City Imari City	Saga Branch Office	Saga City
2001	Yokosuka Port Branch Office Kagoshima Airport Branch Office Shimizu Port Branch Office Tagonoura Port Branch Office	Yokosuka City Mizobe-cho Aira-gun  Shimizu City Fuji City	Shizuoka Branch Office	Shizuoka City
2002	Iwakuni Port Branch Office Yatsushiro Port Branch Office Hitachi Port Branch Office Kashima Port Branch Office	Iwakuni City Yatsushiro City Hitachi City Kamisu-cho Kashima-gun	Kofu Branch Office Gifu Branch Office Otsu Branch Office Mito Branch Office	Kofu City Gifu City Otsu City Mito City
2003	Tokyo Port Branch Office Shibuya Branch Office Muroran Port Branch Office Miyako Port Branch Office Ofunato Port Branch Office Ishinomaki Port Branch Office Sasebo Port Branch Office Naha Port Branch Office	Koto-ku Tokyo Shibuya-ku Tokyo Muroran City Miyako City Ofunato City Ishinomaki City Sasebo City Naha City	Shinjuku Branch Office Morioka Branch Office	Shinjuku-ku Tokyo Morioka City
2004	Aomori Port Branch Office Hachinohe Port Branch Office Yokohama Port Branch Office Nagoya Port Branch Office Nagoya Airport Branch Office  Sakai Port Branch Office Kobe Port Branch Office Mizushima Port Branch Office Shibushi Branch Office	Aomori City Hachinohe City Yokohama City Nagoya City Toyoyama-cho Nishikasugai-gun Sakai City Kobe City Kurashiki City Shibushi-cho Soo-gun	Aomori Branch Office	Aomori City
2005	Naoetsu Port Branch Office	Joetsu City		
2007	Osaka Port Branch Office Tennoji Branch Office	Osaka City Osaka City	Tobu Branch Office	Edogawa-ku Tokyo
2010	Haneda Airport Branch Office	Ota-ku Tokyo		
2014	Otaru Port Branch Office	Otaru City	Asahikawa Branch Office	Asahikawa City

## Section 2 Staff



Immigration Control 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 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

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The number of Immigration Bureau-related staff was 4,614 in FY 2017, which was an increase of about 19% (733) compared to five years ago in FY 2012 when the number was 3,881. 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 Changes in the number of immigration control office personnel



(People)

Fiscal Year	Division	Administrative officials in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Bureaus				Sub-Total	Total
			Administrative officials	Inspectors	Control officers	Others		
1985		169	155	703	658	55	1,571	1,740
1990		166	154	777	673	46	1,650	1,816
1995		163	165	1,152	869	38	2,224	2,387
2000		157	164	1,196	998	26	2,384	2,541
2001		156	155	1,211	1,017	26	2,409	2,565
2002		154	146	1,268	1,070	25	2,509	2,663
2003		152	144	1,272	1,101	24	2,541	2,693
2004		142	142	1,343	1,183	23	2,691	2,833
2005		131	122	1,433	1,266	20	2,841	2,972
2006		129	122	1,494	1,367	8	2,991	3,120
2007		128	121	1,580	1,431	8	3,140	3,268
2008		127	129	1,626	1,523	8	3,286	3,413
2009		126	130	1,737	1,564	8	3,439	3,565
2010		126	135	1,881	1,564	8	3,588	3,714
2011		126	139	1,979	1,571	8	3,697	3,823
2012		126	135	2,050	1,562	8	3,755	3,881
2013		126	131	2,089	1,531	8	3,759	3,885
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
2017		140	134	2,882	1,450	8	4,474	4,614

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 relaxation of visa requirements measures, since the number of foreign nationals entering Japan rapidly increased to approximately 19.69 million people in 2015, the “Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan” (decision of the Council for the Development of a Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan) outlined the goal of aiming for 40 million visitors by 2020, and 60 million visitors by 2030. The number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2016 was about 23.22 million, an increase of 3.53 million (17.9%) compared to the previous year creating a new record.

Under such circumstances, an emergency increase was made in FY 2016 following on from the previous year, and in September 2016, in addition to Narita Airport, Kansai Airport and New Chitose Airport, 62 additional immigration inspectors were assigned to improve and reinforce the work of immigration examination pertaining to cruise ship passengers at some of the regional airports.

