



Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions

General Outlines - Questions -

Q1 : What is the new residency management system?

Q2 : The residence card is perceived as the replacement for the “alien registration certificate”. How and what changed?

Q3 : When will the new residency management system start?

Q4 : Who are the mid- to long-term residents who will be subject to the new residency management system?

Q5 : From when will foreign child born in Japan be subjected to the new residency management system? How about a person who lost Japanese citizenship?

Q6 : What will become convenient after the new residency management system starts?

Q7 : The notice says that the residence card “will be used for adequate provision of various administrative services”. What kind of administrative services? Likewise, what is the difference between the existing and new procedure?

Q8 : In introducing the new system, what security measures and foreign resident’s personal information protection policies will be implemented?

Q9 : What kind of forgery countermeasures are taken for the residence card?

Q10 : With the inclusion of foreign residents to the Basic Resident Registration system, how are Japanese nationals and foreign residents differentiated in the certificate of residence?

Further details - Questions -

<General introduction of the residence card>

Q11 : What is residence card?

Q12 : What is the main difference between residence card and the alien registration certificate?

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Question —

Q13 : Will residence card be considered an identification card same as the driver's license?

Q14 : Like using a Pasmio or Suica, can the residence card be used as a pass to automated gates?

Q15 : What is the validity period of residence card?

Q16 : Where can I get the residence card?

Q17 : I understand that residence card will be sent by mail to our residence in case residence card is not issued at the airport and will be delivered later. How many days will it take? Will the Immigration Bureau give notice that it has been sent? In case residence card is not delivered, should I communicate to the nearby Immigration Bureau?

Q18 : When can I get the residence card?

Q19 : Is it necessary to immediately replace my alien registration certificate into residence card?

Q20 : I understand that the alien registration certificate need not be changed immediately after introduction of the new residency management system goes into effect. In this case, should I retain the alien registration certificate?

Q21 : Will the seals stamped on the passport be abolished?

Q22 : I understand that the seals like permission of extension of period of stay will not be stamped on the passport of mid- to long-term residents. However, I am concerned that my company or school may not trust me when I show my passport. Is it possible to have the seal stamped if I wish to?

Q23 : I understand that the alien registration certificate will be deemed equivalent to the residence card for a while after the new residency management system goes into effect. What should I do if I'd like to replace my alien registration certificate with residence card before expiry? How many days will it take? Is it possible to receive residence card by mail?

Q24 : I lost my residence card. What should I do? How about if it is defaced?

Q25 : What should I do, for example, when residence card is bent and the IC chip is broken?

Q26 : Where can I receive a copy of residence certificate (or certificate of entry in the residence card), which will replace the certificate of registered matters in the alien registration, used for legal and residence matters after the new residency management system goes into effect?

Q27 : Is there any penalty against the unauthorized use of residence card? Or, is there any measure against such unauthorized use?

Q28 : Is there any penalty in the event of noncompliance with the re-issuance of the residence card order?

Q29 : I lost my residence card and am worried that all the information about me in the IC chip might be seen by others.

Q30 : What is the size of residence card?

<Persons eligible for residence card>

Q31 : In the previous alien registration system, alien registration was possible in case the period of stay was within 90 days for the purpose of real-estate registration to establish a company, corporate registration, or opening of a bank account. Will residence card be issued to short-term residents under the new resident management system?

Q32 : Why are short-term residents not eligible for issuance of residence card?

Q33 : Will residence card be issued when "Temporary Visitor" residents granted landing permission (90 days) renew their period of stay?

Q34 : In case a person who is not eligible for issuance of residence card (a short-term resident etc.) has an alien registration certificate, what should he/she do with the alien registration certificate after the new law is enforced?

Q35 : I understand that residence card will not be issued to short-term residents. For example, will the Immigration Bureau issue a new certificate of residence just like the alien registration certificate of registered matters?

Q36 : If a foreign national without residence card wishes to seek administrative services available in Japan, should he/she directly go to the municipal office where the administrative services are offered?

Q37 : Is it possible for mid- or long-term resident under the age of 16 to obtain residence card?

Q38 : In case a person is granted special permission for residence, will the residence card be issued at the same time?

Q39 : Is it possible for illegal residents to have residence card?

Q40 : In case residence card is not issued to illegal residents, it is expected that they would go underground and then public order and security will deteriorate more. Do you have any solution

under discussion to resolve the problem?

<General introduction of the residence card>

Q41 : Should I always carry my residence card with me? What will be the problem (penalty) if I don't carry it?

Q42 : Is it possible not to carry my residence card if I carry my passport?

Q43 : Do children always have to carry their residence cards, too?

Q44 : Why do I have to always carry my residence card when special permanent residents are not required to carry with them the special permanent resident certificate all the time?

Q45 : If I leave my residence card to an administrative scrivener in commissioning the application for extension of period of stay, etc, in my behalf, will I violate the obligation to carry it?

Q46 : There is a risk of identity theft for special permanent resident if there is no obligation to always carry the special permanent resident certificate. How will the Immigration Bureau deal with this?

<Records on residence card>

Q47 : What information will be printed on the residence card?

Q48 : Will the name on residence card be written in English only? Is it possible to describe to put the Chinese characters as well?

Q49 : Same as the alien registration certificate, will the "alias" also appear on the residence card?

Q50 : If the date of permission of landing is not stated on the residence card, isn't it difficult for the foreign national to know whether the period of stay has elapsed to enable him/her to apply for a permanent residence, especially in case he/she has renewed the passport that has a seal of permission of landing?

Q51 : Why was it decided to embed an IC chip in residence card? And, where will the information recorded in the IC chip be used besides the Immigration Bureau?

Q52 : What kind of information is recorded in the IC chip?

Q53 : Is the information on fingerprints recorded in the IC chip of the residence card?

Q54 : Is there any plan to add functions (such as e-money) in the IC chip of the residence card besides the information-related to the Immigration Bureau?

Q55 : Is it possible to check the information recorded in the IC chip of the residence card outside the Immigration Bureau if I have a reader?

Q56 : I understand that we can place a donor seal on the driver's license or the health insurance card. Is it possible to put the donor seal on the residence card, which I carry all the time?

<Delivery of residence card>

Q57 : Where is the residence card being issued? And please tell me about documents and fees required.

Q58 : Is the residence card being issued when given permission of landing at all airports and ports?

Q59 : Is a certificate of designation attached to the passport, same as in the past?

Q60 : In case that the issuance of the residence card is made at an airport, will the waiting time be even longer than before? What is the estimated time per person required for issuance of the residence card?

Q61 : As it takes time to have the residence card issued, is it possible to get the residence card in the municipal office or my company/school after I enter Japan? If I refuse the issuance at the airport, does it mean I can't enter Japan?

Q62 : I always have to wait at the airport. I understand that the issuance procedure of residence card will be carried out at the time of entry at the airport besides immigration procedure, and I'm worried that it would considerably prolong waiting time. Does the bureau plan to take counter-measures, such as additional staff or improvement of the system?

Q63 : I understand that the residence card not issued at the airports/ports will be sent by mail to the residence. How and when will it be delivered?

Q64 : In case that the residence card is sent by mail later, should I pay for the fees (postage etc.)?

Q65 : After residence card is received, is it necessary to return the Alien Registration Certificate that I have in my possession?

Q66 : I understand that I have to return the Alien Registration Certificate after I have been issued the Residential Card. If the Alien Registration Certificate that is regarded as Residential Card is lost

after the implementation date of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, is it possible to apply for residence card?

Q67 : In case the Alien Registration Certificate is replaced with residence card, is it possible to receive residence card on the day of application? How about the case when I have been given the permission with renewed period of stay or change of the status of residence, or the case when I have received reissuance or have submitted notification of a change of registered information?

Q68 : Before the enforcement of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, I applied for the renewal of period of stay (change in the resident status, permanent residence). In case I receive permission after the enforcement, can I receive residence card at the same time? In this case when should I submit my photo?

Q69 : I understand that the application for confirmation (replacement) of the Alien Registration Certificate is regarded as the preliminary application of residence card one (1) month before implementation. When and where should I obtain the residence card? Is it possible to get it at a nearby branch or an airport?

Q70 : In case a permanent resident does not apply for replacement of the Alien Registration Certificate to residence card after the period of grant application has elapsed, is there any kind of penalty?

<Renewal, regrant, cancellation, and return of Residence Card>

Q71 : I heard that the limit of period of stay may be prolonged, but I'm afraid that it might increase the risk of forgetting the limit of residence or renewal of the residence card. Will you send some notice if the limit comes near, like the driver's license?

Q72 : I forgot to apply for the renewal of validation period of the residence card, which has already expired. What should I do?

Q73 : When I was trying to apply for renewal of validation period of residence card, I was admitted to the hospital and could not apply. What should I do?

Q74 : I am an adult with the status of residence "permanent resident", and the validation period of my residence card has expired. What should I do? Does this mean that my registration as a resident will be deleted from the Basic Resident Registry?

Q75 : Is it possible to apply for renewal of the validation period of the residence card at an airport?

Q76 : In case I lost my residence card, when should I apply for reissuance? Is there any penalty against loss?

Q77 : How much is the fee in case of loss or reissuance of residence card?

Q78 : In case I lost my residence card and applied for reissuance, is it possible to apply by mail?

Q79 : In case of reissuance of residence card on the grounds of loss or theft, is a certificate concerning the report of loss or theft, issued by the police, necessary at the time of application?

Q80 : I left Japan with a plan to re-entry, but after departure, I decided not to return to Japan. What should I do with my residence card? If I am supposed to return it, where should I send it?

Q81 : Is a penalty applied in case the obligation to return the residence card was not fulfilled even I am outside Japan with permission of reentry etc.?

Q82 : In case a person with the residence card is under deportation procedure, when should he/she return the residence card?

Q83 : What should I do when I have lost the residence card?

Q84 : In case a person with the residence card dies, what should be done with the card?

Q85 : In case I return to my country, is it possible to bring my residence card as a souvenir?

