

Data Section

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Data Section 1

Outline of Japan's Immigration Control and Residency Management System

Section 1 Purpose and Legal Basis

Article 1 of the Immigration Control Act stipulates that “the purpose of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act is to provide for equitable control over the entry into, departure from Japan of all persons and residence of all foreign nationals residing in Japan 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. Among the purposes of the Act mentioned above, “equitable control over the residence of all foreign nationals residing in Japan” was newly added under the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act and Related Laws because of the increasing importance of equitable control over the residence of the foreign nationals due to the increase in the number of foreign residents and in line with the establishment of the statuses of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)” and of clearly expressing equitable control over not only the entry into and departure from Japan but the residence of foreign nationals in Japan. The procedures for recognition of refugee status were added to the responsibilities of the immigration control and residency management 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^(※1)

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.

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”^(※4).

2 Procedures for Entry (Landing) Examinations of Foreign Nationals^(※5)

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 83](#)).

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

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

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

(※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 1, 2019, the number of ports of entry and departure was 127 seaports and 31 airports.

(※4) For special landing permission, see Subsection 4.

(※5) 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.

(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).

(2) Hearing

If a foreign national, who has filed an application for landing, does not provide his or her personal identification information to the immigration officer at the port of entry or departure, or is found, as a result of the landing examination by the immigration inspector, not to conform to the conditions for landing, the case will be assigned to a special inquiry officer^(*1), who will hold a hearing (Article 7, paragraph (4), Article 9, paragraph (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 personal identification information and cases where the foreign national provides his or her personal identification information to the special inquiry officer with regard to cases assigned to the special inquiry officer owing to the foreign national refusing to provide his or her personal identification information to the immigration inspector), the foreign national will immediately be granted landing permission (Article 10, paragraphs (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,

(*1) A "special inquiry officer" refers to a senior immigration officer who is appointed by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency in order to be authorized to hold hearings for landing examination procedures and deportation procedures.

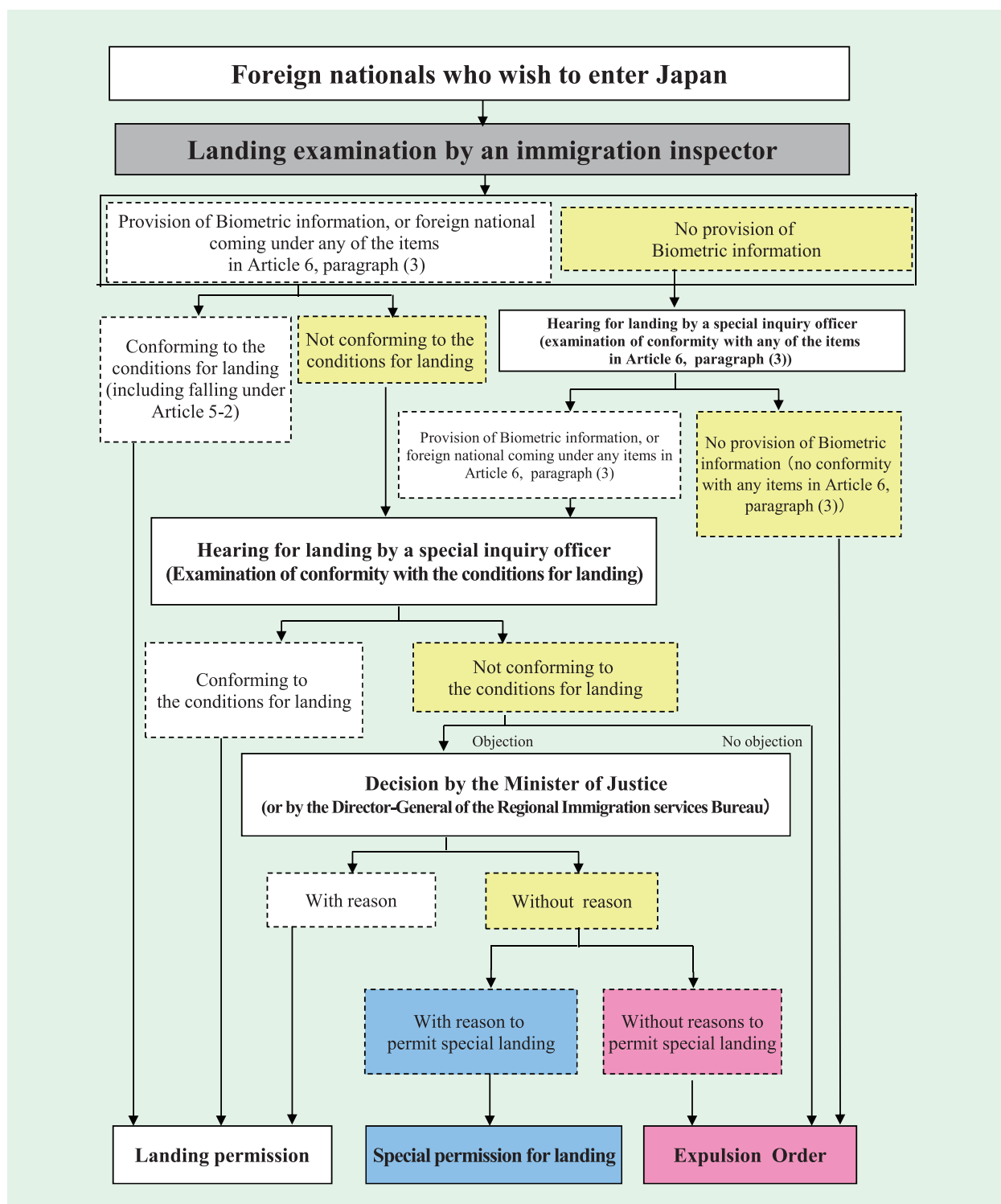
(*2) There are no procedures for a decision by the Minister of Justice with regard to foreign nationals who do not provide their personal identification information, and therefore, their deportation from Japan will be ordered at the hearing (Article 10, paragraph (7) of the Immigration Control Act).

paragraphs (10) and (11), and Article 11, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

If there is an objection from a foreign national who has been found not to conform to the conditions for landing by the special inquiry officer, the Minister of Justice will decide whether or not the objection is with reason, that is, whether the foreign national conforms to the conditions for landing. If a decision is reached that the objection is with reason, such foreign national will immediately be granted permission for landing, and if a decision is reached that the objection is without reason, such foreign national will be ordered to depart from Japan (Article 11, paragraphs (3), (4) and (6) of the Immigration Control Act), but if the foreign national who has been ordered to depart from Japan does not depart from Japan without delay, the deportation procedure will be enforced (Article 24, paragraph 5-2 of the Immigration Control Act).

Even if the Minister of Justice finds that the objection filed is without reason, if such foreign national has been granted re-entry permission and entered Japan under the control of another due to trafficking in persons or the Minister of Justice finds that circumstances exist that warrant the granting of special permission for landing, the Minister of Justice may grant such foreign national special permission for landing (the “special permission for landing” provided for in Article 12 of the Immigration Control Act).

Reference 83 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 and residency management administration.

For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has jurisdiction over the issuance of visas and the Immigration Services Agency, which has jurisdiction over immigration control and residency management, liaise and coordinate over the entry of foreign nationals, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consults with the Immigration Services Agency on the individual visa applications when necessary. Accordingly, the Immigration Services Agency 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 Immigration Services Agency 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 84-1](#)).

(2) Certificate of Eligibility

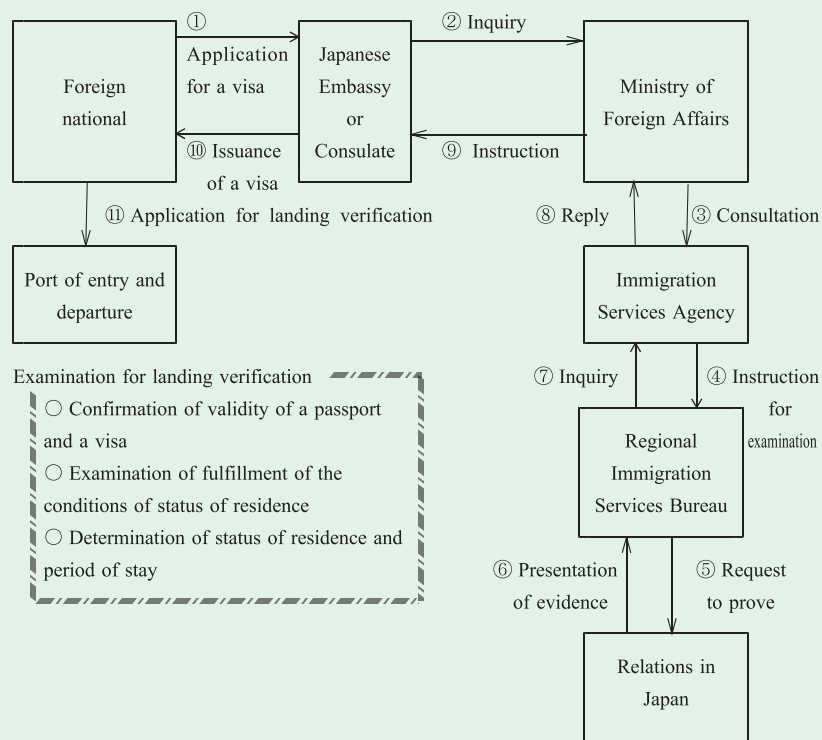
In principle, a foreign national is required to obtain a visa at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad before coming to Japan. The visa will not be issued unless the visa application documents submitted abroad have been sent to Japan, examined in Japan, and an opinion has been given to the embassy or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

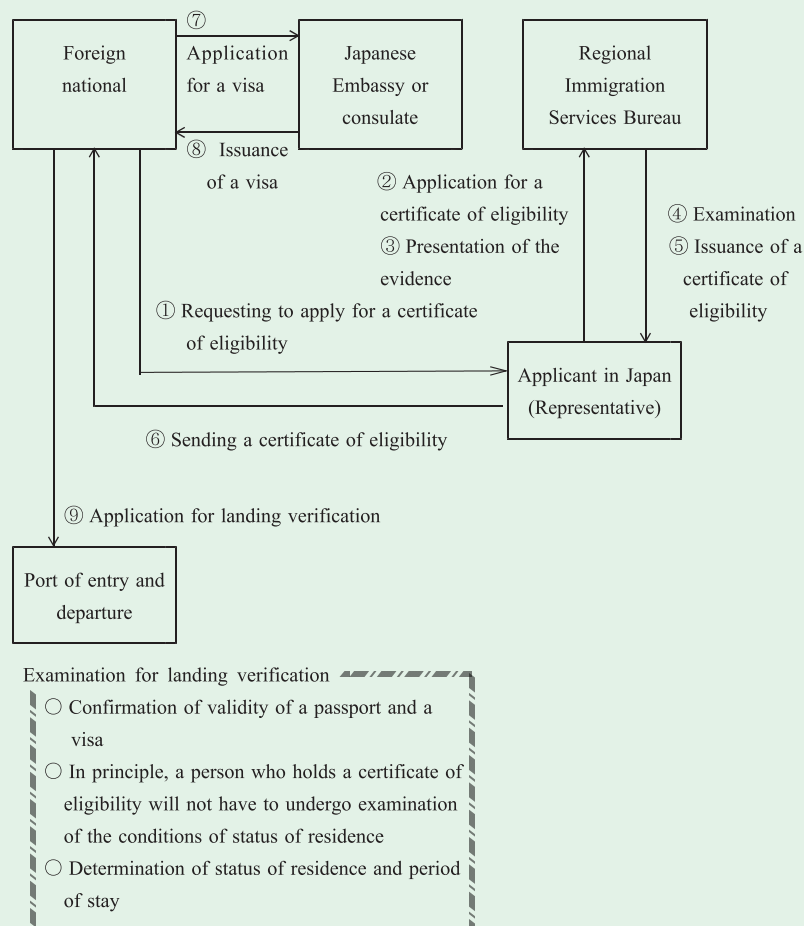
This procedure enables the saving of time needed for sending documents, and also enables speedy entry examination procedures, since all the procedures for pre-entry examination are carried out in Japan, unlike the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas ([Reference 84-2](#)).

Reference 84 Procedures for advance consultation for issuance of visas and applications for certificates of eligibility

1 Advance consultation for issuance of a visa



2 Application for a certificate of eligibility



4 Special Landing Permission^(*)

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

(1) Permission for Landing at a Port of Call

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign passengers changing vessels in Japan to get to other countries. It allows a foreign national who is to proceed via Japan to an area outside Japan to stay for a maximum of 72 hours in order to land temporarily for the purpose of making purchases or resting at a place in the vicinity of the port of call (airport or seaport). 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency (designated passenger ships).

If a foreign national aboard 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 an 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 an 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 an 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

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

days.

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

(5) **Permission for Emergency Landing**

The purpose of this permission is to respond quickly to emergency situations of foreign passengers and crew members aboard a vessel or an 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 an 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 and residency management 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 and residency management administration of Japan ([Reference 85](#)).

