

Data Section

Data Section 1 Outline of Japan's Immigration Control and Residency Management System

Data Section 2 Organizational Expansion and Staff Enhancement

Data Section 3 Budget etc.

Data Section 4 Statistics

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 and 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 meaning of “equitable control over the entry into and departure from Japan and residence of all foreign nationals residing in 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. On the other hand, the Immigration Control Act 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 to express clearly that the purpose of the Immigration Control Act is to provide for equitable control over not only the entry into and departure from Japan but also the residence of all foreign nationals residing in Japan because the importance of equitable control over the residence of the foreign nationals has been increasing due to the increase in the number of foreign residents and the establishment of the statuses of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)”. The refugee recognition system was 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 Enforcement Order of the Immigration Control Act and the Enforcement Order of the Special Act on Immigration Control stipulating the statutory administrative affairs entrusted to the local governments; the Regulation for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act and the Regulation 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 Ministerial 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 81](#)).

(*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, 2020, the number of ports of entry and departure was 127 seaports and 32 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 appointed by the Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency, who is authorized to hold hearings for landing examination procedures and deportation procedures.

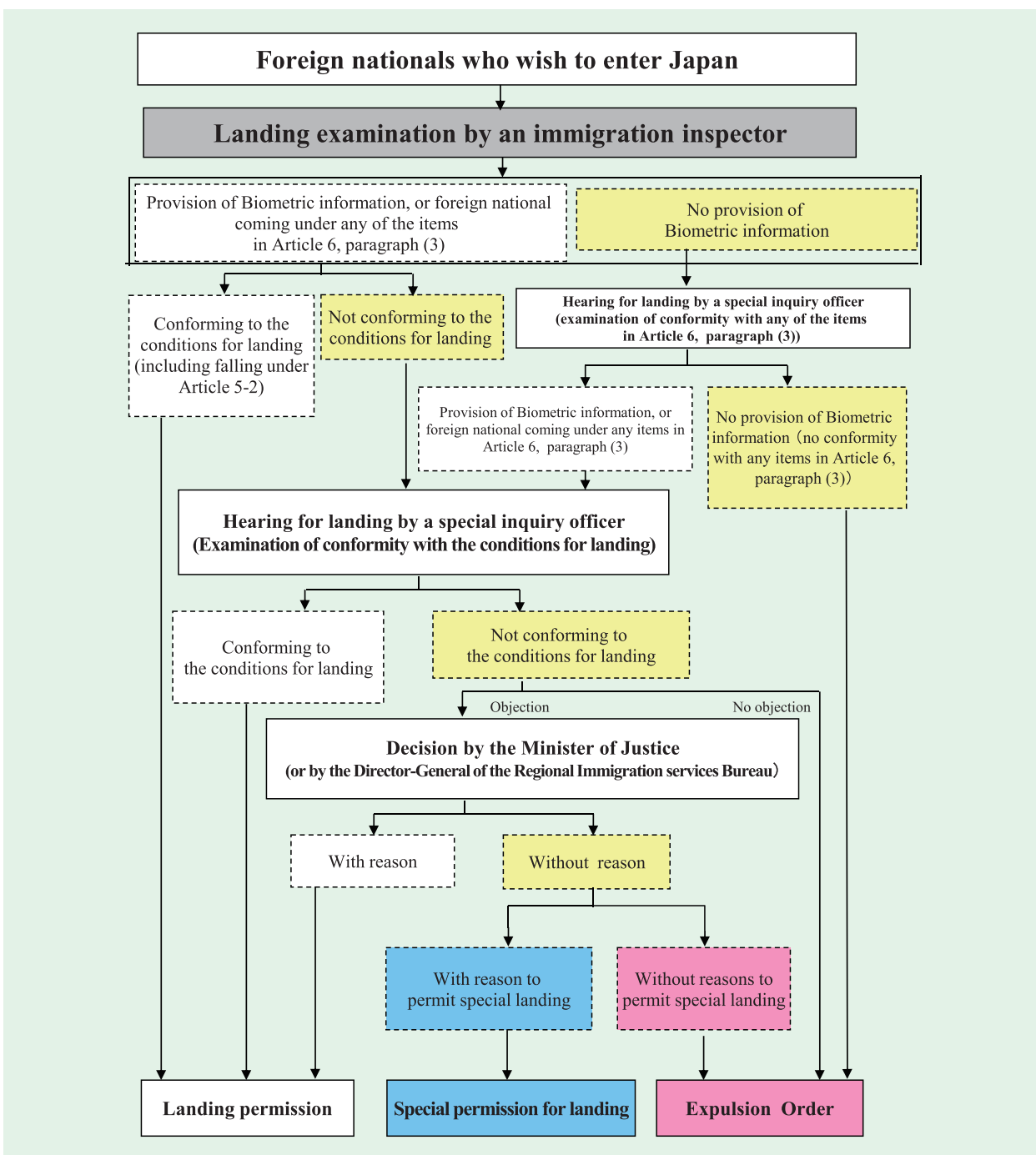
(*2) There are no procedures for a decision by the Minister of Justice with regard to foreign nationals who do not provide their personal identification information, and therefore, their deportation from Japan will be ordered at the hearing (Article 10, paragraph (7) of the Immigration Control Act).

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 81 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 where 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 82-1](#)).

(2) Certificate of Eligibility

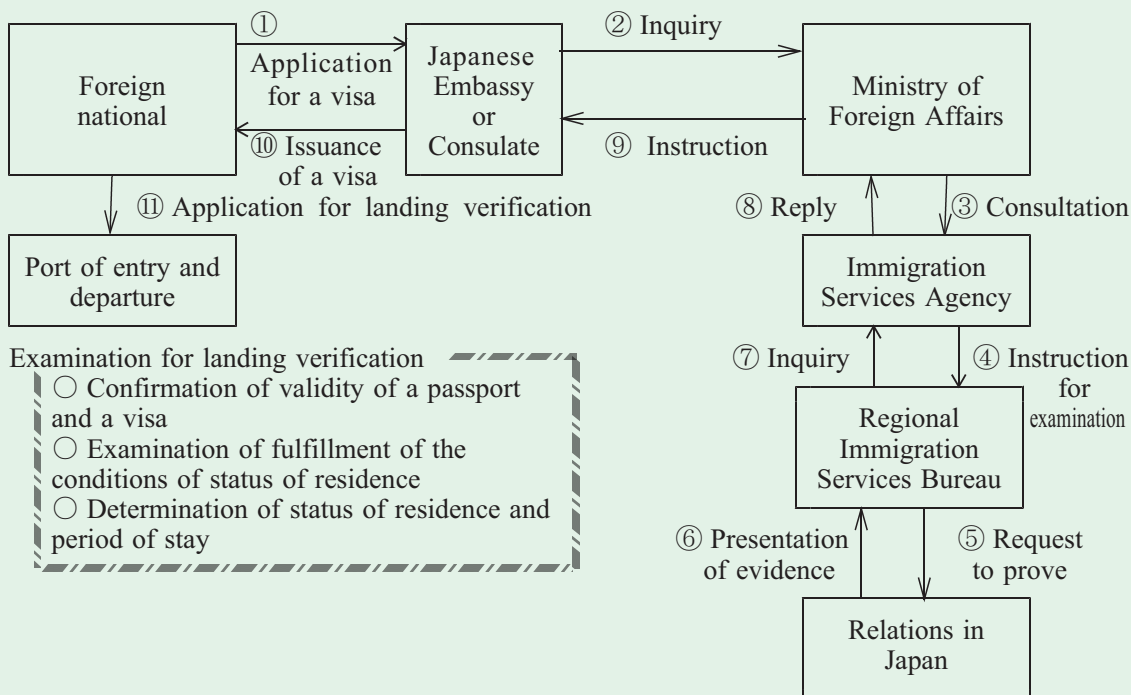
In principle, a foreign national is required to obtain a visa at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad before coming to Japan. The visa will not be issued unless the visa application documents submitted abroad have been sent to Japan, examined in Japan, and an opinion has been given to the embassy or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

Therefore, in order to simplify and facilitate the entry examination procedures, a system of certificates of eligibility was established through the amendment of the Immigration Control Act in 1990. When a foreign national him/herself or an other agent, applies for a certificate of eligibility for a status of residence (except for “Temporary Visitor” and “Permanent Resident”) in Japan beforehand, the Director of the Regional Immigration 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 the sending of documents, and also enables speedy entry examination procedures, since all the procedures for pre-entry examination are carried out in Japan, unlike the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas ([Reference 82-2](#)).

Reference 82 Procedures for advance consultation for the issuance of visas and applications for certificates of eligibility

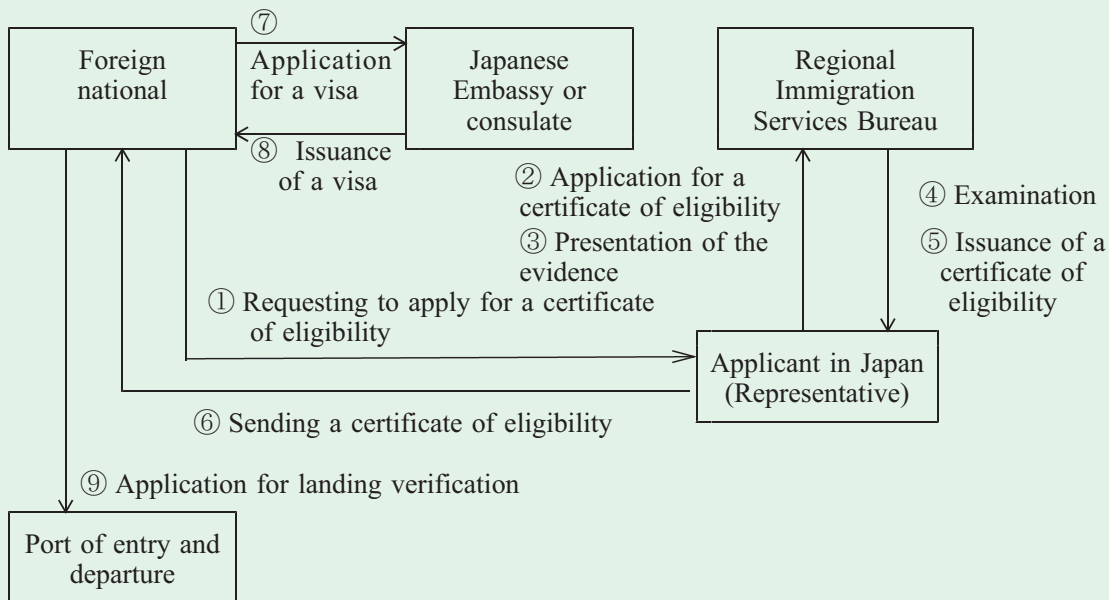
1 Advance consultation for issuance of a visa



Examination for landing verification

- Confirmation of validity of a passport and a visa
- Examination of fulfillment of the conditions of status of residence
- Determination of status of residence and period of stay

2 Application for a certificate of eligibility



Examination for landing verification

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

4 Special Landing Permission^(*)

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

(3) Permission for Landing in Transit

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

(4) Landing Permission for Crew Members

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

(*) For landing permission for temporary refuge, see Section 6, Subsection 4 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 provision 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 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 83](#)).

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 industry and 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 Ministerial Ordinance on Criteria.

