

◆ Data Section ◆

Data Section 1

Outline of Japan's Immigration Control System

Section 1 Purpose and Legal Basis

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

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

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

Section 2 Immigration Procedures for All Persons

① Procedures for the Entry and Departure of Foreign Nationals^(*)

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⁽²⁾ obtained at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad, apply for landing with an immigration inspector at the port of entry and departure⁽³⁾, and receive a seal of verification for landing. Upon departure from Japan, the foreign national must receive confirmation of departure.

(*) 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.

(3) 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 23, 2018, the number of ports of entry and departure was 127 seaports and 31 airports.

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”^(*1).

② Procedures for Entry (Landing) Examinations of Foreign Nationals ^(*2)

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 73](#)).

(1) Entry (Landing) Examination

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

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

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

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

(2) Hearing

If a foreign national, who has filed an application for landing, does not provide his or her Biometric information to the immigration officer at the port of entry or departure, or is found, as a result of the landing examination by the immigration inspector, not to conform to the conditions for landing, the case will be assigned to a special inquiry officer^{(*)1}, who will hold a hearing (Article 7, paragraph (4), Article 9, paragraph (6), 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 Biometric information and cases where the foreign national provides his or her Biometric 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 Biometric 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^{(*)2} (Article 10, paragraphs (10) and (11), and Article 11, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

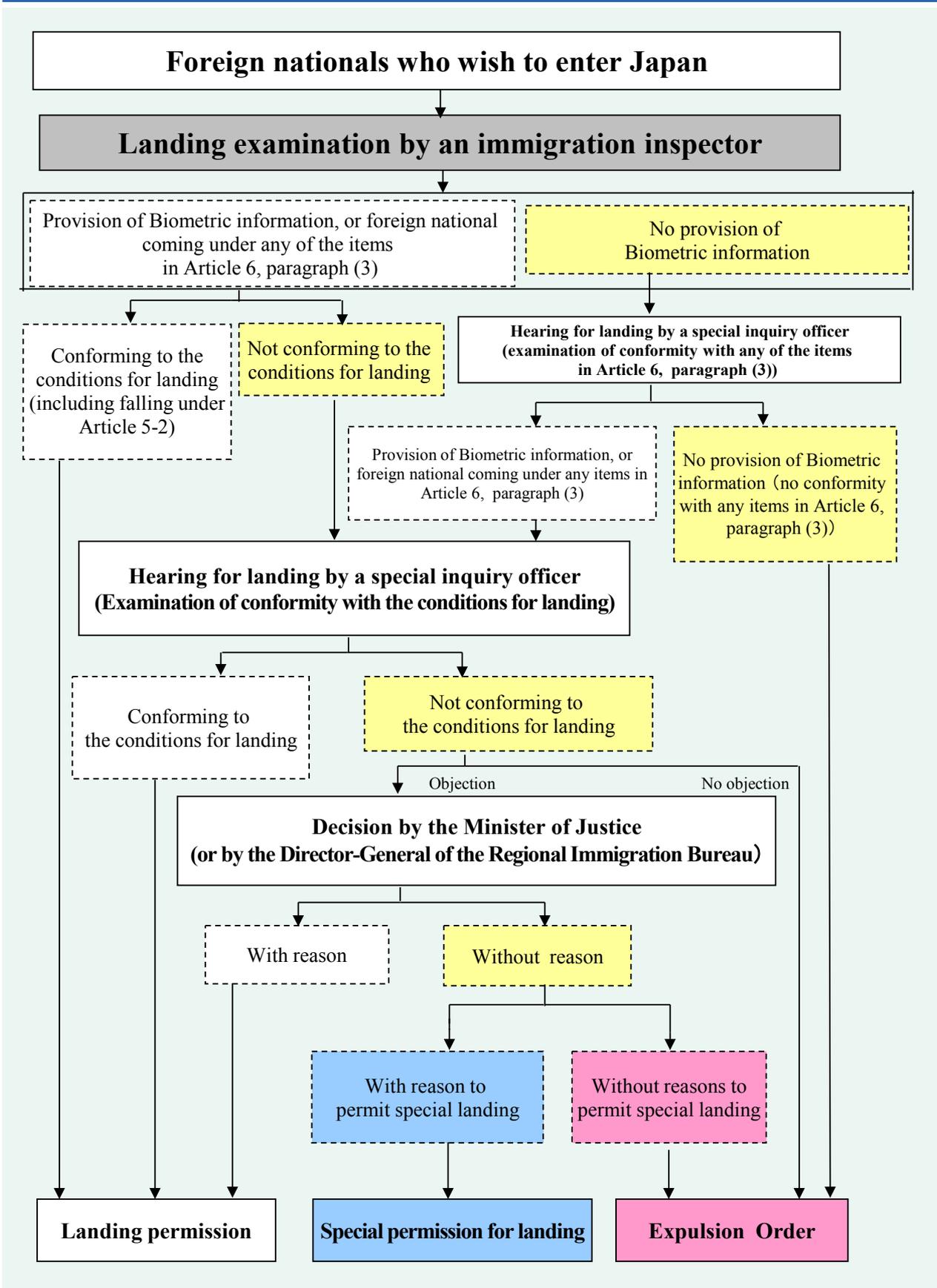
If the Minister of Justice receives an objection from a foreign national whom a special inquiry officer has found not to conform to the conditions for landing, the Minister will decide whether the objection is based on reasonable grounds or not; that is, whether the foreign national conforms to the conditions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

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

(*)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 Biometric information, and therefore, their deportation from Japan will be ordered at the hearing (Article 10, paragraph (7) of the Immigration Control Act).

Reference 73 Flow of landing examination



③ Pre-entry Examination

(1) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

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

For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has jurisdiction over the issuance of visas and the Ministry of Justice, which has jurisdiction over immigration control, liaise and coordinate over the entry of foreign nationals, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consults with the Ministry of Justice on the individual visa applications where necessary. Accordingly, the Ministry of Justice examines whether the activities which the foreign national intends to engage in while in Japan conforms to one of the statuses of residence described in the Appended Tables of the Immigration Control Act, thorough examining the submitted documents, and hearing about the circumstances from a representative of the organization in Japan that plans to accept the foreign national. In addition, with regard to a foreign national who intends to engage in a particular activity, the Ministry of Justice examines whether the foreign national complies with each of the conditions for landing stipulated in the Ministerial Ordinance on Criteria and subsequently provides an answer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to whether or not it is appropriate to issue a visa to the foreign national ([Reference 74-1](#)).

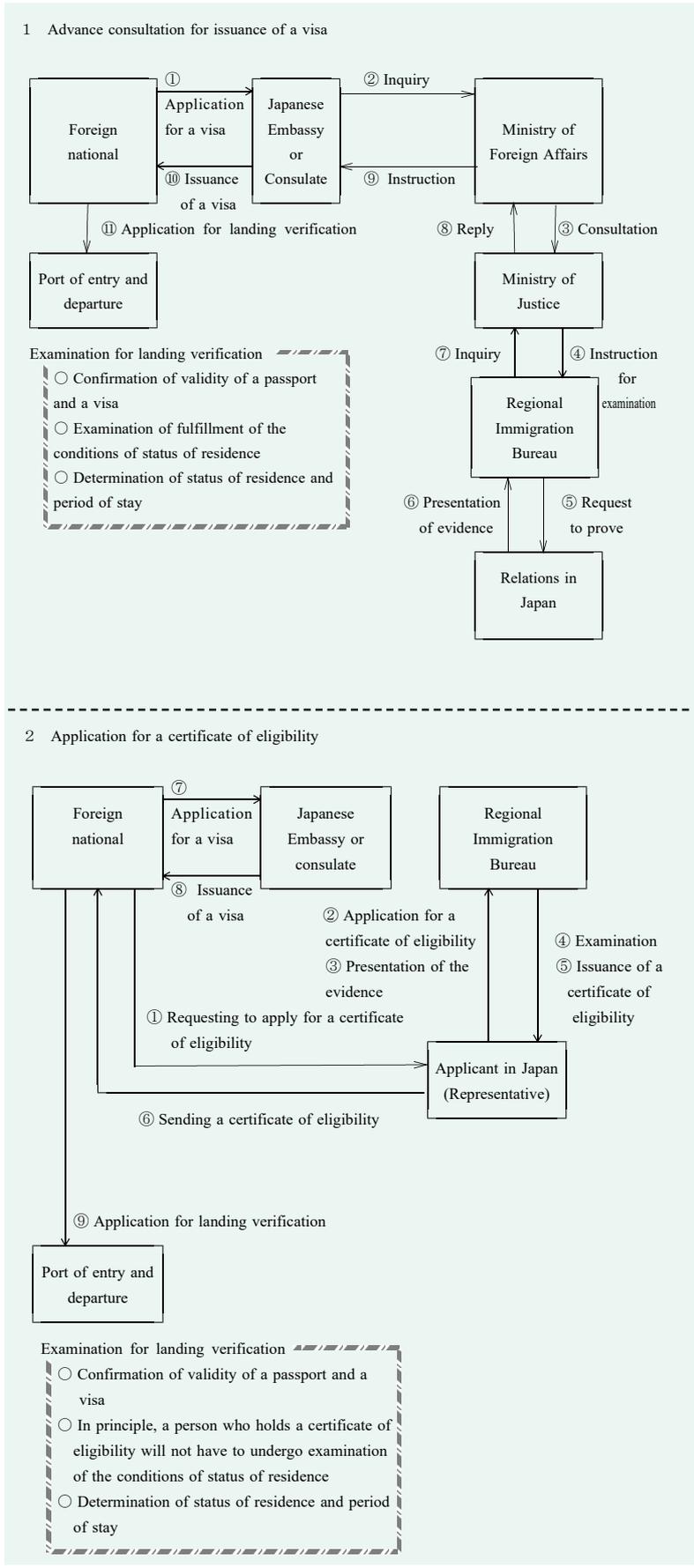
(2) Certificate of Eligibility

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 74-2](#)).

Reference 74 Procedures for advance consultation for the issuance of visas and applications for certificates of eligibility



④ Special Landing Permission^(*)

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

(1) Permission for Landing at a Port of Call

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

(2) Landing Permission for Cruise Ship Tourists

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

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

(3) Permission for Landing in Transit

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

(4) Landing Permission for Crew Members

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

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

^(*) For landing permission for temporary refuge, see Section 6, Subsection 5 below.