- 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 85 List of Statuses of Residence (As of April 1, 2019)

Appended Table I

(1)

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

(2)

Status of Residence	Authorised activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Highly-Skilled Professional	<p>(i) Activities coming under any of the following items of "a" to "c" conducted by a person who meets the criteria specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice as a human resource with advanced highly-skilled capabilities, and who is expected to contribute to the development of academic research or the economy of Japan.</p> <p>(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business managed personally by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities or activities of research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into a public or private organization in Japan other than said organization.</p> <p>(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice, or in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business managed personally by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities.</p> <p>(c) Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business at a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice or to manage said business or, in conjunction with such activities, activities of a business personally managed by the highly-skilled professional associated with these activities.</p> <p>(ii) The following activities which meet the criteria specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice where the residence of the person engaging in the activities given in the previous item contributes to the interests of Japan.</p> <p>(a) Activities of engaging in research, research guidance or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.</p> <p>(b) Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the field of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.</p> <p>(c) Activities of engaging in the operation of international trade or other business at a public or private organization in Japan or to manage said business.</p> <p>(d) Activities (except for the activities corresponding to any of (a) through to (c)) listed in the column from "Professor" to "Journalist" as specified in Table I (1), or the activities listed in the column corresponding to the sections of "Legal/Accounting Services", "Medical Services", "Instructor", "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services", "Entertainer", the section of "Skilled Labor" or the section of "Specified Skilled Worker (ii)" 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 (gaikokukoninkaikeshi) 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 15 days
Skilled Labor	Activities to engage in services which require industrial techniques or skills belonging to special fields based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan.	Chef of foreign cuisine, sports instructor, aircraft pilot, or craftsman of precious metals	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Specified Skilled Worker	(i) Activities to engage in work requiring skills that need a considerable degree of knowledge or experience provided for in the applicable Order for the Ministry of Justice belonging to a specified industrial field (meaning the specified industrial field designated in the applicable Order of the Ministry of Justice where the securing of human resources to supplement the shortage of labor by employing foreign nationals is required due to difficulty in securing human resources; hereinafter the same shall apply in the same item) designated by the Minister of Justice based on a contract (limited to those conforming to the provisions of Article 2-5, paragraph (1) through to paragraph (4); hereinafter the same shall apply in the following item) concerning employment entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice. (ii) Activities to engage in work requiring the proficient skills provided for in the applicable Order for the Ministry of Justice belonging to a specified industrial field designated by the Minister of Justice based on a contract concerning employment entered into with a public or private organization in Japan designated by the Minister of Justice.	(i) Foreign nationals engaging in work requiring skills which need considerable degree of knowledge or experience belonging to specified industrial fields. (ii) Foreign nationals engaging in works requiring the proficient skills belonging to specified industrial field.	(i) 1 year, 6 months or 4 months (ii) 3 years, 1 year or 6 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).	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)

	<p>(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.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>Activities that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>Activities that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>		
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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 (tokubetsushienagakko), 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 (tokubetsushienagakko), 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 (tokubetsushienagakko), 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", "Specified Skilled Worker (limited to those pertaining to "Specified Skilled Worker (i)" of Table I (2))", "Technical Intern Training" and "Temporary Visitor") or staying with the status of residence of "Student" in this Table.	Spouse or child who is a dependant of a residing foreign national	5 years, 4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months

(5)

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

Appended Table II

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

2 Examination of the Status of Residence

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. In detail, (1) the types of permission are permission to change the status of residence; (2) permission for extension of the period of stay; (3) permission for permanent residence; (4) permission for acquisition of a status of residence; (5) permission for re-entry; and (6) 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}.

(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,*3}.

(*)1 The permission of (1) to (4) is decided by the Minister of Justice (the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency as commissioned by the Minister of Justice or the Director of the Regional Immigration Services Bureau as commissioned by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency), and the permission of (5) and (6) is decided by the Director of the Regional Immigration Services Bureau as commissioned by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency (Article 69-2 of the Immigration Control Act after the amendment under the Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act and Related Laws). In addition, it was decided that the authority over permission for permanent residence that could not be delegated to the Director of the Regional Immigration Bureau according to Article 69-2 of the Immigration Control Act before the amendment would be delegated to the Director of the Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

(*)2 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).

(*)3 The Immigration Services Agency 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 Services Agency 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. In addition, on March 31, 2006, the Immigration Services Agency 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. (http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01_00007.html)

(4) Permission for Acquisition of a Status of Residence

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

(5) Re-entry Permission

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

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

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

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

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

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities in which he or she is engaged must receive permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted in advance if he or she wishes to engage in activities "related to the management of business involving income or activities for which he or she receives remuneration, which are not included in those activities under his or her category of status of residence". A typical example is that of an international student who wishes to have a part-time job. The Minister of Justice will give permission to the extent that the extra activity does not interfere with the original activity that is the main purpose of residence (Article 19, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

Since July 9, 2012, it has become possible for any person who has been granted the status of residence of "Student" (except for foreign nationals who have been granted a period of stay of

three months and foreign nationals who entered Japan with re-entry permission) at landing examination to apply for permission to engage in an activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously granted immediately after the status is granted to him or her on the spot.

3 System of Revocation of Status of Residence

The system of revocation of status of residence is the system under which the Minister of Justice (or the Director of the Regional Immigration Services 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 permission for landing or permission (item (i)).
- (ii) In addition to (i), where a foreign national has received a seal of permission for landing or other permission, by deceit or other wrongful means (item (ii)).
- (iii) Cases where the applicant received a seal of permission for landing, etc. by submitting or presenting a document other than those falling under (i) or (ii) (where the applicant has not employed deceit or other wrongful means) where there is a false entry (including a certificate of eligibility or visa issued by submitting or presenting a document or drawing with 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 permission for landing or permission for change of the status of residence, etc. has failed to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 to mid to long-term residents accordance with the permission pertaining to the foreign national's status such as the permission for landing, permission for change of the status of residence and permission for extension of period of stay. Since important items of information kept by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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.

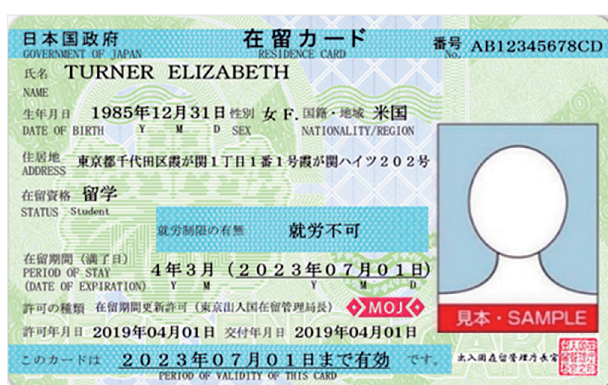
In further detail, mid to long-term residents refer to foreign nationals who do not come under any of the following items (i) through (vi) (Article 19-3 of the Immigration Control Act):

- (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

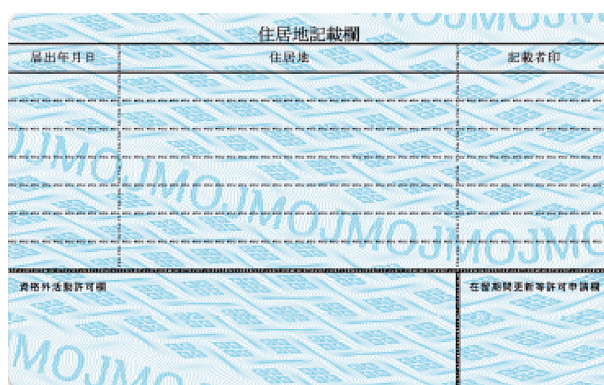
- Representative Office in Japan, etc.) and the Permanent General Mission of Palestine in Japan who have the status of residence of “Designated Activities”, and their families),
- (v) Special permanent residents,
 - (vi) Persons with no status of residence.

(1) Residence Card

The residence card contains important information kept by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency, such as the name, date of birth, gender, nationality/region, place of residence^(*), status of residence, period of stay, whether the holder is restrictions on employment 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).



Front of Residence Card



Back of Residence Card

(2) Notifications and Applications Relating to Residence Cards (Reference 85)

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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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).

(*) 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.

(*) If a mid to long-term resident has submitted his or her residence card and submitted a notification of moving in or a transfer of residence based on the Residential Basic Book Act, it is deemed that he or she submitted the “Notification of the place of residence” under the Immigration Control Act, and he or she is not required to give further notification of the place of residence.

(*) As of November 1, 2019, the seven airports where it will be possible to issue a residence card at the same as new landing permission will be New Chitose, Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, Hiroshima and Fukuoka airports.

(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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of his or her place of residence by submitting a notification at the office of the municipality where the place of residence is located, bringing his or her residence card, within 14 days of the day of deciding on the place of residence (or for a mid to long-term resident who had already decided on his or her place of residence, from the day on which he or she was granted permission) (Article 19-8 of the Immigration Control Act).

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

A mid to long-term resident who has changed his or her place of residence must notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency through the Regional Immigration Services 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

Foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” or “Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)”, or mid to long-term residents whose residence card is due to expire on the mid to long-term resident’s 16th birthday are required to submit an application for extension of the period of validity of the residence card to the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency at the Regional Immigration Services Bureau within the period for extension (the period from two months before the expiration date of the residence card to the expiration date (if the expiration date of the period of validity is the 16th birthday, the period from six months before the expiration date to the expiration date) (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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency through the Regional Immigration Services 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency at the Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

However, in cases where a foreign national has received an order from the Director of the Regional Immigration Services 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency at the Regional Immigration Services 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 1,600 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 86)

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 (public or private organizations in Japan at which the activities corresponding to the status of residence are carried out)

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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of such changes within 14 days (Article 19-16, item (i) of the Immigration Control Act).

(b) Notification Concerning the Contracting Organization (public or private organizations in Japan which are the other party to the contract)

If a change arises in the name or location of a contracting organization, the contracting

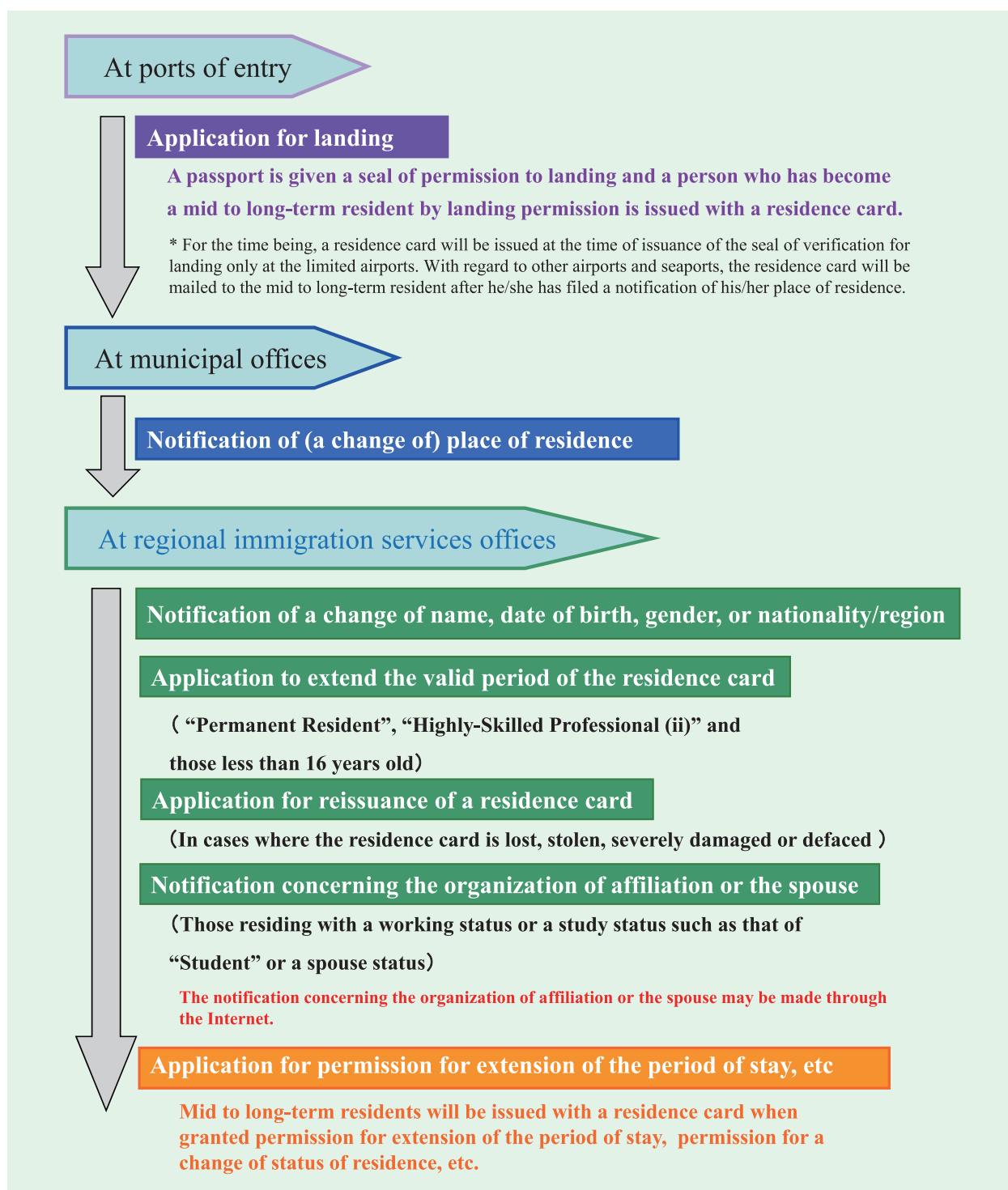
organization is extinguished, or the contract with the contracting organization ends or a new contract is entered into, the mid to long-term resident residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Highly-Skilled Professional (i) – (a)”, “Highly-Skilled Professional (i) – (b)”, “Highly-Skilled Professional (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), “Skilled Labor” or “Specified Skilled Worker” is required to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 86 Procedural flow of the residency management system of mid to long-term residents


C. Notifications to be submitted by the organization of affiliation of specified skilled workers (public or private organizations in Japan that accept foreign nationals residing with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” or “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)”)

(a) Irregular notifications

In cases where the organization of affiliation of specified skilled workers changes or terminates the contract for employment of specified skilled workers or enters into a new

contract for specified skilled workers, changes the contract for support of foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)”, enters into a contract entrusting all of the support plans for foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” to a registered support organization (described later) or changes or terminates such contract or it has become difficult to accept specified skilled workers or it has become aware of misconduct, it is required to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of the reason thereof within 14 days (Article 19-18, item (i) to item (iv) of the Immigration Control Act).