In FY 2017, in total, an additional 223 immigration inspectors were assigned to the immigration examinations at Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu Centrair Airport, Kansai Airport, New Chitose Airport, Fukuoka Airport and Naha Airport, which are the major airports in Japan, the secondary inspections in order to conduct strict and prompt landing examinations, and immigration examinations to handle the regional airports and the cruise ship passengers; as well as an additional 31 immigration control officers to improve and reinforce the work of the deportation procedures.

### 3. Training

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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



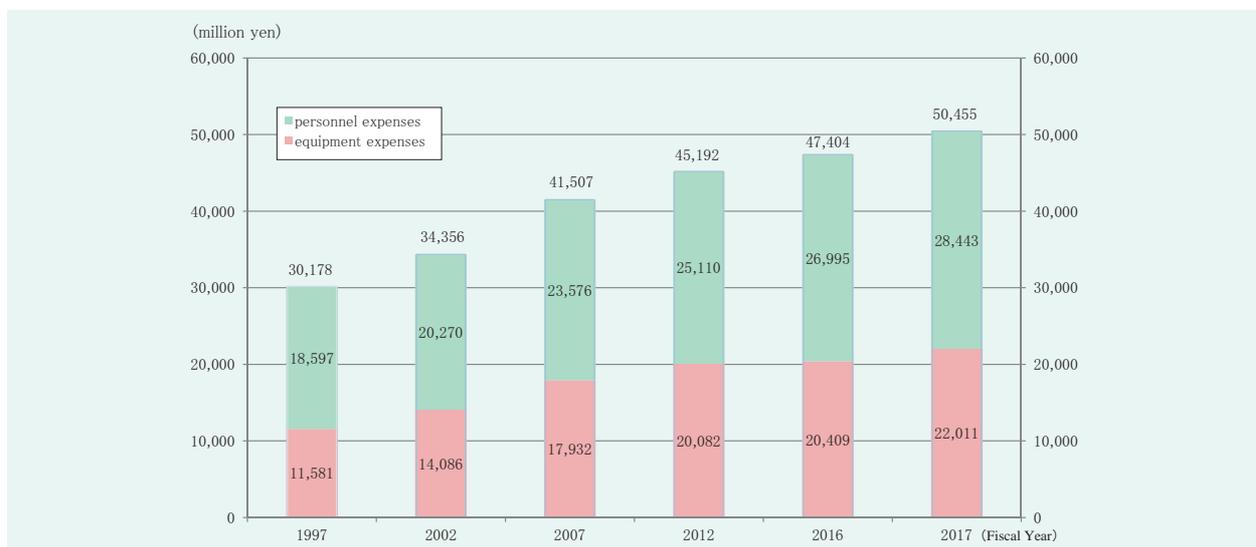
Scene of an inspection of immigration control officers

## Data Section 3 Budget etc

### 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 2017 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



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

(\*2) Some figures may not be consistent owing to the fact that the numbers are rounded off to units of 1 million yen.

### Section 2 Facilities

As of March 31, 2017, 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, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka), and joint office buildings with other national government authorities (Sapporo) 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), general offices of the Ministry of Justice, 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 "Highly-Skilled Professional" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total				136	229
United States of America				31	56
China				14	25
India				18	22
United Kingdom				9	18
France				7	16
Taiwan				3	13
Australia				4	13
R.O.Korea				8	10
Canada				3	5
Brazil				2	5
Others				37	46

(\*1) The statuses of "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)", "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)", "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)" and "Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)" were newly established on April 1, 2015.

(\*2) The number for "Highly-Skilled Professional" is an aggregate number of "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)", "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)", "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)" and "Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)".

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total				1,508	3,739
China				971	2,426
India				81	195
United States of America				78	194
R.O.Korea				56	140
Taiwan				37	113
France				31	75
United Kingdom				25	64
Viet Nam				20	55
Australia				16	40
Germany				10	24
Others				183	413

(\*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) "China" excludes those who were issued a residence cards and a special permanent resident certificate and had already been included in "Taiwan" in nationality/region section (Hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of mid to long-term residents).

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	820	632	984	1,352	2,091
China	215	173	419	701	1,242
R. O. Korea	179	122	165	148	199
United States of America	94	88	94	82	92
Taiwan	36	32	53	57	78
Sri Lanka	23	6	10	14	45
Pakistan	55	23	18	35	43
China (Hong Kong)	7	7	12	26	41
France	30	25	25	41	40
Australia	18	18	22	28	34
United Kingdom	29	16	26	35	28
Others	134	122	140	185	249

(\*) 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.