(5) Permission for Emergency Landing

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

(6) Landing Permission Due to Distress

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

⑤ Procedures for the Departure and Return of Japanese Nationals

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

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

Section 3

Examination of the Status of Residence of Foreign Nationals

① Status of Residence System

In principle, foreign nationals who enter and reside as residents in Japan are required to be granted a status of residence designated by the Immigration Control Act. These statuses of residence cover a wide variety of activities of foreign nationals and clarify what activities they are permitted to engage in so as to be able to enter and reside in Japan. This scheme is called the status of residence system and it forms the foundation of the immigration control administration of Japan ([Reference 75](#)).

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 75 List of Statuses of Residence (As of April 1, 2018)

Appended Table I

(1)

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

(2)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Highly-Skilled Professional	<p>(i) Activities coming under any of the following items of "a" to "c" conducted by a person who meets the criteria specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice as a human resource with advanced highly-skilled capabilities, and who is expected to contribute to the development of academic research or the economy of Japan.</p> <p>(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business managed personally by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities or activities of research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into a public or private organization in Japan other than said organization.</p> <p>(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business managed personally by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities.</p> <p>(c) Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business at a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice or to manage said business or, in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business personally managed by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities.</p> <p>(ii) The following activities which meet the criteria specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice where the residence of the person engaging in the activities given in the previous item contributes to the interests of Japan.</p> <p>(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.</p> <p>(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.</p> <p>(c) Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business at a public or private organization in Japan or to manage said business.</p> <p>(d) Activities (except for the activities corresponding to any of (a) through to (c) listed in the column from "Professor" to "Journalist" as specified in Table I (1), or the activities listed in the column corresponding to the sections of "Legal/Accounting Services", "Medical Services", "Instructor", "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services", the section of "Entertainer" or the section of "Skilled Labor" in this table in conjunction with any of the activities from (a) through to (c).</p>	<p>A foreign national within the scope eligible for the decision on a status for work who has earned points for each of the items of "academic background," "professional career" and "annual salary", etc. and whose total number of points reaches a certain score (70 points).</p> <p>(Example) A case where a 30 year-old (10 points), who has acquired a master's degree (professional degree on business administration (MBA)) from a foreign university (25 points) with seven years' IT-related work experience (15 points), engages in the work of the development of management support software with an annual salary of 6 million yen (20 points).</p>	5 years for Highly-Skilled Professional (i) and unlimited for Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)

Business Manager	Activities 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 (gaikokuhoujimbengoshi), or certified public accountants (gaikokukoninkaikeishi) or those with other legal qualifications.	Attorney or certified public accountant	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services which may lawfully only be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.	Physician, dentist or registered nurse	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Researcher	Activities to engage in research based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Professor" column of Table I (1)).	Researcher at a government-related institution or company	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction or other education at an elementary school, junior high school, compulsory education school, senior high school, school for secondary education (chutokyoikugakko), school for special needs education, vocational school (senshugakko), miscellaneous category school(kakushugakko) or other educational institution equivalent to a miscellaneous educational institution 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 specialized skills or knowledge pertinent to the field of physical science, engineering or other natural science fields or to the field of jurisprudence, economics, sociology or other humanities fields or to engage in services which require specific ways of thinking or sensitivity acquired through experience with a foreign culture (except for the activities listed in the right-hand column of the "Professor", "Artist" and "Journalist" sections in Table (1), and the activities listed in the right-hand column of the "Business Manager" to "Instructor" sections, and the "Intra-company Transferee" section in this Table) based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.	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 education at a university, technical school (kotosenmongakko), senior high school (including the second half of a course of study at a school for secondary education (chutokyoikugakko)), senior high school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), junior high school (including the second half of a course of a compulsory education school (gimukyoikugakko) and the first half of a course of study at a school for secondary education (chutokyoikugakko)) or a junior high school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), elementary school (including the first half of a course of study in a compulsory education school (gimukyoikugakko)) or an elementary school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), vocational school (senshugakko), miscellaneous category school (kakushugakko) or an equivalent educational institution in terms of facilities and organization in Japan.	A university student, a junior college student, a student at a college of technology (kotosenmongakko), a senior high school student, a junior high school student or an elementary school student	4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Trainee	Activities to acquire skills at a public or a private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Technical Intern Training (i)" column of Table I (2) and "Student" column of this Table).	Trainee	1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Dependent	Daily activities on the part of the spouse or unmarried minor supported by the foreign national staying in Japan with the status of residence referred to in the columns in Table I (1), (2) and (3) (except for "Diplomat", "Official", "Technical Intern Training" and "Temporary Visitor") or staying with the status of residence of "Student" in this Table.	Spouse or child who is a dependant of a residing foreign national	5 years, 4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months

(5)

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

Appended Table II

Status of Residence	Personal Status or Position for Which Residence is Authorized	Examples	Period of Stay
Permanent Resident	Those who are permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice.	Individual who is permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice (except for special permanent residents of the Special Act on Immigration Control)	Unlimited
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	The spouses of Japanese nationals, those born as the children of Japanese nationals or children adopted by Japanese nationals pursuant to the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code (Law No.89 of 1896).	Spouse 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

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 applies for permanent residence permission, 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) ^(*),⁽²⁾.

(4) Permission for Acquisition of a Status of Residence

If a foreign national who was born in Japan or renounced Japanese nationality to obtain a foreign nationality, or lost his or her status as a member of the United States armed forces as defined in Article 1 of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement who is not required to possess any status of residence, seeks to continue to stay in Japan beyond sixty days, he or she will need to apply for permission for acquisition of a status of residence within 30 days of the day on which such grounds occurred and to obtain permission for acquisition of a status of residence (Article 22-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

(5) Re-entry Permission

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

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

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

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

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

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities in which he or she is engaged must receive permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted in advance if he or she wishes to engage in activities "related to the management of business involving income or activities for which he or she receives remuneration, 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

(*) 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).

main purpose of residence (Article 19, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

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

③ System of Revocation of Status of Residence

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

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

- (i) Where a foreign national has misled the immigration inspector, by deceit or other wrongful means, to believe that he or she does not fall under any of the items of Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act and has received a seal of verification for landing or permission (item (i)).
- (ii) 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^(*), 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 76)

A. Notification of the Place of Residence ^(*)

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

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

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

A foreign national who had not been previously a mid to long-term resident but newly became a mid to long-term resident as a result of having obtained permission pertaining to their stay in Japan, such as permission for change of the status of residence, permission for extension of the period of stay or permission for acquisition of a status of residence, must notify the Minister of Justice of his or her place of residence by submitting a notification at the office of the

^(*) 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.

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

^(***) As of November 1, 2018, the seven airports where it will be possible to issue a residence card at the same as a new landing permission will be New Chitose, Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, Hiroshima and Fukuoka airports.

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 reissuance 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 76)

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).

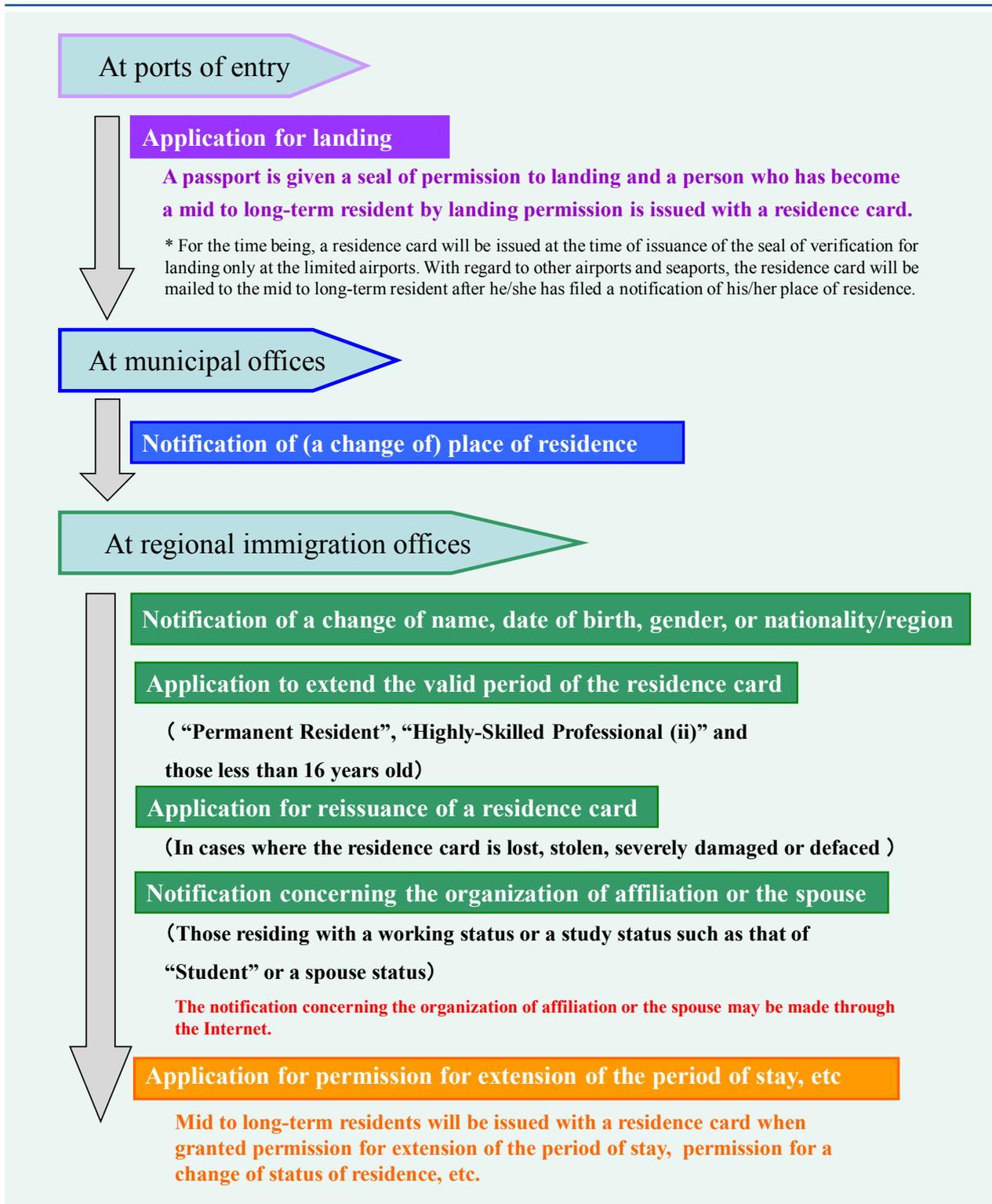
(c) Notification Concerning the Spouse of the Foreign National

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 Revised 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 76 Procedural flow of the residency management system of mid to long-term residents



(4) Measures Using the Electronic Notification System

A. Immigration Bureau's Electronic Notification System

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

Mid to long-term residents and the staff of the organizations of affiliation are able to access the electronic notification system using their own Internet environment and to make a notification by entering the necessary items. Furthermore, since this administrative services system is one which connects to outside users via the Internet, for the convenience of the user, the screen is displayed in a variety of languages (Japanese, English, Chinese (simplified characters and traditional characters), Korean, Spanish, Portuguese and Tagalog).