(b) Regular notifications

The organization of affiliation of specified skilled workers is required to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of the matters relating to the situation of acceptance of specified skilled workers, the matters relating to the situation of implementation of the support plans for foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and the matter relating to the situation of activities once every quarter within 14 days of the first day of the following quarter (Article 19-18, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

D. Notifications to be submitted by the registered support organization (a person who has registered as a person to perform all of the work of implementation of the support plans for foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” having been entrusted through a contract)

(a) Irregular notifications

The registered support organization is required to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of the reason thereof within 14 days if any changes are made to its name or address, the name of the representative in the case of a juridical person, the location of the business office that performs the support services, the content of the support services, and implementation method, etc. or if the support services have been suspended or abolished. Also, it is required to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of the reason thereof in advance if the suspended support services are to be resumed (Article 19-27, paragraph (1), Article 19-29, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act, Article 19-23, paragraph (ii) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act).

(b) Regular notifications

The registered support organization is required to notify the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency of the situation of implementation of the support services, the name, date of birth, gender, nationality or region, place of residence and residence card number of the foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker”, the name and address of the organization of affiliation of specified skilled workers, the contents of the consultation requested by the specified skilled worker, the situation of responses, and the situation of the occurrence of misconduct or missing foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker” once every quarter within 14 days of the first day of the following quarter (Article 19-30, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

(4) Measures Using the Electronic Notification System

A. Immigration Services Agency's Electronic Notification System

The “Notification Relating to the Organization of Affiliation” (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 Services Bureau or may be sent by post to the Residency Management Information Department of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, but in addition, from June 24, 2013, it became possible to submit a notification via the Internet using the “Immigration Services Agency Electronic Notification System” (<https://www.ens-immi.moj.go.jp/NA01/NAA01S/NAA01STransfer>).

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 Services Agency'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 Services Agency'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.

At the current time, notifications relating to “Specified Skilled Worker” cannot be submitted using the “Immigration Services Agency Electronic Notification System”.

B. Immigration Services Agency'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

(*) User information will have to be registered in order for a foreign national to be able to use “the Immigration Services Agency'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 Services 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.

the Roman letters.

With regard to the indication of names using kanji characters in the residence card and the special permanent resident certificate, in accordance with the Public Notice on the Indication of Kanji Character Names in the Residence Cards and Other Certificates (Ministry of Justice Public Notice No. 582 of 2011), the characters were specified as within the scope of seiji characters^(*1), while simplified characters (referring to Chinese simplified letters and Taiwanese traditional letters which do not match the seiji characters) may be used by replacing them with characters within the range of seiji characters.

Therefore, the Immigration Services Agency introduced “the Immigration Services Agency’s 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 Services Agency’s website (<http://lapse-immi.moj.go.jp:50122/>).

(5) Inquiry into the Facts

The Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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, etc. under the residency management system of mid to long-term residents. Therefore, the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency may, when necessary to continuously keep track of information relating to mid to long-term residents, have his or her officers^(*2) conduct an inquiry into the facts (Article 19-37 of the Immigration Control Act).

The inquiry into the facts provided for in Article 19-37 of the Immigration Control Act may be exercised within the extent necessary for the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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.

The inquiry of the facts uncovers imposter residents through the compilation and analysis of the information on the Notified Foreign National Employment Status provided by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, etc. in addition to information reported by both mid to long-term residents and the organizations of affiliation and has led to effective countermeasures against imposter residents.

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

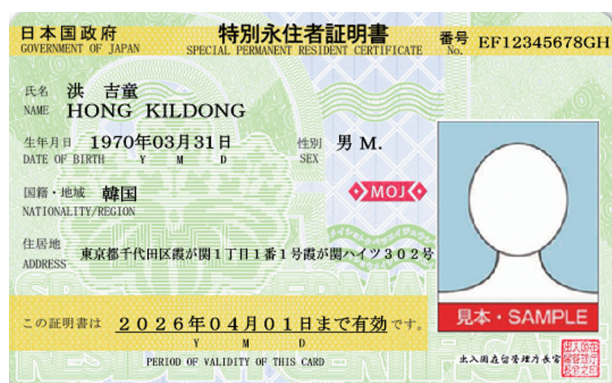
(*2) “His or her officers” includes immigration inspectors, immigration control officers and other officers of the Ministry of Justice. However, the officers who are able to request the appearance of relevant persons and question them or who may request the presentation of documents are the immigration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

2 The System of Special Permanent Residents

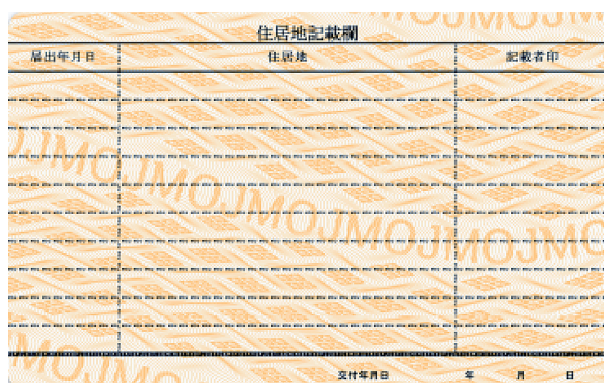
Persons who lost Japanese nationality at the time of effectuation of the Treaty of Peace with Japan but have been residing in Japan since before September 2, 1945 and persons who were born in Japan as their lineal descendants and have continued to reside in Japan are permitted to reside permanently in Japan as special permanent residents pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act on Immigration Control, and special cases are permitted in the Immigration Control Act regarding the period of validity of the re-entry permission and the grounds for deportation.

(1) Special Permanent Resident Certificate

The special permanent resident certificate is issued by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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, 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).



Front of Special permanent resident certificate



Back of Special permanent resident certificate

(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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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

(*) If a special permanent resident has submitted a notification of moving in or a notification of transfer of residence pursuant to the Residential Basic Book Act, it is deemed that he or she submitted the “notification of the place of residence” under the Special Act on Immigration Control, and he or she is not required to give further notification of the place of residence.

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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency at the counter of the municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within 14 days of the occurrence of the change (Article 11 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

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

The special permanent resident is required to submit an application for extension of the valid period of the special permanent resident certificate to the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency at the counter of the office of municipality with jurisdiction over the residential place within the application period (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, damage or some other causes, he or she is required to submit an application for reissuance of the special permanent resident certificate to the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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 1,600 yen is required, in this case, for issuance of the special permanent resident certificate (Article 14 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

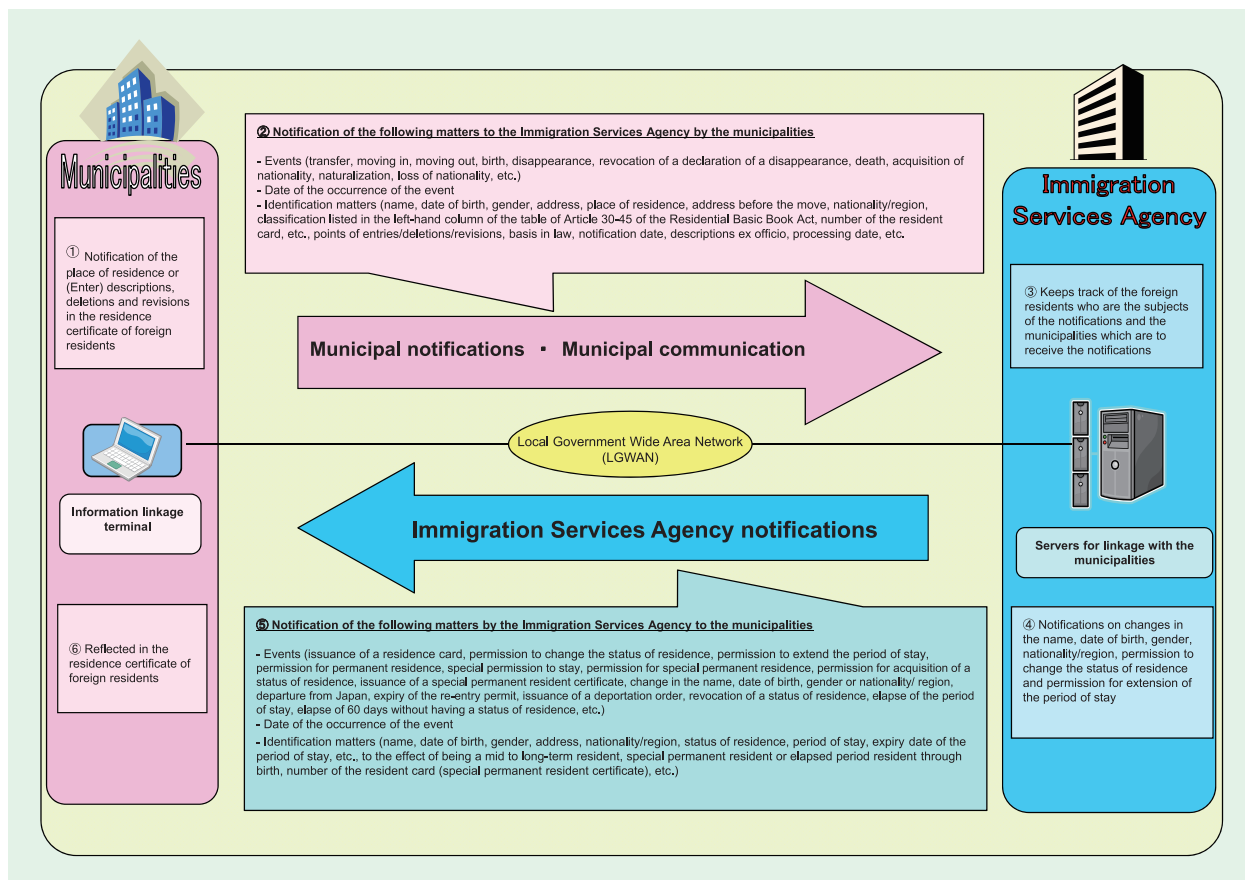
3 Information Linkage Between the Immigration Services Agency and the Municipalities

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.

In order for the Immigration Services Agency to be able to continuously keep track of the information necessary for fair residence management and for the municipal governments to be able to ensure that the records of the Residential Basic Books are accurate, linkage of information to be shared between them is carried out by using special-purpose terminals.

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 Immigration Services Agency notifies the mayor of the municipality which is keeping the Residential Basic Books in which the foreign resident is recorded 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency to such effect. ([Reference 87](#)).

Reference 87 Information Linkage between the Immigration Services Agency and the Municipalities



Section 5

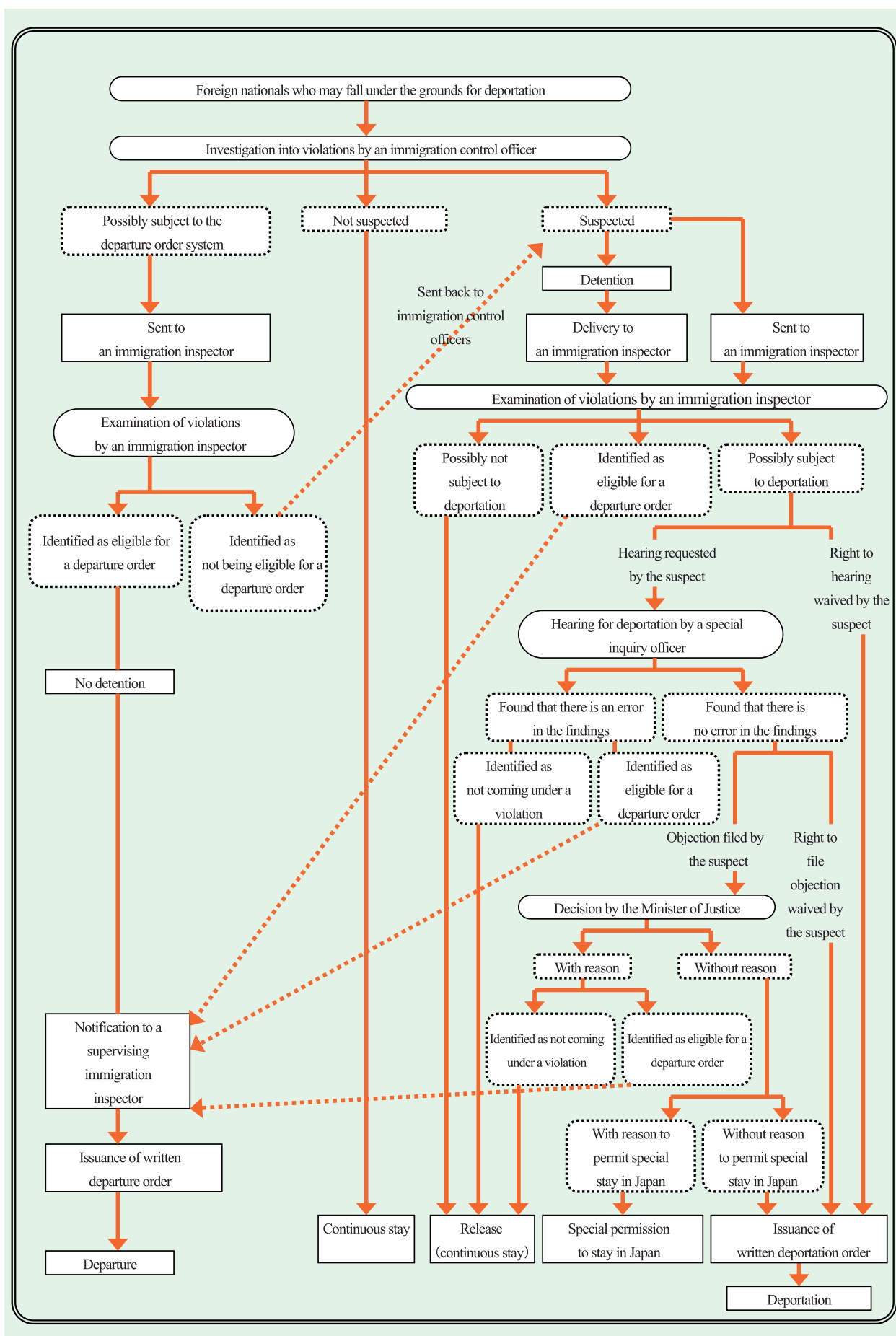
Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

In immigration control and residency management 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 88](#)).