2-2 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	12,609	13,439	15,184	18,109	21,877
China	4,423	5,057	6,394	8,690	11,229
R.O.Korea	2,939	2,917	2,910	2,928	3,039
Nepal	513	585	682	865	1,133
Pakistan	732	759	808	904	1,025
Taiwan	331	460	571	636	762
Sri Lanka	326	339	391	469	672
United States of America	687	654	648	650	664
India	307	301	300	320	355
Bangladesh	181	191	206	224	272
Afghanistan	172	196	222	228	258
Others	1,998	1,980	2,052	2,195	2,468

3-1 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10,209	10,741	14,270	17,690	20,940
China	2,636	2,759	3,759	4,524	5,016
Viet Nam	918	835	1,314	2,212	2,839
R.O.Korea	1,006	990	1,231	1,780	2,487
India	953	1,111	1,655	1,525	1,696
United States of America	1,152	1,240	1,346	1,382	1,510
Philippines	423	445	778	939	1,170
Taiwan	314	348	559	768	1,016
United Kingdom	354	435	503	511	507
Sri Lanka	105	103	149	352	428
Thailand	136	170	209	260	341
Others	2,212	2,305	2,767	3,437	3,930

(\*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 2012 to 2014, the number for each year is the number combining "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services".

3-2 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	111,994	115,357	122,794	137,706	161,124
China	54,461	53,911	55,447	60,504	68,274
R.O.Korea	15,122	15,307	15,429	16,669	18,936
Viet Nam	3,792	4,588	5,875	8,784	13,570
United States of America	6,943	7,190	7,468	7,661	8,110
Taiwan	1,702	2,964	4,242	5,536	7,204
India	4,144	4,380	5,027	5,302	5,940
Philippines	2,898	2,988	3,454	4,149	5,016
Nepal	980	1,251	1,484	2,046	3,278
United Kingdom	2,883	2,940	2,982	3,013	3,183
Sri Lanka	1,509	1,580	1,683	1,997	2,374
Others	17,560	18,258	19,703	22,045	25,239

(\*1) For the years from 2012 to 2014, the number for each year is the number combining "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities/International Services".

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	6,126	6,245	7,209	7,202	7,652
China	1,967	2,085	2,433	2,404	2,448
Philippines	669	670	698	714	899
R.O.Korea	491	470	514	536	631
India	505	565	760	677	579
Viet Nam	240	346	399	484	555
Thailand	381	301	361	421	519
United States of America	383	404	411	321	304
Taiwan	173	169	199	201	244
Indonesia	221	251	208	194	204
Germany	125	127	144	186	170
Others	971	857	1,082	1,064	1,099

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	14,867	15,218	15,378	15,465	15,772
China	5,257	5,405	5,593	5,615	5,741
R.O.Korea	1,750	1,697	1,624	1,612	1,597
India	1,340	1,315	1,365	1,301	1,208
Philippines	1,023	1,120	1,132	1,143	1,123
Viet Nam	415	497	515	656	841
United States of America	980	1,054	883	771	707
Thailand	565	525	524	574	669
Taiwan	350	454	526	532	596
Germany	360	371	389	451	432
France	323	310	304	352	373
Others	2,504	2,470	2,523	2,458	2,485

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	34,969	37,096	35,253	37,155	39,057
R.O.Korea	6,528	6,566	5,893	6,251	7,221
United States of America	6,514	6,341	6,498	5,791	6,155
Philippines	1,984	2,680	3,149	3,306	3,961
United Kingdom	2,916	3,534	2,920	3,354	2,998
Germany	1,594	1,285	1,333	1,522	1,657
France	1,320	1,770	1,381	1,210	1,589
Russia	1,982	1,063	1,519	1,806	1,503
Italy	866	1,696	1,348	1,095	1,395
China	964	1,022	1,070	1,246	1,036
Austria	943	624	516	601	1,009
Others	9,358	10,515	9,626	10,973	10,533

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,646	1,662	1,967	1,869	2,187
Philippines	344	367	436	388	548
United States of America	288	278	374	344	369
R.O.Korea	305	283	262	224	199
China	177	147	126	123	125
Brazil	105	102	114	116	121
Australia	58	58	82	77	106
Thailand	72	72	51	59	82
Canada	21	26	52	34	57
Russia	13	19	44	47	47
United Kingdom	29	28	57	45	47
Others	234	282	369	412	486