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

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

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

B. Immigration Bureau's Seiji Search System

The name given in the residence card and the special permanent resident certificate, in principle, should be given using the Roman 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 Kanji Character Names in the Residence Cards and Other Certificates (Ministry of Justice Public

(*) 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.

Notice No. 582 of 2011), the characters were specified as within the scope of seiji characters^(*), 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^(**) 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

Persons who have lost Japanese nationality pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan and who have continued to stay in Japan from or before September 2, 1945, and their direct descendants born in Japan who have continued to reside in Japan are permitted to permanently reside in Japan as special permanent residents under the provisions of the Immigration Control Special Act, and special provisions of the Immigration Control Act are permitted with regard to the validity period of the re-entry permission and grounds for deportation, etc.

(*) 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.

(**) "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).

(1) Special Permanent Resident Certificate

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

Special Permanent Resident Certificate



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

A. Notifications on the Place of Residence (*)

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

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

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

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

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

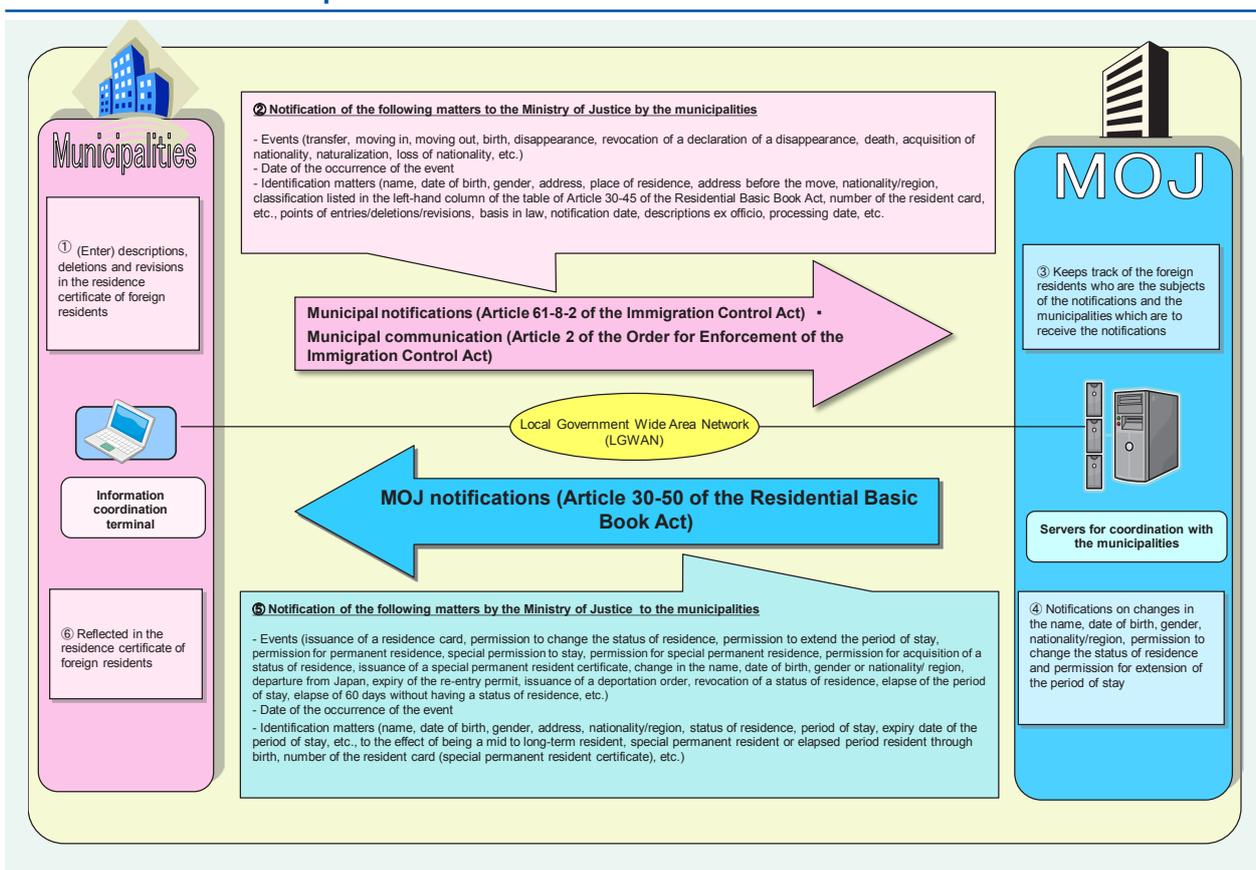
On July 9, 2012, the Alien Registration Act was abolished and, at the same time, the Act for Partial Amendment (Act No. 77 of 2009) of the Residential Basic Book Act (Act No. 81 of 1967; hereinafter referred to as “Residential Basic Book Act”) entered into force. Correspondingly, the Residential Basic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

Reference 77 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 78](#)).

① Investigation into Violations by an Immigration Control Officer

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

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

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

③ Determinations by the Minister of Justice

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

④ Grant or Denial of Permission for Residence

(1) Denial of Permission for Residence (Deportation)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⑤ Departure Order System

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

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

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

Section 6 Refugee Recognition Procedures

① Signing of the Refugee Convention

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

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

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

② Refugee Recognition Procedures (Reference 79)

(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).

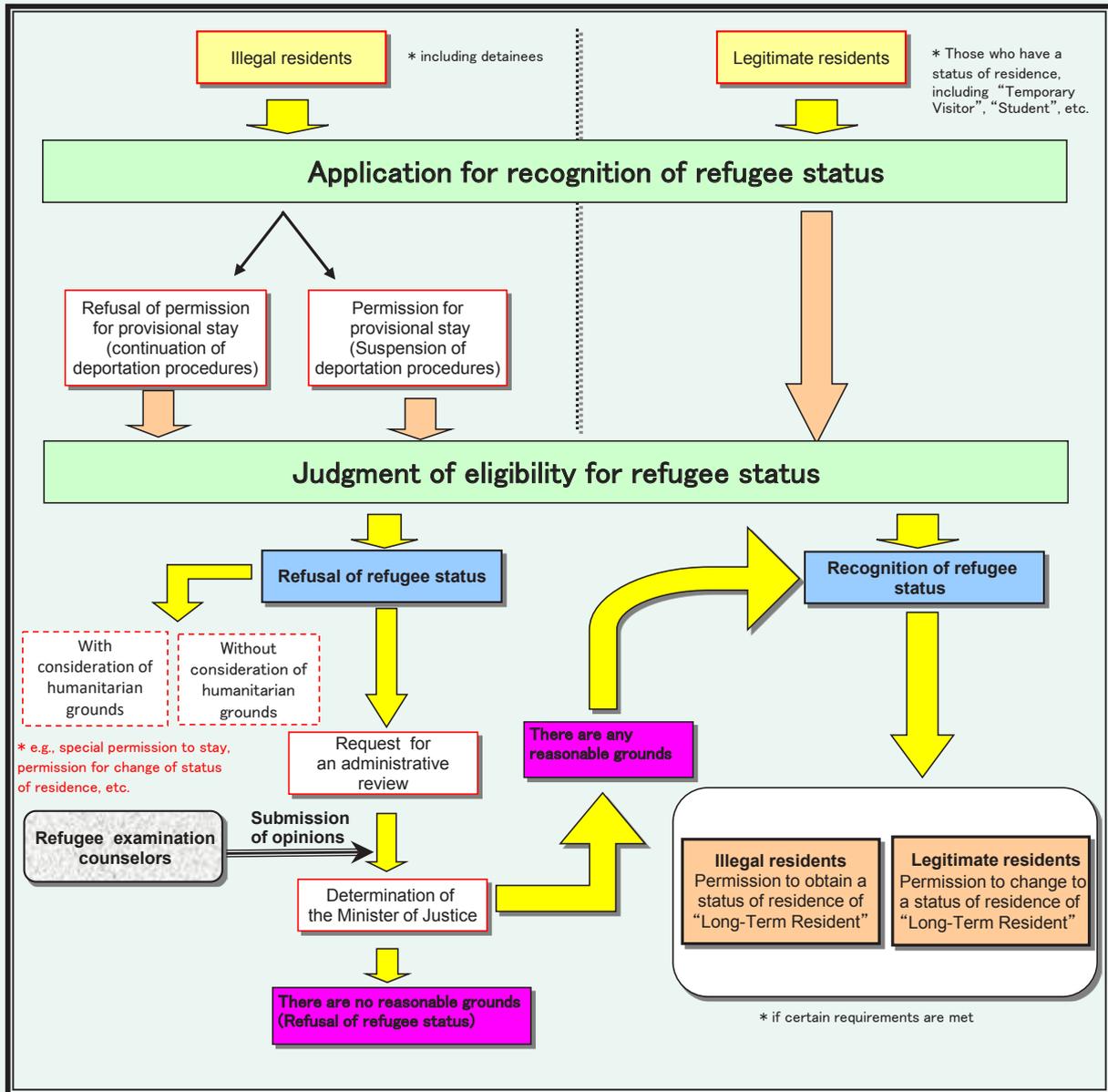
A foreign national who has been recognized as a refugee may receive a refugee travel document as one of the effects under the Immigration Control Act (Article 61-2-12 of the Immigration Control Act), and some of the requirements to obtain permission for permanent residence will be eased (Article 61-2-11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

③ Request for an administrative review ^(*)

If a foreign national who has not been recognized as a refugee or a foreign national whose refugee recognition has been revoked is not satisfied with the disposition or no action has been taken with regard to a foreign national who applied for refugee recognition (inaction with regard to the application), the foreign national is able to request an administrative review by the Minister of Justice (Article 61-2-9, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). When the Minister of Justice makes a determination (judgment), he/she must hear the opinions of the refugee examination counselors who have been appointed from among those with an academic background in laws or international affairs, etc. (paragraph (3) of the same Article 3).