Reference 88 Flow of deportation procedures and departure order procedures



1 Investigation into Violations by an Immigration Control Officer

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

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

An immigration inspector, on receiving the delivery of the suspect and the case, examines whether the case falls under one of the grounds for deportation (examination of the violations provided for in Article 45, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). If the immigration inspector finds that a person is subject to deportation, the suspect who has an objection to such findings may request a hearing by a special inquiry officer (Article 48, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). In addition, if the special inquiry officer judges that the above findings are correct, the suspect who has an objection to the judgment 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

(*) This refers to a senior immigration inspector designated by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency, who has the authority to issue a written detention order or written deportation order, provisional release or revocation thereof.

(9) of the Immigration Control Act).

- (iii) If a foreign national who has an objection to the result of the hearing files an objection with the Minister of Justice, and as a result, it is determined that the objection is without reason (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)

Even if the Minister of Justice finds that the objection filed is without reason in the determination on the objection, the Minister of Justice may grant special permission to stay to the foreign national if such foreign national has obtained permission for permanent residence; the person once had a registered domicile in Japan as a Japanese national in the past; the person is residing in Japan under the control of another person due to trafficking in persons; or the Minister of Justice otherwise finds circumstances warranting the granting of 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 services 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.

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

Section 6 Refugee Recognition Procedures

1 Signing of the Refugee Convention, etc.

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

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

2 Refugee Recognition Procedures (Reference 89)

(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 in Japan 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 (Appeal)

(1) Request for an Administrative Review

If a foreign national has an objection to a disposition denying recognition of refugee status or revoking recognition of refugee status, or if there is inaction where no disposition has been rendered with regard to an application for refugee recognition, such foreign national may submit a request to the Minister of Justice for an administrative review (Article 61-2-9, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act).

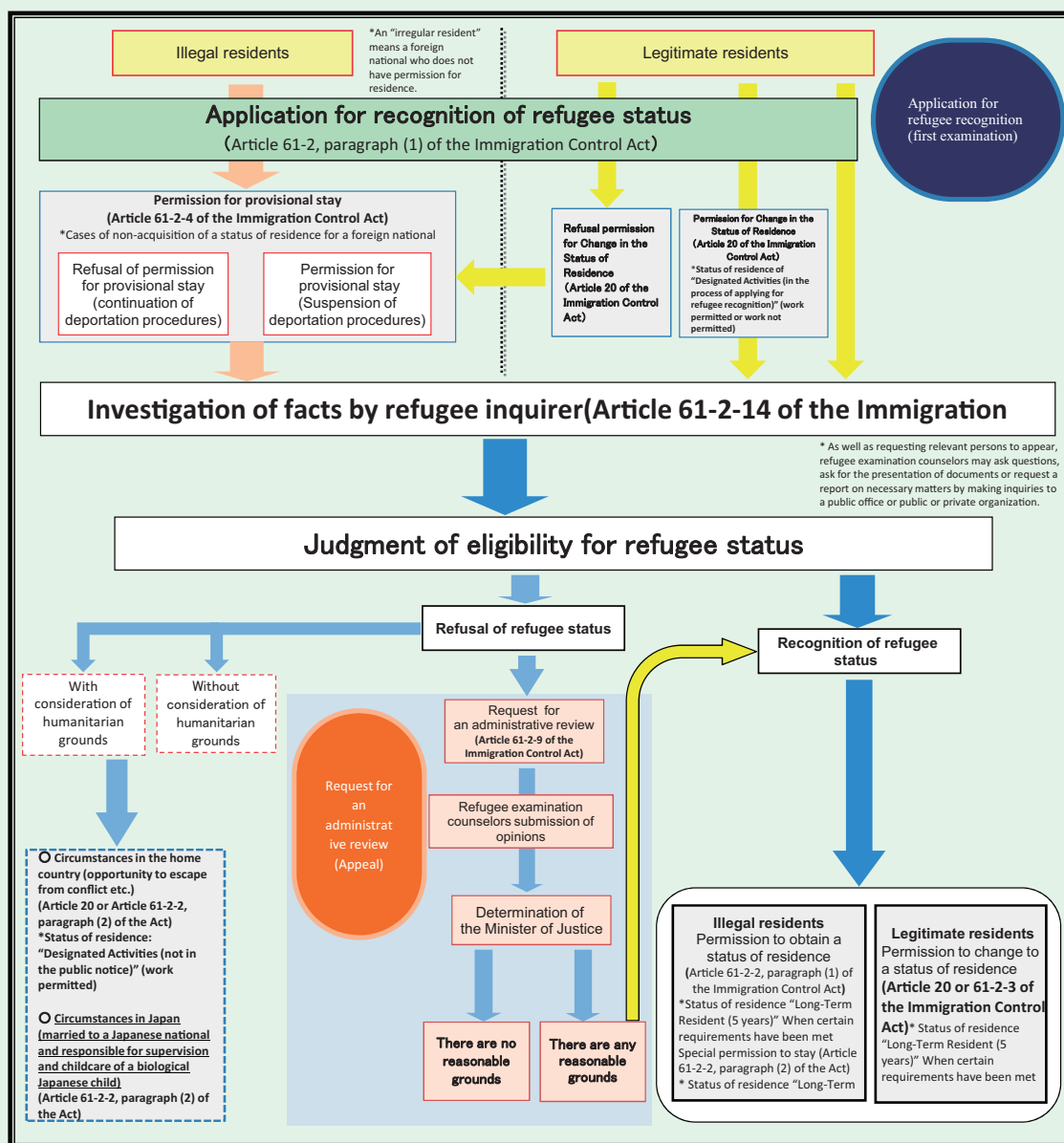
The Minister of Justice must hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors when making a determination (judgment) on the request for administrative review (paragraph (3) of the same Article). In addition, if the Minister of Justice makes the determination to deny or dismiss the request for administrative review, the Minister of Justice must clearly state a summary of the opinions of the refugee examination counselors in the reasons to be attached to the determination (paragraph (4) of the same Article).

(2) Refugee Examination Counselors System

The refugee examination counselors' system was introduced in May 2005 in order to improve the fairness and neutrality of the procedures. After that, in April 2016, with the enforcement of the amended Administrative Complaint Review Act, the provisions of the same Act came to be applied deeming the refugee examination counselors to be the review officers prescribed in the same Act (Article 61-2-9, paragraph (5) of the Immigration Control Act), and moreover, the

refugee examination counselors' system also came to be applied to the procedures for requesting an administrative review in cases of inaction pertaining to an application for recognition of refugee status (paragraphs (1) and (3) of the same Article). The refugee examination counselors are appointed by the Minister of Justice from among persons of reputable character who are capable of making a fair judgment on the administrative review of a disposition denying recognition of refugee status or revoking recognition of refugee status, or inaction where no disposition has been rendered with regard to an application for refugee recognition and who have an academic background in law or the current international situation (Article 61-2-10, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act), and have been recommended by the UNHCR, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, NGOs and others. Three refugee examination counselors form one team, and three refugee examination counselors appointed by the Minister of Justice for each case carry out the prescribed administrative review procedures and submit a written opinion to the Minister of Justice.

Reference 89 Outline of Refugee Recognition Procedures



4

Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge
.....

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

Data Section 2

Organizational Expansion and Staff Enhancement

Owing to significant changes in the circumstances affecting immigration control and residency management administration 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 2019, immigration control and residency management administration work was carried out by 5,432 officials at the Immigration Services Agency and other Immigration Control and Residency Management offices. Due to a wide range of challenges in immigration control and residency management administration, further improvement and expansion of the organization and staff are still necessary.

Section 1

Organizations

1

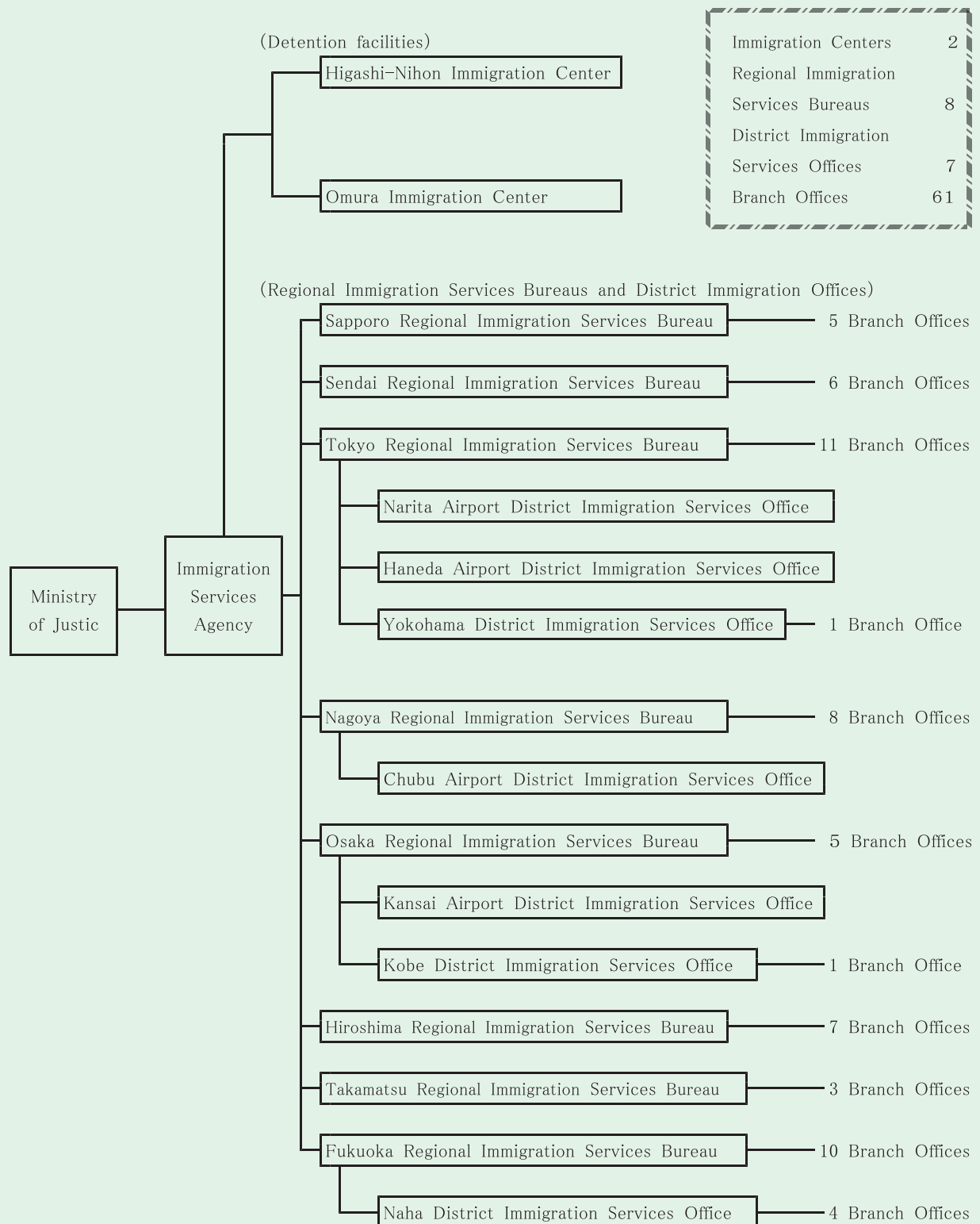
Outline of the Immigration Control and Residency Management Organization

As the organization with jurisdiction over immigration and residence management work, the Immigration Services Agency was established as an external agency of the Ministry of Justice, and as regional immigration services bureaus and district immigration offices established under the Immigration Services Agency, regional immigration services bureaus have been established for each of the eight regional blocks throughout the country, and below them, district immigration services offices and branch offices (including branch offices of district immigration and residence offices). In addition, immigration detention facilities have been established as facilities and other organs of the Immigration Services Agency, and based on the laws and regulations, the Immigration Services Agency engages in various tasks related to immigration and residence management administration such as the immigration examinations, residence examinations, deportation procedures, refugee recognition and general coordination relating to the establishment of an environment for the acceptance of foreign nationals.