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	4,910	2,030	2,360	6,421	6,404
Nepal	809	832	927	3,065	2,806
India	432	188	317	450	573
China	2,920	427	311	312	491
Estonia	0	0	0	399	293
Latvia	0	0	0	58	176
Ukraine	0	1	1	0	167
Thailand	162	129	171	168	143
Romania	0	1	3	166	125
Lithuania	0	0	0	311	123
Philippines	59	49	64	96	122
Others	528	403	566	1,396	1,385

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	33,863	33,425	33,374	37,202	39,756
China	19,023	18,139	17,240	16,174	15,606
Nepal	6,209	6,775	7,412	10,134	12,480
India	3,798	3,762	3,926	4,222	4,621
Thailand	1,032	1,066	1,117	1,133	1,191
R.O.Korea	1,394	1,253	1,092	1,019	966
Philippines	330	350	376	445	516
Estonia	0	0	0	370	363
Viet Nam	179	182	212	238	307
Bangladesh	279	243	235	256	299
Lithuania	1	2	1	389	244
Others	1,618	1,653	1,763	2,822	3,163

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	67,915	67,426	82,516	96,987	106,118
Viet Nam	7,449	10,130	19,489	32,652	43,774
China	49,172	44,377	43,971	38,327	32,895
Philippines	4,264	4,827	6,997	9,918	10,741
Indonesia	3,818	4,144	5,888	7,289	8,050
Thailand	1,994	2,443	3,210	3,658	4,126
Cambodia	227	325	1,125	2,104	2,759
Myanmar	16	71	659	1,769	2,403
Mongolia	214	206	277	321	408
Laos	112	134	127	131	177
Malaysia	53	75	191	217	172
Others	596	694	582	601	613

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

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	63,281	61,680	77,516	91,885	102,585
Viet Nam	7,379	9,857	19,434	32,399	43,868
China	45,713	40,571	40,974	35,490	30,999
Philippines	3,846	4,193	6,413	9,375	10,165
Indonesia	3,644	3,885	5,631	6,994	7,890
Thailand	1,688	2,010	2,613	3,078	3,664
Cambodia	214	304	1,042	2,045	2,610
Myanmar	16	76	579	1,585	2,336
Mongolia	206	202	273	314	392
Laos	113	130	137	130	175
Sri Lanka	110	66	91	128	129
Others	352	386	329	347	357

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	88,196	93,526	90,110	100,770	126,003
China	65,682	66,603	59,119	53,596	49,858
Viet Nam	9,336	11,775	14,605	25,182	44,343
Philippines	4,996	5,884	6,308	8,365	12,509
Indonesia	5,454	6,179	6,591	8,313	10,835
Thailand	1,776	1,937	2,310	3,006	3,615
Cambodia	211	288	376	1,061	2,255
Myanmar	71	44	52	393	1,624
Mongolia	215	247	243	310	382
Laos	163	166	156	191	219
Sri Lanka	63	114	92	95	136
Others	229	289	258	258	227

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

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	57,579	70,007	82,460	99,556	108,146
China	26,554	24,583	28,566	32,830	38,662
Viet Nam	4,372	14,098	14,862	23,018	22,268
R.O.Korea	5,855	5,524	5,066	5,706	6,482
Nepal	1,830	4,864	8,013	6,712	5,728
Taiwan	2,833	3,164	3,930	4,768	5,091
United States of America	2,910	2,825	2,807	3,061	3,100
Sri Lanka	319	470	1,039	1,636	2,958
Indonesia	1,172	1,306	1,655	2,243	2,434
Thailand	1,447	1,564	1,963	2,127	2,176
Myanmar	464	582	984	1,785	1,893
Others	9,823	11,027	13,575	15,670	17,354

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	180,919	193,073	214,525	246,679	277,331
China	113,980	107,435	105,557	108,331	115,278
Viet Nam	8,811	21,231	32,804	49,809	62,422
Nepal	4,793	8,892	15,697	20,278	22,967
R.O.Korea	18,643	17,189	15,765	15,405	15,438
Taiwan	4,829	6,353	7,528	8,709	9,537
Indonesia	2,917	3,219	3,797	4,768	5,607
Sri Lanka	1,033	1,252	1,981	3,219	5,597
Myanmar	1,674	1,842	2,363	3,473	4,553
Thailand	3,212	3,411	3,818	4,190	4,376
Malaysia	2,483	2,478	2,607	2,755	2,925
Others	18,544	19,771	22,608	25,742	28,631