Reference 83 List of Statuses of Residence (As of April 1, 2020)

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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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>	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). (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).	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, 6 months, 4 months or 3 months
Legal/Accounting Services	Activities to engage in legal or accounting business which may lawfully only be carried out by registered foreign lawyers (gaikokuhoujimbengoshi), or certified public accountants (gaikokukoninkaikeishi) or those with other legal qualifications.	Attorney or certified public accountant	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services which may lawfully only be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.	Physician, dentist or registered nurse	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Researcher	Activities to engage in research based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Professor" column of Table I (1)).	Researcher at a government-related institution or company	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction or other education at an elementary school, junior high school, compulsory education school, senior high school, school for secondary education (chutokyoikugakko), school for special needs education, vocational school (senshugakko), miscellaneous category school (kakushugakko) or other educational institution equivalent to a miscellaneous educational institution in facilities and curriculum.	Language instructor at a high school or junior high school	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services	Activities to engage in services which require specialized skills or knowledge pertinent to the field of physical science, engineering or other natural science fields or to the field of jurisprudence, economics, sociology or other humanities fields or to engage in services which require specific ways of thinking or sensitivity acquired through experience with a foreign culture (except for the activities listed in the right-hand column of the "Professor", "Artist" and "Journalist" sections in Table (1), and the activities listed in the right-hand column of the "Business Manager" to "Instructor" sections, and the "Intra-company Transferee" section in this Table) based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan.	Engineers such as of mechanical engineering, interpreters, designers, language teachers of private companies, and employees engaged in the marketing field, etc.	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Intra-company Transferee	Activities on the part of personnel who is transferred to a business office in Japan for a limited period of time from a business office established in a foreign country by a public or private organization which has head office, branch office or other business office in Japan, and who engages in the activities listed in the Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services column of this Table at the business office.	Transferee from an office abroad	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Nursing Care	Activities of a person qualified as a certified care worker to engage in nursing care or the instructions of nursing care based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan	Certified Care Worker	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
Entertainer	Activities to engage in theatrical performances, musical performances, sports or any other show form of business (except for the activities listed in the "Business Manager" column of this Table).	Actor, singer, dancer, or professional athlete	3 years, 1 year, 6 months, 3 months or 15days
Skilled Labor	Activities to engage in services which require industrial techniques or skills belonging to special fields based on a contract with a public or private organization in Japan.	Chef of foreign cuisine, sports instructor, aircraft pilot, or craftsman of precious metals	5 years, 3 years, 1 year or 3 months
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 knowledge or experience belonging to specified industrial fields. (ii) Foreign nationals engaging in work requiring proficient skills belonging to specified industrial fields.	(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).		(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) Activities that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b) (a) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to individual-enterprise-type technical intern training (ii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (2), item (ii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph. (b) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to supervising-organization-type technical intern training (ii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (4), item (ii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph.</p> <p>(iii) Activities that fall under either of the following items (a) or (b) (a) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to individual-enterprise-type technical intern training (iii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (2), item (iii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph. (b) Activities to engage in work requiring the skills, etc. based on the technical intern training plan (limited to those pertaining to supervising-organization-type technical intern training (iii) provided for in Article 2, paragraph (4), item (iii) of the Technical Intern Training Act) prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Technical Intern Training Act, having received the accreditation set forth under the same paragraph.</p>	Technical intern trainees	
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(3)

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

(4)

Status of Residence	Authorized activities	Examples	Period of Stay
Student	Activities to receive education at a university, technical school (kotosenmongakko), senior high school (including the second half of a course of study at a school for secondary education (chutokyoikugakko)), senior high school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), junior high school (including the second half of a course of a compulsory education school (gimukyoikugakko) and the first half of a course of study at a school for secondary education (chutokyoikugakko)) or a junior high school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), elementary school (including the first half of a course of study in a compulsory education school (gimukyoikugakko)) or an elementary school course of a school for special needs education (tokubetsushiengakko), vocational school (senshugakko), miscellaneous category school (kakushugakko) or an equivalent educational institution in terms of facilities and organization in Japan.	A university student, a junior college student, a student at a college of technology (kotosenmongakko), a senior high school student, a junior high school student or an elementary school student	4 years and 3 months, 4 years, 3 years and 3 months, 3 years, 2 years and 3 months, 2 years, 1 year and 3 months, 1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Trainee	Activities to acquire skills at a public or a private organization in Japan (except for the activities listed in the "Technical Intern Training (i)" column of Table I (2) and Student column of this Table).	Trainee	1 year, 6 months or 3 months
Dependent	Daily activities on the part of the spouse or unmarried minor supported by the foreign national staying in Japan with the status of residence referred to in the columns in Table I (1), (2) and (3) (except for "Diplomat", "Official", "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 the 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) permission for change of 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) re-entry permission; 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 the status of residence.

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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency (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).

(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 of 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 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 his or her 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) (*1,*2).

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- (*1) In order to receive permission for permanent residence, the following requirements must be met: (i) the applicant's behavior and conduct must be good; and (ii) the applicant must have sufficient assets or skills to make an independent living, and (iii) the permanent residence of the foreign national must be deemed to be in accordance with the interests of Japan. However, a spouse or child of a Japanese national, a permanent resident or a special permanent resident does not need to satisfy requirements (i) and (ii).
- (*2) The Immigration Services Agency (formerly the Immigration Bureau) established its Guidelines for Contributions to Japan on March 31, 2005, and published them on the website of Ministry of Justice. In addition, the Immigration Services Agency has posted examples of the cases where contributions were recognized and permission for permanent residence was granted, as well as the 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 relating to the 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, 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, Article 23 of the Special Act on Immigration Control).

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 Regulation 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 his or her 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 he or she 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 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 justifiable 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 address (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.

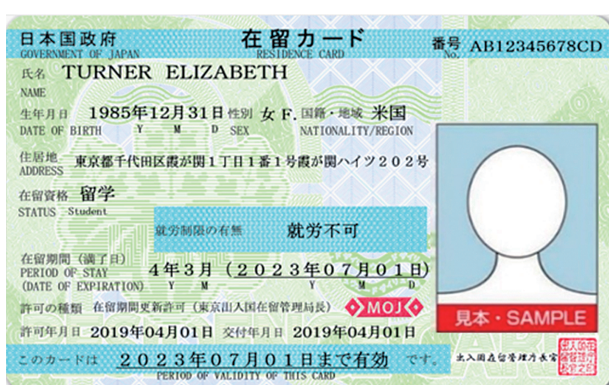
In further detail, mid to long-term residents refer to foreign nationals who do not come under any of the following items (i) through (vi) (Article 19-3 of the Immigration Control Act):

- (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

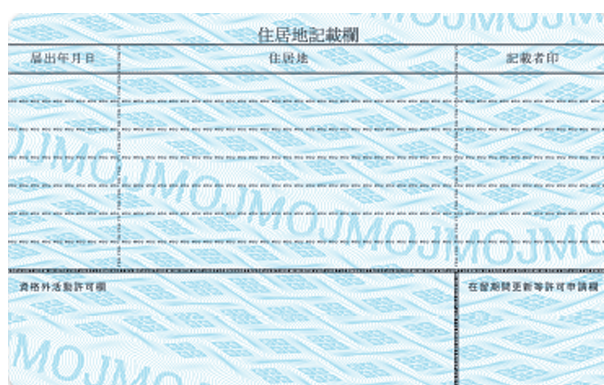
- Representative Office in Japan, etc.) and the Permanent General Mission of Palestine in Japan who have the status of residence of “Designated Activities”, and their families),
- (v) Special permanent residents,
 - (vi) Persons with no status of residence.

(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, sex, nationality/region, place of residence^{(*)1}, 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 84)

A. Notification of the Place of Residence^{(*)2}

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

A mid to long-term resident who possesses a residence card^{(*)3} which was issued upon newly obtaining a landing permit at the port of entry, or who is in possession of a passport containing a statement to the effect that a residence card will be issued at a later date (hereinafter referred to as “residence card, etc.”) must notify the 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).

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

(*)2 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.

(*)3 As of November 1, 2020, the seven airports where it will be possible to issue a residence card at the same as a new landing permission will be New Chitose, Narita, Haneda, Chubu Centrair, Kansai, Hiroshima and Fukuoka airports.

(b) Notification of the Place of Residence After 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 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

If a change occurs in the name, date of birth, sex 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 re-issuance 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 Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency 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) 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 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^(*), 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/>).

(*) 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.

(4) Notification Concerning the Organization of Affiliation or Concerning the Spouse (Reference 84)

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

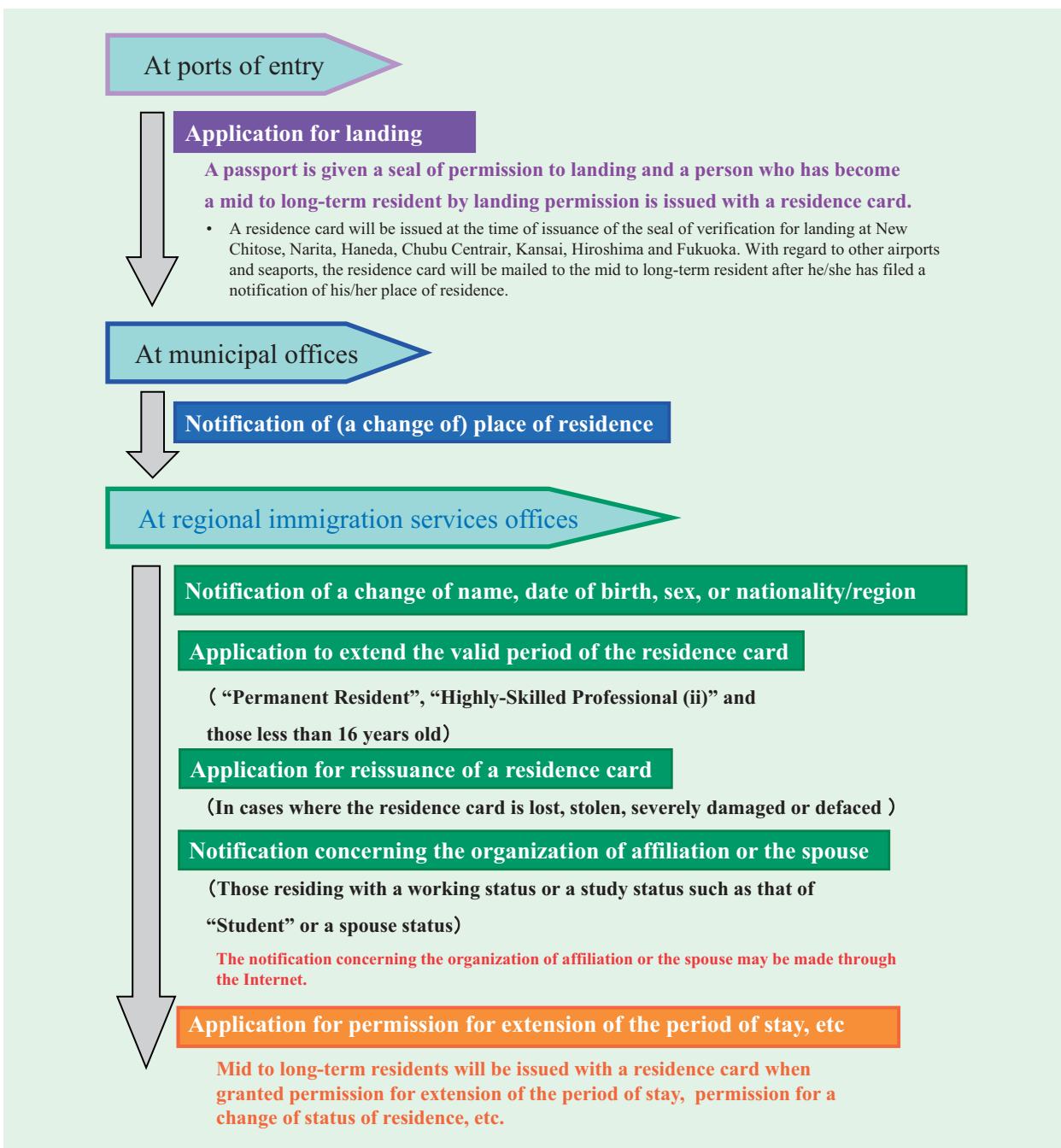
If a mid to long-term resident residing in Japan with the status of residence of “Dependent”, “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” or “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident”, who has the status of a spouse, is separated from his or her spouse due to divorce or death, he or she is required to notify 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 84 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 Procedural flow of the residency management system of mid to long-term residents 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).

(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, etc once every quarter within 14 days of the first day of the following quarter (Article 19-30,

paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

(5) Immigration Services Agency's Electronic Notification System

The “Notification Concerning the Organization of Affiliation or Concerning the Spouse” (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.

Of the notifications pertaining to “Specified Skilled Worker”, those sent by the organizations of affiliation of specified skilled workers and registered support organizations cannot currently be performed via the Immigration Services Agency's Electronic Notification System.

(6) Inquiry into the Facts

The Commissioner of the Immigration Services Agency shall organize information relating to

(*) 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, by mailing or bringing an application of user information registration to the Regional Immigration Services Bureau with jurisdiction over the location of the organization of affiliation, the staff of the organization of affiliation will be able to obtain a user ID and password to log onto the system.

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^(*) 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.

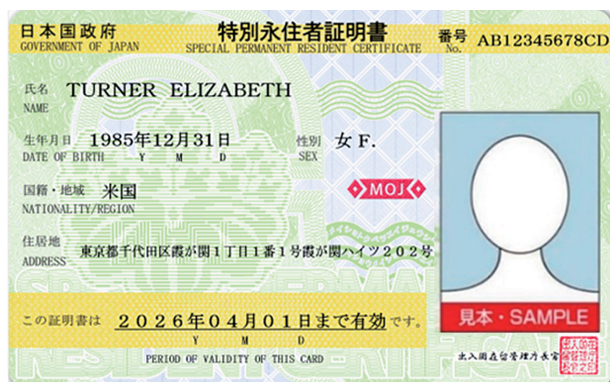
2 The System of Special Permanent Residents

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, sex 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).

(*) "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).



Front of Special permanent resident certificate



Back of Special permanent resident certificate

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

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

If a special permanent resident who has been issued with a special permanent resident certificate which does not describe 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 the place of the residence, the new one) 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, sex 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

(*) 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.