<A photo displayed on residence card>

Q86 : What is the minimum age of a person whose photo needs to be displayed on the residence card? Also, will a photo be displayed on children's residence card, too?

Q87 : I understand that a photo is displayed on residence card. Is it necessary to prepare it beforehand? Also, within what months should the photo be taken?

Q88 : In application of renewal of validation period or reissuance of residence card, is it possible to send a photo later in case I forgot to bring one, or I submitted a photo that does not satisfy the standard such as photo with background?

Q89 : I have entered and left Japan many times as "temporary visitor", and a photo of my face has been taken in the immigration procedure. Is the taken photo acceptable for display on the residence card?

Q90 : In case I don't like the photo on residence card issued at the airport, is it possible to take a photo again? Or, is it possible to use an ID photo that I prepared beforehand?

Q91 : If submission of a photo is not necessary when residence card is issued at airports/ports, should the photo for residence card that is issued during the procedures concerning residential status be the one from the photo displayed on old residence card issued at airports/ports, or be taken by Immigration Bureau at the time procedures concerning residential status?

<Various notifications>

Q92 : In what case should I give notifications? Where should I give such notifications?

Q93 : What kind of documents should be submitted in giving notifications? Is it enough to give notice orally?

Q94 : Will a new residence card be issued when notification of change in records is made?

Q95 : By when should I give notification of my address after entry to Japan?

Q96 : Is it possible to give the notice of my address at a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau?

Q97 : Please tell us the procedure in case of change in address by moving to another place, including change-of-residence registration applications based on the revised Basic Resident Registration Law.

Q98 : Is there any place where procedures on residence cards are possible on weekend, for example a municipal office?

Q99 : The places to be visited in application or notification are divided into a municipal office and the Immigration Bureau. Isn't it possible to consolidate the place? Is there any future plan of consolidation? If yes, it is not possible to do it now?

Q100 : In case necessary notifications are not given or false notifications are submitted, what penalty or prejudicial adverse disposition will be given?

Q101 : In the purpose of long-term stay, I moved out from my Japanese address to live in a foreign country. In this case, I can't give notification of my new address. What should I do? And also, will non-notification of new address result in cancellation of my status of residence?

Q102 : Should the notification in person, which is stated under the new Residency Management system (see Q96) be done by himself/herself?

Q103 : I understand that, in application for the renewal of period of stay etc., there is an application commission system under which the receiving organization or an administrative scrivener

submits documents in place of the person. Will it be the same under the new Residence Management system?

Q104 : There is no regional Immigration Bureau near my address. Should I always appear there in case of change of my workplace etc.?

Q105 : What happens in case of delay in notifications about change in the organization to which I belong or divorce with my spouse etc.?

Q106 : Isn't it unfair that when a foreign nationals whose status as a spouse is the ground of acquisition of the status of residence "long term resident" (for example, a suppose of a second generation Japanese) is divorced, he or she does not give notifications, because such notification is mandatory for a foreign spouse of a Japanese? (Related to Q96)

Q107 : As for notification of the organization to which I belong, should I give notification to the Immigration Bureau when I quitted the job or got fired and became unemployed? If so, how should I make a report?

Q108 : When I give a notification of change in workplace, is it subject to examination, for example, if the activity in the new workplace is qualified? Is the system of the work qualification certificate same as in the before?

Q109 : The ground of the status of residence that is intended for work is the organization to which I belong. If the company I work for is amalgamated and its name is changed, should I give notification? If there is no change in the company's name or address after amalgamation, is it unnecessary to give notification?

Q110 : I hear that in case I get divorced with a Japanese spouse, I need to give notification to the Immigration Bureau. In this case, how and with what documents should I give the notification?

Q111 : In case I get divorced with my Japanese spouse and give notification to the Minister of Justice within 14 days, is it possible to stay in Japan until the expiry of the period of stay? Or, should I apply for change in the status of residence at the same time of the notification of divorce? Or, in case my Japanese spouse gives notification of divorce to the Minister of Justice without my consent, is it possible to cancel the notification afterwards?

Q112 : In case the fact that a foreign national who stayed in Japan as a spouse of a Japanese national didn't give notification of divorce to the Minister of Justice and got remarried to another Japanese became clear at an application of the renewal of period of stay, will the application be rejected?

Q113 : Why should the divorce notification be given in the Immigration Bureau in case a foreigner who stayed in Japan as a spouse of a Japanese national got divorced, when the notification of the

address may be given at the municipal office? Why can't there be a system adapted in which the divorce notification will be automatically forwarded to the Immigration Bureau?

Q114 : I graduated from University and decided to move to another place for employment. Is it possible to apply for change of the status of residence and give notification of address at the Regional Immigration Bureau at the same time? Or should I go to the municipal office to change the address?

Q115 : In case a mid- to long term resident gave birth to a child, which should be done first, application of acquisition of the status of residence and submission of birth notification?

Q116 : When a foreigner with the status of residence of "Student" applies for permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously, is it possible to apply for issuance of the certificate of status of residence at the same time? What is the procedure at the airport?

Q117 : Is it necessary to submit a photo every time I apply for renewal of period of stay or change of the status of residence?

<Notification by the organization that a foreign national belongs to>

Q118 : Is it necessary for the educational organization or other organizations that a foreign national belongs to give notification to the Immigration Bureau as to information of the foreign national?

Q119 : Currently educational organizations submit a list of students who left school before graduation once a month and Japanese language education institutions etc. further submit a student directory periodically. In the new Residency Management system, will this system of reporting be changed? Or will double reports be necessary?

Q120 : What organization, that a foreign national belongs to, requires notification, and what information should be notified? In case the notification is not given, is there any penalty?

Q121 : There is no Regional Immigration Bureau nearby. Should I always visit the Regional Immigration Bureau etc. for notification?

Q122 : If a school or other organizations that the foreign national belongs to don't give notification to the Immigration Bureau, may the foreign national that belongs to the organization has prejudice? For example, the application for renewal of the status of residence is not examined properly or the examination is prolonged?

<Representation regarding the procedures>

Q123 : Is it possible for a representative to receive the residence card? If so, who can receive it as a representative?

Q124 : Can the notification of change of the organization that the foreign national belongs to or the address can be given by a representative such as his/her family member or an official of his/her workplace?

<Employment>

Q125 : I understand that the status of employment restriction or the permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence is shown in residence card. Are the content of employment restriction or the content of the permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence, if applicable, also shown?

Q126 : How long does it take if a foreign student obtains both the permission of landing and the permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence at the airport where residence card is issued?

Q127 : When companies or factories etc. hire a foreign national, is it enough to check residence card without checking the passport? As an employer, what information of the residence card should be taken into account? Is it a common understanding that possession of residence card is just fine for employment?

Q128 : We'd like to hire foreign nationals properly. Will the means (to make clear judgments if the foreign national seeking employment has the rights of employment) be given?

Q129 : If the foreigner seeking employment has residence card that may be forged or may be of a different person, is there a convenient way to confirm its validity?

Q130 : If residence card displayed by a foreign national who we decided to hire is forged, what procedure should be taken?

Q131 : In case the employer doesn't know that a foreign national who he hired is an illegal resident, will the employer be deported or given penalty?

<Cancellation of the resident status>

Q132 : In what case will the status of residence be cancelled in pursuant of the existing rules?

- Q133 : In what case is the status of residence of a foreigner, who stays in Japan without activities as a person and with the status of a spouse, not be cancelled as having legitimate reasons etc.?
- Q134 : In what case is the application of change in status of residence accepted when the foreigner stays in Japan without activities as a person and with the status of a spouse?
- Q135 : In what case is the status of residence not cancelled as having legitimate reasons for not giving notification of the address?
- Q136 : Is a permanent resident also subject to cancellation of status of residence?
- Q137 : What services by publication are there upon cancellation of status of residence?
- Q138 : I understand that there will be services by public notification. Is the cancellation of status of residence carried out without personal appearance?

<Reason for deportation>

- Q139 : What are new additions to the reason for deportation?

<Penalty>

- Q140 : In the New Residency Management system, what penalties will be newly added?

<Extension of the period of stay>

- Q141 : Is the maximum period of stay five years? What status of residence will be given the five-year period of stay?
- Q142 : I am staying with the maximum period of stay allowed for the person with his/her current status of residence under Annexed Table 2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. After the revised Act is enforced, is the period automatically prolonged to the revised maximum period of stay? (For example, currently 3 years to 5 years under the revised law). Or is there any procedure required for extension?
- Q143 : I applied for the renewal of the period of stay before the revised law was enforced. Will I be given the period of stay with maximum 5 years?

- Q144 : I am staying with the maximum period of stay prescribed in the Annex 2 of the existing Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. I wonder if I won't meet the requirements of "The maximum period of stay allowed for the person with his/her current status of residence under Annexed Table 2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" prescribed in 1(3)(c) of Guidelines for Permission for Permanent Residence after the revised law is enforced. (http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyukan_nyukan50.html).
- Q145 : Will the period of stay for foreign nationals engaging in "Designated Research Dependent" or "Designated Information Processing Dependent", to whom five years of period of stay is currently granted under the status of residence "Designated Activities", be prolonged?
- Q146 : I understand the maximum period of stay will be prolonged to five years. In what cases is the five-year period of stay granted? Also, does the revision means the three-year period of stay is more likely to be granted?
- Q147 : I expect that the number of foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a long time will increase by extending the upper limit of the period of stay. Is there any risk that an increased number of people abuse this system and illegally stay in Japan by means of false marriage etc.? Is there any countermeasure against this?
- Q148 : Why is the six-month period of stay established for "Spouse or Child of Japanese National", "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident", or "Long Term Resident"?