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	17,957	16,486	16,162	15,702	15,740
Indonesia	1,384	1,139	1,256	1,148	1,376
Viet Nam	1,127	1,211	1,358	964	1,034
Thailand	1,404	1,069	1,109	942	910
Myanmar	484	696	883	786	868
China	1,923	1,488	1,025	964	699
Philippines	733	645	740	603	548
India	838	612	574	537	522
Malaysia	687	395	442	408	461
Cambodia	333	433	402	442	371
Bangladesh	344	216	346	354	352
Others	8,700	8,582	8,027	8,554	8,599

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,804	1,501	1,427	1,521	1,379
China	444	336	253	257	232
Viet Nam	233	196	217	197	197
Thailand	290	218	232	271	183
Indonesia	141	178	120	138	169
Philippines	137	81	123	115	106
Myanmar	22	35	61	31	43
Malaysia	52	39	30	41	41
India	100	87	68	62	33
Brazil	33	34	28	23	33
Mexico	39	13	3	17	29
Others	313	284	292	369	313

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	12,659	10,711	10,661	14,980	18,210
Taiwan	2,077	1,888	1,870	3,986	4,691
R.O.Korea	5,103	4,618	3,003	2,687	3,134
China	183	190	623	1,513	2,174
France	592	681	860	1,015	1,099
Australia	578	669	826	1,028	1,093
Philippines	273	234	273	710	951
United Kingdom	496	564	735	901	897
Indonesia	148	230	253	429	726
Germany	333	432	492	574	704
Viet Nam	7	6	148	525	670
Others	2,869	1,199	1,578	1,612	2,071

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	20,159	22,673	28,001	37,175	47,039
China	3,143	4,033	6,624	8,230	9,539
Taiwan	1,615	1,743	1,826	3,767	4,345
Philippines	1,863	1,847	1,956	2,542	4,269
Nepal	590	914	1,947	3,223	4,171
Indonesia	746	806	912	1,905	3,559
R.O.Korea	5,027	4,670	3,256	3,051	3,333
Viet Nam	63	78	432	1,254	2,428
Turkey	446	875	1,371	1,707	1,961
Myanmar	1,397	1,158	1,078	1,455	1,694
Australia	659	746	939	1,156	1,305
Others	4,610	5,803	7,660	8,885	10,435

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	624,501	655,315	677,019	700,500	727,111
China	191,958	204,927	215,155	225,605	238,438
Philippines	106,399	111,952	115,857	120,390	124,477
Brazil	114,641	112,428	111,077	109,361	110,932
R.O.Korea	61,513	63,727	65,019	66,326	68,033
Peru	33,331	33,610	33,496	33,594	33,803
Taiwan	8,684	13,932	16,870	20,245	20,659
Thailand	16,997	17,815	18,273	18,831	19,327
United States of America	14,284	15,016	15,503	15,970	16,422
Viet Nam	11,158	12,060	12,813	13,539	14,271
Indonesia	4,743	5,123	5,351	5,641	5,949
Others	60,793	64,725	67,605	70,998	74,800

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10,855	9,244	9,114	9,591	10,188
China	3,854	2,839	2,665	2,456	2,412
Brazil	1,067	771	946	1,523	2,308
Philippines	2,508	2,258	2,118	2,050	1,926
Thailand	593	602	589	573	523
United States of America	480	444	450	453	483
Viet Nam	153	210	278	336	385
R.O.Korea	422	379	335	361	359
Taiwan	175	166	156	169	180
Indonesia	120	137	119	130	136
France	99	81	83	110	122
Others	1,384	1,357	1,375	1,430	1,354

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	162,332	151,156	145,312	140,349	139,327
China	43,771	38,852	36,469	34,010	32,479
Philippines	33,123	30,561	29,150	27,701	26,687
Brazil	19,519	17,266	15,565	14,995	15,917
R.O.Korea	16,973	15,877	15,085	14,334	13,818
United States of America	8,401	8,546	8,741	8,856	9,147
Thailand	7,974	7,605	7,411	7,206	7,091
Taiwan	2,546	3,600	4,024	4,102	4,155
Viet Nam	1,702	1,703	1,880	2,182	2,587
United Kingdom	2,533	2,494	2,500	2,514	2,562
Indonesia	2,216	2,070	1,960	1,905	1,923
Others	23,574	22,582	22,527	22,544	22,961