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

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

If the special permanent resident is no longer in possession of the special permanent resident certificate due to loss, theft, destruction or some other causes, he or she is required to submit an application for reissuance of the special permanent resident certificate to the 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).

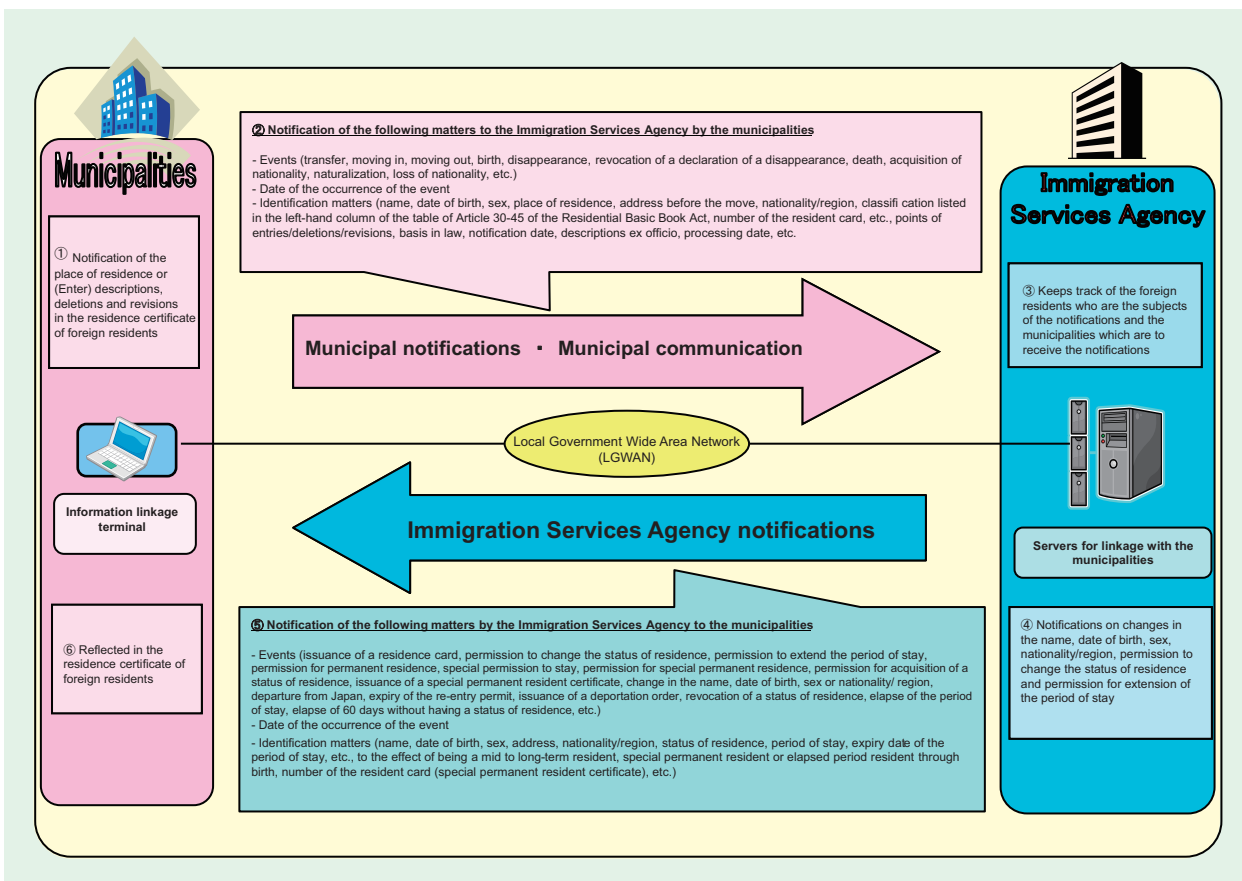
3 Information Linkage Between the Immigration Services Agency and the Municipalities

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 85).

Reference 85 Information linkage between the Immigration Services Agency and the Municipalities



Section 5

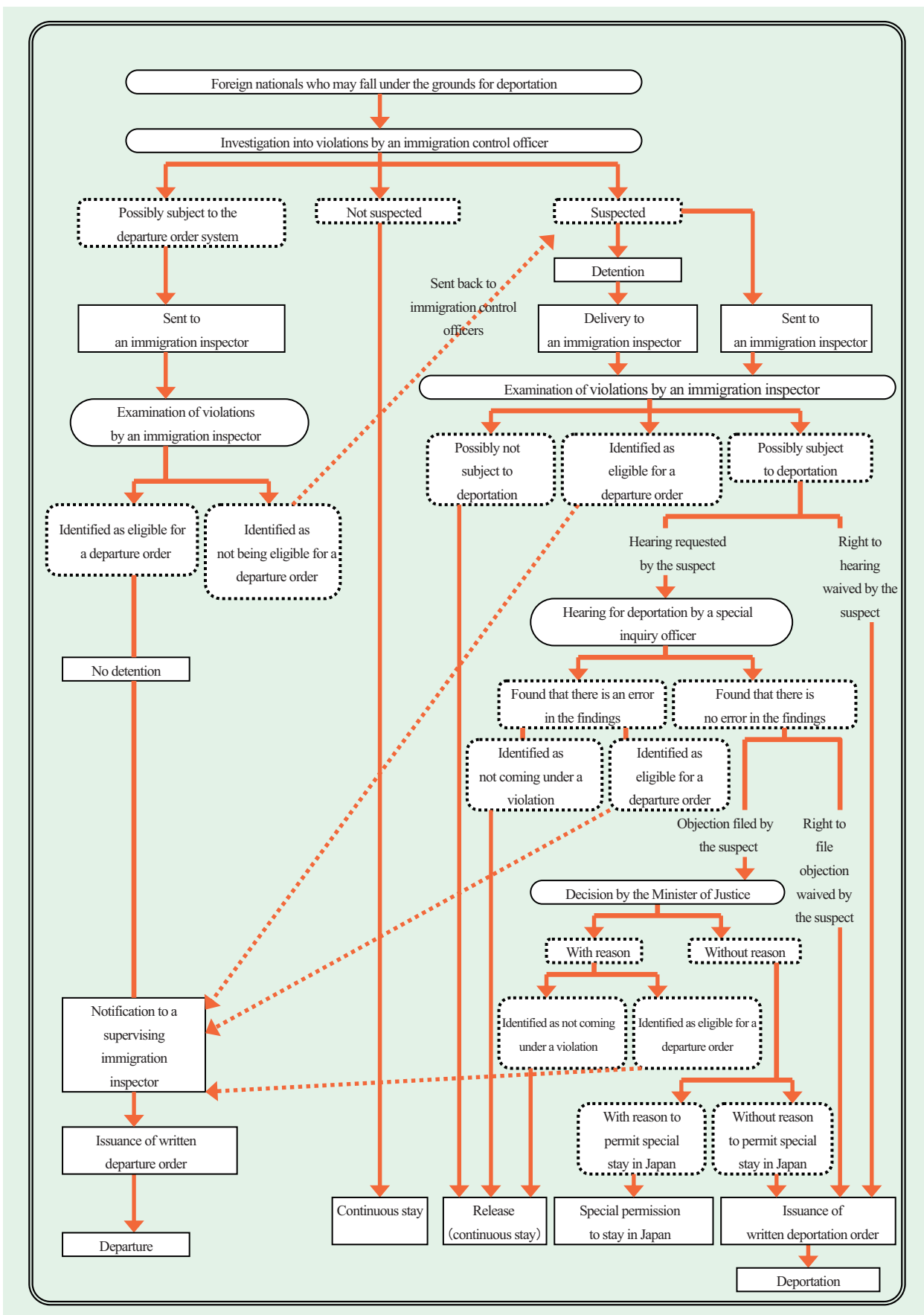
Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

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 86](#)).

Reference 86 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 Accession of the Refugee Convention

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

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

2 Refugee Recognition Procedures (Reference 87)

(1) Definitions

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

(2) Permission for Provisional Stay

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

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

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

(3) Inquiry into the Facts

It is the responsibility of the applicant to prove that he or she is a refugee (Article 61-2,

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

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

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

In cases where a foreign national, who has been recognized as a refugee, is a foreign national who does not have a status of residence, if he or she meets certain requirements such as having filed an application for refugee recognition within six months of landing in Japan, such foreign national shall uniformly be granted the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" (Article 61-2-2, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act). Even if the foreign national does not satisfy the requirements, the Minister of Justice may grant special permission to stay if there are any grounds to grant special permission to stay (Article 61-2-2, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

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

3 Request for an administrative review

(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).

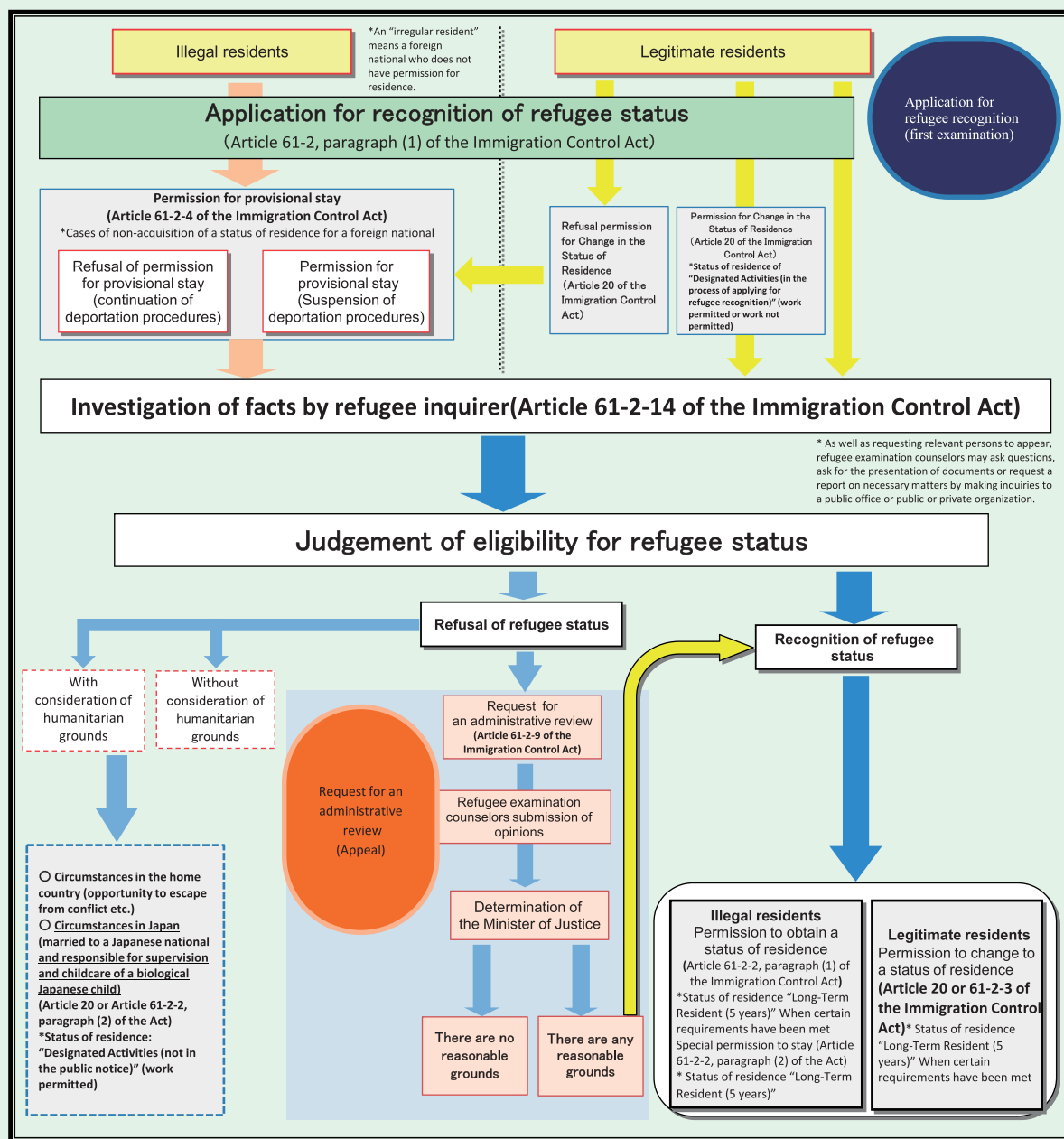
The Minister of Justice must hear the opinions of refugee examination counselors when making a determination on the request for administrative review (paragraph (3) of the same Article). In addition, if the Minister of Justice makes the determination to deny or dismiss the request for administrative 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 87 Outline of Refugee Recognition Procedures