(*) See the notes for Part I, Chapter 6, Section 2.

Reference 79 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

The refugee examination counselors system was established in May 2005 in order to provide refugees with asylum through more fair and neutral procedures. Subsequently, since April 2016, in accordance with the enforcement of the new Administrative Appeal Act, refugee examination counselors are deemed to be the review officers under the same Act, and in addition, the refugee examination counselors system shall also be applied to the procedures for an administrative review in cases where there has been inaction with regard to an application for refugee recognition.

The refugee examination counselors are appointed by the Minister of Justice from among persons of good character who are capable of making a fair judgment for the administrative review of a disposition, etc. to deny refugee recognition, and who have an academic background in laws or international affairs (Article 61-2-10, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act). In addition, when appointing a refugee examination counselor, efforts are made to receive recommendations from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, NGOs and others.

The refugee examination counselors constitute one panel of three, and these three refugee examination counselors appointed by the Minister of Justice conduct administrative proceedings such as for oral opinion statements and questions, and submit written opinions to the Minister of Justice.

⑤ Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

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

Data Section 2 Organizational Expansion and Staff Enhancement

Owing to significant changes in the circumstances affecting immigration control in recent years, in response to an increase in the quantity and in the complexity of immigration duties, measures have been taken to improve and expand the organization and staff for immigration control.

At the end of FY 2017, immigration control administration work was carried out by 4,614 officials at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and other immigration control offices. Due to a wide range of challenges in immigration control, further improvement and expansion of the organization and staff are still necessary.

Section 1 Organizations

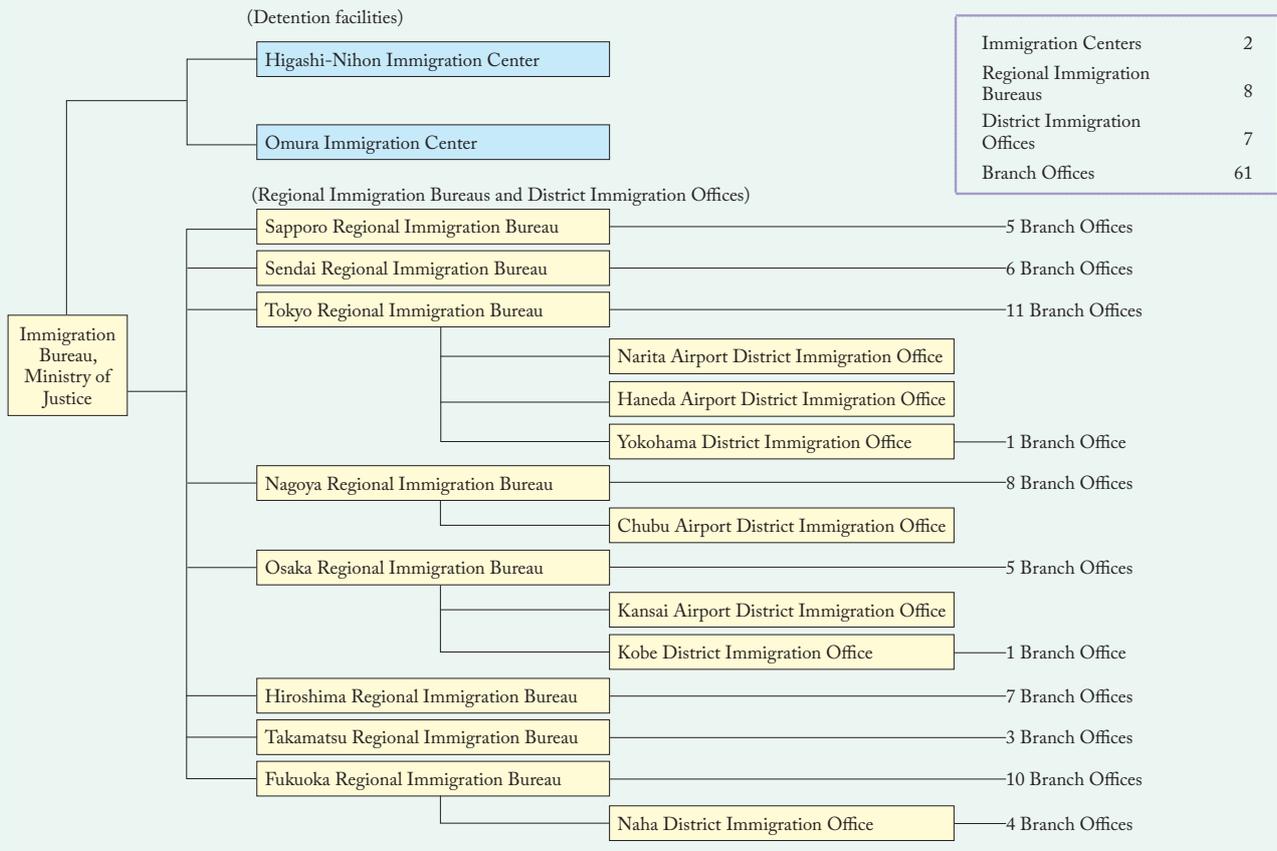
① Outline of the Immigration Control Organization

The organization that is responsible for immigration control duties is the Immigration Bureau, which is designated as an internal bureau of the Ministry of Justice. There are eight regional blocks, each of which has a regional immigration bureau as a local branch office of the Ministry of Justice. Each regional immigration bureau manages the district immigration offices and branch offices (including branch offices within the district immigration offices) under its jurisdiction. The Ministry of Justice also maintains immigration centers as detention facilities. The organization as a whole performs various duties associated with immigration control such as immigration examinations, residence examinations, deportation procedures, and refugee recognition procedures in accordance with relevant laws and ordinances.

The Immigration Bureau, regional immigration bureaus, district immigration offices, branch offices, and immigration centers are collectively referred to as the “immigration control offices” ([References 80, 81](#)).

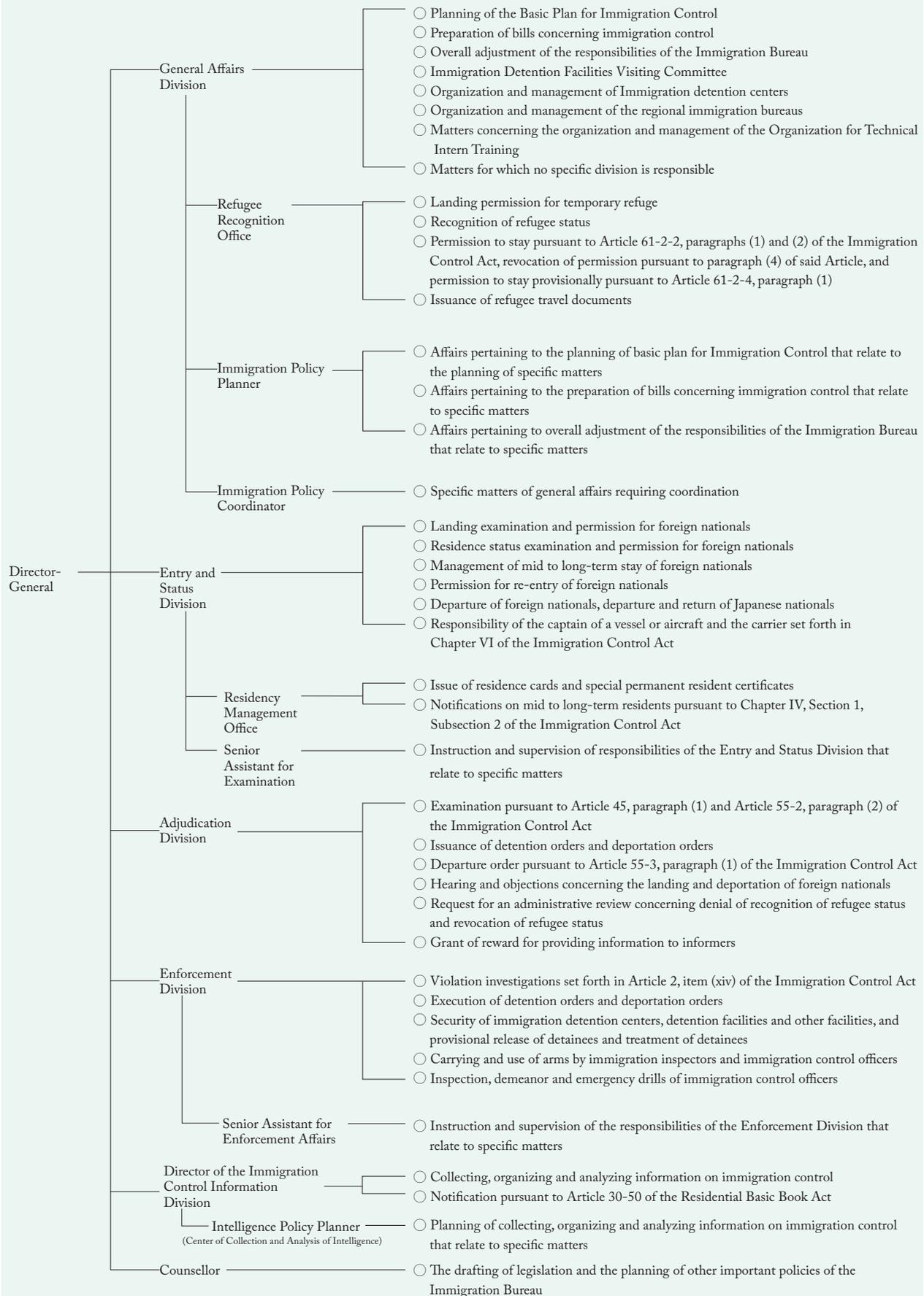
Reference 80 Immigration Bureau organizational chart

(As of April 1, 2018)



Reference 81 Responsibilities of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice

(As of April 1, 2018)



(*) 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

Regarding expansion of the immigration organization in FY 2018, as part of the improvements for a strict and smooth immigration examination system, additional supervising inspectors were assigned to the Inspection Coordination Department of Haneda Airport District Immigration Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, the Chitose Tomakomai Branch Office of the Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau, and the Naha Airport Branch Office of Naha District Immigration Office of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau, and owing to the rapid increase in the number of cruise ship passengers, additional supervising inspectors have been assigned to the Status Division of the Naha Branch Office of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau. In addition, chief inspectors and supervising inspectors have each been additionally assigned to the Hakodate Branch Office of the Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau, the Kitakyushu Branch Office of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau, and the Oita Branch Office and Miyazaki Branch Office of the same regional immigration bureau. Moreover, regarding the Hakodate Branch Office of the Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau, the name was changed from Hakodate Port Branch Office in the same bureau based on the changes in the mode of operation, such as the increasing proportion of immigration examination work being carried out at the airport.