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	9,845	8,788	9,911	12,449	15,037
Brazil	3,237	2,507	3,265	5,781	8,591
Philippines	2,736	2,756	2,791	2,812	2,767
China	2,268	1,864	2,165	2,094	1,925
Peru	518	545	453	573	534
Viet Nam	228	272	237	227	223
Bolivia	119	111	74	125	144
Thailand	84	87	103	89	109
Indonesia	77	116	132	104	95
Nepal	69	35	60	59	76
Pakistan	58	67	93	115	76
Others	451	428	538	470	497

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	165,001	160,391	159,596	161,532	168,830
Brazil	53,058	47,903	44,559	44,827	49,542
Philippines	40,714	42,156	43,997	45,680	47,663
China	27,150	26,240	26,676	26,626	27,140
Peru	11,941	11,269	10,796	10,492	10,345
R.O.Korea	7,622	7,496	7,498	7,413	7,348
Viet Nam	5,558	5,513	5,450	5,346	5,258
Thailand	3,800	3,785	3,827	3,800	3,804
Myanmar	1,647	2,000	2,240	2,365	2,392
Bolivia	1,884	1,902	1,851	1,891	1,944
Indonesia	1,714	1,747	1,832	1,860	1,903
Others	9,913	10,380	10,870	11,232	11,491

## (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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		1,901,888	2,305,975	2,604,977	3,850,460	4,916,255
Diplomat		1,146	988	901	896	906
Official		2,475	2,073	1,752	2,092	2,090
Professor		176	190	173	199	191
Artist		7	9	8	8	4
Religious Activities		95	65	71	68	70
Journalist		5	13	12	7	9
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					1	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					7	10
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	0
Business Manager		179	122	165	148	199
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		6	5	12	11	13
Researcher		21	25	17	25	10
Instructor		12	13	10	11	21
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		1,006	990	1,231	1,780	2,487
Intra-company Transferee		491	470	514	536	631
Entertainer		6,528	6,566	5,893	6,251	7,221
Skilled Labor		109	39	36	37	42
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		73	100	22	31	34
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	0	0	0	0
Cultural Activities		240	253	196	197	182
Temporary Visitor		1,876,140	2,281,773	2,583,861	3,827,889	4,890,616
Student		5,855	5,524	5,066	5,706	6,482
Trainee		120	104	94	92	86
Dependent		1,546	1,554	1,506	1,350	1,376
Designated Activities		5,103	4,618	3,003	2,687	3,134
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		422	379	335	361	359
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		53	49	41	35	46
Long-Term Resident		80	53	58	35	36

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

(People)

Status	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		489,431	481,249	465,477	457,772	453,096
Professor		943	924	919	920	901
Artist		42	45	40	45	37
Religious Activities		945	896	866	865	879
Journalist		48	46	46	47	48
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					15	44
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					36	82
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					5	13
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	1
Business Manager		2,939	2,917	2,910	2,928	3,039
Legal/Accounting Services		6	7	8	7	7
Medical Services		39	55	86	114	122
Researcher		196	194	180	184	153
Instructor		93	91	88	92	95
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		15,122	15,307	15,429	16,669	18,936
Intra-company Transferee		1,750	1,697	1,624	1,612	1,597
Entertainer		305	283	262	224	199
Skilled Labor		1,394	1,253	1,092	1,019	966
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		66	55	8	19	4
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		0	0	1	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	1	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	0	0	0	0
Cultural Activities		250	275	254	223	248
Student		18,643	17,189	15,765	15,405	15,438
Trainee		27	22	25	24	24
Dependent		15,116	14,089	13,075	12,470	12,187
Designated Activities		5,027	4,670	3,256	3,051	3,333
Permanent Resident		61,513	63,727	65,019	66,326	68,033
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		16,973	15,877	15,085	14,334	13,818
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,409	2,350	2,301	2,262	2,207
Long-Term Resident		7,622	7,496	7,498	7,413	7,348
Special Permanent Resident		337,963	331,783	319,640	311,463	303,337

(\*) Please note that incorrect figures were given as shown below for the figures of "Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)" of 2015 for the table of "Changes in the number of foreign residents of R.O.Korean nationals by status" published in the 2016 edition.