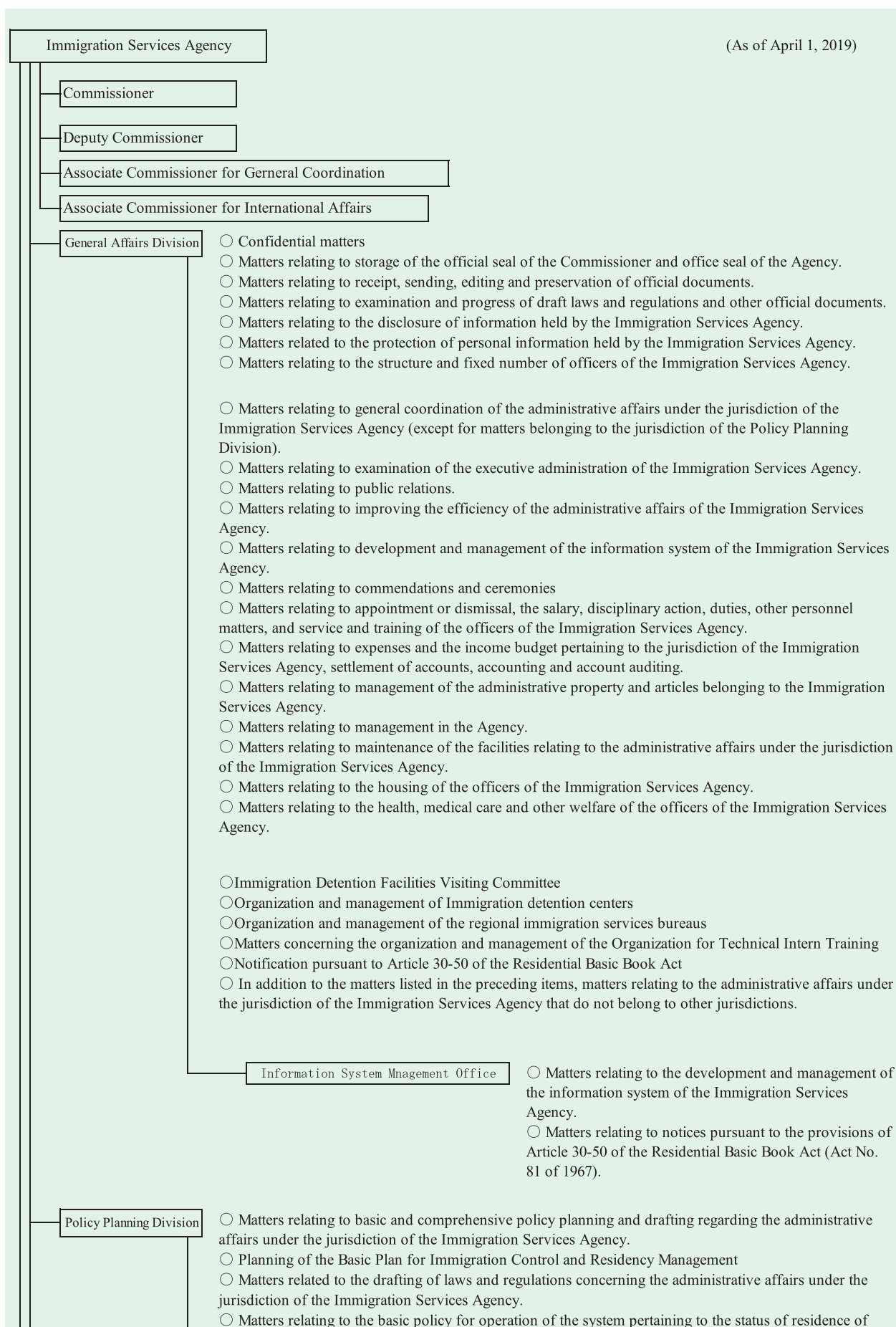
The Immigration Services Agency, regional immigration services bureaus, district immigration services offices, branch offices, and immigration detention facilities are collectively referred to as “immigration services offices” ([References 90, 91](#)).

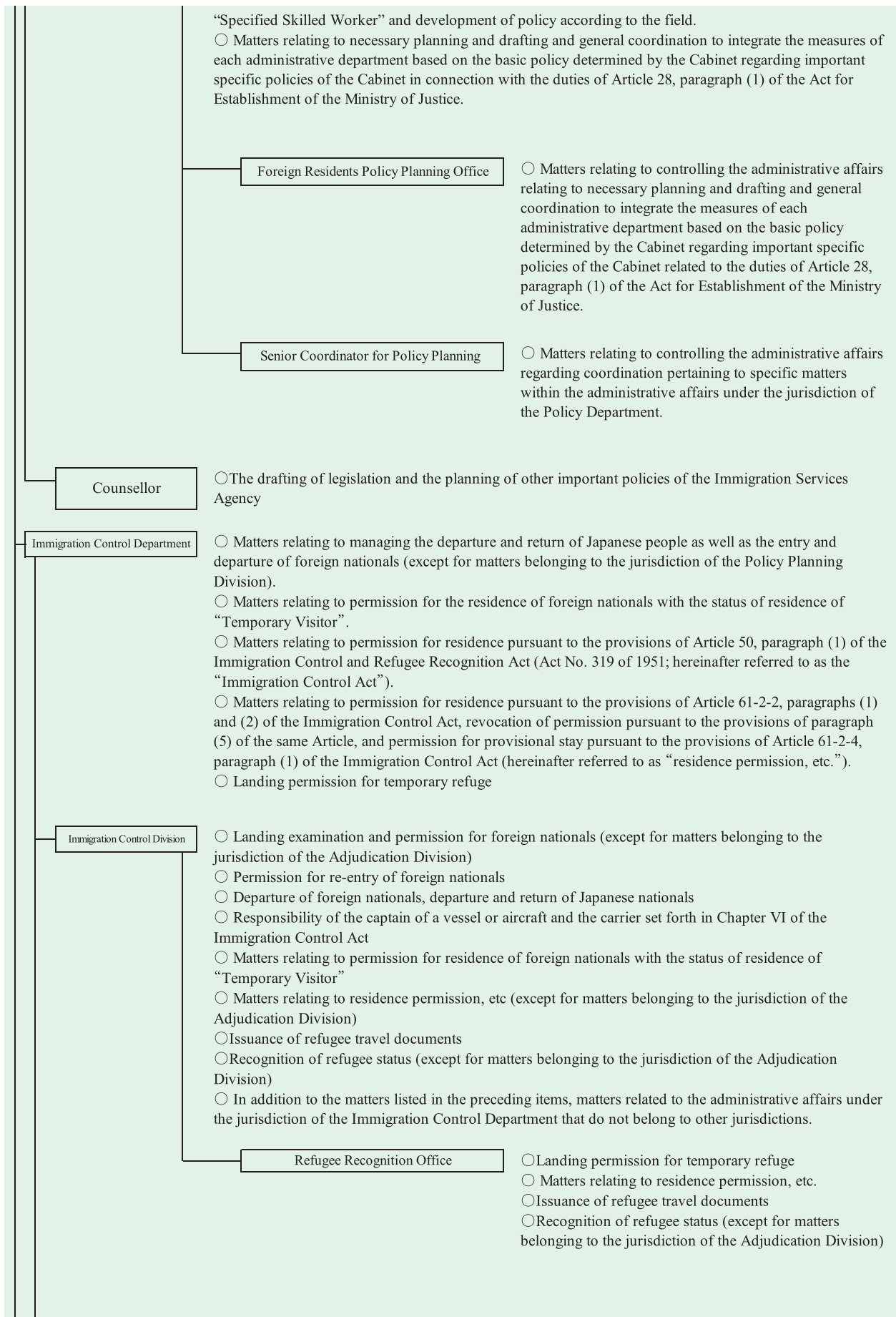
Reference 90 Immigration Services Agency organizational chart

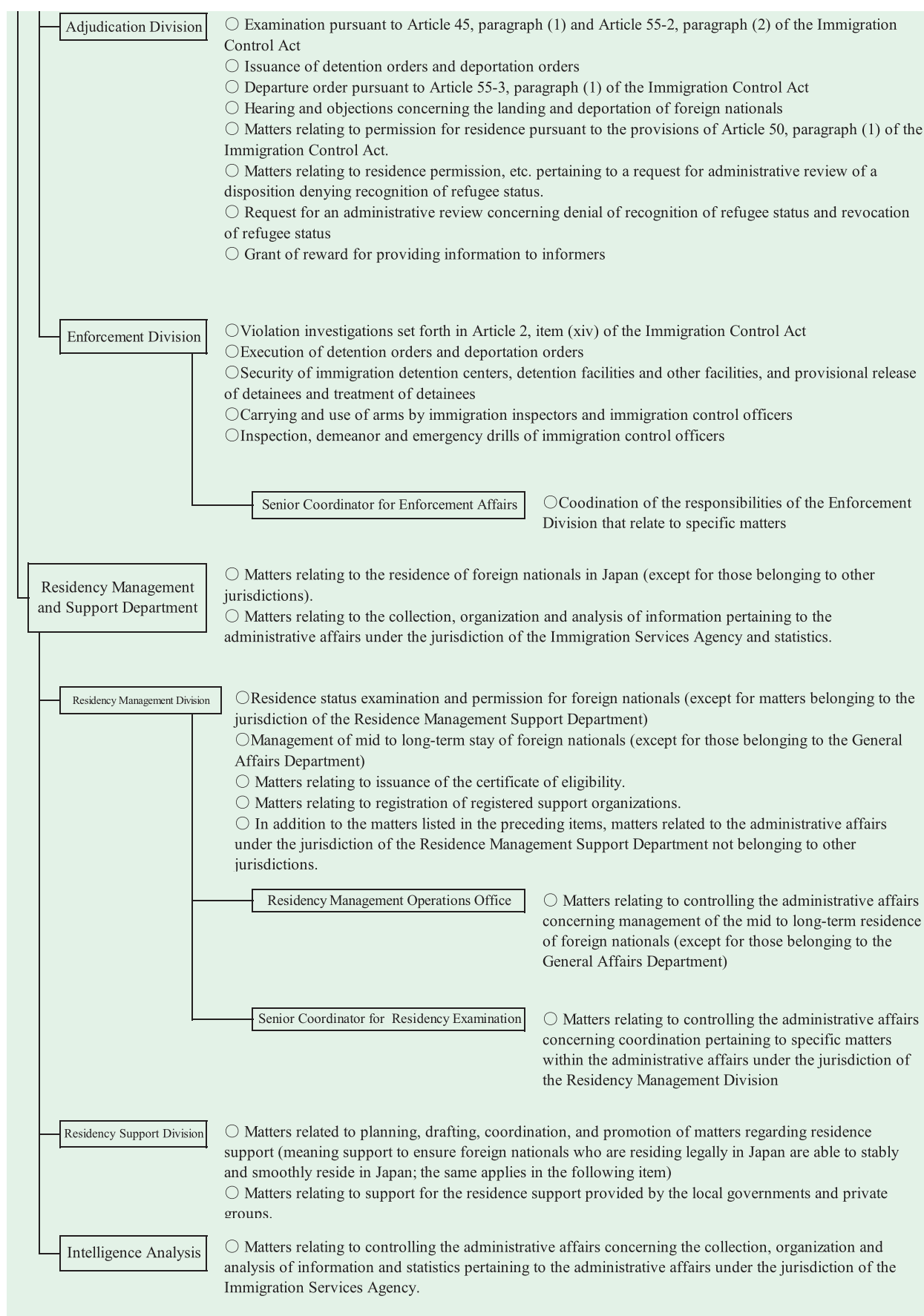
(As of April 1, 2019)



Reference 91 Responsibilities of the Immigration Services Agency







(*) 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 Services Offices

With regard to expansion of the organization in FY 2019, as system development accompanying the establishment of the Immigration Services Agency, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and two Associate commissioners were appointed, and the fundamental organizational structure was strengthened through the establishment of the two departments of the Immigration Department and the Residency Management and Support Department.

In order to improve a strict yet smooth examination system, the number of chief inspectors and supervising inspectors was increased and they have been assigned to the Haneda Airport District Immigration Services Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau and the Chubu Airport District Immigration Services Office of the Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and the number of supervising inspectors was increased and they have been assigned to Kansai Airport District Immigration Services Office of the Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Chitose Tomakomai Branch Office of the Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Naha Airport Branch Office of Naha District Immigration Services Office of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

With regard to the improvement of the residence examination system, along with the establishment of new statuses of residence, the number of supervising inspectors was increased and they have been assigned to the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Hiroshima Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and the number of supervising inspectors was increased and they have been assigned to the Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Sendai Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Yokohama District Immigration Services Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau and Kobe District Immigration Services Office of Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

As system development for the realization of a safe and secure society, the number of supervisors in charge of investigation of the facts was increased, and they have been assigned to Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Sendai Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Hiroshima Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Takamatsu Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Yokohama District Immigration Services Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau and Kobe District Immigration Services Office of Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau. In addition, one doctor was added to the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau to enhance the medical treatment opportunities for the detainees.

In addition, in order to develop a system for improving the environment for the acceptance of foreign human resources, the number of officers in charge of coordinating the environment for acceptance was increased and they have been assigned to each regional immigration Services bureau, Yokohama District Immigration Services Office of the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Kobe District Immigration Services Office of the Osaka Regional Immigration Services Bureau and Naha District Immigration Services Office of the Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

Further, most branch offices of regional immigration services bureaus (including branch offices of district immigration services offices) of regional immigration services 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 92](#)).

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, 2019. The establishment of at least one regional immigration services 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 92 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the regional immigration services bureaus (actual performance) (As of April 1, 2019)

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

Section 2 Staff



Immigration Services Agency Staff

1 Immigration Services Agency Staff

In immigration centers and regional immigration services 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) the examinations and hearings with regard to landing and deportation, (ii) inquiries into the facts relating to the various applications for refugee recognition and statuses of residence, (iii) onsite inspections, etc. relating to the organizations of affiliation of specified skilled workers, (iv) issuance of detention orders or deportation orders and (v) provisional release, as well as the administrative affairs relating to preparing an environment for the acceptance of foreign nationals and the status of residence examinations, etc., as an auxiliary organ of the Minister of Justice.

Immigration control officers are responsible for (i) investigations into cases of violation related to entry, landing and residence, (ii) detention, escort and deportation of applicable persons to ensure execution of the detention orders or deportation orders, (iii) treatment of detainees in the immigration detention centers or detention houses, and guarding of the facilities, (iv) surveys on the facts in order to continuously keep track of information relating to mid to long-term residents and (v) onsite inspections, etc. relating to the organizations of affiliation of specified skilled workers. The immigration control officers come under the provisions of “police officials” under the National Public Service Act, and moreover, since they often have to engage in dangerous work, they also come under the “public security service officials” of the Act on Remuneration of Officials in Regular Service.