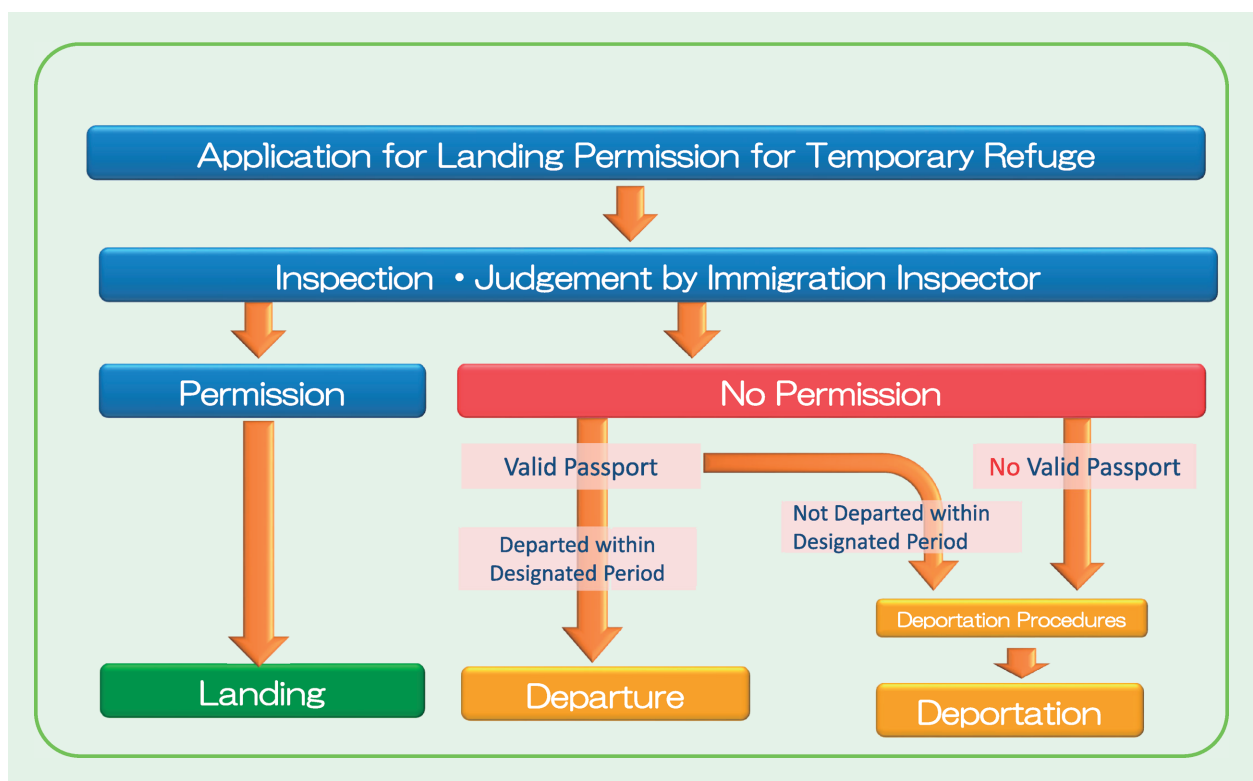
Requirements of permission for provisional stay

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

4 Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Landing permission for temporary refuge, prescribed as one of the types of special landing permission granted to foreign nationals (Article 18-2 of the Immigration Control Act), will be granted by an immigration inspector if a foreign national aboard a vessel or aircraft has fled from a territory where his or her life, body or physical freedom is likely to be endangered for the reasons prescribed in the Refugee Convention and other reasons equivalent thereto, and it is appropriate for permission for temporary landing to be granted to such foreign national. The period for landing is determined as a period not exceeding six months (Article 18-2, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control Act; Article 18, paragraph (5) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control Act) ([Reference 88](#)).

Reference 88 Flow of procedures of landing permission for temporary refuge



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 2020, immigration control and residency management administration work was carried out by 5,866 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

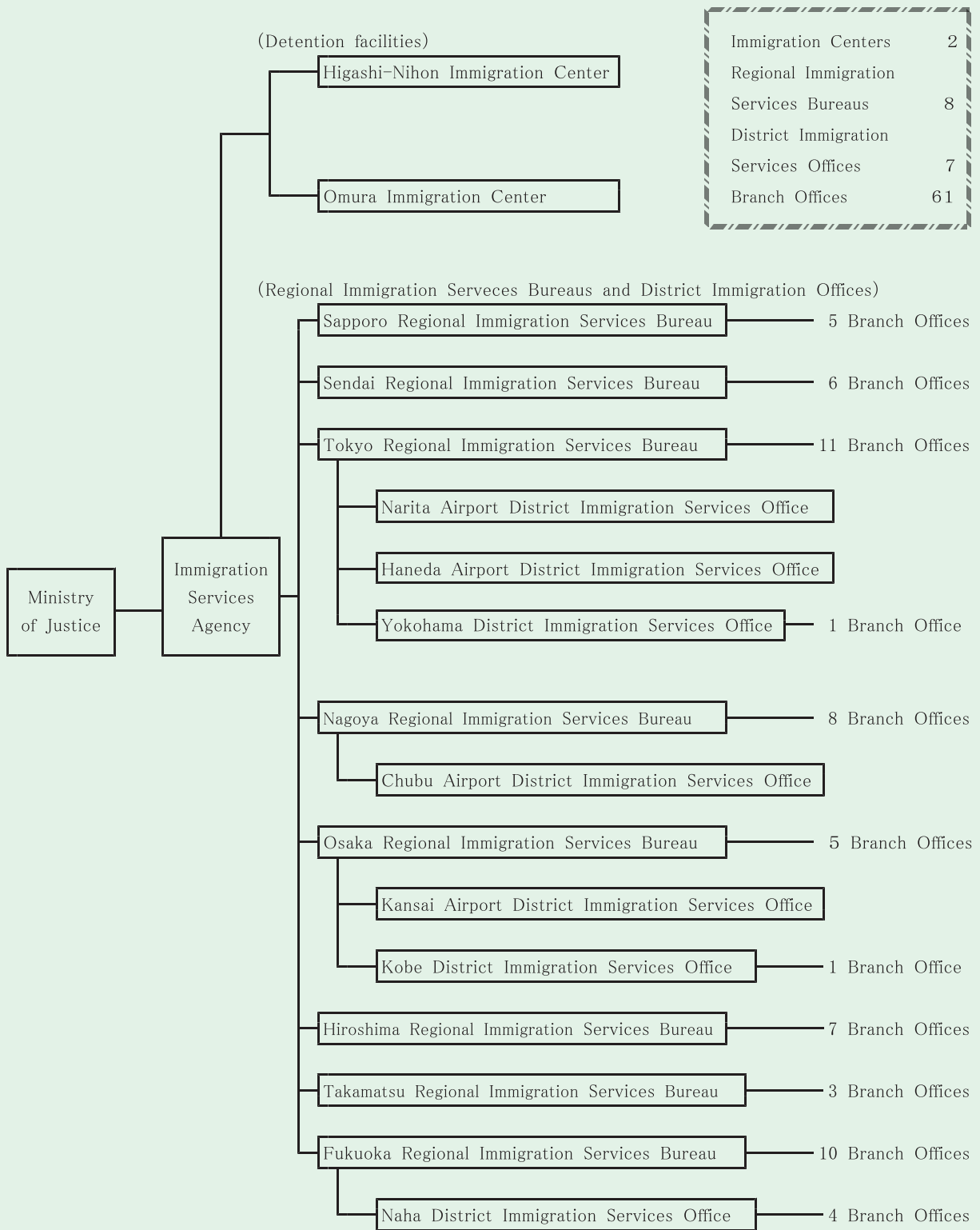
1 Outline of the Immigration Control and Residency Management Organization

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.

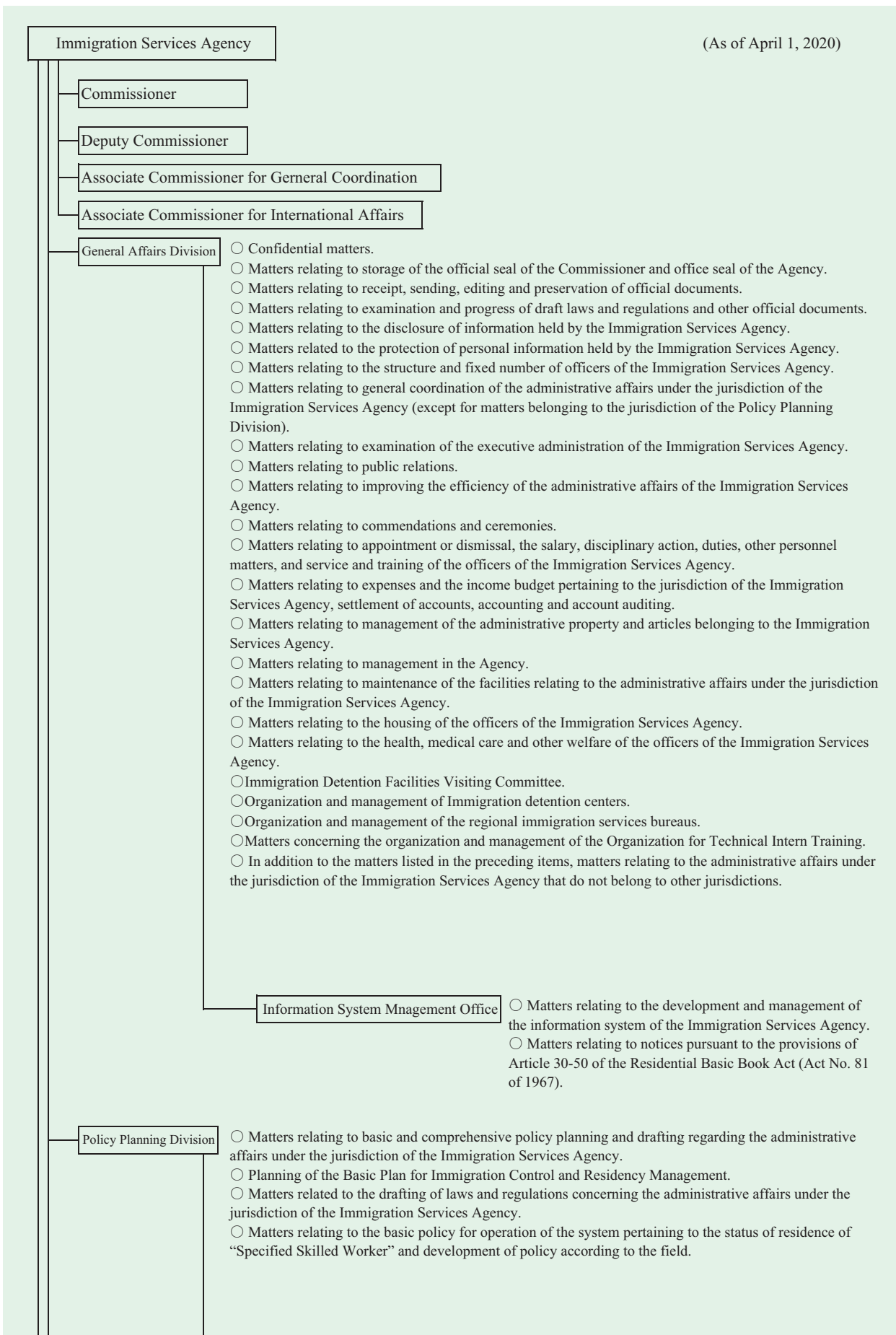
The Immigration Services Agency, Regional Immigration Services Bureaus, District Immigration Services Offices, Branch Offices, and Immigration Detention Facilities are collectively referred to as “Immigration Services Offices” (References 89, 90).