<Revision of the re-entry permit system>

- Q149 : I understand that we no longer need to get a re-entry permit every time at the Regional Immigration Bureau and other Immigration office. What were revisions made on the re-entry permit system?
- Q150 : Please give concrete procedures of the Special Re-entry Permit. Is it enough to tell the examiner that I have the permit? Please explain the difference from the existing immigration procedures.
- Q151 : Is re-entry under the Special Re-entry Permit subject to any fees?
- Q152 : In what case the permission of re-entry should be taken? How many years is the validation period of the re-entry permit?
- Q153 : When I leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, i.e. without the re-entry permit, is it possible to extend the period of the Re-entry Permit at a Japanese Embassy outside Japan?

- Q154 : When I have left the country with the Special Re-entry Permit at the confirmation of departure although I have the re-entry permit, is it possible to change it to departure with the re-entry permit at a Japanese embassy outside Japan etc.?
- Q155 : Isn't it just good to have the re-entry permit be granted at a Japanese embassy outside Japan if I pay the fee for the re-entry permit?
- Q156 : Is it possible to leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit in a special period until two months after the expiry of stay after I applied for permission for renewal of period of stay?
- Q157 : I am now seeking the refugee status. Can I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit?
- Q158 : I am in the procedure of deportation. Can I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit?
- Q159 : I am sentenced to one or more years in prison and now in a suspended term. Can I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit?
- Q160 : In relation with the New Residency Management system Q164, in case I leave Japan under the special Re-entry Permit without "notification" and re-enter Japan, am I subject to examination of landing every time?
- Q161 : In case I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit with a plan to return to Japan within one year but I am forced to come back after one year due to unexpected circumstances (for example, admission to the hospital due to illness etc.), isn't there any remedy? Is there no other choice but to enter Japan with a new visa? How about in cases of troubles not attributed to me (Example: Disaster)?
- Q162 : In case I leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, does the expiry date of the re-entry permission appear somewhere on the passport?
- Q163 : In case a mid- to long-term resident forgets to bring his/her residence card, is it impossible to leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit?
- Q164 : Is it possible to enter or leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit through the automated gates?
- Q165 : Is it possible to leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit when residence card is expired? Also, in case I have an expired residence card at the time of re-entry, is it possible to enter Japan, or do I have to apply for renewal of period of stay of residence card at the airport?
- Q166 : What procedure is necessary when I re-enter Japan after the period of the Special Re-entry Permit (one year) lapsed?

- Q167 : In the existing re-entry permit system, I am supposed to fill in and submit a questionnaire with questions like “Have you ever been convicted in court?” or “Do you have controlled substance like drugs or guns?”. In the Special Re-entry Permit system, will I answer the same questions and submit the questionnaire?
- Q168 : In introducing the Special Re-entry Permit system, is there any countermeasure against illegal entry abusing this system (identity theft etc.)?
- Q169 : What is the initial date of calculation of the period in the Special Re-entry Permit system? For example, when I leave Japan on April 1, until what date is included in “one year”?
- Q170 : What should I do when I leave Japan under the Special Re-entry Permit system and then have lost the residence card overseas?
- Q171 : I understand that the Alien Registration certificate is regarded as residence card for a certain period of time after the new Residency Management system is introduced. Is it possible to enter and leave Japan with the Special Re-Entry Permit if I have a passport and the Alien Registration certificate?
- Q172 : When I leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit System and return to Japan from the destination, isn't this going to cause any trouble because the valid re-entry permission seal is not stamped?
- Q173 : Can those who are scheduled to return to Japan after the enforcement date of the revised Act leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit System before the enforcement date?
- Q174 : As for the unused re-entry permit obtained before the enforcement of the Special Re-entry Permit System, or the re-entry permit whose remaining validity period is 2-3 years and which has been used only once, can the fees of them returned?
- Q175 : In case I have valid re-entry permit, do I need to select between departure by the Special Re-entry Permit System or departure with the normal re-entry permit?
- Q176 : I intended to return after a short while and left Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, but due to certain reasons the period became more than one year. Can I retroactively use the single re-entry permit that I obtained earlier?
- Q177 : Can the Immigration Bureau Personnel tell me in advance if I am eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit?
- Q178 : I enter and leave Japan with the re-entry permit under the re-entry permit system. Do the re-entry permit and residence card make me eligible for the Special Re-entry Permission?

- Q179 : I hear that, at the time of entry, residence card is sent to me later in some airports. In this case, is it possible to leave the country with the Special Re-entry Permit if I haven't received the residence card?
- Q180 : In case the Residence card is delivered later and I leave Japan immediately after entry, am I not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit System?
- Q181 : I am planning to stay outside Japan for a long time after July 2012. Will the fee of re-entry permit be different from the existing fee?
- Q182 : What is required at the examination of the Immigration Bureau when I obtain the re-entry permit and enter or leave Japan?
- Q183 : I left my residence card in my house when I try to leave Japan (for travel etc.) with the Special Re-entry Permit. Is it possible to leave Japan?
- Q184 : If I repeatedly enter and leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, does it affect my next application for permission of renewal of period of stay?
- Q185 : The number of occasions when we pay fees for services in the Immigration Bureau should be significantly decreased by decreasing the number of re-entry permit with the introduction of the Special Re-entry Permit and with the increase in the upper limit of period of stay to five years. Does this lead to increase in other application fees concerning residency?

<Information request etc.>

- Q186 : I hear that the Alien Registration System will be abolished. Is it possible to request information concerning the alien registration card after the revised law is implemented? Where should I request information concerning the Alien Registration Certificate, which we used to request at the municipal office?
- Q187 : Is it possible to request the certificate containing the facts of the registered matters on the Alien Registration Card of a deceased family member after the revised law is implemented?
- Q188 : How can I confirm that my name or address etc. is changed after the Alien Registration System is abolished?

<Others>

- Q204 : I understand that residence card does not show alias, but it will confine the identification

function that was possible with the Alien Registration Certificate. Isn't it possible to continue to approve of the use of the alias?

Q205 : False applications and violations to the obligation of application have been added to the grounds of deportation. If false documents are submitted or the period of application lapsed accidentally, will the procedure of deportation be carried out immediately?

Q206 : In the application for the permission of landing, it became possible for only those who have received the permission of landing with the status of residence "Students" to apply for the application for permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted at the same time. Why are those with the status of residence other than "Students" no longer able to do so?

Q207 : Please show me the relationship between the introduction of this new Residency Management System and the "point system" (a system to give points according to the license or annual income of a foreign national with special knowledge or technique and to give preferential treatment on immigration management to high-scorers).

General Questions -Question-

Q1 : What is the new residency management system?

A. The new residency management system is applied to mid- to long-term foreign nationals in Japan with legal status of residence, designed to keep the Minister of Justice updated with their residential status. An eligible person will be issued with a residence card (see Q11, Q46) with a photo containing basic identification matters such as name, status of residence and period of stay.

When the new system goes into effect, as keep-tracking of foreign nationals' residency status will be more accurate than ever, maximum period of stay will be extended from 3 years to 5 years (see Q146), and a special re-entry permit system (see Q154) will be introduced allowing foreign nationals to leave and re-enter Japan within 1 year of departure without getting the re-entry permit.

In addition, the alien registration system will be abolished once the new residency management system goes into effect. "

Q2 : The residence card is perceived as the replacement for the "alien registration certificate". How and what changed?

A. Under the previous system, the Minister of Justice acquired the necessary information of foreign nationals through the Immigration Control Act upon their entry to Japan and when receiving residential permission such as extension of period of stay, or through the alien registration system at the city, town or village when there were changes of circumstances in the middle of their residence in Japan; hence, constituting a dualistic approach.

The revision aims to implement an integrated scheme for regulating the residency status of legal mid- to long-term residents through the Immigration Control Act only, compared to the previous management system using both the Immigration Control Act and Alien Registration Act. By doing this, the Minister of Justice will be able to continuously grasp their residency status."

Q3 : When will the new residency management system start?

A. On December 26, 2011, the "Cabinet Order Specifying the Enforcement Date of the Act on the Partial Revision of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Special Act on the Immigration Control of, Inter Alia, Those who have Lost Japanese Nationality Pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan" was promulgated. Provisions concerning new residency management system have been enforced since July 9, 2012, while provisions concerning in-advance application of residence card application have been enforced since January 13, 2012.

Q4 : Who are the mid- to long-term residents who will be subject to the new residency management system?

A. The new residency management system will be applied to all foreign nationals residing

legally in Japan for the mid- to long-term with resident status under the Immigration Control Act and, moreover, foreign nationals who do not come under any of the following 1 through to 6.

1. Persons granted permission to stay for 3 months or less
2. Persons granted "Temporary Visitor" status
3. Persons granted "Diplomat" or "Official" status
4. Persons recognized by the Ministry of Justice ordinance as equivalent to the foreign nationals mentioned above (Specifically, staff of the Japanese office of the Association of East Asian Relations and the Permanent General Mission of Palestine in Japan who have "Designated Activities" status, and their families.
5. Special permanent residents
6. Persons with no resident status"

Q5 : From when will foreign child born in Japan be subjected to the new residency management system? How about a person who lost Japanese citizenship?

A. Any person who renounced Japanese nationality, or any foreign national who is to reside in Japan for a period exceeding 60 days without following the procedures for landing, through birth or for any other cause, shall go to the Immigration Bureau within 30 days from the date of his/her renouncement of Japanese nationality, birth, or other cause to apply for permission to acquire status of residence. After acquiring status of residence and becoming a medium- to long-term resident, he/she will be subject to the new residency management system.

Moreover, after a new-born child submits a copy of residence certificate to the Minister of Justice and is granted permission of residence in Japan, he/she is not required to register the address again at the city, ward, town, or village office."

Q6 : What will become convenient after the new residency management system starts?

A. Firstly, accurate and continuous grasping of information of legal mid- to long-term residents has allowed, ① modification of the maximum period of stay (maximum 3 years → 5 years) (see Q146), and ② those departing and re-entering Japan within one year will not be required to apply for a re-entry permit (special re-entry permit system: see Q154). In this connection, the burden in preparing different documents and visiting the Immigration Bureau will be reduced substantially.