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.

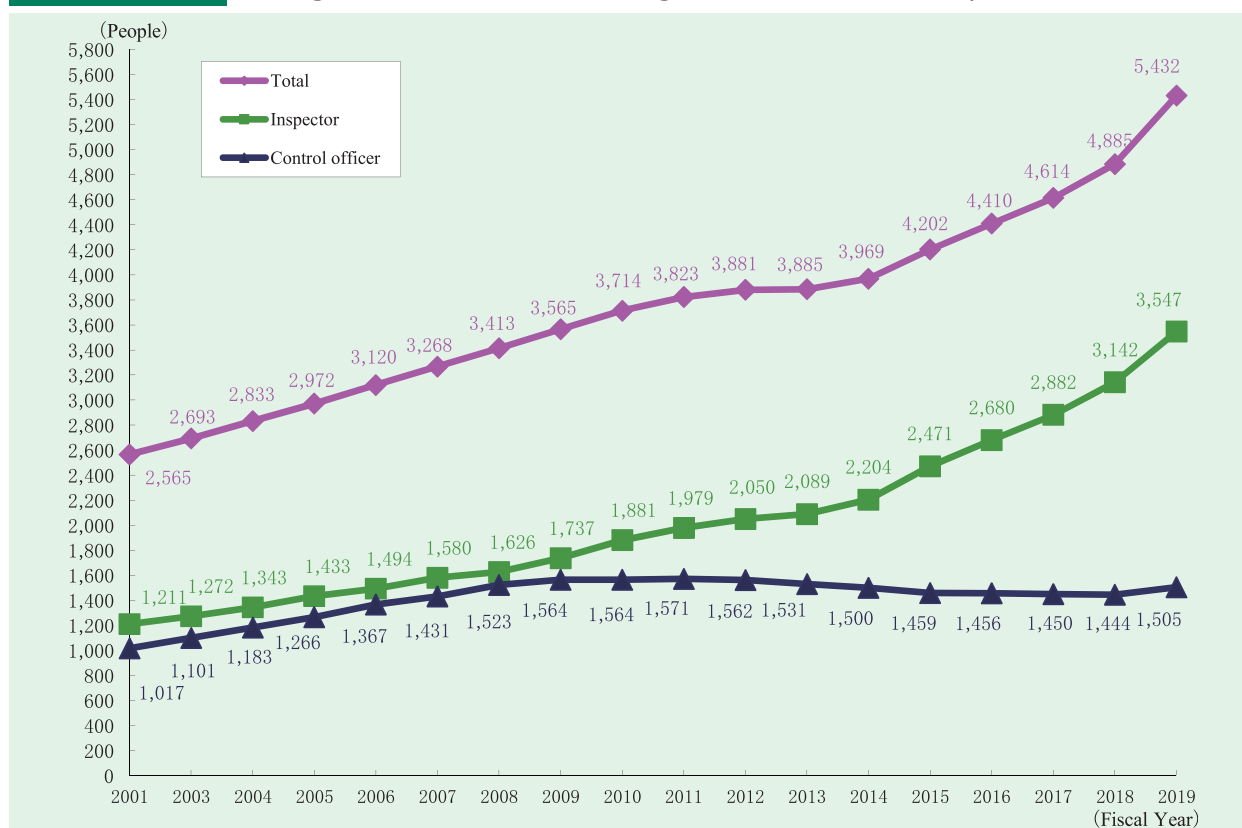
Since individual immigration inspectors and immigration control officers perform their duties independently as specialists in immigration control and residency management, the

specialist system was introduced. These officials are required to have legal knowledge necessary for their duties as well as a balanced point of view from an international perspective and the ability to interact with foreign nationals flexibly while giving consideration to their diverse cultures, custom and religions and their human rights.

2 Staff Increase

The number of Immigration Services Agency-related staff was 5,432 in FY 2019, which was an increase of about 37% (1,463) compared to five years ago in FY 2014 when the number was 3,969. 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. In addition, from April 2019, we have also been engaged in work related to improving the environment for the acceptance of foreign human resources. Further staff increase is necessary in order to deal appropriately and swiftly with such situations and to meet the public needs for administration ([Reference 93](#)).

Reference 93 Changes in the number of immigration services office personnel



(People)

Fiscal Year	Division	Administrative officials in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Offices				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		139	152	3,142	1,444	8	4,746	4,885

* The administrative officers of the Ministry before FY2018 do not include the Deputy Director-General.

Fiscal Year	Division	Administrative officials in the Immigration Services Agency	Immigration Services Agency				Sub-Total	Total
			Administrative officials	Inspectors	Control officers	Others		
2019		211	161	3,547	1,505	8	5,221	5,432

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 visitors to Japan in 2018 was about 31.19 million, an increase of 2.50 million (8.7%) compared to the previous year creating a new record.

Under such circumstances, in FY 2018, a total of an additional 271 immigration inspectors were assigned, including immigration examination personnel to Japan’s major airports, which are Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu Centrair Airport, Kansai Airport, New Chitose Airport, Fukuoka Airport and Naha Airport, secondary examination personnel to conduct strict yet prompt landing inspections and immigration examination personnel to handle the regional airports and seaports and cruise ship passengers as well as an additional 32 immigration control officers to enhance and strengthen the work of the procedures for deportation and 15 administrative officials of the Ministry of Justice to promote the employment of persons with disabilities.

In FY 2019, continuing on from the previous fiscal year, a total of an additional 266 immigration inspectors were assigned, including immigration examination personnel to Japan’s major airports, Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu Centrair Airport, Kansai Airport, New Chitose Airport, Fukuoka Airport and Naha Airport, secondary examination personnel to conduct strict yet prompt landing inspections and immigration examination personnel to handle the regional airports and seaports and cruise ship passengers.

Moreover, an additional 319 Immigration Services Agency establishment personnel were assigned in accordance with the acceptance of new foreign human resources (70 administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice, 153 immigration inspectors and 96 immigration control officers) and an additional 10 administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice were assigned to promote the employment of persons with disabilities.

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. In order to cope with this situation, since it is essential to improve the competencies of the officers related to the Immigration Services Agency, we have been working to enhance and strengthen training for these officers, but there is also a need to develop human resources who are familiar with the practices of conventional immigration and residence management and also develop human resources who are able to comprehensively plan and develop measures to improve the environment of acceptance for the realization of a harmonious society of coexistence with foreign nationals, which is a new task of the Immigration Services Agency.

We will enhance training by incorporating lectures on labor-related laws and regulations into the systematic training for novice officers, mid-career officers, and officers in a managerial post, etc. being implemented by the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice. In addition, in order to improve the professional knowledge of the officers, various kinds of training are implemented such as training for officers engaged in forged or altered document forensics, training for officers engaged in the work of entry and residence examinations, training for officers engaged in refugee recognition work, training for fingerprints forensics and training related to human rights and mental health not only conducted by officers with specialized knowledge but also by outside experts invited as instructors.

Also, as the work of the Immigration Services Agency 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

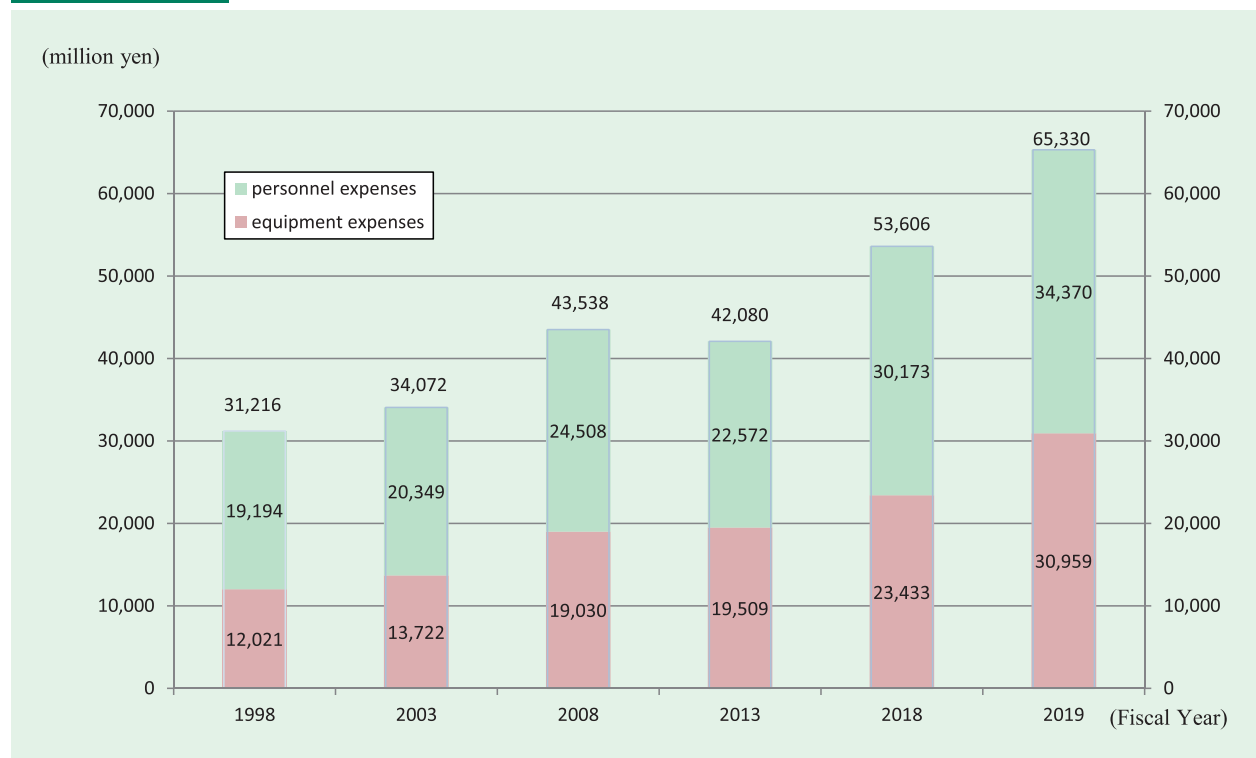
Data Section 3

Budget etc.

Section 1 Budgets

The changes in the budget for immigration control and residency management administration are as shown in Reference 94, and amid the severe administrative and financial situation of recent years, the necessary funds to implement the various measures being promoted by the Immigration Services Agency were allocated in the FY 2019 budget. The Immigration Services Agency will continue to strive to make effective use of the budget and to reduce administrative costs.

Reference 94 Changes in the budget for immigration services 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.

(*3) Including international tourism passenger tax business (FY2018: 1,200 million yen, FY2019: 7,063 million yen).

Section 2 Facilities

As of March 31, 2019, eight regional immigration bureaus (at that time) 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).

(*) After April 1, 2019, the name “regional immigration bureau” was changed to “regional immigration services bureau”.

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total		136	229	302	531
China		14	25	65	124
United States of America		31	56	60	102
India		18	22	14	39
R.O.Korea		8	10	21	38
United Kingdom		9	18	15	30
France		7	16	27	29
Taiwan		3	13	17	23
Australia		4	13	8	20
Brazil		2	5	1	14
Canada		3	5	8	12
Others		37	46	66	100

(*)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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total		1,508	3,739	7,668	11,061
China		971	2,426	5,142	7,258
India		81	195	334	500
United States of America		78	194	331	469
R.O.Korea		56	140	277	442
Taiwan		37	113	290	422
Viet Nam		20	55	168	287
France		31	75	146	212
United Kingdom		25	64	112	165
Australia		16	40	58	89
Canada		13	24	54	80
Others		180	413	756	1,137

(*)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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	984	1,352	2,091	1,660	1,790
China	419	701	1,242	921	985
R.O.Korea	165	148	199	155	180
United States of America	94	82	92	97	107
Taiwan	53	57	78	65	54
France	25	41	40	43	35
Sri Lanka	10	14	45	38	36
Australia	22	28	34	33	29
United Kingdom	26	35	28	28	33
Pakistan	18	35	43	27	45
Germany	20	16	26	27	29
Others	132	195	264	226	257

(*) 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	15,184	18,109	21,877	24,033	25,670
China	6,394	8,690	11,229	12,447	13,397
R.O.Korea	2,910	2,928	3,039	3,095	3,104
Nepal	682	865	1,133	1,392	1,531
Pakistan	808	904	1,025	1,109	1,200
Sri Lanka	391	469	672	839	1,014
Taiwan	571	636	762	818	826
United States of America	648	650	664	679	706
India	300	320	355	392	396
Viet Nam	44	78	160	265	376
Bangladesh	206	224	272	296	307
Others	2,230	2,345	2,566	2,701	2,813

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	14,270	17,690	20,940	25,063	34,182
Viet Nam	1,314	2,212	2,839	4,529	8,623
China	3,759	4,524	5,016	5,492	6,785
R.O.Korea	1,231	1,780	2,487	3,160	3,833
India	1,655	1,525	1,696	1,918	2,489
Taiwan	559	768	1,016	1,416	1,979
United States of America	1,346	1,382	1,510	1,632	1,717
Philippines	778	939	1,170	1,168	1,573
Myanmar	206	239	316	445	679
United Kingdom	503	511	507	619	605
Indonesia	167	298	333	383	564
Others	2,752	3,512	4,050	4,301	5,335

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

(*2) Between 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	122,794	137,706	161,124	189,273	225,724
China	55,447	60,504	68,274	75,010	81,736
Viet Nam	5,875	8,784	13,570	22,045	34,752
R.O.Korea	15,429	16,669	18,936	21,603	24,602
Taiwan	4,242	5,536	7,204	9,210	11,587
United States of America	7,468	7,661	8,110	8,626	9,124
Nepal	1,484	2,046	3,278	5,426	8,541
India	5,027	5,302	5,940	6,556	7,753
Philippines	3,454	4,149	5,016	5,924	7,083
United Kingdom	2,982	3,013	3,183	3,397	3,532
Sri Lanka	1,683	1,997	2,374	2,806	3,491
Others	19,703	22,045	25,239	28,670	33,523