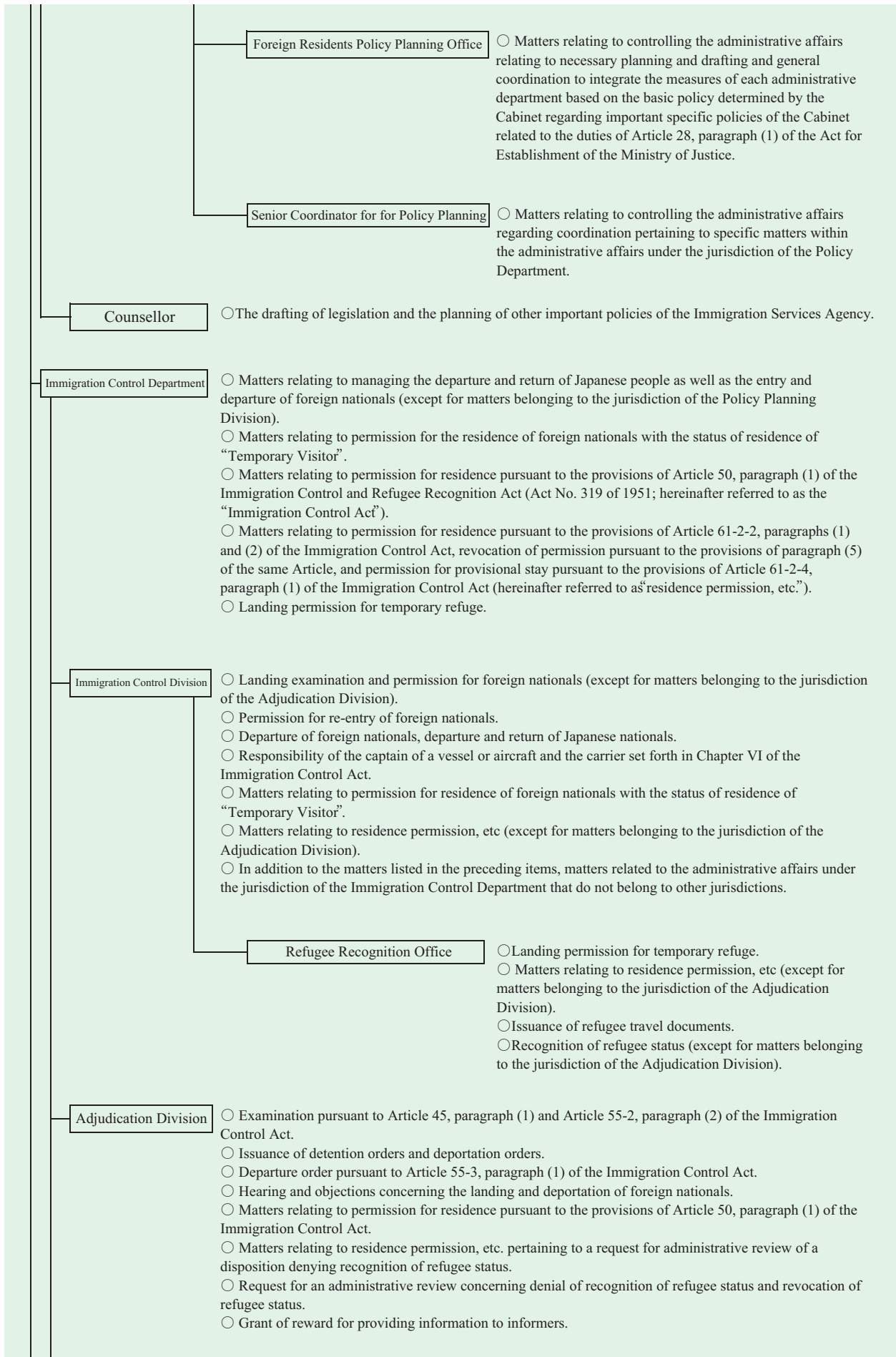
Reference 89 Immigration Services Agency organizational chart

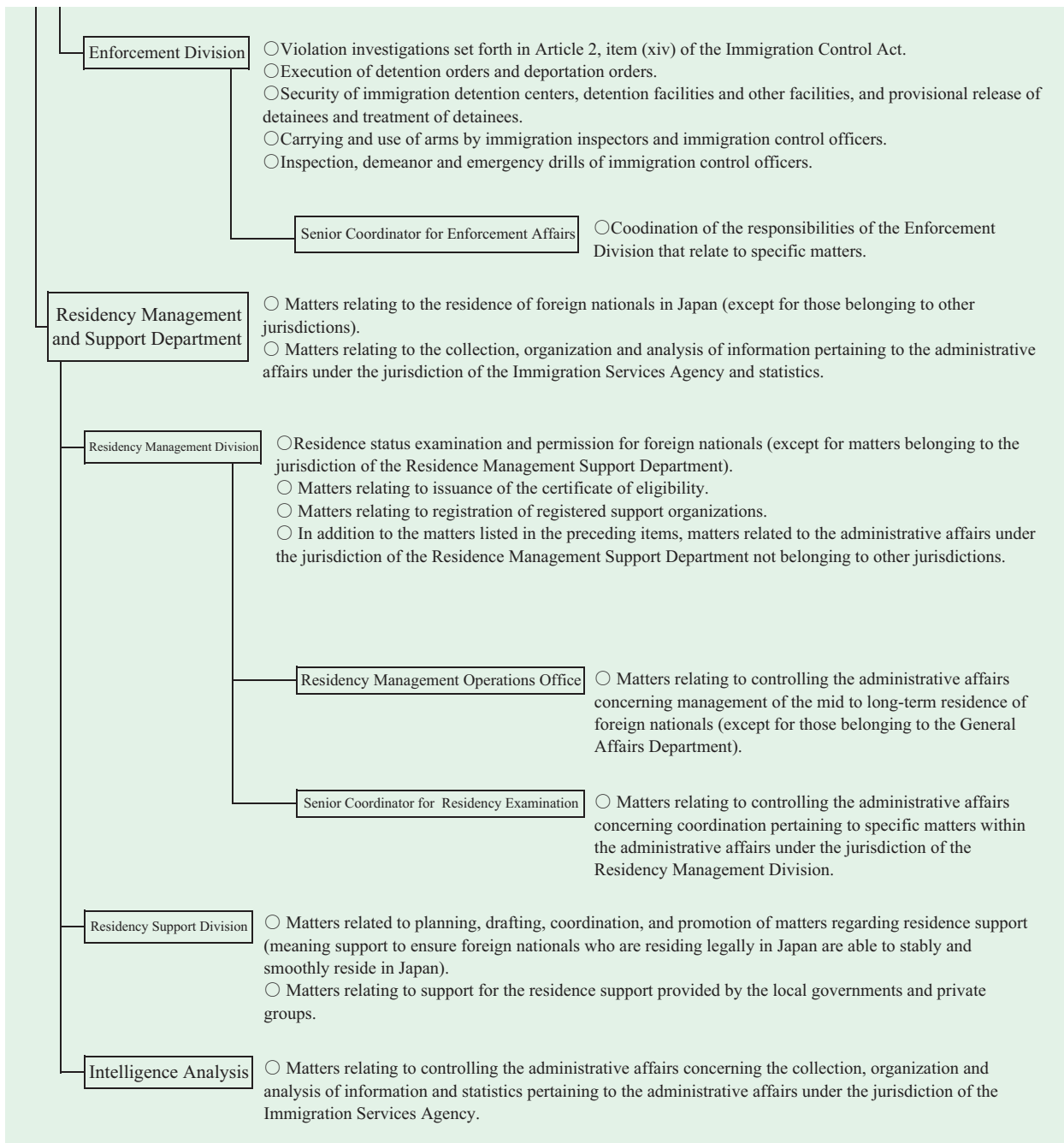
(As of April 1, 2020)



Reference 90 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 Control and Residency Management Offices

As part of a review of the organizational structure for FY 2020, additional supervising officers, chief examiners, and supervising examiners were assigned to Chitose Tomakomai Branch Office, Sapporo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, Fukuoka Airport Branch Office, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and Naha Airport Branch Office, Naha District Immigration Office, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Services Bureau, in order to establish a smooth but strict examination system.

Aiming to establish a structure for achieving appropriate residency examination, the Status of Residence Revocation Division was newly established under Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau, and additional chief examiners and supervising examiners were assigned to the new division.

Aiming to establish a structure for the prompt and appropriate protection of refugees, additional supervising examiners were assigned to Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau and Nagoya Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

Aiming to establish a structure for creating a safe and secure society, additional supervising immigration control officers were assigned to Higashi-Nihon Immigration Detention Center and Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau to deal with government-funded deportations and the treatment of wounded or injured persons, and additional supervising immigration control officers in charge of preventing illegal entry were assigned to Yokohama District Immigration Office of Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau.

Furthermore, aiming to establish a structure for preparing an environment for the acceptance of foreign nationals, additional deputy section managers were assigned to the Tokyo 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 oceangoing 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 91](#)).

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, 2020. 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 91 Reorganization, abolishment or establishment of branch offices of the Regional Immigration Services Bureaus (actual performance) (As of April 1, 2020)

Fiscal Year	Division	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 violations 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.

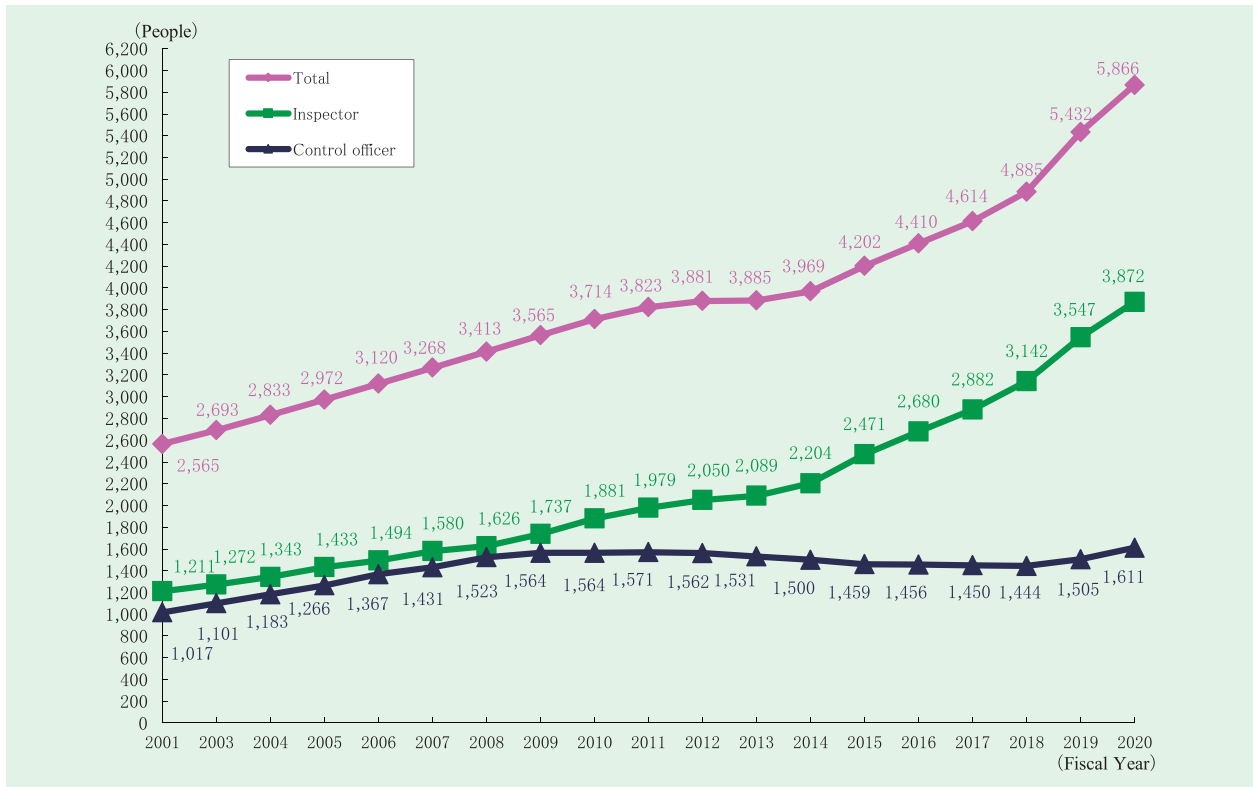
Immigration control officers are divided into seven ranks (keibikan, keibicho, keibishicho, keibishi, keibishiho, keishucho, and keishu, in order of descending superiority) in order to clarify the chain of command for group operations for detection.

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 5,866 in FY 2020, which was an increase of about 40% (1,664) compared to five years ago in FY 2015 when the number was 4,202. However, during this period, the number of cases handled by the immigration offices has remained at a high level, and the immigration control work has been getting more complex and difficult such as the need to balance smooth yet rigorous entry examinations in order to promote Japan as a tourism-oriented country but to prevent terrorist acts and illegal entry; to implement measures to deal with the forged or altered documents that are becoming increasingly more sophisticated; to strengthen the residence management pertaining to foreign nationals after entry into Japan; to enforce strengthened detection and reliable deportation of illegal foreign residents, some of whom are potential criminals; to implement measures against foreign residents disguised as legal residents; and to implement even more appropriate yet stricter examinations of applications for refugee recognition. Further staff increase is necessary in order to deal appropriately and swiftly with such situations and to meet the public needs for administration ([Reference 92](#)).