(Correct figures) 2015: Technical Intern Training (i)-(a): 19

(Incorrect figures) 2015: Technical Intern Training (i)-(a): 0

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

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		1,050,222	983,268	1,887,322	3,777,243	4,347,643
Diplomat		506	314	331	456	462
Official		1,923	1,228	1,330	1,918	2,317
Professor		473	414	399	408	464
Artist		1	3	3	2	6
Religious Activities		3	1	2	4	1
Journalist		11	8	38	44	51
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					2	6
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					10	12
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					2	7
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	0
Business Manager		215	173	419	701	1,242
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	2
Medical Services		2	3	3	3	5
Researcher		81	88	69	73	63
Instructor		13	14	12	14	13
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		2,636	2,759	3,759	4,524	5,016
Intra-company Transferee		1,967	2,085	2,433	2,404	2,448
Entertainer		964	1,022	1,070	1,246	1,036
Skilled Labor		2,920	427	311	312	491
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		2,829	2,178	2,299	2,141	1,846
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		46,343	42,199	41,672	36,186	31,049
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1	0	2	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		40	14	14	11	4
Cultural Activities		761	615	660	763	866
Temporary Visitor		943,265	890,265	1,788,692	3,676,672	4,244,349
Student		26,554	24,583	28,566	32,830	38,662
Trainee		1,923	1,488	1,025	964	699
Dependent		9,455	7,506	7,655	8,435	8,938
Designated Activities		183	190	623	1,513	2,174
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		3,854	2,839	2,665	2,456	2,412
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		1,031	988	1,105	1,055	1,077
Long-Term Resident		2,268	1,864	2,165	2,094	1,925

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

(People)

Status	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		652,595	649,078	654,777	665,847	695,522
Professor		2,085	1,963	1,751	1,606	1,532
Artist		85	79	71	67	67
Religious Activities		85	70	64	75	68
Journalist		30	37	45	46	48
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					152	366
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					799	1,982
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					8	31
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					12	47
Business Manager		4,423	5,057	6,394	8,690	11,229
Legal/Accounting Services		5	6	5	6	10
Medical Services		310	395	511	758	1,049
Researcher		664	608	555	475	451
Instructor		84	83	69	68	71
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		54,461	53,911	55,447	60,504	68,274
Intra-company Transferee		5,257	5,405	5,593	5,615	5,741
Entertainer		177	147	126	123	125
Skilled Labor		19,023	18,139	17,240	16,174	15,606
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		1,950	1,616	1,710	1,562	1,305
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		43,763	38,955	39,264	33,928	29,694
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1,729	1,617	1,351	1,340	1,397
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		63,953	64,986	57,768	52,256	48,461
Cultural Activities		772	689	777	866	940
Student		113,980	107,435	105,557	108,331	115,278
Trainee		444	336	253	257	232
Dependent		62,374	61,780	62,599	64,492	69,784
Designated Activities		3,143	4,033	6,624	8,230	9,539
Permanent Resident		191,958	204,927	215,155	225,605	238,438
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		43,771	38,852	36,469	34,010	32,479
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		8,803	9,749	11,107	11,889	12,984
Long-Term Resident		27,150	26,240	26,676	26,626	27,140
Special Permanent Resident		2,116	1,963	1,596	1,277	1,154

(\*) "China" 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		72,906	96,543	169,985	251,352	324,790
Diplomat		111	191	232	212	242
Official		604	652	696	869	816
Professor		26	35	40	31	33
Artist		0	0	1	0	0
Religious Activities		24	28	32	40	31
Journalist		0	0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					1	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					1	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	0
Business Manager		4	1	5	7	8
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		0	0	3	0	1
Researcher		3	6	6	1	6
Instructor		33	26	45	66	79
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		423	445	778	939	1,170
Intra-company Transferee		669	670	698	714	899
Entertainer		1,984	2,680	3,149	3,306	3,961
Skilled Labor		59	49	64	96	122
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		626	746	867	1,043	1,243
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		3,638	4,081	6,130	8,875	9,498
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	1	0	0	2
Cultural Activities		23	31	30	40	42
Temporary Visitor		57,494	80,113	150,073	227,395	298,564
Student		322	362	570	770	1,124
Trainee		733	645	740	603	548
Dependent		372	308	409	526	535
Designated Activities		273	234	273	710	951
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		2,508	2,258	2,118	2,050	1,926
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		241	225	235	245	221
Long-Term Resident		2,736	2,756	2,791	2,812	2,767

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

(People)