In order to improve the status of residence examination structure, additional supervising inspectors in charge of the work have been assigned to the Student and Trainee Inspection Department of the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau and the Entry and Residence Inspection Department of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau in order to appropriately conduct the examinations of the increasing number of foreign students undergoing education at Japanese language schools. In addition, additional chief inspectors and supervising inspectors have been assigned to the Takasaki Branch Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

As part of the organizational structure to be able to provide prompt and appropriate protection for refugees, in order to respond appropriately to the increasing number of administrative reviews pertaining to the applications for refugee recognition, additional supervising inspectors have been assigned to the Refugees Examination Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

Furthermore, in order to establish a system for the realization of a safe and secure society, as well as assigning additional supervising immigration control officers as supervisors of the state-expense deportation officers in the Deportation Department of the Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau, as measures against imposter residents, additional supervising immigration control officers in charge of the work pertaining to investigation into the facts have been assigned to the First Investigation Department of the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau. In addition, in order to ensure proper implementation of the detention work, additional supervising immigration control officers have been assigned to the Detention Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau.

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 82](#)).

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, 2018. 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 82 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the regional immigration bureaus (actual performance)

(As of April 1, 2018)

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

Section 2 Staff

① Immigration Control Staff

In immigration centers and regional immigration bureaus, immigration inspectors and immigration control officers are assigned as staffs who are engaged in immigration control duties. In addition, administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice engage in general administrative duties and technical officers of the Ministry of Justice, including doctors, are also assigned.

Immigration 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.



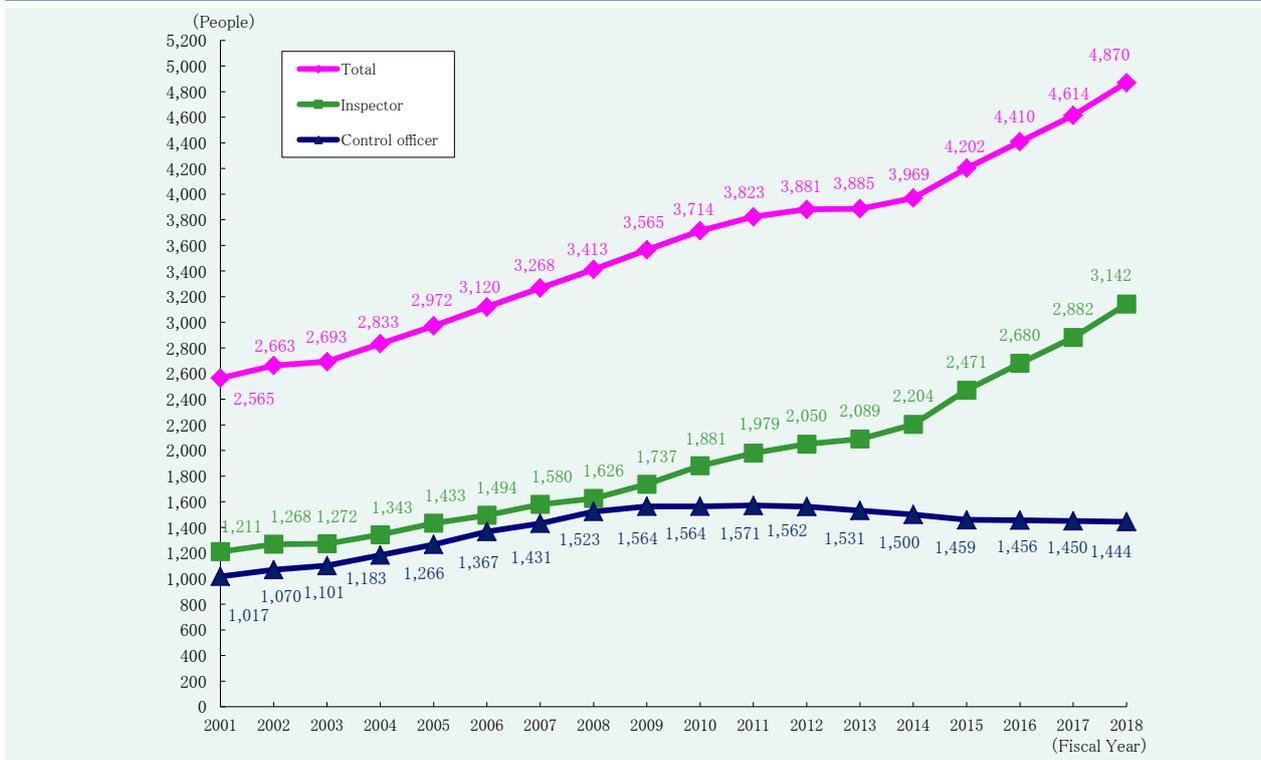
Immigration control staff

② Staff Increase

The number of Immigration Bureau-related staff was 4,870 in FY 2018, which was an increase of about 25% (985) compared to five years ago in FY 2013 when the number was 3,885. 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 83).

Reference 83 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	
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	
2018	138	138	3,142	1,444	8	4,732	4,870	

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 2017 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 FY2018, as in the previous year, a total of an additional 279 immigration inspectors comprising immigration examination personnel at Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, New Chitose, Fukuoka and Naha airports, secondary screening personnel in order to conduct strict and prompt landing examinations, immigration examination personnel to handle the regional airports and cruise ship passengers, and residence examination personnel to handle the rapid increase of Japanese language schools, and an additional 32 immigration control officers were assigned to improve and reinforce the work of the deportation procedures.

③ Training

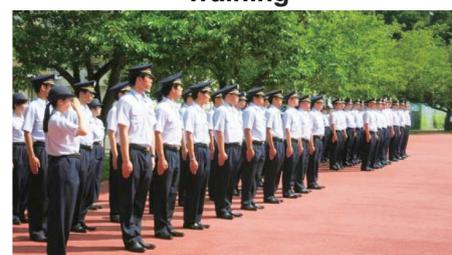
As the number of foreign nationals entering and departing from Japan has been increasing year by year and the types of residence have diversified, the volume of services has increased and the contents of routine duties to be performed by immigration inspectors and immigration control officers have become more complicated and difficult. It is therefore indispensable to enhance the skills and abilities of the officers of the Immigration Bureau, and therefore we are now in the process of enriching and reinforcing our training program targeted for those officers.

In addition to systematic training for newly employed persons, middle-level persons and managers implemented by the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, which is a training organization of the Ministry of Justice, the Immigration Bureau implements various kinds of training programs by not only staff with specialized knowledge but also outside experts are invited to give a lecture for the purpose of enhancing the professional knowledge of the staff, e.g. training for persons engaged in the detection of document forgery, training for persons engaged in entry and residence examination work, training for persons engaged in refugee recognition work, fingerprints examination training, and training for human rights and mental health.

Also, as the work of the Immigration Bureau is mainly concerned with foreign nationals, it makes efforts to improve language skills necessary for the work by organizing language seminars in English and other languages for staff at professional language schools, etc.



Training



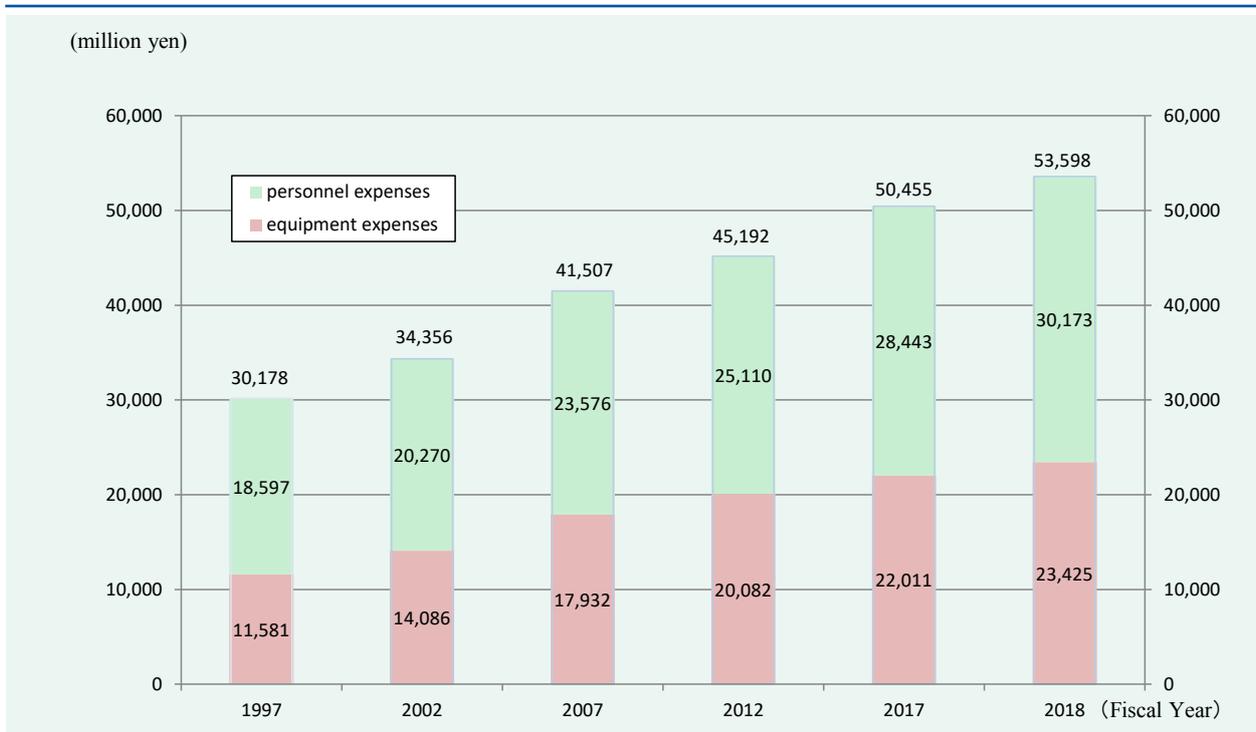
Scene of an inspection of immigration control officers

Data Section 3 Budget etc

Section 1 Budgets

The changes in the budget for immigration control administration are as shown in Reference 84, 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 2018 budget. The Immigration Bureau will continue to strive to make effective use of the budget and to reduce administrative costs ([Reference 84](#)).