Reference 92 Changes in the number of immigration control and Residency Management office personnel



(People)

Fiscal Year	Division	Administrative officials in the Ministry of Justice	Regional Immigration Bureaus				Sub-Total	Total
			Administrative officials	Inspectors	Control officers	Others		
1985		169	155	703	658	55	1,571	1,740
1990		166	154	777	673	46	1,650	1,816
1995		163	165	1,152	869	38	2,224	2,387
2001		156	155	1,211	1,017	26	2,409	2,565
2002		154	146	1,268	1,070	25	2,509	2,663
2003		152	144	1,272	1,101	24	2,541	2,693
2004		142	142	1,343	1,183	23	2,691	2,833
2005		131	122	1,433	1,266	20	2,841	2,972
2006		129	122	1,494	1,367	8	2,991	3,120
2007		128	121	1,580	1,431	8	3,140	3,268
2008		127	129	1,626	1,523	8	3,286	3,413
2009		126	130	1,737	1,564	8	3,439	3,565
2010		126	135	1,881	1,564	8	3,588	3,714
2011		126	139	1,979	1,571	8	3,697	3,823
2012		126	135	2,050	1,562	8	3,755	3,881
2013		126	131	2,089	1,531	8	3,759	3,885
2014		126	131	2,204	1,500	8	3,843	3,969
2015		140	124	2,471	1,459	8	4,062	4,202
2016		140	126	2,680	1,456	8	4,270	4,410
2017		140	134	2,882	1,450	8	4,474	4,614
2018		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	Immigration Services Agency					Sub-Total	Total
		Administrative officials in the Immigration Services Agency	Immigration Control and Residency Management Offices					
		Administrative officials	Inspectors	Control officers	Others			
2019		211	161	3,547	1,505	8	5,221	5,432
2020		211	164	3,872	1,611	8	5,655	5,866

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 2019 was about 31.88 million, an increase of about 6.9 million (2.2%) compared to the previous year creating a new record.

Against this backdrop, in FY 2019, a total of an additional 266 immigration inspectors were assigned, including immigration examination personnel to Japan’s major airports, namely Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu 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. In addition, an additional 319 people were assigned as Immigration Services Agency personnel (70 administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice, 153 immigration inspectors, and 96 immigration control officers) in association with the acceptance of new foreign nationals, and 10 additional administrative officers of the Ministry of Justice were assigned for the purpose of promoting the employment of people with disabilities.

In FY 2020, continuing on from the previous fiscal year, a total of an additional 216 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.

In addition, an additional 343 people were assigned as personnel (192 immigration inspectors, 151 immigration control officers) to enhance the structure for residency management and support in association with the acceptance of new foreign nationals.

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



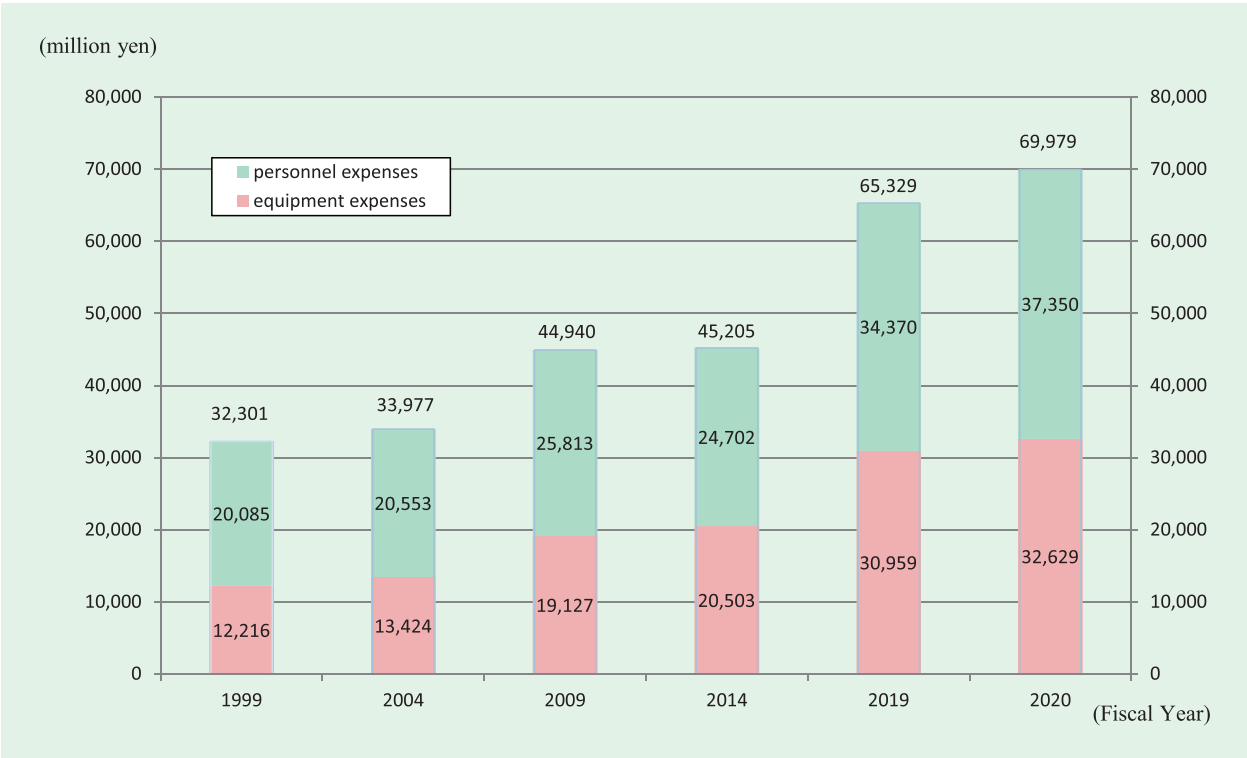
Scene of an inspection of immigration control officers

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 93**, 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 2020 budget. The Immigration Services Agency will continue to strive to make effective use of the budget and to reduce administrative costs.

Reference 93 Changes in the budget for immigration 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, FY2020: 8,184 million yen).

Section 2 Facilities

As of March 31, 2020, eight Regional Immigration Services Bureaus are housed in independent office buildings of the Ministry of Justice (Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka), joint office buildings of the Ministry of Justice (Sendai, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka), and joint office buildings with other national government authorities (Sapporo) respectively. All of the District Immigration Services Offices and the Branch Offices of Regional Immigration Services Bureaus are housed either in independent office buildings of the Ministry of Justice (Yokohama), general offices of the Ministry of Justice, in office buildings jointly with branch offices of port-related national government authorities, in office building jointly with other national government authorities, in airport terminal building, or in other civil or public facilities.

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

Data Section 4 Statistics

(1) Changes in the Number of New Arrivals and Mid to Long-Term Residents for the Principal Statuses of Residence by Nationality/Region

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	136	229	302	531	779
China	14	25	65	124	209
United States of America	31	56	60	102	124
India	18	22	14	39	63
Taiwan	3	13	17	23	50
France	7	16	27	29	44
R.O. Korea	8	10	21	38	34
United Kingdom	9	18	15	30	32
China (Hong Kong)	2	4	7	8	22
Pakistan	1	—	—	—	17
Germany	2	4	7	6	15
Canada	3	5	8	12	15
Others	38	56	61	120	154

(*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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,508	3,739	7,668	11,061	14,924
China	971	2,426	5,142	7,258	9,769
India	81	195	334	500	739
United States of America	78	194	331	469	612
R.O. Korea	56	140	277	442	589
Taiwan	37	113	290	422	499
Viet Nam	20	55	168	287	379
France	31	75	146	212	282
United Kingdom	25	64	112	165	225
Australia	16	40	58	89	113
Canada	13	24	54	80	101
Malaysia	8	18	53	74	101
Others	172	395	703	1,063	1,515

(*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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,352	2,091	1,660	1,790	2,237
China	701	1,242	921	985	1,417
R.O. Korea	148	199	155	180	174
United States of America	82	92	97	107	84
Taiwan	57	78	65	54	81
Sri Lanka	14	45	38	36	54
China (Hong Kong)	26	41	24	28	46
France	41	40	43	35	45
Pakistan	35	43	27	45	40
Australia	28	34	33	29	34
Viet Nam	7	17	21	34	32
Others	213	260	236	257	230

(*) 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	18,109	21,877	24,033	25,670	27,249
China	8,690	11,229	12,447	13,397	14,442
R.O. Korea	2,928	3,039	3,095	3,104	3,078
Nepal	865	1,133	1,392	1,531	1,588
Pakistan	904	1,025	1,109	1,200	1,284
Sri Lanka	469	672	839	1,014	1,225
Taiwan	636	762	818	826	862
United States of America	650	664	679	706	668
Viet Nam	78	160	265	376	491
India	320	355	392	396	391
Bangladesh	224	272	296	307	331
Others	2,345	2,566	2,701	2,813	2,889

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	17,690	20,940	25,063	34,182	43,880
Viet Nam	2,212	2,839	4,529	8,623	12,245
China	4,524	5,016	5,492	6,785	9,532
R.O. Korea	1,780	2,487	3,160	3,833	4,161
India	1,525	1,696	1,918	2,489	3,073
Taiwan	768	1,016	1,416	1,979	2,301
United States of America	1,382	1,510	1,632	1,717	1,815
Philippines	939	1,170	1,168	1,573	1,565
Myanmar	239	316	445	679	1,171
United Kingdom	511	507	619	605	745
Sri Lanka	352	428	424	495	726
Others	3,458	3,955	4,260	5,404	6,546

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

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	137,706	161,124	189,273	225,724	271,999
China	60,504	68,274	75,010	81,736	90,766
Viet Nam	8,784	13,570	22,045	34,752	51,713
R.O. Korea	16,669	18,936	21,603	24,602	27,388
Taiwan	5,536	7,204	9,210	11,587	14,140
Nepal	2,046	3,278	5,426	8,541	12,203
United States of America	7,661	8,110	8,626	9,124	9,604
India	5,302	5,940	6,556	7,753	9,455
Philippines	4,149	5,016	5,924	7,083	8,150
Myanmar	1,422	1,798	2,316	3,146	4,689
Sri Lanka	1,997	2,374	2,806	3,491	4,575
Others	23,636	26,624	29,751	33,909	39,316

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	7,202	7,652	8,665	9,478	9,964
China	2,404	2,448	2,665	2,662	2,890
Philippines	714	899	1,081	1,357	1,278
Viet Nam	484	555	576	736	954
Thailand	421	519	675	795	939
India	677	579	681	728	830
R.O. Korea	536	631	713	587	581
Indonesia	194	204	283	393	459
United States of America	321	304	321	350	314
Taiwan	201	244	260	304	234
Malaysia	85	101	231	251	196
Others	1,165	1,168	1,179	1,315	1,289

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	15,465	15,772	16,486	17,328	18,193
China	5,615	5,741	5,807	5,797	6,129
Philippines	1,143	1,123	1,287	1,634	1,658
R.O. Korea	1,612	1,597	1,689	1,557	1,539
India	1,301	1,208	1,252	1,300	1,429
Viet Nam	656	841	909	1,082	1,342
Thailand	574	669	842	913	1,008
Indonesia	295	298	392	575	686
United States of America	771	707	697	691	666
Taiwan	532	596	574	597	536
Sri Lanka	228	291	338	351	419
Others	2,738	2,701	2,699	2,831	2,781

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	37,155	39,057	39,929	42,703	45,486
R.O. Korea	6,251	7,221	7,116	8,510	9,190
United States of America	5,791	6,155	6,306	6,069	6,510
Philippines	3,306	3,961	4,259	5,245	5,632
United Kingdom	3,354	2,998	3,192	3,344	3,763
Russia	1,806	1,503	1,724	1,521	1,846
Germany	1,522	1,657	1,695	1,785	1,608
China	1,246	1,036	1,162	1,058	1,586
Italy	1,095	1,395	1,483	1,622	1,522
France	1,210	1,589	1,236	1,561	1,172
Spain	1,044	988	911	1,009	1,053
Others	10,530	10,554	10,845	10,979	11,604

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,869	2,187	2,094	2,389	2,508
Philippines	388	548	494	650	644
United States of America	344	369	375	382	389
R.O. Korea	224	199	254	219	211
China	123	125	101	111	171
Brazil	116	121	126	154	150
Thailand	59	82	89	83	111
United Kingdom	45	47	50	72	87
Australia	77	106	70	109	80
Ukraine	64	47	49	32	51
Taiwan	35	38	39	38	45
Others	394	505	447	539	569

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	6,421	6,404	3,692	3,551	4,355
China	312	491	770	1,099	1,641
India	450	573	486	605	552
Nepal	3,065	2,806	738	338	490
Viet Nam	46	100	134	207	200
United Kingdom	62	87	115	133	152
Thailand	168	143	161	136	122
Australia	81	71	110	104	114
Portugal	35	76	38	18	96
Venezuela	12	8	17	34	65
United States of America	39	48	63	57	60
Others	2,151	2,001	1,060	820	863

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	37,202	39,756	39,177	39,915	41,692
China	16,174	15,606	15,537	15,922	16,763
Nepal	10,134	12,480	12,706	12,547	12,679
India	4,222	4,621	4,867	5,237	5,603
Thailand	1,133	1,191	1,258	1,271	1,283
R.O. Korea	1,019	966	895	838	806
Philippines	445	516	603	661	672
Viet Nam	238	307	403	537	671
Bangladesh	256	299	319	339	343
Pakistan	175	200	232	271	266
Sri Lanka	171	184	203	211	226
Others	3,235	3,386	2,154	2,081	2,380

7-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker (i)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total					563
Viet Nam					304
Indonesia					112
Cambodia					59
Myanmar					37
Thailand					27
Nepal					7
Laos					5
R.O. Korea					3
China					2
Mongolia					2
Others					5

(*) The statuses of "Specified Skilled Worker (i)" were newly established on April 1, 2019.