Likewise, under the Alien Registration Act, the notification obligation for foreign residents was the same for everyone regardless of the status of residence. Once the new residency management system goes into effect, specific procedures (see Q96) will be laid out depending on the status of residence; hence, burden will also be reduced for some.

In addition, foreign residents will also be included in the Basic Resident Register system so like Japanese nationals, foreign residents will be properly provided with various administrative services given by the country and city, ward, town and village offices."

Q7 : The notice says that the residence card "will be used for adequate provision of various

administrative services". What kind of administrative services? Likewise, what is the difference between the existing and new procedure?

- A.** Government services such as national health insurance, nursing insurance, national pension, education, and various other benefits are some of the examples. Although these services are known to be provided by the city, ward, town, or village office, the introduction of the residence card will allow these municipal offices to provide more adequate administrative services because they will be able to stay current with status of the non-Japanese residents.

Q8 : In introducing the new system, what security measures and foreign resident's personal information protection policies will be implemented?

- A.** For the protection of personal information, the system not only includes a framework with user authentication, access control, user account authentication, trail management, and system monitoring, but also the information when establishing SSL sessions is encrypted. Naturally, there is antivirus protection to respond to foreign attacks, and people with access to the server are limited and they are not allowed to carry anything into the room.

Q9 : What kind of forgery countermeasures are taken for the residence card?

- A.** An IC chip with advanced security features is embedded inside the residence card which makes it extremely difficult to be forged. In addition, other forgery countermeasures such as hologram and spectroscopic-change ink on the surface of the card are instituted.

For further details, please visit the website of the Immigration Bureau (http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/pdf/zairyu_syomei_mikata.pdf).

Q10 : With the inclusion of foreign residents to the Basic Resident Registration system, how are Japanese nationals and foreign residents differentiated in the certificate of residence?

- A.** Under the Basic Resident Registration Act, the term foreign resident refers to a person with address in Japan including, ① mid- to long-term residents, ② special permanent residents, ③ person granted landing permission for temporary refuge, and ④ transitional residents like a foreign national born in Japan or a person who lost Japanese citizenship. Like Japanese nationals, foreign residents will be issued with a residence certificate. It will contain basic information such as name, birth date, gender, and address, as well as other information unique to foreign nationals such as nationality, status of residence, and period of stay.

The revised Basic Resident Registration Act will come into effect on the same date the revised Immigration Control Act is enforced (July 9, 2012)."

Detailed Questions -Answer-

<Resident Card: General>

Q11 : What is residence card?

A. residence card to be delivered with introduction of new Residency Management system is a card that will be delivered to foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a mid- and long-term in accordance with permission of landing, permission of renewal of period of stay and other permissions concerning residency. A photo of the foreign national's face as well as information such as full name, nationality/region, birth date, sex, the resident status, period of stay, and whether the person has the right to work or not appear on residence card (See Q46).

Q12 : What is the main difference between residence card and the alien registration certificate?

A. 1. The target person will be confined to those who stay for a mid- and long term in Japan.
residence card will be delivered to foreign nationals who can stay legally for a mid- and long term in Japan, and not delivered to illegal residents etc.

2. Judgment as to whether or not the person has the right to work will be facilitated.
residence card always displays latest information as to the resident status etc., and on the surface, whether the person has the right to work or not as well as permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted, where applicable, is described. Therefore, employers etc. can easily know whether or not the relevant foreign national has the resident status that enables him/her to work.

3. Accuracy of records will be ensured.
Foreign nationals who received residence card shall give notification of change to Minister of Justice in case of change in their records. Therefore, latest information always appears on residence card. Moreover, systems to ensure accuracy of records on Residential Card are established, including the provision that the Minister of Justice may investigate, where appropriate, the facts concerning the items notified.

4. Records have been streamlined.
While most of the registered items appear on the Alien Registration Certificate, only bare essentials of information are supposed to appear on residence card in the light of requirements of personal information protection etc."

Q13 : Will residence card be considered an identification card same as the driver's license?

A. In residence cards, important aspects of information that the Minister of Justice grasps, and in case of change in the records, latest information will always appear through notification of change. Therefore, foreign nationals can easily prove that they stay in Japan for a mid- and long term with a legal resident status by presenting residence card when they engage in job-search process or receive various administrative services. Therefore, residence card is a kind of "Certificate" that proves that the foreign national to

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

whom the residence card has been delivered is regarded by the Minister of Justice as a person who legally stays in Japan with a resident status and period of stay that enables him/her to stay in Japan for a mid- and long- term."

Q14 : Like using a Pasma or Suica, can the residence card be used as a pass to automated gates?

A. By enforcement of this revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the Special Re-entry Permit was introduced, and mid- and long-term residents with a valid passport and residence card, except those who need re-entry permission under the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice, will not have to seek re-entry permission in case they re-enter Japan within whichever comes first between one year of their departure or the expiry date of period of stay.

In the ports/airports of embarkation/disembarkation, relevant foreign nationals must show their passport and residence card, and submit the ED card for re-entry to obtain confirmation. Therefore, regrettably, procedures like Pasma or Suica are not expected."

Q15 : What is the validity period of residence card?

A. The validation period of residence card is 7 years after delivery date for permanent residents aged 16 or more, and until the expiry date of period of stay for non-permanent residents aged 16 or more.

For permanent residents aged less than 16, their 16th birthday is the expiry date of residence card, so application for renewal of residence card should be made before that. For non-permanent residents aged less than 16, whichever comes first between the expiry of period of stay or their 16th birthday is the expiry date of residence card, so application for renewal of residence card should be made before that in case the 16th birthday comes first."

Q16 : Where can I get the residence card?

A. residence card will be delivered to mid- and long-term residents in accordance with permission of landing, permission of change in the resident status, and permission of renewal of period of stay. Therefore, in principal, it will be delivered in Regional Immigration Bureau, where such permissions are given.

As of July 2012, when the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act is implemented, airports/ports except Narita airport, Haneda airport, Chubu airport and Kansai airport do not deliver residence card at permission of landing; residence card will be sent by recorded delivery to the address, of which the mid- and long-term resident gave notification to the municipal office after entry."

Q17 : I understand that residence card will be sent by mail to our residence in case residence card is not issued at the airport and will be delivered later. How many days will it take? Will the Immigration Bureau give notice that it has been sent? In case residence card is not delivered, should I communicate to the nearby Immigration Bureau?

A. residence card will be sent so that it will be delivered to the notified address approximately 10 days after the notification of address is given at the municipal office.

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

No notice will be given at shipment by the Immigration Bureau, so if residence card is not delivered after a reasonable period has elapsed since notification, please contact the issuance place of residence card. (The details of contact will be later given to mid- and long-term residents to whom residence card will be delivered.)

Q18 : When can I get the residence card?

A. The new Residency Management system was enforced on July 9, 2012. Therefore, residence card will be delivered to those who newly enter Japan after enforcement, or those who receive permissions concerning residency including permission of renewal of period of stay or permission of change of status etc. in order of precedence. As for permanent residents, it is necessary to ask for residence card within three years after enforcement of the new revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (in case of those aged 16 or less, by whichever comes first between three years or the 16th birthday).

From January 13, 2012, application of prior delivery of residence card was accepted for those who were interested. However, the actual delivery of residence card is after introduction of the new Residency Management system (after July 9, 2012)."

Q19 : Is it necessary to immediately replace my alien registration certificate into residence card?

A. It is not necessary to replace it with residence card immediately (However, if you wish so, it can be replaced.). If a person eligible for the new Residency Management system has an Alien Registration Certificate as of the enforcement date of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (July 9, 2012), the Alien Registration Certificate will be regarded as residence card for a certain period.

In this case, the number of residence card that appears on the certificate of residence is the number of the Alien Registration Certificate without the last digit (in case of those aged 16 or less, the same as the Alien Registration Certificate number).

For non-permanent residents, residence card will, in principal, be delivered at procedures of renewal of period of status etc. after the system is introduced. For permanent residents, it is necessary to apply for delivery of residence card within three years after the introduction of the new Residency Management system (in case of those aged 16 or less, by whichever comes first between three years or the 16th birthday)."

Q20 : I understand that the alien registration certificate need not be changed immediately after introduction of the new residency management system goes into effect. In this case, should I retain the alien registration certificate?

A. The Alien Registration Certificate that those eligible for the new Residency Management system have will be regarded as residence card until whichever comes first between the date three years after the effective date of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act or the expiry date of the period of stay (For within three years after the introduction of the new Residency Management system (in case of permanent residents, the date three years after the effective date, though in case of permanent residents aged 16 or less, by whichever date comes first between the date three

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

years after the effective date or the 16th birthday). Therefore, there is an obligation to carry it around all the time like residence card. Those who are not eligible for the new Residency Management system don't need to carry the Alien Registration Certificate after the introduction of the system (after July 9, 2012), but need to carry the passport etc. Moreover, the Alien Registration Certificate of those who are not eligible for the new Residency Management system needs to be returned to the nearby Regional Immigration Office etc.

Q21 : Will the seals stamped on the passport be abolished?

A. In case of permission of landing at airports/ports, the seal of permission of landing will be stamped on the passport etc. as before. It is the same regardless of whether residence card is delivered or not.

If permission concerning residency such as permission to change the status of residency is given and the relevant foreigner becomes a mid- and long-term resident eligible for the new Residency Management system, the seal to the passport etc and will not be stamped. In this case, residence card showing the new status of residency and period of stay will be issued. On the other hand, if the relevant foreigner is not a mid- and long-term resident (a short-term resident etc.), residence card will not be issued and the seal will be stamped on the passport etc. as before."

Q22 : I understand that the seals like permission of extension of period of stay will not be stamped on the passport of mid- to long-term residents. However, I am concerned that my company or school may not trust me when I show my passport. Is it possible to have the seal stamped if I wish to?

A. In case a mid- to long-term resident obtains permission to renew the period of stay etc. continues to be a mid- to long-term resident, new residence card will be issued, but the seal will not be stamped on his/her passport.