Status	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		202,985	209,183	217,585	229,595	243,662
Professor		92	90	92	98	94
Artist		0	0	0	0	0
Religious Activities		215	226	225	232	241
Journalist		1	0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					6	11
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					1	9
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					1	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	0
Business Manager		38	39	52	55	59
Legal/Accounting Services		2	2	1	1	2
Medical Services		0	2	10	19	27
Researcher		34	33	27	20	23
Instructor		256	280	332	405	546
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		2,898	2,988	3,454	4,149	5,016
Intra-company Transferee		1,023	1,120	1,132	1,143	1,123
Entertainer		344	367	436	388	548
Skilled Labor		330	350	376	445	516
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		462	496	595	830	1,041
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		3,384	3,697	5,818	8,545	9,124
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		249	281	284	284	342
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		4,747	5,603	6,024	8,081	12,167
Cultural Activities		20	22	23	23	18
Student		707	780	1,013	1,314	1,825
Trainee		137	81	123	115	106
Dependent		2,253	2,273	2,332	2,533	2,846
Designated Activities		1,863	1,847	1,956	2,542	4,269
Permanent Resident		106,399	111,952	115,857	120,390	124,477
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		33,123	30,561	29,150	27,701	26,687
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		3,648	3,889	4,229	4,546	4,834
Long-Term Resident		40,714	42,156	43,997	45,680	47,663
Special Permanent Resident		46	48	47	48	47

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

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		34,201	28,070	34,241	38,630	44,997
Diplomat		86	78	57	74	138
Official		200	152	213	181	220
Professor		5	12	8	12	14
Artist		4	4	4	6	24
Religious Activities		26	40	40	20	39
Journalist		0	3	0	0	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					1	5
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					1	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	0
Business Manager		0	2	2	3	5
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		0	0	0	0	0
Researcher		2	2	3	2	1
Instructor		3	1	9	10	11
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		17	38	51	40	102
Intra-company Transferee		74	73	93	43	70
Entertainer		349	357	352	424	388
Skilled Labor		4	3	8	9	13
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		2	21	43	12	10
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		1	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	0	0	0	0
Cultural Activities		34	51	80	72	51
Temporary Visitor		28,411	23,256	28,123	29,568	32,167
Student		139	220	415	356	216
Trainee		305	272	284	290	293
Dependent		121	125	157	103	205
Designated Activities		17	11	8	16	7
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		1,067	771	946	1,523	2,308
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		97	71	80	83	117
Long-Term Resident		3,237	2,507	3,265	5,781	8,591

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

(People)

Status	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		190,609	181,317	175,410	173,437	180,923
Professor		28	33	37	35	42
Artist		10	11	10	6	10
Religious Activities		97	111	112	98	113
Journalist		2	5	3	3	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)					2	3
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)					2	6
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)					1	3
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)					0	0
Business Manager		19	16	11	12	12
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		0	0	0	0	0
Researcher		11	11	11	8	10
Instructor		15	12	23	28	37
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		125	146	180	199	276
Intra-company Transferee		90	96	141	89	90
Entertainer		105	102	114	116	121
Skilled Labor		41	38	34	37	44
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		1	0	9	0	1
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		1	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	0	0	0	0
Cultural Activities		27	26	36	35	23
Student		312	396	585	533	414
Trainee		33	34	28	23	33
Dependent		326	349	395	398	494
Designated Activities		50	52	48	60	51
Permanent Resident		114,641	112,428	111,077	109,361	110,932
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		19,519	17,266	15,565	14,995	15,917
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,072	2,255	2,404	2,542	2,720
Long-Term Resident		53,058	47,903	44,559	44,827	49,542
Special Permanent Resident		26	27	28	27	27

### (3) Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Biometric Information (2016)

- Number of the implementation of exclusion order

【Nationality/Region】 (People)		【Airport・Seaport】 (People)	
R.O.Korea	265	Narita Airport	491
Thailand	199	Kansai Airport	273
China	194	Haneda Airport	227
Indonesia	185	Chubu Airport	69
Taiwan	120	Others	175
Turkey	60	Total	1235
Malaysia	46		
Philippines	41		
Sri Lanka	13		
Bangladesh	13		
Others	99		
Total	1235		

- Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality/Region】 (People)		【Airport】 (People)	
Thailand	1	Narita Airport	3
China	1	Haneda Airport	1
Philippines	1	Chubu Airport	1
Sri Lanka	1	Total	5
Pakistan	1		
Total	5		

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

Division		(Cases)					
		Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Landing	Passport		106	90	117	153	130
	Others		81	45	84	91	65
	Total		187	135	201	244	195
Departure	Passport		18	8	14	15	15
	Others		8	5	1	0	0
	Total		26	13	15	15	15
Total	Passport		124	98	131	168	145
	Others		89	50	85	91	65
	Total		213	148	216	259	210

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## 2017 Immigration Control

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November 2017

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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



**2017**  
**IMMIGRATION CONTROL**