7-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker (i)" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total					1,621
Viet Nam					901
Indonesia					189
Philippines					111
Myanmar					100
China					100
Cambodia					94
Thailand					79
Nepal					18
Taiwan					6
R.O. Korea					6
Others					17

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	96,987	106,118	127,671	144,195	173,705
Viet Nam	32,652	43,774	58,690	72,582	91,170
China	38,327	32,895	34,072	33,640	34,685
Indonesia	7,289	8,050	9,581	12,233	15,746
Philippines	9,918	10,741	12,923	12,060	13,839
Myanmar	1,769	2,403	3,233	3,723	6,460
Thailand	3,658	4,126	4,449	4,579	4,813
Cambodia	2,104	2,759	2,978	3,316	4,216
Mongolia	321	408	613	790	1,124
Sri Lanka	136	136	217	272	344
India	33	56	84	148	257
Others	780	770	831	852	1,051

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

8-2 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	91,885	102,585	124,072	143,377	169,383
Viet Nam	32,399	43,868	58,793	74,150	90,776
China	35,490	30,999	32,095	32,178	32,489
Indonesia	6,994	7,890	9,520	12,162	15,419
Philippines	9,375	10,165	12,320	11,793	13,271
Myanmar	1,585	2,336	3,091	3,682	6,299
Thailand	3,078	3,664	3,927	4,303	4,513
Cambodia	2,045	2,610	2,827	3,270	4,162
Mongolia	314	392	612	805	1,109
Sri Lanka	128	129	184	260	331
Laos	130	175	175	186	228
Others	347	357	528	588	786

9 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	100,770	126,003	150,153	177,585	215,233
Viet Nam	25,182	44,343	64,762	86,155	113,810
China	53,596	49,858	45,472	44,331	45,412
Philippines	8,365	12,509	15,489	17,798	19,358
Indonesia	8,313	10,835	12,374	14,144	18,054
Myanmar	393	1,624	3,053	4,635	6,070
Thailand	3,006	3,615	4,503	5,122	5,914
Cambodia	1,061	2,255	3,353	3,969	4,595
Mongolia	310	382	487	661	946
Sri Lanka	95	136	157	212	375
Laos	191	219	254	284	302
Others	258	227	249	274	397

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

10-1 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total			8	5,712	14,976
Viet Nam			8	3,240	7,777
China			—	1,062	2,706
Philippines			—	511	1,887
Indonesia			—	491	1,125
Thailand			—	167	539
Cambodia			—	135	466
Myanmar			—	66	382
Mongolia			—	16	47
Sri Lanka			—	9	19
Laos			—	9	16
Others			—	6	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)”.

10-2 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total			8	7,398	26,356
Viet Nam			8	4,194	14,141
China			—	1,297	4,469
Philippines			—	730	3,245
Indonesia			—	608	1,931
Thailand			—	214	898
Cambodia			—	185	759
Myanmar			—	115	749
Mongolia			—	18	68
Sri Lanka			—	15	34
Laos			—	10	25
Others			—	12	37

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	99,556	108,146	123,232	124,269	121,637
China	32,830	38,662	41,656	42,151	47,666
Viet Nam	23,018	22,268	24,893	26,125	21,060
R.O. Korea	5,706	6,482	7,326	8,231	8,901
Nepal	6,712	5,728	8,474	7,614	7,406
Taiwan	4,768	5,091	5,470	5,646	5,627
United States of America	3,061	3,100	3,422	3,483	3,712
Indonesia	2,243	2,434	2,850	2,935	2,896
France	1,220	1,305	1,399	1,648	1,793
Thailand	2,127	2,176	2,164	2,084	1,787
Philippines	770	1,124	1,381	1,682	1,486
Others	17,101	19,776	24,197	22,670	19,303

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	246,679	277,331	311,505	337,000	345,791
China	108,331	115,278	124,292	132,411	144,264
Viet Nam	49,809	62,422	72,268	81,009	79,292
Nepal	20,278	22,967	27,101	28,987	29,417
R.O. Korea	15,405	15,438	15,912	17,056	17,732
Taiwan	8,709	9,537	10,237	10,603	10,420
Indonesia	4,768	5,607	6,492	7,213	7,512
Sri Lanka	3,219	5,597	8,273	8,701	7,408
Myanmar	3,473	4,553	5,753	6,369	5,429
Thailand	4,190	4,376	4,551	4,355	4,053
Mongolia	2,317	2,705	3,150	3,675	3,908
Others	26,180	28,851	33,476	36,621	36,356

12-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Trainee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	15,702	15,740	16,393	13,389	12,985
India	537	522	797	869	853
Indonesia	1,148	1,376	1,239	990	849
Viet Nam	964	1,034	1,069	814	806
Thailand	942	910	835	888	721
Myanmar	786	868	954	749	666
China	964	699	699	654	575
Malaysia	408	461	419	470	432
Philippines	603	548	494	598	419
Bangladesh	354	352	439	290	372
Mongolia	360	343	486	338	318
Others	8,636	8,627	8,962	6,729	6,974

12-2 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of "Trainee" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,521	1,379	1,460	1,443	1,177
Viet Nam	197	197	247	226	194
China	257	232	209	191	155
Indonesia	138	169	175	204	153
Thailand	271	183	192	251	147
Philippines	115	106	99	129	107
India	62	33	92	87	50
Myanmar	31	43	52	45	33
Brazil	23	33	28	24	28
Mexico	17	29	17	18	23
Malaysia	41	41	34	18	19
Others	369	313	315	250	268

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

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	14,980	18,210	22,444	27,752	31,712
Taiwan	3,986	4,691	5,290	5,552	6,279
R.O. Korea	2,687	3,134	3,867	5,150	5,467
Viet Nam	525	670	1,394	2,536	3,449
China	1,513	2,174	2,851	3,052	3,318
Philippines	710	951	915	1,911	1,788
Australia	1,028	1,093	1,192	1,374	1,648
France	1,015	1,099	1,290	1,394	1,582
Indonesia	429	726	1,058	1,299	1,461
United Kingdom	901	897	908	1,035	1,032
Germany	574	704	785	873	958
Others	1,612	2,071	2,894	3,576	4,730

13-2 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	37,175	47,039	64,776	62,956	65,187
China	8,230	9,539	10,947	10,389	10,600
Philippines	2,542	4,269	8,547	8,574	6,642
Viet Nam	1,254	2,428	5,627	4,897	6,349
Taiwan	3,767	4,345	4,600	4,782	5,479
R.O. Korea	3,051	3,333	3,961	4,892	4,889
Indonesia	1,905	3,559	5,171	4,151	3,965
Sri Lanka	808	1,281	3,254	3,177	3,815
Nepal	3,223	4,171	5,005	4,078	2,839
Myanmar	1,455	1,694	2,244	2,070	1,927
Australia	1,156	1,305	1,360	1,639	1,902
Others	9,784	11,115	14,060	14,307	16,780

14 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	700,500	727,111	749,191	771,568	793,164
China	225,605	238,438	248,873	260,963	273,776
Philippines	120,390	124,477	127,396	129,707	131,933
Brazil	109,361	110,932	112,876	112,934	112,440
R.O. Korea	66,326	68,033	69,391	71,094	72,391
Peru	33,594	33,803	33,891	33,789	33,614
Taiwan	20,245	20,659	21,044	21,601	22,235
Thailand	18,831	19,327	19,719	20,142	20,526
United States of America	15,970	16,422	16,922	17,580	18,043
Viet Nam	13,539	14,271	14,913	16,043	17,186
Indonesia	5,641	5,949	6,200	6,438	6,662
Others	70,998	74,800	77,966	81,277	84,358

15-1 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	9,591	10,188	9,998	10,466	10,694
Brazil	1,523	2,308	2,134	2,490	2,384
China	2,456	2,412	2,216	2,025	2,017
Philippines	2,050	1,926	1,938	1,825	1,850
Viet Nam	336	385	454	522	643
Thailand	573	523	602	636	604
United States of America	453	483	434	508	561
R.O. Korea	361	359	343	398	400
Taiwan	169	180	201	215	195
Indonesia	130	136	162	155	180
United Kingdom	121	121	116	143	126
Others	1,419	1,355	1,398	1,549	1,734

15-2 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	140,349	139,327	140,839	142,381	145,254
China	34,010	32,479	31,911	30,900	30,321
the Philippines	27,701	26,687	26,401	26,322	26,699
Brazil	14,995	15,917	16,631	17,668	18,427
R.O. Korea	14,334	13,818	13,490	13,053	12,798
United States of America	8,856	9,147	9,497	9,689	10,014
Thailand	7,206	7,091	7,144	7,223	7,301
Viet Nam	2,182	2,587	3,164	3,837	4,601
Taiwan	4,102	4,155	4,296	4,439	4,541
United Kingdom	2,514	2,562	2,639	2,644	2,637
Indonesia	1,905	1,923	1,991	2,072	2,126
Others	22,544	22,961	23,675	24,534	25,789

16-1 Changes in the number of new arrivals with the status of residence of "Long-Term Resident" by nationality/region (People)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,449	15,037	16,309	17,146	17,515
Brazil	5,781	8,591	9,891	11,214	11,657
the Philippines	2,812	2,767	2,534	2,413	2,345
China	2,094	1,925	1,950	1,558	1,508
Peru	573	534	563	587	619
Viet Nam	227	223	235	276	271
Bolivia	125	144	182	142	177
Indonesia	104	95	147	115	145
Thailand	89	109	115	102	97
Paraguay	73	64	73	68	96
Pakistan	115	76	93	89	76
Others	456	509	526	582	524

16-2 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	161,532	168,830	179,834	192,014	204,787
Brazil	44,827	49,542	56,475	65,021	73,536
the Philippines	45,680	47,663	49,773	52,008	54,359
China	26,626	27,140	28,033	28,282	28,822
Peru	10,492	10,345	10,406	10,647	10,936
R.O. Korea	7,413	7,348	7,291	7,289	7,208
Viet Nam	5,346	5,258	5,448	5,509	5,646
Thailand	3,800	3,804	3,861	3,922	3,997
Myanmar	2,365	2,392	2,433	2,479	2,479
Bolivia	1,891	1,944	2,072	2,171	2,294
Indonesia	1,860	1,903	2,002	2,107	2,238
Others	11,232	11,491	12,040	12,579	13,272

(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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	3,777,243	4,347,643	4,839,034	5,952,742	7,424,274
Diplomat	456	462	527	653	938
Official	1,918	2,317	3,468	6,689	9,409
Professor	408	464	409	412	425
Artist	2	6	3	8	5
Religious Activities	4	1	4	3	7
Journalist	44	51	43	18	15
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	2	6	5	5	12
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	10	12	44	92	146
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	2	7	16	27	51
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Business Manager	701	1,242	921	985	1,417
Legal/Accounting Services	—	2	—	2	1
Medical Services	3	5	21	10	17
Researcher	73	63	72	75	68
Instructor	14	13	14	11	8
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	4,524	5,016	5,492	6,785	9,532
Intra-company Transferee	2,404	2,448	2,665	2,662	2,890
Nursing Care	—	—	—	1	—
Entertainer	1,246	1,036	1,162	1,058	1,586
Skilled Labor	312	491	770	1,099	1,641
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	2
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	2,141	1,846	1,819	1,330	1,592
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	36,186	31,049	32,253	32,310	33,093
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	—	—	—	2	3
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	11	4	7	92	56
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	12	38
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	—	1,050	2,668
Cultural Activities	763	866	898	939	1,060
Temporary Visitor	3,676,672	4,244,349	4,729,271	5,837,840	7,292,654
Student	32,830	38,662	41,656	42,151	47,666
Trainee	964	699	699	654	575
Dependent	8,435	8,938	8,646	8,147	8,866
Designated Activities	1,513	2,174	2,851	3,052	3,318
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,456	2,412	2,216	2,025	2,017
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,055	1,077	1,132	985	990
Long-Term Resident	2,094	1,925	1,950	1,558	1,508

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

(*4) 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).

(*5) The status of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker (i)" and "Specified Skilled Worker (ii)" were newly established on November 1, 2019 (the same applies in the following table).