Q23 : I understand that the alien registration certificate will be deemed equivalent to the residence card for a while after the new residency management system goes into effect. What should I do if I'd like to replace my alien registration certificate with residence card before expiry? How many days will it take? Is it possible to receive residence card by mail?

A. As for mid- to long-term residents who already stay in Japan at the introduction of the new Residency Management System, if they apply to the Regional Immigration Bureau after introduction of the system (after July 9, 2012), it is possible to replace the Alien Registration Certificate with residence card, on principle, on the same day. Delivery by mail is not planned.

Q24 : I lost my residence card. What should I do? How about if it is defaced?

A. In case residence card is lost or defaced, procedures should be taken at a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau etc. After the procedures, new residence card will be issued.

In case you hope to exchange your residence card if it is not defaced etc., procedures

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

should also be taken at a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau etc. In this case, you should pay the fee (1,300 yen, based on the actual cost). "

Q25 : What should I do, for example, when residence card is bent and the IC chip is broken?

A. As for endurance of the IC Card, due consideration is given to everyday use. In case the IC chip itself is broken with excessive physical force, the information recorded in the IC chip is no longer readable. Then, in case you show it as your ID card in a financial institution etc., it might cause doubt as to authenticity of residence card etc. In this case, you can apply for reissuance of residence card at a Regional Immigration Bureau and obtain new residence card. It is also stipulated that the Minister of Justice may order the application for reissuance of residence card to mid- to long-term residents who have such mutilated residence card and do not make application for reissuance."

Q26 : Where can I receive a copy of residence certificate (or certificate of entry in the residence card), which will replace the certificate of registered matters in the alien registration, used for legal and residence matters after the new residency management system goes into effect?

A. For the person eligible for issuance of residence card or the special permanent resident certificate, based on the renewed Act of the Basic Resident Registers, a certificate of residence is prepared in his/her municipal office, and a copy of the certificate of residence (or Certificate of Items Stated in Resident Registration) will be issued in the same manner as Japanese nationals.

Q27 : Is there any penalty against the unauthorized use of residence card? Or, is there any measure against such unauthorized use?

A. There are penalties concerning a series of conducts of forgery of residence card, exercise, provision, possession of forged residence card, and preparation of forgery of residence card, as well as conducts of exercise, provision, reception and possession of other people's residence card, as well as penalties concerning a conduct to provide your own residence card. A foreign national who made, suggested, or helped with these conducts will be deported.

Q28 : Is there any penalty in the event of noncompliance with the re-issuance of the residence card order?

A. In case residence card is defaced etc. and an order for application of reissuance is given, you have to apply for reissuance within 14 days. If you don't apply within the period, you may be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen.

Q29 : I lost my residence card and am worried that all the information about me in the IC chip might be seen by others.

A. In the IC chip of residence card, no information other than the items appearing on the surface of residence card is recorded.

Q30 : What is the size of residence card?

A. The shape and size of the Card is the same as the existing Alien Registration Certificate and the driver's license.

For further details, please refer to "how to see 'residence card' and 'Special Permanent Resident Certificate'" in the website of the Immigration bureau of the Ministry of Justice (http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/pdf/zairyu_syomei_mikata.pdf).

<Persons eligible for Resident Card>

Q31 : In the previous alien registration system, alien registration was possible in case the period of stay was within 90 days for the purpose of real-estate registration to establish a company, corporate registration, or opening of a bank account. Will residence card be issued to short-term residents under the new resident management system?

A. residence card will not be issued to those whose period of stay is determined to be three months or less, or those whose resident status is "Temporary Visitor".

Q32 : Why are short-term residents not eligible for issuance of residence card?

A. Foreign nationals who stay with the status of residency "Temporary Visitor" is scheduled to exit after a short period of maximum 90 days, so obligation of various notifications to such people as targets of continuous grasp of information is not appropriate in terms of administrative efficiency, and it will mean excessive burden to short-term visitors, the majority of whom enter Japan for sight-seeing, which is not compatible with the basic strategy of the government seeking a tourism-oriented country.

Q33 : Will residence card be issued when "Temporary Visitor" residents granted landing permission (90 days) renew their period of stay?

A. residence card will not be issued to those whose resident status is "Temporary Visitor".

Q34 : In case a person who is not eligible for issuance of residence card (a short-term resident etc.) has an alien registration certificate, what should he/she do with the alien registration certificate after the new law is enforced?

A. The Alien Registration Certificate that foreign nationals who stay in Japan at enforcement (except mid- and long-term residents and special permanent residents) possess must be returned to the Minister of Justice within three months after the enforcement (from July 9, 2012 to October 9, 2012).

To return it, please bring it to a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau or send it to the following office:

Tokyo Port Bay Joint Office 9F, 2-7-11. Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo-to 135-0064

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Odaiba office"

Q35 : I understand that residence card will not be issued to short-term residents. For example, will the Immigration Bureau issue a new certificate of residence just like the alien registration certificate

of registered matters?

A. With enforcement of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, a new Residency Management System has been implemented and the Alien Registration Act was abolished. In the new Residency Management System, temporary visitors have no obligation to notify their address, so no certificate will be issued to notarize the address of short-term visitors.

Q36 : If a foreign national without residence card wishes to seek administrative services available in Japan, should he/she directly go to the municipal office where the administrative services are offered?

A. Administrative services include a National Health Insurance, At-home care insurance, National Pension Plan, Education, or various allowances. Please refer to the administrative body or your nearby municipal office in charge of respective administrative service for further detail.

Q37 : Is it possible for mid- or long-term resident under the age of 16 to obtain residence card?

A. Residence Card will also be issued to those aged less than 16 if they are mid- and long-term residents. (See Q4).

Q38 : In case a person is granted special permission for residence, will the residence card be issued at the same time?

A. Residence Card will be issued to those who obtain special permit of residency with determination of status of residency and become mid- and long-term residents (See Q4).

Q39 : Is it possible for illegal residents to have residence card?

A. No residence card will be issued to illegal residents without any resident status. (See Q4).

Q40 : In case residence card is not issued to illegal residents, it is expected that they would go underground and then public order and security will deteriorate more. Do you have any solution under discussion to resolve the problem?

A. residence card will be only issued to foreign nationals with proper status of residency as mid- and long-term residents. Therefore, illegal employment by illegal residents will be further difficult, because identification of foreigners who have the right to be employed. As a result, it is considered to be further difficult for illegal residents to stay latent in Japan. We will continue to encourage illegal residents to appear at concerned authorities and promote detection of illegal residents in coalition with authority concerned in order to decrease the number of illegal residents."

<Obligation to always carry Resident Card>

Q41 : Should I always carry my residence card with me? What will be the problem (penalty) if I don't carry it?

A. It is necessary to carry residence card all the time, and to show it if presentation is required by immigration examiners, immigration officers, or police officers etc. If you don't carry residence card, you may be punished with a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen, and if you refuse to present it, you may be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen."

Q42 : Is it possible not to carry my residence card if I carry my passport?

A. It is necessary to carry residence card all the time, whether you carry your passport or not.

Q43 : Do children always have to carry their residence cards, too?

A. Those under the age of 16 do not need to carry residence card all the time, for they are exempt from the obligation.

Q44 : Why do I have to always carry my residence card when special permanent residents are not required to carry with them the special permanent resident certificate all the time?

A. There are still a lot of foreigners who enter Japan with a forged passport or stay in Japan after the period of stay elapsed. Therefore, it is necessary to impose obligation to carry residence card on those who stay in Japan for a mid- and long-term in order to grasp identification, address and status of residency of foreign nationals staying in Japan instantly.

On the other hand, in the process of deliberation in the Diet concerning revised Acts including the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, obligation to carry the special permanent resident certificate was not stipulated, for "special consideration is necessary in the light of historical background etc. concerning special permanent residents."

Q45 : If I leave my residence card to an administrative scrivener in commissioning the application for extension of period of stay, etc, in my behalf, will I violate the obligation to carry it?

A. In case persons prescribed by the laws submit or receive residence card in place of the principal, it doesn't constitute offense of the principal's obligation to carry residence card within the range of each statutory conduct.

Q46 : There is a risk of identity theft for special permanent resident if there is no obligation to always carry the special permanent resident certificate. How will the Immigration Bureau deal with this?

A. For identity theft for a special permanent resident, we will respond appropriately by utilizing the record kept in the Immigrant Bureau to try to detect the identity theft.

<Records on Resident Card>

Q47 : What information will be printed on the residence card?

- A.** On top of a photo, the following information will appear.
1. Full name, birth date, sex, and country or region prescribed in the Article 2(5)(b) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act of his/her nationality
 2. Address (Place of the principal residence in Japan)
 3. Resident status, period of stay or expiry date of the period of stay
 4. Description of permission and its date
 5. Number of residence card, date of issue and expiry date of the period of stay
 6. Presence or absence of restriction on employment
 7. Permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted, where applicable
- No photo will be shown in residence card for those whose period of stay is no later than his/her 16th birthday."

Q48 : Will the name on residence card be written in English only? Is it possible to describe to put the Chinese characters as well?

- A.** As for the representation of the name on residence card, the principal rule is in roman letters, but based on a document to prove that kanji is used in the name, representation of the name with the relevant kanji and kana (on principle, jointly with the name in roman letters) is also possible.
- However, if the Minister of Justice admits that there is any possibility that the mid- to long-term resident may have a remarkable disadvantage by writing the name in roman letters or that there are other special circumstances, he/she can place the name with the relevant kanji and kana in place of roman letters.
- Moreover, it is expected that there might be cases where it is difficult to obtain a passport or other official documents proving roman letters or kanji, the former Alien Registration certificate can be used as a prima-facie evidence in case of jointly displaying the name using kanji, or kanji and kana, and in case representation in roman letters is not clear, the name using kanji that was registered under the former Alien Registration Act will be taken over if available to place on residence card (expect for the case where names in simplified characters are replaced into orthographic letters).
- The range and usage of kanji, as well as other necessary matters concerning representation of names using kanji shall be established by notification by the Minister of Justice (See note below), in which it is stipulated that the kanji in the foreign national's name that is regarded as orthopedic characters will be represented as they are, and other simplified characters etc. will be replaced with orthopedic characters for representation.
- (Note: Notification concerning representation of names in kanji concerning residence card (Public Notice by the Minister of Justice NO. 582, 2011))."