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	7,209	7,202	7,652	8,665	9,478
China	2,433	2,404	2,448	2,665	2,662
Philippines	698	714	899	1,081	1,357
Thailand	361	421	519	675	795
Viet Nam	399	484	555	576	736
India	760	677	579	681	728
R.O.Korea	514	536	631	713	587
Indonesia	208	194	204	283	393
United States of America	411	321	304	321	350
Taiwan	199	201	244	260	304
Malaysia	82	85	101	231	251
Others	1,144	1,165	1,168	1,179	1,315

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	15,378	15,465	15,772	16,486	17,328
China	5,593	5,615	5,741	5,807	5,797
Philippines	1,132	1,143	1,123	1,287	1,634
R.O.Korea	1,624	1,612	1,597	1,689	1,557
India	1,365	1,301	1,208	1,252	1,300
Viet Nam	515	656	841	909	1,082
Thailand	524	574	669	842	913
United States of America	883	771	707	697	691
Taiwan	526	532	596	574	597
Indonesia	339	295	298	392	575
Germany	389	451	432	406	393
Others	2,488	2,515	2,560	2,631	2,789

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	35,253	37,155	39,057	39,929	42,703
R.O.Korea	5,893	6,251	7,221	7,116	8,510
United States of America	6,498	5,791	6,155	6,306	6,069
Philippines	3,149	3,306	3,961	4,259	5,245
United Kingdom	2,920	3,354	2,998	3,192	3,344
Germany	1,333	1,522	1,657	1,695	1,785
Italy	1,348	1,095	1,395	1,483	1,622
France	1,381	1,210	1,589	1,236	1,561
Russia	1,519	1,806	1,503	1,724	1,521
China	1,070	1,246	1,036	1,162	1,058
Spain	768	1,044	988	911	1,009
Others	9,374	10,530	10,554	10,845	10,979

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1,967	1,869	2,187	2,094	2,389
Philippines	436	388	548	494	650
United States of America	374	344	369	375	382
R.O.Korea	262	224	199	254	219
Brazil	114	116	121	126	154
China	126	123	125	101	111
Australia	82	77	106	70	109
Thailand	51	59	82	89	83
Russia	44	47	47	38	75
United Kingdom	57	45	47	50	72
Canada	52	34	57	33	44
Others	369	412	486	464	490

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	2,360	6,421	6,404	3,692	3,551
China	311	312	491	770	1,099
India	317	450	573	486	605
Nepal	927	3,065	2,806	738	338
Viet Nam	55	46	100	134	207
Thailand	171	168	143	161	136
United Kingdom	44	62	87	115	133
Australia	72	81	71	110	104
Philippines	64	96	122	134	99
New Zealand	21	27	50	46	66
Pakistan	21	29	39	51	66
Others	357	2,085	1,922	947	698

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	33,374	37,202	39,756	39,177	39,915
China	17,240	16,174	15,606	15,537	15,922
Nepal	7,412	10,134	12,480	12,706	12,547
India	3,926	4,222	4,621	4,867	5,237
Thailand	1,117	1,133	1,191	1,258	1,271
R.O.Korea	1,092	1,019	966	895	838
Philippines	376	445	516	603	661
Viet Nam	212	238	307	403	537
Bangladesh	235	256	299	319	339
Pakistan	164	175	200	232	271
Sri Lanka	155	171	184	203	211
Others	1,445	3,235	3,386	2,154	2,081

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	82,516	96,987	106,118	127,671	144,195
Viet Nam	19,489	32,652	43,774	58,690	72,582
China	43,971	38,327	32,895	34,072	33,640
Indonesia	5,888	7,289	8,050	9,581	12,233
Philippines	6,997	9,918	10,741	12,923	12,060
Thailand	3,210	3,658	4,126	4,449	4,579
Myanmar	659	1,769	2,403	3,233	3,723
Cambodia	1,125	2,104	2,759	2,978	3,316
Mongolia	277	321	408	613	790
Sri Lanka	100	136	136	217	272
Laos	127	131	177	176	197
Others	673	682	649	739	803

(*) 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	77,516	91,885	102,585	124,072	143,377
Viet Nam	19,434	32,399	43,868	58,793	74,150
China	40,974	35,490	30,999	32,095	32,178
Indonesia	5,631	6,994	7,890	9,520	12,162
Philippines	6,413	9,375	10,165	12,320	11,793
Thailand	2,613	3,078	3,664	3,927	4,303
Myanmar	579	1,585	2,336	3,091	3,682
Cambodia	1,042	2,045	2,610	2,827	3,270
Mongolia	273	314	392	612	805
Sri Lanka	91	128	129	184	260
Laos	137	130	175	175	186
Others	329	347	357	528	588

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	90,110	100,770	126,003	150,153	177,585
Viet Nam	14,605	25,182	44,343	64,762	86,155
China	59,119	53,596	49,858	45,472	44,331
Philippines	6,308	8,365	12,509	15,489	17,798
Indonesia	6,591	8,313	10,835	12,374	14,144
Thailand	2,310	3,006	3,615	4,503	5,122
Myanmar	52	393	1,624	3,053	4,635
Cambodia	376	1,061	2,255	3,353	3,969
Mongolia	243	310	382	487	661
Laos	156	191	219	254	284
Sri Lanka	92	95	136	157	212
Others	258	258	227	249	274

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

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total				8	7,398
Viet Nam				8	4,194
China				0	1,297
Philippines				0	730
Indonesia				0	608
Thailand				0	214
Cambodia				0	185
Myanmar				0	115
Mongolia				0	18
Sri Lanka				0	15
Laos				0	10
Others				0	12

(*1) The status of residence of "Technical Intern Training (iii) (a) and (b)" was newly established on November 1, 2017.

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

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	82,460	99,556	108,146	123,232	124,269
China	28,566	32,830	38,662	41,656	42,151
Viet Nam	14,862	23,018	22,268	24,893	26,125
R.O.Korea	5,066	5,706	6,482	7,326	8,231
Nepal	8,013	6,712	5,728	8,474	7,614
Taiwan	3,930	4,768	5,091	5,470	5,646
United States of America	2,807	3,061	3,100	3,422	3,483
Indonesia	1,655	2,243	2,434	2,850	2,935
Thailand	1,963	2,127	2,176	2,164	2,084
Myanmar	984	1,785	1,893	2,270	2,058
Sri Lanka	1,039	1,636	2,958	3,688	2,039
Others	13,575	15,670	17,354	21,019	21,903

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	214,525	246,679	277,331	311,505	337,000
China	105,557	108,331	115,278	124,292	132,411
Viet Nam	32,804	49,809	62,422	72,268	81,009
Nepal	15,697	20,278	22,967	27,101	28,987
R.O.Korea	15,765	15,405	15,438	15,912	17,056
Taiwan	7,528	8,709	9,537	10,237	10,603
Sri Lanka	1,981	3,219	5,597	8,273	8,701
Indonesia	3,797	4,768	5,607	6,492	7,213
Myanmar	2,363	3,473	4,553	5,753	6,369
Thailand	3,818	4,190	4,376	4,551	4,355
Bangladesh	1,309	1,912	2,548	3,467	3,948
Others	23,906	26,585	29,008	33,159	36,348

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	16,162	15,702	15,740	16,393	13,389
Indonesia	1,256	1,148	1,376	1,239	990
Thailand	1,109	942	910	835	888
India	574	537	522	797	869
Viet Nam	1,358	964	1,034	1,069	814
Myanmar	883	786	868	954	749
China	1,025	964	699	699	654
Philippines	740	603	548	494	598
Malaysia	442	408	461	419	470
Mongolia	325	360	343	486	338
Cambodia	402	442	371	354	319
Others	8,048	8,548	8,608	9,047	6,700

11-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Trainee” by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1,427	1,521	1,379	1,460	1,443
Thailand	232	271	183	192	251
Viet Nam	217	197	197	247	226
Indonesia	120	138	169	175	204
China	253	257	232	209	191
Philippines	123	115	106	99	129
India	68	62	33	92	87
Myanmar	61	31	43	52	45
Brazil	28	23	33	28	24
Taiwan	21	25	23	26	24
R.O.Korea	25	24	24	24	21
Others	279	378	336	316	241

12-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of “Designated Activities” by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	10,661	14,980	18,210	22,444	27,752
Taiwan	1,870	3,986	4,691	5,290	5,552
R.O.Korea	3,003	2,687	3,134	3,867	5,150
China	623	1,513	2,174	2,851	3,052
Viet Nam	148	525	670	1,394	2,536
Philippines	273	710	951	915	1,911
France	860	1,015	1,099	1,290	1,394
Australia	826	1,028	1,093	1,192	1,374
Indonesia	253	429	726	1,058	1,299
United Kingdom	735	901	897	908	1,035
Germany	492	574	704	785	873
Others	1,578	1,612	2,071	2,894	3,576

12-2 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	28,001	37,175	47,039	64,776	62,956
China	6,624	8,230	9,539	10,947	10,389
Philippines	1,956	2,542	4,269	8,547	8,574
Viet Nam	432	1,254	2,428	5,627	4,897
R.O.Korea	3,256	3,051	3,333	3,961	4,892
Taiwan	1,826	3,767	4,345	4,600	4,782
Indonesia	912	1,905	3,559	5,171	4,151
Nepal	1,947	3,223	4,171	5,005	4,078
Sri Lanka	678	808	1,281	3,254	3,177
Myanmar	1,078	1,455	1,694	2,244	2,070
Turkey	1,371	1,707	1,961	2,443	1,971
Others	7,921	9,233	10,459	12,977	13,975

13 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	677,019	700,500	727,111	749,191	771,568
China	215,155	225,605	238,438	248,873	260,963
Philippines	115,857	120,390	124,477	127,396	129,707
Brazil	111,077	109,361	110,932	112,876	112,934
R.O.Korea	65,019	66,326	68,033	69,391	71,094
Peru	33,496	33,594	33,803	33,891	33,789
Taiwan	16,870	20,245	20,659	21,044	21,601
Thailand	18,273	18,831	19,327	19,719	20,142
United States of America	15,503	15,970	16,422	16,922	17,580
Viet Nam	12,813	13,539	14,271	14,913	16,043
Indonesia	5,351	5,641	5,949	6,200	6,438
Others	67,605	70,998	74,800	77,966	81,277

14-1 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	9,114	9,591	10,188	9,998	10,466
Brazil	946	1,523	2,308	2,134	2,490
China	2,665	2,456	2,412	2,216	2,025
Philippines	2,118	2,050	1,926	1,938	1,825
Thailand	589	573	523	602	636
Viet Nam	278	336	385	454	522
United States of America	450	453	483	434	508
R.O.Korea	335	361	359	343	398
Taiwan	156	169	180	201	215
Indonesia	119	130	136	162	155
United Kingdom	113	121	121	116	143
Others	1,345	1,419	1,355	1,398	1,549

14-2 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	145,312	140,349	139,327	140,839	142,381
China	36,469	34,010	32,479	31,911	30,900
Philippines	29,150	27,701	26,687	26,401	26,322
Brazil	15,565	14,995	15,917	16,631	17,668
R.O.Korea	15,085	14,334	13,818	13,490	13,053
United States of America	8,741	8,856	9,147	9,497	9,689
Thailand	7,411	7,206	7,091	7,144	7,223
Taiwan	4,024	4,102	4,155	4,296	4,439
Viet Nam	1,880	2,182	2,587	3,164	3,837
United Kingdom	2,500	2,514	2,562	2,639	2,644
Indonesia	1,960	1,905	1,923	1,991	2,072
Others	22,527	22,544	22,961	23,675	24,534

15-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	9,911	12,449	15,037	16,309	17,146
Brazil	3,265	5,781	8,591	9,891	11,214
Philippines	2,791	2,812	2,767	2,534	2,413
China	2,165	2,094	1,925	1,950	1,558
Peru	453	573	534	563	587
Viet Nam	237	227	223	235	276
Bolivia	74	125	144	182	142
Indonesia	132	104	95	147	115
Thailand	103	89	109	115	102
Pakistan	93	115	76	93	89
Nepal	60	59	76	63	83
Others	538	470	497	536	567

15-2 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	159,596	161,532	168,830	179,834	192,014
Brazil	44,559	44,827	49,542	56,475	65,021
Philippines	43,997	45,680	47,663	49,773	52,008
China	26,676	26,626	27,140	28,033	28,282
Peru	10,796	10,492	10,345	10,406	10,647
R.O.Korea	7,498	7,413	7,348	7,291	7,289
Viet Nam	5,450	5,346	5,258	5,448	5,509
Thailand	3,827	3,800	3,804	3,861	3,922
Myanmar	2,240	2,365	2,392	2,433	2,479
Bolivia	1,851	1,891	1,944	2,072	2,171
Indonesia	1,832	1,860	1,903	2,002	2,107
Others	10,870	11,232	11,491	12,040	12,579

(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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1,887,322	3,777,243	4,347,643	4,839,034	5,952,742
Diplomat	331	456	462	527	653
Official	1,330	1,918	2,317	3,468	6,689
Professor	399	408	464	409	412
Artist	3	2	6	3	8
Religious Activities	2	4	1	4	3
Journalist	38	44	51	43	18
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)		2	6	5	5
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)		10	12	44	92
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)		2	7	16	27
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)		0	0	0	0
Business Manager	419	701	1,242	921	985
Legal/Accounting Services	0	0	2	0	2
Medical Services	3	3	5	21	10
Researcher	69	73	63	72	75
Instructor	12	14	13	14	11
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	3,759	4,524	5,016	5,492	6,785
Intra-company Transferee	2,433	2,404	2,448	2,665	2,662
Nursing Care				0	1
Entertainer	1,070	1,246	1,036	1,162	1,058
Skilled Labor	311	312	491	770	1,099
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	2,299	2,141	1,846	1,819	1,330
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	41,672	36,186	31,049	32,253	32,310
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	2	0	0	0	2
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	14	11	4	7	92
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)				0	12
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)				0	1,050
Cultural Activities	660	763	866	898	939
Temporary Visitor	1,788,692	3,676,672	4,244,349	4,729,271	5,837,840
Student	28,566	32,830	38,662	41,656	42,151
Trainee	1,025	964	699	699	654
Dependent	7,655	8,435	8,938	8,646	8,147
Designated Activities	623	1,513	2,174	2,851	3,052
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,665	2,456	2,412	2,216	2,025
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,105	1,055	1,077	1,132	985
Long-Term Resident	2,165	2,094	1,925	1,950	1,558

(*1) From April 1, 2015, the statuses of residence of "Highly-Skilled Professional (i) a, b and c" and "Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)" were newly established (the same applies in the following table).