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	665,847	695,522	730,890	764,720	813,675
Professor	1,606	1,532	1,448	1,412	1,411
Artist	67	67	59	61	66
Religious Activities	75	68	80	88	89
Journalist	46	48	44	46	49
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	152	366	585	757	888
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	799	1,982	4,327	6,077	8,094
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	8	31	95	163	288
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	12	47	135	261	499
Business Manager	8,690	11,229	12,447	13,397	14,442
Legal/Accounting Services	6	10	10	15	18
Medical Services	758	1,049	1,301	1,510	1,746
Researcher	475	451	426	380	361
Instructor	68	71	78	81	79
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	60,504	68,274	75,010	81,736	90,766
Intra-company Transferee	5,615	5,741	5,807	5,797	6,129
Nursing Care			4	34	80
Entertainer	123	125	101	111	171
Skilled Labor	16,174	15,606	15,537	15,922	16,763
Specified Skilled Worker (i)					100
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)					—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	1,562	1,305	1,394	1,057	1,235
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	33,928	29,694	30,701	31,121	31,254
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	1,340	1,397	1,170	1,009	1,060
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	52,256	48,461	44,302	43,322	44,352
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)			—	108	209
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)			—	1,189	4,260
Cultural Activities	866	940	1,024	1,049	1,119
Temporary Visitor	108,331	115,278	124,292	132,411	144,264
Student	257	232	209	191	155
Trainee	64,492	69,784	74,962	78,417	82,382
Dependent	8,230	9,539	10,947	10,389	10,600
Designated Activities	225,605	238,438	248,873	260,963	273,776
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	34,010	32,479	31,911	30,900	30,321
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	11,889	12,984	14,551	15,592	17,002
Long-Term Resident	26,626	27,140	28,033	28,282	28,822
Special Permanent Resident	1,277	1,154	1,027	872	825

(*) "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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	3,850,460	4,916,255	6,946,352	7,325,595	5,339,079
Diplomat	896	906	902	943	969
Official	2,092	2,090	2,192	2,261	1,744
Professor	199	191	194	202	185
Artist	8	4	10	18	32
Religious Activities	68	70	66	68	74
Journalist	7	9	14	9	10
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	1	—	2	1	3
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	7	10	18	29	26
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	—	—	1	8	5
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Business Manager	148	199	155	180	174
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	1	1	—
Medical Services	11	13	16	21	17
Researcher	25	10	20	27	17
Instructor	11	21	21	10	20
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,780	2,487	3,160	3,833	4,161
Intra-company Transferee	536	631	713	587	581
Nursing Care	—	—	—	—	1
Entertainer	6,251	7,221	7,116	8,510	9,190
Skilled Labor	37	42	40	27	39
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	3
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	31	34	19	7	1
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Cultural Activities	197	182	194	216	223
Temporary Visitor	3,827,889	4,890,616	6,918,346	7,293,178	5,305,221
Student	5,706	6,482	7,326	8,231	8,901
Trainee	92	86	77	74	74
Dependent	1,350	1,376	1,460	1,491	1,460
Designated Activities	2,687	3,134	3,867	5,150	5,467
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	361	359	343	398	400
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	35	46	42	62	48
Long-Term Resident	35	36	37	53	33

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	457,772	453,096	450,663	449,634	446,364
Professor	920	901	911	859	824
Artist	45	37	41	48	54
Religious Activities	865	879	891	900	902
Journalist	47	48	46	43	41
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	15	44	70	110	135
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	36	82	183	290	404
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	5	13	22	34	37
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	1	2	8	13
Business Manager	2,928	3,039	3,095	3,104	3,078
Legal/Accounting Services	7	7	8	11	12
Medical Services	114	122	134	142	142
Researcher	184	153	155	144	127
Instructor	92	95	98	106	118
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	16,669	18,936	21,603	24,602	27,388
Intra-company Transferee	1,612	1,597	1,689	1,557	1,539
Nursing Care	—	—	1	6	21
Entertainer	224	199	254	219	211
Skilled Labor	1,019	966	895	838	806
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	6
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	19	4	13	1	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Cultural Activities	223	248	254	218	213
Temporary Visitor	15,405	15,438	15,912	17,056	17,732
Student	24	24	24	21	18
Trainee	12,470	12,187	12,211	12,061	11,829
Dependent	3,051	3,333	3,961	4,892	4,889
Designated Activities	66,326	68,033	69,391	71,094	72,391
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	14,334	13,818	13,490	13,053	12,798
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,262	2,207	2,192	2,191	2,162
Long-Term Resident	7,413	7,348	7,291	7,289	7,208
Special Permanent Resident	311,463	303,337	295,826	288,737	281,266

(*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 the Philippine nationals by status of residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	251,352	324,790	395,808	443,236	571,685
Diplomat	212	242	399	162	283
Official	869	816	1,418	763	989
Professor	31	33	34	38	34
Artist	—	—	—	—	2
Religious Activities	40	31	37	56	71
Journalist	—	—	—	—	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	1	1	1	2	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	1	—	—	—	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Business Manager	7	8	9	5	7
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	1	1	—	3
Researcher	1	6	2	2	—
Instructor	66	79	104	143	200
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	939	1,170	1,168	1,573	1,565
Intra-company Transferee	714	899	1,081	1,357	1,278
Nursing Care	—	—	—	—	1
Entertainer	3,306	3,961	4,259	5,245	5,632
Skilled Labor	96	122	134	99	50
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	1
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	1,043	1,243	1,382	1,254	1,199
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	8,875	9,498	11,541	10,806	12,640
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	—	—	—	5	—
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	—	2	—	9	5
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	20	81
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	—	491	1,806
Cultural Activities	40	42	43	73	89
Temporary Visitor	227,395	298,564	366,191	411,912	536,965
Student	770	1,124	1,381	1,682	1,486
Trainee	603	548	494	598	419
Dependent	526	535	493	534	673
Designated Activities	710	951	915	1,911	1,788
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,050	1,926	1,938	1,825	1,850
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	245	221	249	258	219
Long-Term Resident	2,812	2,767	2,534	2,413	2,345

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	229,595	243,662	260,553	271,289	282,798
Professor	98	94	94	89	94
Artist	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Activities	232	241	248	274	321
Journalist	—	—	—	—	—
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	6	11	18	21	24
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	1	9	15	30	48
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	1	1	1	1	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	—	1	1	1
Business Manager	55	59	71	70	71
Legal/Accounting Services	1	2	2	2	2
Medical Services	19	27	42	55	80
Researcher	20	23	19	20	16
Instructor	405	546	717	980	1,315
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	4,149	5,016	5,924	7,083	8,150
Intra-company Transferee	1,143	1,123	1,287	1,634	1,658
Nursing Care	—	—	—	20	54
Entertainer	388	548	494	650	644
Skilled Labor	445	516	603	661	672
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	111
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	830	1,041	1,198	1,112	1,023
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	8,545	9,124	11,122	10,681	12,248
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	284	342	573	706	777
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	8,081	12,167	14,916	17,092	18,581
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	44	155
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	—	686	3,090
Cultural Activities	23	18	26	38	49
Temporary Visitor	1,314	1,825	2,375	3,010	3,262
Student	115	106	99	129	107
Trainee	2,533	2,846	3,104	3,386	3,722
Dependent	2,542	4,269	8,547	8,574	6,642
Designated Activities	120,390	124,477	127,396	129,707	131,933
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	27,701	26,687	26,401	26,322	26,699
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	4,546	4,834	5,440	6,155	6,838
Long-Term Resident	45,680	47,663	49,773	52,008	54,359
Special Permanent Resident	48	47	47	48	50

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	147,274	178,084	232,706	288,354	353,633
Diplomat	474	450	542	533	533
Official	3,084	3,038	3,106	2,955	2,852
Professor	30	44	50	40	33
Artist	—	—	—	1	—
Religious Activities	31	18	27	25	32
Journalist	1	3	1	—	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	—	—	—	1	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	1	—	—	2	2
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	—	1	—	—	1
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Business Manager	7	17	21	34	32
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	1	—	1
Researcher	6	11	4	7	7
Instructor	—	2	—	—	1
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	2,212	2,839	4,529	8,623	12,245
Intra-company Transferee	484	555	576	736	954
Nursing Care	—	—	1	—	1
Entertainer	204	190	154	244	156
Skilled Labor	46	100	134	207	200
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	304
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	1,023	852	1,265	1,214	1,020
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	31,629	42,922	57,425	71,368	90,150
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	1	2	—	5	1
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	4	3	1	94	108
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	23	95
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	8	3,217	7,682
Cultural Activities	66	82	60	83	81
Temporary Visitor	81,424	100,544	134,091	165,080	205,466
Student	23,018	22,268	24,893	26,125	21,060
Trainee	964	1,034	1,069	814	806
Dependent	1,321	1,720	2,533	3,443	5,294
Designated Activities	525	670	1,394	2,536	3,449
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	336	385	454	522	643
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	156	111	132	146	151
Long-Term Resident	227	223	235	276	271

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

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	146,956	199,990	262,405	330,835	411,968
Professor	152	151	151	145	137
Artist	—	—	1	—	—
Religious Activities	217	210	232	239	252
Journalist	9	10	9	8	8
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	7	17	55	70	79
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	13	36	107	205	287
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	—	1	3	5	7
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	—	1	3	7	6
Business Manager	78	160	265	376	491
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	8	9	12	31	43
Researcher	38	48	48	44	32
Instructor	3	5	7	6	5
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	8,784	13,570	22,045	34,752	51,713
Intra-company Transferee	656	841	909	1,082	1,342
Nursing Care	—	—	7	73	296
Entertainer	5	5	3	1	—
Skilled Labor	238	307	403	537	671
Specified Skilled Worker (i)	—	—	—	—	901
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	955	784	1,175	1,140	915
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	31,444	43,084	57,618	73,010	89,861
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	611	819	853	1,105	1,447
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	24,571	43,524	63,909	85,050	112,363
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	—	—	—	38	152
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	—	—	8	4,156	13,989
Cultural Activities	44	49	49	41	44
Temporary Visitor	49,809	62,422	72,268	81,009	79,292
Student	197	197	247	226	194
Trainee	5,365	7,623	11,112	15,301	21,609
Dependent	1,254	2,428	5,627	4,897	6,349
Designated Activities	13,539	14,271	14,913	16,043	17,186
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,182	2,587	3,164	3,837	4,601
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,429	1,571	1,752	1,889	2,047
Long-Term Resident	5,346	5,258	5,448	5,509	5,646
Special Permanent Resident	2	2	2	3	3

(3) Status of Implementation of Immigration Examination Using Biometric Information (2019)

· Number of the implementation of exclusion order

【Nationality/Region】	(People)	【Airport・Seaport】	(People)
China	629	Narita Airport	649
R.O. Korea	177	Kansai Airport	325
Thailand	177	Haneda Airport	152
Turkey	92	Chubu Airport	95
the Philippines	65	Others	191
Taiwan	51	Total	1,412
Indonesia	47		
Malaysia	29		
United States of America	18		
Nepal	14		
Others	113		
Total	1,412		

· Number of the implementation of deportation procedures

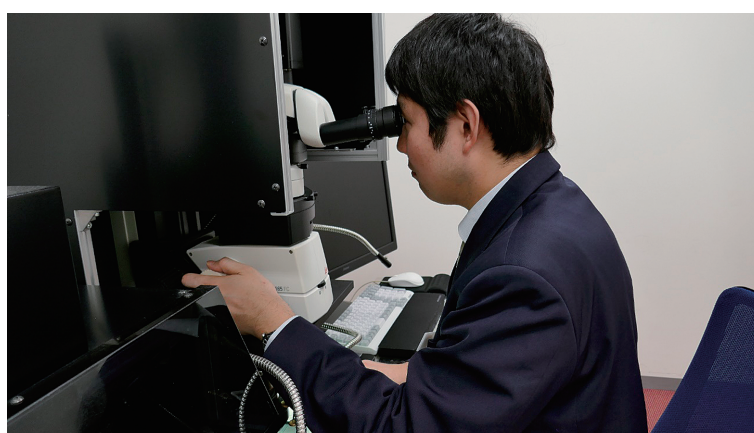
【Nationality】	(People)	【Airport】	(People)
Colombia	2	Narita Airport	2
Total	2	Total	2

(4) Changes in the Number of Cases of Detection of Forged or Altered Documents, etc. (including passports with missing or damaged pages, etc.)

(Cases)

Division \ Year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Landing	Passport	153 (63)	130 (57)	188 (63)	259 (56)	226 (54)
	Others	91	65	192	173	188
	Total	244 (63)	195 (57)	380 (63)	432 (56)	414 (54)
Departure	Passport	15 (11)	15 (11)	23 (20)	60 (54)	64 (52)
	Others	—	—	10	12	21
	Total	15 (11)	15 (11)	33 (20)	72 (54)	85 (52)
Total	Passport	168 (74)	145 (68)	211 (83)	319 (110)	290 (106)
	Others	91	65	202	185	209
	Total	259 (74)	210 (68)	413 (83)	504 (110)	499 (106)

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



Work scene in the Counterfeit Documents Countermeasures Office