Q49 : Same as the alien registration certificate, will the "alias" also appear on the residence card?

- A.** Alias will not appear legally or operationally on residence card. Information that the Minister of Justice continuously grasps under the new Residency Management system or the special permanent resident system is limited to what is necessary for the fair resident management system. But alias is not information necessary for residency management. Also, because information necessary for administrative information for residents is to be retained in the Basic Resident Registers system concerning foreign nationals which is to be developed at the same time of the introduction of the new residence card by the "Act to revise a part of the Act of the Basic Resident Registers", the Ministry of Justice does not manage alias (including representation on residence card etc.) in the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice is not responsible for the certificate of residence or the Basic Resident Register card, but understands that alias will be dealt with in the certificate of residence under the new system."

Q50 : If the date of permission of landing is not stated on the residence card, isn't it difficult for the foreign national to know whether the period of stay has elapsed to enable him/her to apply for a permanent residence, especially in case he/she has renewed the passport that has a seal of permission of landing?

- A.** It has been decided that, in the light of personal information protection, the residence card shows bare essential information. The length of stay in Japan can be grasped in other appropriate ways such as to keep the passport with the stamp of permission of landing, without description of the date of the permission of landing on residence card.

Q51 : Why was it decided to embed an IC chip in residence card? And, where will the information recorded in the IC chip be used besides the Immigration Bureau?

- A.** It has been decided to house the IC chip in residence card to prevent forgery, because production of a forged Card will be extremely difficult to produce. Information on the IC chip is expected to be utilized in a financial institution, where, in case residence card is presented as an ID, authenticity of the residence card will be checked by comparing information recorded in the IC chip and information described on the surface of residence card. For further details, please refer to the public opinion on June 30, 2010, "Concerning specifications of residence card and Special Permanent Resident Certificate".

Q52 : What kind of information is recorded in the IC chip?

- A.** All or a part of items described on the surface of residence card will be recorded. No other information shall be recorded in the IC chip. More specifically, full name, date of birth, sex, nationality/region, address, photo (in case it appears on residence card), and summary of newly permitted activity in case of permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted.

Q53 : Is the information on fingerprints recorded in the IC chip of the residence card?

- A.** Information of fingerprints is not recorded on the IC chip.

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

Q54 : Is there any plan to add functions (such as e-money) in the IC chip of the residence card besides the information-related to the Immigration Bureau?

A. No information besides what appears on residence card will be recorded in the IC chip.

Q55 : Is it possible to check the information recorded in the IC chip of the residence card outside the Immigration Bureau if I have a reader?

A. As check of forgery by private businesses etc. is envisaged, specifications concerning reading of the IC chip of residence card will be made public. Therefore, if a software for reading residence card will be sold in the future like in the case of the IC driver's license, confirmation of the information recorded in the IC chip will be possible with such software.

For more details, please refer to the public opinion on June 30, 2010, "Concerning specifications of residence card and Special Permanent Resident Certificate".

Q56 : I understand that we can place a donor seal on the driver's license or the health insurance card. Is it possible to put the donor seal on the residence card, which I carry all the time?

A. Attachment of a donor seal on residence card is not envisaged, so please express your wish to donate organs in other ways.

<Delivery of Resident Card>

Q57 : Where is the residence card being issued? And please tell me about documents and fees required.

A. Mid- to Long-term residents who enter Japan after enforcement of the revised Act will be, in principal, provided with residence card at the airport/port of landing. For mid- to Long-term residents who stay in Japan before the implementation of the revised Act, residence card will be issued at the Regional Immigration Bureau of their address in exchange for the Alien Registration Certificate upon request. At that time, an application form, a photo (except for those under the age of 16), a passport or a certificate of the resident status, an alien registration certificate and a permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted (where applicable) must be presented.

Fees for delivery of Residence Card is not necessary in case of replacement from the Alien Registration Certificate to residence card, application for renewal of residence card, and application for reissuance due to loss or defacement, but in case mid- to long-term residents are desirous of exchanging their residence card for other reasons, the fee will be necessary (1,300 yen, based on the actual cost)."

Q58 : Is the residence card being issued when given permission of landing at all airports and ports?

A. At introduction of the new Residency Management system, residence card will be issued for mid- to long-term residents at permission of landing at Narita airport, Haneda airport, Chubu airport and Kansai airport. For mid- to long-term residents who enter Japan from other airports/ports, residence card will be sent by recorded delivery to the

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

address, of which the mid- and long-term resident gave notification to the municipal office after entry.

Q59 : Is a certificate of designation attached to the passport, same as in the past?

A. In case permission of landing is given with the resident status “Designated Activities”, a certification of designation will be attached near the seal of the permission of landing stamped on the passport, regardless of issuance of residence card, in case residence card is issued with a resident status for which a certification of designation is issued by permission of change of the status of change etc., the certification of designation will be delivered without being attached to the passport or residence card, but if you wish to attach it to your passport for prevention of loss etc., it will be attached to your passport.

Q60 : In case that the issuance of the residence card is made at an airport, will the waiting time be even longer than before? What is the estimated time per person required for issuance of the residence card?

A. At the immigration of airports issuing residence card, we are planning to divide examination booths for general foreign residents who enter Japan for sightseeing or business etc. and examination booths for mid- and long-term residents to whom residence card is delivered so that the latter will not affect those who use examination booths for general foreign residents, who accounts for the vast majority of immigration. In case residence card is issued, we will print the Card, confirm the information appearing on the Card, and explanation of notification of the address, and the time required for printing the Card will be less than one minute.

Q61 : As it takes time to have the residence card issued, is it possible to get the residence card in the municipal office or my company/school after I enter Japan? If I refuse the issuance at the airport, does it mean I can't enter Japan?

A. At the airports issuing residence card, residence card is issued, on principle, at the time of permission of landing. It is not possible to receive residence card at the municipal office or your receiving organization etc. after entry.
Refusal of receipt of residence card may be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen pursuant to the provision in Article 75-2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act."

Q62 : I always have to wait at the airport. I understand that the issuance procedure of residence card will be carried out at the time of entry at the airport besides immigration procedure, and I'm worried that it would considerably prolong waiting time. Does the bureau plan to take counter-measures, such as additional staff or improvement of the system?

A. At the immigration of airports issuing residence card, we will divide examination booths for general foreign residents who enter Japan for sightseeing or business etc. and examination booths for mid- and long-term residents to whom residence card is delivered.

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

Moreover, the system will be developed so that issuance of residence card etc. does not result in prolonged waiting time as much as possible."

Q63 : I understand that the residence card not issued at the airports/ports will be sent by mail to the residence. How and when will it be delivered?

A. After mid- and long-term residents to whom residence card was not delivered at an airport/port establish their address and give notification of their address at the municipal office, residence card will be promptly sent to the address in registered mail by the Immigration Bureau.

Q64 : In case that the residence card is sent by mail later, should I pay for the fees (postage etc.)?

A. In case residence card is sent by mail later, there is no burden of fees for mid- to long-term residents.

Q65 : After residence card is received, is it necessary to return the Alien Registration Certificate that I have in my possession?

A. The Alien Registration Certificate which is regarded as residence card must be returned to the Minister of Justice immediately after new residence card is delivered, but after the procedure of return, the Certificate will be returned with a hole.

Q66 : I understand that I have to return the Alien Registration Certificate after I have been issued the Residential Card. If the Alien Registration Certificate that is regarded as Residential Card is lost after the implementation date of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, is it possible to apply for residence card?

A. It is possible to apply for reissuance pursuant to Article 19-12 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

Q67 : In case the Alien Registration Certificate is replaced with residence card, is it possible to receive residence card on the day of application? How about the case when I have been given the permission with renewed period of stay or change of the status of residence, or the case when I have received reissuance or have submitted notification of a change of registered information ?

A. A new residence card will be delivered on the same day of the application or notification concerning residence card including application of renewal of the expiry period of residence card at the Regional Immigration Bureau. In case of application for permission of renewal of the period of stay, application for change of the resident status and other applications for residency, you must present the residence card that you have at the date of application and bring it back, and then, when you appear at the Regional Immigration Bureau upon notification of appearance for permission on a later day, you will return the old residence card and a new residence card will be issued.

Q68 : Before the enforcement of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, I applied for the renewal of period of stay (change in the resident status, permanent residence). In case I receive permission after the enforcement, can I receive residence card at the same time? In

this case when should I submit my photo?

- A.** A new residence card with a photo will be issued for mid- to long-term residents to whom permission to renew the period of stay etc. has been given. For those who need a photo at the procedure of permission, notice will be given to bring a photo for residence card at the time of notice concerning permission.

Q69 : I understand that the application for confirmation (replacement) of the Alien Registration Certificate is regarded as the preliminary application of residence card one (1) month before implementation. When and where should I obtain the residence card? Is it possible to get it at a nearby branch or an airport?

- A.** In the application for confirmation (replacement) under the Alien Registration Act from one month before the enforcement date of the Revised Act to one day before the enforcement date, which is regarded as an application of prior issuance of Residence Card, please receive residence card at the Regional Immigration Bureau that you designated at the municipal office between July 30 to August 10, 2012.

Q70 : In case a permanent resident does not apply for replacement of the Alien Registration Certificate to residence card after the period of grant application has elapsed, is there any kind of penalty?

- A.** If a permanent resident does not apply for issuance of residence card after the period in which the Alien Registration Card is regarded as residence card (See Q.19) has passed, he/she may be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen.
Moreover, if he/she makes this violation and is sentenced to imprisonment, it constitutes a ground of deportation."