Reference 84 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, 2018, 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total				136	229	302
China				14	25	65
United States of America				31	56	60
France				7	16	27
R.O.Korea				8	10	21
Taiwan				3	13	17
United Kingdom				9	18	15
India				18	22	14
Canada				3	5	8
Australia				4	13	8
China(Hong Kong)				2	4	7
Others				37	47	60

(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 the number combining 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total				1,508	3,739	7,668
China				971	2,426	5,142
India				81	195	334
United States of America				78	194	331
Taiwan				37	113	290
R.O.Korea				56	140	277
Viet Nam				20	55	168
France				31	75	146
United Kingdom				25	64	112
Australia				16	40	58
Canada				13	24	54
Others				180	413	756

(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 the residence cards and special permanent resident certificates and had already been included in "Taiwan" in nationality/region section (Hereinafter the same applies to the tables relating to the number of mid to long-term residents).

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		632	984	1,352	2,091	1,660
China		173	419	701	1,242	921
R.O.Korea		122	165	148	199	155
United States of America		88	94	82	92	97
Taiwan		32	53	57	78	65
France		25	25	41	40	43
Sri Lanka		6	10	14	45	38
Australia		18	22	28	34	33
United Kingdom		16	26	35	28	28
Pakistan		23	18	35	43	27
Germany		20	20	16	26	27
Others		109	132	195	264	226

(*) 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	13,439	15,184	18,109	21,877	24,033
China	5,057	6,394	8,690	11,229	12,447
R.O.Korea	2,917	2,910	2,928	3,039	3,095
Nepal	585	682	865	1,133	1,392
Pakistan	759	808	904	1,025	1,109
Sri Lanka	339	391	469	672	839
Taiwan	460	571	636	762	818
United States of America	654	648	650	664	679
India	301	300	320	355	392
Bangladesh	191	206	224	272	296
France	223	222	236	246	283
Others	1,953	2,052	2,187	2,480	2,683

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	10,741	14,270	17,690	20,940	25,063
China	2,759	3,759	4,524	5,016	5,492
Viet Nam	835	1,314	2,212	2,839	4,529
R.O.Korea	990	1,231	1,780	2,487	3,160
India	1,111	1,655	1,525	1,696	1,918
United States of America	1,240	1,346	1,382	1,510	1,632
Taiwan	348	559	768	1,016	1,416
Philippines	445	778	939	1,170	1,168
United Kingdom	435	503	511	507	619
Myanmar	80	206	239	316	445
Sri Lanka	103	149	352	428	424
Others	2,395	2,770	3,458	3,955	4,260

(*) 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.

(**) Between 2013 and 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	115,357	122,794	137,706	161,124	189,273
China	53,911	55,447	60,504	68,274	75,010
Viet Nam	4,588	5,875	8,784	13,570	22,045
R.O.Korea	15,307	15,429	16,669	18,936	21,603
Taiwan	2,964	4,242	5,536	7,204	9,210
United States of America	7,190	7,468	7,661	8,110	8,626
India	4,380	5,027	5,302	5,940	6,556
Philippines	2,988	3,454	4,149	5,016	5,924
Nepal	1,251	1,484	2,046	3,278	5,426
United Kingdom	2,940	2,982	3,013	3,183	3,397
Sri Lanka	1,580	1,683	1,997	2,374	2,806
Others	18,258	19,703	22,045	25,239	28,670

(*) Between 2013 and 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	6,245	7,209	7,202	7,652	8,665
China	2,085	2,433	2,404	2,448	2,665
Philippines	670	698	714	899	1,081
R.O.Korea	470	514	536	631	713
India	565	760	677	579	681
Thailand	301	361	421	519	675
Viet Nam	346	399	484	555	576
United States of America	404	411	321	304	321
Indonesia	251	208	194	204	283
Taiwan	169	199	201	244	260
Malaysia	72	82	85	101	231
Others	912	1,144	1,165	1,168	1,179

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	15,218	15,378	15,465	15,772	16,486
China	5,405	5,593	5,615	5,741	5,807
R.O.Korea	1,697	1,624	1,612	1,597	1,689
Philippines	1,120	1,132	1,143	1,123	1,287
India	1,315	1,365	1,301	1,208	1,252
Viet Nam	497	515	656	841	909
Thailand	525	524	574	669	842
United States of America	1,054	883	771	707	697
Taiwan	454	526	532	596	574
Germany	371	389	451	432	406
Indonesia	380	339	295	298	392
Others	2,400	2,488	2,515	2,560	2,631

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	37,096	35,253	37,155	39,057	39,929
R.O.Korea	6,566	5,893	6,251	7,221	7,116
United States of America	6,341	6,498	5,791	6,155	6,306
Philippines	2,680	3,149	3,306	3,961	4,259
United Kingdom	3,534	2,920	3,354	2,998	3,192
Russia	1,063	1,519	1,806	1,503	1,724
Germany	1,285	1,333	1,522	1,657	1,695
Italy	1,696	1,348	1,095	1,395	1,483
France	1,770	1,381	1,210	1,589	1,236
China	1,022	1,070	1,246	1,036	1,162
Spain	866	768	1,044	988	911
Others	10,273	9,374	10,530	10,554	10,845

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1,662	1,967	1,869	2,187	2,094
Philippines	367	436	388	548	494
United States of America	278	374	344	369	375
R.O.Korea	283	262	224	199	254
Brazil	102	114	116	121	126
China	147	126	123	125	101
Thailand	72	51	59	82	89
Australia	58	82	77	106	70
United Kingdom	28	57	45	47	50
Ukraine	7	46	64	47	49
France	13	23	32	44	46
Others	307	396	397	499	440

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	2,030	2,360	6,421	6,404	3,692
China	427	311	312	491	770
Nepal	832	927	3,065	2,806	738
India	188	317	450	573	486
Thailand	129	171	168	143	161
Philippines	49	64	96	122	134
Viet Nam	31	55	46	100	134
United Kingdom	34	44	62	87	115
Australia	48	72	81	71	110
United States of America	25	30	39	48	63
Bangladesh	5	21	51	81	61
Others	262	348	2,051	1,882	920

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	33,425	33,374	37,202	39,756	39,177
China	18,139	17,240	16,174	15,606	15,537
Nepal	6,775	7,412	10,134	12,480	12,706
India	3,762	3,926	4,222	4,621	4,867
Thailand	1,066	1,117	1,133	1,191	1,258
R.O.Korea	1,253	1,092	1,019	966	895
Philippines	350	376	445	516	603
Viet Nam	182	212	238	307	403
Bangladesh	243	235	256	299	319
Pakistan	164	164	175	200	232
Sri Lanka	149	155	171	184	203
Others	1,342	1,445	3,235	3,386	2,154

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	67,426	82,516	96,987	106,118	127,671
Viet Nam	10,130	19,489	32,652	43,774	58,690
China	44,377	43,971	38,327	32,895	34,072
Philippines	4,827	6,997	9,918	10,741	12,923
Indonesia	4,144	5,888	7,289	8,050	9,581
Thailand	2,443	3,210	3,658	4,126	4,449
Myanmar	71	659	1,769	2,403	3,233
Cambodia	325	1,125	2,104	2,759	2,978
Mongolia	206	277	321	408	613
Sri Lanka	75	100	136	136	217
Laos	134	127	131	177	176
Others	694	673	682	649	739

(*) 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	61,680	77,516	91,885	102,585	124,072
Viet Nam	9,857	19,434	32,399	43,868	58,793
China	40,571	40,974	35,490	30,999	32,095
Philippines	4,193	6,413	9,375	10,165	12,320
Indonesia	3,885	5,631	6,994	7,890	9,520
Thailand	2,010	2,613	3,078	3,664	3,927
Myanmar	76	579	1,585	2,336	3,091
Cambodia	304	1,042	2,045	2,610	2,827
Mongolia	202	273	314	392	612
Sri Lanka	66	91	128	129	184
Laos	130	137	130	175	175
Others	386	329	347	357	528

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	93,526	90,110	100,770	126,003	150,153
Viet Nam	11,775	14,605	25,182	44,343	64,762
China	66,603	59,119	53,596	49,858	45,472
Philippines	5,884	6,308	8,365	12,509	15,489
Indonesia	6,179	6,591	8,313	10,835	12,374
Thailand	1,937	2,310	3,006	3,615	4,503
Cambodia	288	376	1,061	2,255	3,353
Myanmar	44	52	393	1,624	3,053
Mongolia	247	243	310	382	487
Laos	166	156	191	219	254
Sri Lanka	114	92	95	136	157
Others	289	258	258	227	249