(*2) Due to the amendment of the Act, as of April 1, 2015, the status of residence of "Investment / Management" became "Business Manager", and the status of residence of "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities / International Services" became "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services" (the same applies in the following table).

(*3) The number of "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services" in 2014 is the number adding together "Engineer" and "Specialist in Humanities / International Services" (the same applies in the following table).

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

(*5) 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	654,777	665,847	695,522	730,890	764,720
Professor	1,751	1,606	1,532	1,448	1,412
Artist	71	67	67	59	61
Religious Activities	64	75	68	80	88
Journalist	45	46	48	44	46
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)		152	366	585	757
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)		799	1,982	4,327	6,077
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)		8	31	95	163
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)		12	47	135	261
Business Manager	6,394	8,690	11,229	12,447	13,397
Legal/Accounting Services	5	6	10	10	15
Medical Services	511	758	1,049	1,301	1,510
Researcher	555	475	451	426	380
Instructor	69	68	71	78	81
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	55,447	60,504	68,274	75,010	81,736
Intra-company Transferee	5,593	5,615	5,741	5,807	5,797
Nursing Care				4	34
Entertainer	126	123	125	101	111
Skilled Labor	17,240	16,174	15,606	15,537	15,922
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	1,710	1,562	1,305	1,394	1,057
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	39,264	33,928	29,694	30,701	31,121
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	1,351	1,340	1,397	1,170	1,009
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	57,768	52,256	48,461	44,302	43,322
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)				0	108
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)				0	1,189
Cultural Activities	777	866	940	1,024	1,049
Student	105,557	108,331	115,278	124,292	132,411
Trainee	253	257	232	209	191
Dependent	62,599	64,492	69,784	74,962	78,417
Designated Activities	6,624	8,230	9,539	10,947	10,389
Permanent Resident	215,155	225,605	238,438	248,873	260,963
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	36,469	34,010	32,479	31,911	30,900
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	11,107	11,889	12,984	14,551	15,592
Long-Term Resident	26,676	26,626	27,140	28,033	28,282
Special Permanent Resident	1,596	1,277	1,154	1,027	872

(*) "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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total		2,604,977	3,850,460	4,916,255	6,946,352	7,325,595
Diplomat		901	896	906	902	943
Official		1,752	2,092	2,090	2,192	2,261
Professor		173	199	191	194	202
Artist		8	8	4	10	18
Religious Activities		71	68	70	66	68
Journalist		12	7	9	14	9
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)			1	0	2	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)			7	10	18	29
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)			0	0	1	8
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)			0	0	0	0
Business Manager		165	148	199	155	180
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	1	1
Medical Services		12	11	13	16	21
Researcher		17	25	10	20	27
Instructor		10	11	21	21	10
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services		1,231	1,780	2,487	3,160	3,833
Intra-company Transferee		514	536	631	713	587
Nursing Care					0	0
Entertainer		5,893	6,251	7,221	7,116	8,510
Skilled Labor		36	37	42	40	27
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		22	31	34	19	7
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	0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)					0	0
Cultural Activities		196	197	182	194	216
Temporary Visitor		2,583,861	3,827,889	4,890,616	6,918,346	7,293,178
Student		5,066	5,706	6,482	7,326	8,231
Trainee		94	92	86	77	74
Dependent		1,506	1,350	1,376	1,460	1,491
Designated Activities		3,003	2,687	3,134	3,867	5,150
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		335	361	359	343	398
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		41	35	46	42	62
Long-Term Resident		58	35	36	37	53

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

(People)

Status	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total		465,477	457,772	453,096	450,663	449,634
Professor		919	920	901	911	859
Artist		40	45	37	41	48
Religious Activities		866	865	879	891	900
Journalist		46	47	48	46	43
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)			15	44	70	110
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)			36	82	183	290
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)			5	13	22	34
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)			0	1	2	8
Business Manager		2,910	2,928	3,039	3,095	3,104
Legal/Accounting Services		8	7	7	8	11
Medical Services		86	114	122	134	142
Researcher		180	184	153	155	144
Instructor		88	92	95	98	106
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services		15,429	16,669	18,936	21,603	24,602
Intra-company Transferee		1,624	1,612	1,597	1,689	1,557
Nursing Care					1	6
Entertainer		262	224	199	254	219
Skilled Labor		1,092	1,019	966	895	838
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		8	19	4	13	1
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		0	0	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	0
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)					0	0
Cultural Activities		254	223	248	254	218
Student		15,765	15,405	15,438	15,912	17,056
Trainee		25	24	24	24	21
Dependent		13,075	12,470	12,187	12,211	12,061
Designated Activities		3,256	3,051	3,333	3,961	4,892
Permanent Resident		65,019	66,326	68,033	69,391	71,094
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		15,085	14,334	13,818	13,490	13,053
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,301	2,262	2,207	2,192	2,191
Long-Term Resident		7,498	7,413	7,348	7,291	7,289
Special Permanent Resident		319,640	311,463	303,337	295,826	288,737

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

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

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

(*2) Please note the numbers in "Technical Intern Training (i) b" and "Technical Intern Training (ii) a" at the end of 2014 in "Changes in the number of R.O.K. nationals by status of residence" posted in the 2016 to 2018 editions gave the wrong numbers (number of people) as follows.

(Correct) End of 2014 Technical Intern Training (i) b: 0; Technical Intern Training (ii) a: 1

(Error) End of 2014 Technical Intern Training (i) b: 1; Technical Intern Training (ii) a: 0

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

(People)

Status of Residence	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total		101,815	147,274	178,084	232,706	288,354
Diplomat		538	474	450	542	533
Official		2,921	3,084	3,038	3,106	2,955
Professor		50	30	44	50	40
Artist		1	0	0	0	1
Religious Activities		26	31	18	27	25
Journalist		0	1	3	1	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)			0	0	0	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)			1	0	0	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)			0	1	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)			0	0	0	0
Business Manager		1	7	17	21	34
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		0	0	0	1	0
Researcher		14	6	11	4	7
Instructor		0	0	2	0	0
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services		1,314	2,212	2,839	4,529	8,623
Intra-company Transferee		399	484	555	576	736
Nursing Care					1	0
Entertainer		164	204	190	154	244
Skilled Labor		55	46	100	134	207
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		925	1,023	852	1,265	1,214
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		18,564	31,629	42,922	57,425	71,368
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	1	2	0	5
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		1	4	3	1	94
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)					0	23
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)					8	3,217
Cultural Activities		77	66	82	60	83
Temporary Visitor		58,822	81,424	100,544	134,091	165,080
Student		14,862	23,018	22,268	24,893	26,125
Trainee		1,358	964	1,034	1,069	814
Dependent		897	1,321	1,720	2,533	3,443
Designated Activities		148	525	670	1,394	2,536
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		278	336	385	454	522
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		163	156	111	132	146
Long-Term Resident		237	227	223	235	276

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

(People)

Status \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	99,865	146,956	199,990	262,405	330,835
Professor	159	152	151	151	145
Artist	1	0	0	1	0
Religious Activities	190	217	210	232	239
Journalist	8	9	10	9	8
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)		7	17	55	70
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)		13	36	107	205
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)		0	1	3	5
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)		0	1	3	7
Business Manager	44	78	160	265	376
Legal/Accounting Services	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	11	8	9	12	31
Researcher	46	38	48	48	44
Instructor	2	3	5	7	6
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities /International Services	5,875	8,784	13,570	22,045	34,752
Intra-company Transferee	515	656	841	909	1,082
Nursing Care				7	73
Entertainer	3	5	5	3	1
Skilled Labor	212	238	307	403	537
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	799	955	784	1,175	1,140
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	18,635	31,444	43,084	57,618	73,010
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	557	611	819	853	1,105
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	14,048	24,571	43,524	63,909	85,050
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)				0	38
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)				8	4,156
Cultural Activities	43	44	49	49	41
Student	32,804	49,809	62,422	72,268	81,009
Trainee	217	197	197	247	226
Dependent	3,913	5,365	7,623	11,112	15,301
Designated Activities	432	1,254	2,428	5,627	4,897
Permanent Resident	12,813	13,539	14,271	14,913	16,043
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	1,880	2,182	2,587	3,164	3,837
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,208	1,429	1,571	1,752	1,889
Long-Term Resident	5,450	5,346	5,258	5,448	5,509
Special Permanent Resident	0	2	2	2	3

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

Status of Residence	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total		169,985	251,352	324,790	395,808	443,236
Diplomat		232	212	242	399	162
Official		696	869	816	1,418	763
Professor		40	31	33	34	38
Artist		1	0	0	0	0
Religious Activities		32	40	31	37	56
Journalist		0	0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)			0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)			1	1	1	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)			1	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)			0	0	0	0
Business Manager		5	7	8	9	5
Legal/Accounting Services		0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services		3	0	1	1	0
Researcher		6	1	6	2	2
Instructor		45	66	79	104	143
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services		778	939	1,170	1,168	1,573
Intra-company Transferee		698	714	899	1,081	1,357
Nursing Care					0	0
Entertainer		3,149	3,306	3,961	4,259	5,245
Skilled Labor		64	96	122	134	99
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		867	1,043	1,243	1,382	1,254
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		6,130	8,875	9,498	11,541	10,806
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		0	0	0	0	5
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		0	0	2	0	9
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)					0	20
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)					0	491
Cultural Activities		30	40	42	43	73
Temporary Visitor		150,073	227,395	298,564	366,191	411,912
Student		570	770	1,124	1,381	1,682
Trainee		740	603	548	494	598
Dependent		409	526	535	493	534
Designated Activities		273	710	951	915	1,911
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		2,118	2,050	1,926	1,938	1,825
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		235	245	221	249	258
Long-Term Resident		2,791	2,812	2,767	2,534	2,413

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

(People)

Status \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	217,585	229,595	243,662	260,553	271,289
Professor	92	98	94	94	89
Artist	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Activities	225	232	241	248	274
Journalist	0	0	0	0	0
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)		6	11	18	21
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)		1	9	15	30
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)		1	1	1	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)		0	0	1	1
Business Manager	52	55	59	71	70
Legal/Accounting Services	1	1	2	2	2
Medical Services	10	19	27	42	55
Researcher	27	20	23	19	20
Instructor	332	405	546	717	980
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	3,454	4,149	5,016	5,924	7,083
Intra-company Transferee	1,132	1,143	1,123	1,287	1,634
Nursing Care				0	20
Entertainer	436	388	548	494	650
Skilled Labor	376	445	516	603	661
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	595	830	1,041	1,198	1,112
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	5,818	8,545	9,124	11,122	10,681
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	284	284	342	573	706
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	6,024	8,081	12,167	14,916	17,092
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)				0	44
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)				0	686
Cultural Activities	23	23	18	26	38
Student	1,013	1,314	1,825	2,375	3,010
Trainee	123	115	106	99	129
Dependent	2,332	2,533	2,846	3,104	3,386
Designated Activities	1,956	2,542	4,269	8,547	8,574
Permanent Resident	115,857	120,390	124,477	127,396	129,707
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	29,150	27,701	26,687	26,401	26,322
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	4,229	4,546	4,834	5,440	6,155
Long-Term Resident	43,997	45,680	47,663	49,773	52,008
Special Permanent Resident	47	48	47	47	48

(3) Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Biometric Information (2018)

・ Number of the implementation of exclusion order

【Nationality/Region】	(People)	【Airport・Seaport】	(People)
China	356	Narita Airport	561
R.O.Korea	316	Kansai Airport	274
Thailand	163	Haneda Airport	141
Taiwan	74	Chubu Airport	66
Turkey	73	Others	213
Indonesia	69	Total	1,255
Philippines	47		
Malaysia	41		
United States of America	15		
Pakistan	11		
Bangladesh	11		
Viet Nam	11		
Others	68		
Total	1,255		

・ Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

【Nationality】	(People)	【Airport】	(People)
Pakistan	4	Haneda Airport	6
Iran	1	Chubu Airport	1
Colombia	1	Total	7
Viet Nam	1		
Total	7		

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

Division	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Landing	Passport	117 (60)	153 (63)	130 (57)	188 (63)	259 (56)
	Others	84	91	65	192	173
	Total	201 (60)	244 (63)	195 (57)	380 (63)	432 (56)
Departure	Passport	14 (8)	15 (11)	15 (11)	23 (20)	60 (54)
	Others	1	0	0	10	12
	Total	15 (8)	15 (11)	15 (11)	33 (20)	72 (54)
Total	Passport	131 (68)	168 (74)	145 (68)	211 (83)	319 (110)
	Others	85	91	65	202	185
	Total	216 (68)	259 (74)	210 (68)	413 (83)	504 (110)

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



Work scene in the Counterfeit Documents Countermeasures Office



2019

**Immigration Control and
Residency Management**