<Renewal, regrant, cancellation, and return of Residence Card>

Q71 : I heard that the limit of period of stay may be prolonged, but I'm afraid that it might increase the risk of forgetting the limit of residence or renewal of the residence card. Will you send some notice if the limit comes near, like the driver's license?

- A.** For mid- to long-term residents (except for permanent residents and those under the age of 16), the expiry date of the period of stay and the expiry date of residence card is generally the same day, so if you don't forget to renew the period of stay, you won't exceed the limit of the period of stay. Please do not forget the period of stay.
Moreover, for the permanent residents (except for those under the age of 16), the (old) Alien Registration Certificate is regarded as residence card for three years after the enforcement date."

Q72 : I forgot to apply for the renewal of validation period of the residence card, which has already expired. What should I do?

- A.** In case the expiry date of residence card passed, please apply for renewal of the period of stay as soon as possible.

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

If you don't apply for the renewal of the period of stay within the period of application, you may be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen pursuant to the provision of Article 71-2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act."

Q73 : When I was trying to apply for renewal of validation period of residence card, I was admitted to the hospital and could not apply. What should I do?

A. In case it is impossible for the foreign national him/herself to make application for renewal of validation period of residence card, a family member who lives together with him/her must make the application on behalf of him/her. If the family member who is supposed to make the application fails to do so, the family member may be subject to the correctional fine not exceeding 50,000 yen.

Q74 : I am an adult with the status of residence "permanent resident", and the validation period of my residence card has expired. What should I do? Does this mean that my registration as a resident will be deleted from the Basic Resident Registry?

A. In case the validation period of residence card passed, the application for renewal of validation period of residence card is necessary. Please make an application as soon as possible. The certificate of residence concerning the foreign resident will not be deleted due to the fact that the validation period of residence card has passed only.

Q75 : Is it possible to apply for renewal of the validation period of the residence card at on airport?

A. In a port of immigration and emigration including an airport, there is no service concerning application for renewal of the validation period of residence card. Please make application for renewal of validation period of residence card at the competent Regional Immigration Bureau.

Q76 : In case I lost my residence card, when should I apply for reissuance? Is there any penalty against loss?

A. In case of loss of residence card, you must apply for reissuance of residence card within 14 days after the date that you are aware of the fact (if you are aware of the fact while you are outside of Japan, the first date of entry since then) at the Regional Immigration Bureau.

There is no penalty etc. concerning loss of residence card, but if you fail to apply for reissuance of residence card due to loss during the period of application, you may be punished with imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen."

Q77 : How much is the fee in case of loss or reissuance of residence card?

A. No fee will be applied for reissuance of residence card due to loss, theft or damage etc. Also, no fee is applied for reissuance of residence card due to remarkable damage, defacement, or damage of the record of the IC chip.
However, if you are desirous of replacing residence card on account of a reason other

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

than damage etc. the fee established in the ordinance will be necessary (1,300 yen, based on the actual cost)."

Q78 : In case I lost my residence card and applied for reissuance, is it possible to apply by mail?

A. Application for reissuance of residence card and receipt of residence card due to loss may not be made by mail. But unless there is a special problem, you can ask a family member etc. designated by the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice to make the procedure.

Q79 : In case of reissuance of residence card on the grounds of loss or theft, is a certificate concerning the report of loss or theft, issued by the police, necessary at the time of application?

A. In case reissuance of residence card is made by loss or theft etc., you are required to submit an application form and a photo, as well as a certificate of the report of loss issued at the police or a certificate of the report of theft etc. issued at a police station as a reference material.

Q80 : I left Japan with a plan to re-entry, but after departure, I decided not to return to Japan. What should I do with my residence card? If I am supposed to return it, where should I send it?

A. If a mid- to long-term resident who leaves the country with re-entry permission does not make re-entry during the validation period of the re-entry permission, he or she must return residence card to the Minister of Justice within 14 days after the date that the event occurred. In this case, please send residence card to the following office:
Tokyo Port Bay Joint Office 9F, 2-7-11. Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo-to 135-0064
Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Odaiba office"

Q81 : Is a penalty applied in case the obligation to return the residence card was not fulfilled even I am outside Japan with permission of reentry etc.?

A. If the obligation to return residence card is not fulfilled, you may be punished with a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen. If your residence card expires while you are outside Japan with the permission of re-entry etc., you don't fulfill the obligation to return it, and you enter Japan again, you will be subject to a penalty.

Q82 : In case a person with the residence card is under deportation procedure, when should he/she return the residence card?

A. residence card must be returned when it expires. When you are under deportation procedure, please follow the instruction of the official in charge.

Q83 : What should I do when I have lost the residence card?

A. In case you have lost residence card, please apply for reissuance of residence card within 14 days after the date when you are aware of the fact that you have lost residence card. If you haven't made the application, you may be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen pursuant to the provision of Article 71-2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

Q84 : In case a person with the residence card dies, what should be done with the card?

A. In case a mid- to long-term resident dies, a family member of a cohabiter of the mid- to long-term resident need to return the residence card within 14 days of the date of death.

To return it, please bring it to a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau or send it to the following office:

Tokyo Port Bay Joint Office 9F, 2-7-11. Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo-to 135-0064
Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Odaiba office"

Q85 : In case I return to my country, is it possible to bring my residence card as a souvenir?

A. If a mid- to long-term resident get confirmation of embarkation without re-entry permit (including special re-entry permit) at a port of departure, you are required to return the residence card, but it will be return to the person after a hole is made in the returned residence card for invalidation.

<A photo displayed on Resident Card>

Q86 : What is the minimum age of a person whose photo needs to be displayed on the residence card? Also, will a photo be displayed on children's residence card, too?

A. If a person over 16 years old apply for issuance of residence card etc., a photo is necessary. In the residence card issued with the validation period until the next day of 16th birthday or later, a photo will appear, and in the residence card issued with the validation period until the 16th birthday or before, no photo will appear.

Q87 : I understand that a photo is displayed on residence card. Is it necessary to prepare it beforehand? Also, within what months should the photo be taken?

A. The photo used for residence card issued at permission of landing at the airport issuing residence card is one submitted in the application for issuance of the certificate of the resident status concerning the relevant permit of landing or the application of visa, so you don't need to prepare a photo at the time of application of landing.
Moreover, in application or notification regarding various applications of residency such as application for permission of renewal of the period of stay or residence card, you need to submit a photo that was taken within three months as an attachment to the application form etc.
In the residence card issued with the validation period until the 16th birthday or before, no photo will appear."

Q88 : In application of renewal of validation period or reissuance of residence card, is it possible to send a photo later in case I forgot to bring one, or I submitted a photo that does not satisfy the standard such as photo with background?

A. In application for permission of renewal of the validation period of residence card or application for reissuance, residence card will be issued, principally, on the same day.

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

In case you don't have an appropriate photo that satisfies the standard, the application will be accepted, but, since you need to appear again to receive residence card even if you send a photo on a later day, please bring an appropriate photo again.

Q89 : I have entered and left Japan many times as “temporary visitor”, and a photo of my face has been taken in the immigration procedure. Is the taken photo acceptable for display on the residence card?

A. The photo of residence card issued at permission of landing at an airport issuing residence card is one submitted in the application for issuance of the certificate of the resident status concerning the relevant permit of landing or the application of visa, so you can't use a photo taken in the past examinations of landing.

Q90 : In case I don't like the photo on residence card issued at the airport, is it possible to take a photo again? Or, is it possible to use an ID photo that I prepared beforehand?

A. The photo of residence card issued at permission of landing at an airport issuing residence card is a suitable one selected by the immigration examiner among ones submitted in the application for issuance of the certificate of the resident status concerning the relevant permit of landing or the application of visa, so you don't need to prepare a photo at the examination of landing.

If you would like to change the photo of residence card delivered, you can apply for reissuance of residence card at the competent Regional Immigration Bureau, but you need to pay the fee (1,300 yen)."

Q91 : If submission of a photo is not necessary when residence card is issued at airports/ports, should the photo for residence card that is issued during the procedures concerning residential status be the one from the photo displayed on old residence card issued at airports/ports, or be taken by Immigration Bureau at the time procedures concerning residential status?

A. In case, residence card is issued at the time of permission of landing, photos are already submitted in the application for issuance of the certificate of the resident status concerning the relevant permit of landing or the application of visa, which are procedures before entry, and offer of a photo is legally required at application of landing, these photos will be used and submission of a photo is not newly required at examination of landing.

On the other hand, the latest photo must be displayed on residence card issued at permission for renewal of the period of stay or the renewal of the period of stay of residence card, in which case the photo at the permission of landing cannot be used. Moreover, unlike the permission of landing, these procedures can be made by a family member on behalf of the principal, but in this case, the photo of the principal cannot be taken at the Immigration Bureau.

Taken into account the above, submission of a photo is required at the time of various applications concerning residency during stay for which residence card will be issued or at the time of applications or notifications concerning residence card.

The photo is prescribed in the Ordinance as one of those required to submit at these

procedures."

<Various notifications>

Q92 : In what case should I give notifications? Where should I give such notifications?

A. * Cases when notification to the Regional Immigration Bureau is required

In the following cases 1-3, notification to a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau that gives examination of residency within 14 days after the change needs to be made.

1. In case of change in the name, nationality/region, date of birth, sex
2. In case of change in the organization he/she belongs to (here in after referred to as "mother or organization")

In case the existence of the mother organization is the basis of the resident status (ex. the resident status "Technological Development" or "Student"), notification of such organizations should be given to the Regional Immigration Bureau. However, for those with the resident status "Artist", "Religious Activities" or "Journalist", existence of the mother organization is not necessarily the basis of the resident status and there is no problem concerning residency management, they are excluded from this obligation. Moreover, those with the status of residency based on identity or status including "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" do not need to notify change of his/her mother organization.

*Notification is necessary only in the case of change of the mother organization as the other party of the employment agreement etc., so in case of intercompany transferee etc., no notification is necessary.