(*) 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	70,007	82,460	99,556	108,146	123,232
China	24,583	28,566	32,830	38,662	41,656
Viet Nam	14,098	14,862	23,018	22,268	24,893
Nepal	4,864	8,013	6,712	5,728	8,474
R.O.Korea	5,524	5,066	5,706	6,482	7,326
Taiwan	3,164	3,930	4,768	5,091	5,470
Sri Lanka	470	1,039	1,636	2,958	3,688
United States of America	2,825	2,807	3,061	3,100	3,422
Indonesia	1,306	1,655	2,243	2,434	2,850
Myanmar	582	984	1,785	1,893	2,270
Thailand	1,564	1,963	2,127	2,176	2,164
Others	11,027	13,575	15,670	17,354	21,019

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	193,073	214,525	246,679	277,331	311,505
China	107,435	105,557	108,331	115,278	124,292
Viet Nam	21,231	32,804	49,809	62,422	72,268
Nepal	8,892	15,697	20,278	22,967	27,101
R.O.Korea	17,189	15,765	15,405	15,438	15,912
Taiwan	6,353	7,528	8,709	9,537	10,237
Sri Lanka	1,252	1,981	3,219	5,597	8,273
Indonesia	3,219	3,797	4,768	5,607	6,492
Myanmar	1,842	2,363	3,473	4,553	5,753
Thailand	3,411	3,818	4,190	4,376	4,551
Bangladesh	978	1,309	1,912	2,548	3,467
Others	21,271	23,906	26,585	29,008	33,159

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	16,486	16,162	15,702	15,740	16,393
Indonesia	1,139	1,256	1,148	1,376	1,239
Viet Nam	1,211	1,358	964	1,034	1,069
Myanmar	696	883	786	868	954
Thailand	1,069	1,109	942	910	835
India	612	574	537	522	797
China	1,488	1,025	964	699	699
Philippines	645	740	603	548	494
Mongolia	230	325	360	343	486
Bangladesh	216	346	354	352	439
Malaysia	395	442	408	461	419
Others	8,785	8,104	8,636	8,627	8,962

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1,501	1,427	1,521	1,379	1,460
Viet Nam	196	217	197	197	247
China	336	253	257	232	209
Thailand	218	232	271	183	192
Indonesia	178	120	138	169	175
Philippines	81	123	115	106	99
India	87	68	62	33	92
Myanmar	35	61	31	43	52
Malaysia	39	30	41	41	34
Brazil	34	28	23	33	28
Taiwan	17	21	25	23	26
Others	280	274	361	319	306

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

Nationality/Region	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		10,711	10,661	14,980	18,210	22,444
Taiwan		1,888	1,870	3,986	4,691	5,290
R.O.Korea		4,618	3,003	2,687	3,134	3,867
China		190	623	1,513	2,174	2,851
Viet Nam		6	148	525	670	1,394
France		681	860	1,015	1,099	1,290
Australia		669	826	1,028	1,093	1,192
Indonesia		230	253	429	726	1,058
Philippines		234	273	710	951	915
United Kingdom		564	735	901	897	908
Germany		432	492	574	704	785
Others		1,199	1,578	1,612	2,071	2,894

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		22,673	28,001	37,175	47,039	64,776
China		4,033	6,624	8,230	9,539	10,947
Philippines		1,847	1,956	2,542	4,269	8,547
Viet Nam		78	432	1,254	2,428	5,627
Indonesia		806	912	1,905	3,559	5,171
Nepal		914	1,947	3,223	4,171	5,005
Taiwan		1,743	1,826	3,767	4,345	4,600
R.O.Korea		4,670	3,256	3,051	3,333	3,961
Sri Lanka		457	678	808	1,281	3,254
Turkey		875	1,371	1,707	1,961	2,443
Myanmar		1,158	1,078	1,455	1,694	2,244
Others		6,092	7,921	9,233	10,459	12,977

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		655,315	677,019	700,500	727,111	749,191
China		204,927	215,155	225,605	238,438	248,873
Philippines		111,952	115,857	120,390	124,477	127,396
Brazil		112,428	111,077	109,361	110,932	112,876
R.O.Korea		63,727	65,019	66,326	68,033	69,391
Peru		33,610	33,496	33,594	33,803	33,891
Taiwan		13,932	16,870	20,245	20,659	21,044
Thailand		17,815	18,273	18,831	19,327	19,719
United States of America		15,016	15,503	15,970	16,422	16,922
Viet Nam		12,060	12,813	13,539	14,271	14,913
Indonesia		5,123	5,351	5,641	5,949	6,200
Others		64,725	67,605	70,998	74,800	77,966

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		9,244	9,114	9,591	10,188	9,998
China		2,839	2,665	2,456	2,412	2,216
Brazil		771	946	1,523	2,308	2,134
Philippines		2,258	2,118	2,050	1,926	1,938
Thailand		602	589	573	523	602
Viet Nam		210	278	336	385	454
United States of America		444	450	453	483	434
R.O.Korea		379	335	361	359	343
Taiwan		166	156	169	180	201
Indonesia		137	119	130	136	162
United Kingdom		137	113	121	121	116
Others		1,301	1,345	1,419	1,355	1,398

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	151,156	145,312	140,349	139,327	140,839
China	38,852	36,469	34,010	32,479	31,911
Philippines	30,561	29,150	27,701	26,687	26,401
Brazil	17,266	15,565	14,995	15,917	16,631
R.O.Korea	15,877	15,085	14,334	13,818	13,490
United States of America	8,546	8,741	8,856	9,147	9,497
Thailand	7,605	7,411	7,206	7,091	7,144
Taiwan	3,600	4,024	4,102	4,155	4,296
Viet Nam	1,703	1,880	2,182	2,587	3,164
United Kingdom	2,494	2,500	2,514	2,562	2,639
Indonesia	2,070	1,960	1,905	1,923	1,991
Others	22,582	22,527	22,544	22,961	23,675

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	8,788	9,911	12,449	15,037	16,309
Brazil	2,507	3,265	5,781	8,591	9,891
Philippines	2,756	2,791	2,812	2,767	2,534
China	1,864	2,165	2,094	1,925	1,950
Peru	545	453	573	534	563
Viet Nam	272	237	227	223	235
Bolivia	111	74	125	144	182
Indonesia	116	132	104	95	147
Thailand	87	103	89	109	115
Pakistan	67	93	115	76	93
Myanmar	67	81	74	68	77
Others	396	517	455	505	522

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	160,391	159,596	161,532	168,830	179,834
Brazil	47,903	44,559	44,827	49,542	56,475
Philippines	42,156	43,997	45,680	47,663	49,773
China	26,240	26,676	26,626	27,140	28,033
Peru	11,269	10,796	10,492	10,345	10,406
R.O.Korea	7,496	7,498	7,413	7,348	7,291
Viet Nam	5,513	5,450	5,346	5,258	5,448
Thailand	3,785	3,827	3,800	3,804	3,861
Myanmar	2,000	2,240	2,365	2,392	2,433
Bolivia	1,902	1,851	1,891	1,944	2,072
Indonesia	1,747	1,832	1,860	1,903	2,002
Others	10,380	10,870	11,232	11,491	12,040

(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 Chinese nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		983,268	1,887,322	3,777,243	4,347,643	4,839,034
Diplomat		314	331	456	462	527
Official		1,228	1,330	1,918	2,317	3,468
Professor		414	399	408	464	409
Artist		3	3	2	6	3
Religious Activities		1	2	4	1	4
Journalist		8	38	44	51	43
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				2	6	5
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				10	12	44
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				2	7	16
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	0	0
Business Manager		173	419	701	1,242	921
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	2	0
Medical Services		3	3	3	5	21
Researcher		88	69	73	63	72
Instructor		14	12	14	13	14
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		2,759	3,759	4,524	5,016	5,492
Intra-company Transferee		2,085	2,433	2,404	2,448	2,665
Nursing Care						0
Entertainer		1,022	1,070	1,246	1,036	1,162
Skilled Labor		427	311	312	491	770
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		2,178	2,299	2,141	1,846	1,819
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		42,199	41,672	36,186	31,049	32,253
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	2	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		14	14	11	4	7
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						0
Cultural Activities		615	660	763	866	898
Temporary Visitor		890,265	1,788,692	3,676,672	4,244,349	4,729,271
Student		24,583	28,566	32,830	38,662	41,656
Trainee		1,488	1,025	964	699	699
Dependent		7,506	7,655	8,435	8,938	8,646
Designated Activities		190	623	1,513	2,174	2,851
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		2,839	2,665	2,456	2,412	2,216
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		988	1,105	1,055	1,077	1,132
Long-Term Resident		1,864	2,165	2,094	1,925	1,950

(*1) The status of residence of "Nursing Care" was newly established on September 1, 2017 (the same applies in the following table).

(*2) The status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (iii)(a) and (b)" was newly established on November 1, 2017 (the same applies in the following table).

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

(People)

Status	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		649,078	654,777	665,847	695,522	730,890
Professor		1,963	1,751	1,606	1,532	1,448
Artist		79	71	67	67	59
Religious Activities		70	64	75	68	80
Journalist		37	45	46	48	44
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				152	366	585
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				799	1,982	4,327
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				8	31	95
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				12	47	135
Business Manager		5,057	6,394	8,690	11,229	12,447
Legal/Accounting Services		6	5	6	10	10
Medical Services		395	511	758	1,049	1,301
Researcher		608	555	475	451	426
Instructor		83	69	68	71	78
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		53,911	55,447	60,504	68,274	75,010
Intra-company Transferee		5,405	5,593	5,615	5,741	5,807
Nursing Care						4
Entertainer		147	126	123	125	101
Skilled Labor		18,139	17,240	16,174	15,606	15,537
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		1,616	1,710	1,562	1,305	1,394
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		38,955	39,264	33,928	29,694	30,701
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1,617	1,351	1,340	1,397	1,170
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		64,986	57,768	52,256	48,461	44,302
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						0
Cultural Activities		689	777	866	940	1,024
Student		107,435	105,557	108,331	115,278	124,292
Trainee		336	253	257	232	209
Dependent		61,780	62,599	64,492	69,784	74,962
Designated Activities		4,033	6,624	8,230	9,539	10,947
Permanent Resident		204,927	215,155	225,605	238,438	248,873
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		38,852	36,469	34,010	32,479	31,911
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		9,749	11,107	11,889	12,984	14,551
Long-Term Resident		26,240	26,676	26,626	27,140	28,033
Special Permanent Resident		1,963	1,596	1,277	1,154	1,027

(*) "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 .

2-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals of R.O.Korean nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		2,305,975	2,604,977	3,850,460	4,916,255	6,946,352
Diplomat		988	901	896	906	902
Official		2,073	1,752	2,092	2,090	2,192
Professor		190	173	199	191	194
Artist		9	8	8	4	10
Religious Activities		65	71	68	70	66
Journalist		13	12	7	9	14
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				1	0	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				7	10	18
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				0	0	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	0	0
Business Manager		122	165	148	199	155
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	1
Medical Services		5	12	11	13	16
Researcher		25	17	25	10	20
Instructor		13	10	11	21	21
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		990	1,231	1,780	2,487	3,160
Intra-company Transferee		470	514	536	631	713
Nursing Care						0
Entertainer		6,566	5,893	6,251	7,221	7,116
Skilled Labor		39	36	37	42	40
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		100	22	31	34	19
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
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						0
Cultural Activities		253	196	197	182	194
Temporary Visitor		2,281,773	2,583,861	3,827,889	4,890,616	6,918,346
Student		5,524	5,066	5,706	6,482	7,326
Trainee		104	94	92	86	77
Dependent		1,554	1,506	1,350	1,376	1,460
Designated Activities		4,618	3,003	2,687	3,134	3,867
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		379	335	361	359	343
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		49	41	35	46	42
Long-Term Resident		53	58	35	36	37

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

(People)

Status	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		481,249	465,477	457,772	453,096	450,663
Professor		924	919	920	901	911
Artist		45	40	45	37	41
Religious Activities		896	866	865	879	891
Journalist		46	46	47	48	46
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				15	44	70
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				36	82	183
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				5	13	22
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	1	2
Business Manager		2,917	2,910	2,928	3,039	3,095
Legal/Accounting Services		7	8	7	7	8
Medical Services		55	86	114	122	134
Researcher		194	180	184	153	155
Instructor		91	88	92	95	98
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		15,307	15,429	16,669	18,936	21,603
Intra-company Transferee		1,697	1,624	1,612	1,597	1,689
Nursing Care						1
Entertainer		283	262	224	199	254
Skilled Labor		1,253	1,092	1,019	966	895
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		55	8	19	4	13
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		0	1	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		1	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						0
Cultural Activities		275	254	223	248	254
Student		17,189	15,765	15,405	15,438	15,912
Trainee		22	25	24	24	24
Dependent		14,089	13,075	12,470	12,187	12,211
Designated Activities		4,670	3,256	3,051	3,333	3,961
Permanent Resident		63,727	65,019	66,326	68,033	69,391
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		15,877	15,085	14,334	13,818	13,490
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,350	2,301	2,262	2,207	2,192
Long-Term Resident		7,496	7,498	7,413	7,348	7,291
Special Permanent Resident		331,783	319,640	311,463	303,337	295,826

(*) 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

3-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals of Viet Nam nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		69,971	101,815	147,274	178,084	232,706
Diplomat		476	538	474	450	542
Official		2,873	2,921	3,084	3,038	3,106
Professor		34	50	30	44	50
Artist		0	1	0	0	0
Religious Activities		16	26	31	18	27
Journalist		5	0	1	3	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				1	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				0	1	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	0	0
Business Manager		2	1	7	17	21
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		1	0	0	0	1
Researcher		10	14	6	11	4
Instructor		0	0	0	2	0
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		835	1,314	2,212	2,839	4,529
Intra-company Transferee		346	399	484	555	576
Nursing Care						1
Entertainer		168	164	204	190	154
Skilled Labor		31	55	46	100	134
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		807	925	1,023	852	1,265
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		9,323	18,564	31,629	42,922	57,425
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	1	2	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		2	1	4	3	1
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						8
Cultural Activities		55	77	66	82	60
Temporary Visitor		38,231	58,822	81,424	100,544	134,091
Student		14,098	14,862	23,018	22,268	24,893
Trainee		1,211	1,358	964	1,034	1,069
Dependent		790	897	1,321	1,720	2,533
Designated Activities		6	148	525	670	1,394
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		210	278	336	385	454
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		169	163	156	111	132
Long-Term Resident		272	237	227	223	235

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

(People)

Status	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		72,256	99,865	146,956	199,990	262,405
Professor		150	159	152	151	151
Artist		1	1	0	0	1
Religious Activities		177	190	217	210	232
Journalist		9	8	9	10	9
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				7	17	55
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				13	36	107
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				0	1	3
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	1	3
Business Manager		28	44	78	160	265
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		21	11	8	9	12
Researcher		39	46	38	48	48
Instructor		1	2	3	5	7
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		4,588	5,875	8,784	13,570	22,045
Intra-company Transferee		497	515	656	841	909
Nursing Care						7
Entertainer		4	3	5	5	3
Skilled Labor		182	212	238	307	403
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		581	799	955	784	1,175
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		9,276	18,635	31,444	43,084	57,618
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		533	557	611	819	853
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		11,242	14,048	24,571	43,524	63,909
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						8
Cultural Activities		39	43	44	49	49
Student		21,231	32,804	49,809	62,422	72,268
Trainee		196	217	197	197	247
Dependent		3,054	3,913	5,365	7,623	11,112
Designated Activities		78	432	1,254	2,428	5,627
Permanent Resident		12,060	12,813	13,539	14,271	14,913
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		1,703	1,880	2,182	2,587	3,164
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		1,053	1,208	1,429	1,571	1,752
Long-Term Resident		5,513	5,450	5,346	5,258	5,448
Special Permanent Resident		0	0	2	2	2

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

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		96,543	169,985	251,352	324,790	395,808
Diplomat		191	232	212	242	399
Official		652	696	869	816	1,418
Professor		35	40	31	33	34
Artist		0	1	0	0	0
Religious Activities		28	32	40	31	37
Journalist		0	0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				1	1	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				1	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	0	0
Business Manager		1	5	7	8	9
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		0	3	0	1	1
Researcher		6	6	1	6	2
Instructor		26	45	66	79	104
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		445	778	939	1,170	1,168
Intra-company Transferee		670	698	714	899	1,081
Nursing Care						0
Entertainer		2,680	3,149	3,306	3,961	4,259
Skilled Labor		49	64	96	122	134
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		746	867	1,043	1,243	1,382
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		4,081	6,130	8,875	9,498	11,541
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		1	0	0	2	0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						0
Cultural Activities		31	30	40	42	43
Temporary Visitor		80,113	150,073	227,395	298,564	366,191
Student		362	570	770	1,124	1,381
Trainee		645	740	603	548	494
Dependent		308	409	526	535	493
Designated Activities		234	273	710	951	915
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		2,258	2,118	2,050	1,926	1,938
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		225	235	245	221	249
Long-Term Resident		2,756	2,791	2,812	2,767	2,534

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

(People)

Status	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		209,183	217,585	229,595	243,662	260,553
Professor		90	92	98	94	94
Artist		0	0	0	0	0
Religious Activities		226	225	232	241	248
Journalist		0	0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)				6	11	18
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)				1	9	15
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)				1	1	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)				0	0	1
Business Manager		39	52	55	59	71
Legal/Accounting Services		2	1	1	2	2
Medical Services		2	10	19	27	42
Researcher		33	27	20	23	19
Instructor		280	332	405	546	717
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		2,988	3,454	4,149	5,016	5,924
Intra-company Transferee		1,120	1,132	1,143	1,123	1,287
Nursing Care						0
Entertainer		367	436	388	548	494
Skilled Labor		350	376	445	516	603
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		496	595	830	1,041	1,198
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		3,697	5,818	8,545	9,124	11,122
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		281	284	284	342	573
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		5,603	6,024	8,081	12,167	14,916
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)						0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)						0
Cultural Activities		22	23	23	18	26
Student		780	1,013	1,314	1,825	2,375
Trainee		81	123	115	106	99
Dependent		2,273	2,332	2,533	2,846	3,104
Designated Activities		1,847	1,956	2,542	4,269	8,547
Permanent Resident		111,952	115,857	120,390	124,477	127,396
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		30,561	29,150	27,701	26,687	26,401
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		3,889	4,229	4,546	4,834	5,440
Long-Term Resident		42,156	43,997	45,680	47,663	49,773
Special Permanent Resident		48	47	48	47	47

(3) Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Biometric Information (2017)

· Number of the implementation of exclusion order

【Nationality/Region】	(People)
R.O.Korea	340
China	283
Thailand	159
Indonesia	119
Turkey	61
Taiwan	57
Philippines	46
Malaysia	35
United States of America	15
Sri Lanka	14
Others	77
Total	1,206

【Airport · Seaport】	(People)
Narita Airport	506
Kansai Airport	247
Haneda Airport	186
Chubu Airport	53
Others	214
Total	1,206

· Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality】	(People)
Taiwan	2
Turkey	2
China	1
Indonesia	1
Iran	1
Greece	1
Lesotho	1
Total	9

【Airport】	(People)
Narita Airport	4
Haneda Airport	2
Chubu Airport	2
Kansai Airport	1
Total	9

(4) Changes in the number of cases of detection of forged or altered documents, etc. (including passports with missing or damaged pages, etc.)

Division		(Cases)				
Year		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Landing	Passport	90(33)	117(60)	153(63)	130(57)	188(63)
	Others	45	84	91	65	192
	Total	135(33)	201(60)	244(63)	195(57)	380(63)
Departure	Passport	8(3)	14(8)	15(11)	15(11)	23(20)
	Others	5	1	0	0	10
	Total	13(3)	15(8)	15(11)	15(11)	33(20)
Total	Passport	98(36)	131(68)	168(74)	145(68)	211(83)
	Others	50	85	65	65	202
	Total	148(36)	216(68)	259(74)	210(68)	413(83)

(*) The "passports with missing or damaged pages, etc." means those where there was confirmed evidence of "missing or damaged pages", "booklet dismantlement" or "peeling off of the permission seal sticker", but as a result of document forensics or questioning of the bearer in the immigration procedures, they were judged valid, and these are represented by the figures in brackets in the table.

2018 Immigration Control

November 2018

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2018 IMMIGRATION CONTROL