3. Divorce with his/her spouse etc.

Only those who stay in Japan with the resident status "Spouse or Child of Japanese National", "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident", "Dependent" or "Designated Activities" whose identity as a spouse is the basis of the status of residency must give notification to the Regional Immigration Bureau in case of divorce or bereavement.

*Those staying with the status of "Long Term Resident" don't need to give notification in case of divorce etc.

* In case notification to the municipal office is required

In the following cases, notification to the competent municipal office is required.

- In case of new address or change of address

A mid- to long-term resident needs to notify his/her address at the competent municipal office within 14 days of the date when he/she decided on the address. The same case applies when he/she changes the address thereafter.

*Foreigners whose certificate of residence is already made submit a copy of the certificate of residence to the Minister of Justice in application for the resident status are regarded to have given notification of the address at the time of permission of the resident status, so they don't newly give notification of the address to the municipal office."

Q93 : What kind of documents should be submitted in giving notifications? Is it enough to give notice orally?

A. In case of notification of the address pursuant to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, please submit residence card and a notification form at a competent municipal office.

For change of records other than the address, please submit the passport and residence card at the Regional Immigration Bureau and submit the notification form, a photo (except for those under the age of 16) and materials to prove the change.

For notification concerning the mother organization, submit information about the full name, date of birth, sex, nationality/region, address, residence card number, as well as a document describing records such as the content of the notification and the date that the content occurred to the Regional Immigration Bureau. The notification concerning the mother organization etc. can be submitted to the following address by mail.

5-5-30 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to, 108-8255

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification

Q94 : Will a new residence card be issued when notification of change in records is made?

A. In case of notification of change in records other than the address, new Resident card will be issued.

In case of notification of change of the address, new address will be added on residence card and new residence card will not be issued.

Q95 : By when should I give notification of my address after entry to Japan?

A. Mid- to long-term residents must give notification of the address at the municipal office of the address within 14 days of when they decided on the address. In case they didn't give notice within 14 days of when they decided on the address, they may be subject to a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen. Moreover, if they don't notify their address within 90 days after the new landing without a legitimate reason, their resident status may be cancelled.

Q96 : Is it possible to give the notice of my address at a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau?

A. Notification of the address must be done at the competent municipal office, not a Regional Immigration Bureau.

Q97 : Please tell us the procedure in case of change in address by moving to another place, including change-of-residence registration applications based on the revised Basic Registration Law.

A. In case mid- to long-term residents have changed their address, they need to notify the address to the Minister of Justice at the municipal office of the new address within 14 days of the date when they moved into the new address (Article 19-9(1) of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act).

As for the notification of change of the address, there is a rule that, in case the new Residency Management systems submit residence card and give notification of change

of residence or address, notification to the Minister of Justice is regarded to be given. (Article 19-9(3) of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act). Therefore, when the mid- to long-term residents give notification of change of residence or address with residence card (including the case where the old Alien Registration Certificate is regarded as residence card) under the Act of the Basic Resident Registers, notification obligation under the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act will also be fulfilled.

If the notification of change of residence or address under the Act of the Basic Resident Registers is accepted first because they fail to bring residence card etc., the deemed rule described above is not applied, so they have to give notification of the address separately.

If this notification is not given properly, the mid- to long-term resident may be subject to penalty or cancellation of resident status, so please bring residence card in case you give notification of change of residence or address under the Act of the Basic Resident Registers."

Q98 : Is there any place where procedures on residence cards are possible on weekend, for example a municipal office?

A. Applications and notifications regarding residence card will be given at a Regional Immigration Bureau where examination of residency is made, but on weekend they don't take any procedure.

Q99 : The places to be visited in application or notification are divided into a municipal office and the Immigration Bureau. Isn't it possible to consolidate the place? Is there any future plan of consolidation? If yes, it is not possible to do it now?

A. For establishment of the system to make one-stop acceptance of notification of change of address or application of residency etc., cooperation of relevant organizations including municipal offices. We deem it possible to enhance our service in coalition with these organizations, but there is no concrete plan at this moment.

Q100 : In case necessary notifications are not given or false notifications are submitted, what penalty or prejudicial adverse disposition will be given?

A. Absence of notification may result in a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen, and false notification may result in imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen. Moreover, absence of notification or false notification may result in cancellation of the status of residency. In case imprisonment is sentenced due to false notification, it constitutes a ground of deportation.

Q101 : In the purpose of long-term stay, I moved out from my Japanese address to live in a foreign country. In this case, I can't give notification of my new address. What should I do? And also, will non-notification of new address result in cancellation of my status of residence?

A. The address is a place of the principal residence in Japan. If you have a principal residence in Japan, the address will appear on residence card. If you have no longer

have the address to stay overseas for a long time, no notification is necessary to the Minister of Justice. But please give the notification of moving out under the Act of the Basic Resident Registers at the municipal office.

For mid- to long-term residents, if you don't notify the new address within 90 days of departure from the address, it constitutes the ground of cancellation of the resident status. But if you have a legitimate reason not to give notification, it will not be cancelled."

Q102 : Should the notification in person, which is stated under the new Residency Management system (see Q96) be done by himself/herself?

A. In principle, the foreign national him/herself needs to appear and give notification concerning residence card that is established in the New Residency system. There are certain exceptions in some notifications. For example, notification of the address to be given in the municipal office can be given by a person who is entrusted to do so by the foreign national, and the notification concerning change of the name etc. to be given at the Regional Immigration Bureau should be given by a family member who lives with the foreign national upon request by such foreign national."

Q103 : I understand that, in application for the renewal of period of stay etc., there is an application commission system under which the receiving organization or an administrative scrivener submits documents in place of the person. Will it be the same under the new Residence Management system?

A. For application for permission of renewal of the period of stay, you should, in principle, appear at the Regional Immigration Bureau and give the notification as before. In case the appearance by the applicant in person is not required, the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice prescribes the cases where the staff member of the mother organization whom the director of the Regional Immigration Bureau deems adequate, a lawyer or an administrative scrivener makes procedures on behalf of the applicant, based on the existing procedure.

Q104 : There is no regional Immigration Bureau near my address. Should I always appear there in case of change of my workplace etc.?

A. As for notification of the change of the mother organization and divorce with a spouse, you have to submit a document describing the content of the notification to the regional Immigration Bureau etc. To do so, submission by a representative or by mail is possible.

The address is shown below.

We are also considering establishment of the system that enables electric notification, but the timing of implementation etc. is not determined.

* Those who need notification is limited to mid- to long-term residents who obtained permission of landing, permission to change the resident status, or permission to renew the period of stay etc. For the range of the mid- to long-term residents, please refer to the website of the Immigration Bureau (http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/)

index.html).

* Reference forms concerning notification of the mother organization can be downloaded from the following URLs:

For the resident status "Professor", "Investor/Business Manager", "legal/accounting services", "Medical services", "Instructor", "Intra-company Transferee", "Technical intern training", "Student" and "Training"

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00014.html

For the resident status "Researcher", "Engineer", "Specialist in Humanities/International Service", "Entertainer" and "Skilled Labor")

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00015.html

* Reference forms concerning notification of a spouse can be downloaded at the following URL.

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00016.html

(Address)

5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo-to, 108-8255

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification

Q105 : What happens in case of delay in notifications about change in the organization to which I belong or divorce with my spouse etc.?

A. If those who need to give notification concerning change of the mother organization or divorce with the spouse don't give notification within 14 days of the event may be subject to a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen.

Q106 : Isn't it unfair that when a foreign nationals whose status as a spouse is the ground of acquisition of the status of residence "long term resident" (for example, a suppose of a second generation Japanese) is divorced, he or she does not give notifications, because such notification is mandatory for a foreign spouse of a Japanese? (Related to Q96)

A. Some long term residents have a status of a spouse, but their status was determined not only they have the status of a spouse but other considerations were also considered to be admitted to stay in Japan based on the status "Those who are authorized to reside in Japan with designation of period of stay by the Minister of Justice in consideration of special circumstances." Those residents are different from "those who have the status of a spouse", so it was decided that no obligation of notification is given.

Q107 : As for notification of the organization to which I belong, should I give notification to the Immigration Bureau when I quitted the job or got fired and became unemployed? If so, how should I make a report?

A. If those who are the mid- to long-term residents with the resident status prescribed in article 19-16 (1) or (2) of the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act retire from the work place or get discharged, please give notification to their name, date of birth, sex, nationality/region, address, residence card number, the date of retirement/discharge, and the name and address of the company by appearing at the Regional

Immigration Bureau or sending the notification by mail to the following address.

* Those who needs notification is limited to mid- to long-term residents who obtained permission of landing, permission to change the resident status, or permission to renew the period of stay etc. after July 9, 2012. For the range of the mid- to long-term residents, please refer to the website of the Immigration Bureau (http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/index.html).

* Reference forms concerning notification of the mother organization can be downloaded from the following URLs:

For the resident status "Professor", "Investor/Business Manager", "legal/accounting services", "Medical services", "Instructor", "Intra-company Transferee", "Technical intern training", "Student" and "Training"

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00014.html

For the resident status "Researcher", "Engineer", "Specialist in Humanities/International Service", "Entertainer" and "Skilled Labor"

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00015.html

* Reference forms concerning notification of a spouse can be downloaded at the following URL.

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00016.html

(Address)

5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo-to, 108-8255

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification

Q108 : When I give a notification of change in workplace, is it subject to examination, for example, if the activity in the new workplace is qualified? Is the system of the work qualification certificate same as in the before?

A. The Immigration Bureau may check if the activities in the new mother organization notified conform to your existing resident status. Or, by applying for issuance of Certificate of Authorization for Employment, you can check your eligibility for the resident status by yourself.

Q109 : The ground of the status of residence that is intended for work is the organization to which I belong. If the company I work for is amalgamated and its name is changed, should I give notification? If there is no change in the company's name or address after amalgamation, is it unnecessary to give notification?

A. If you need to give notification concerning the mother organization, you need to give notification within 14 days in case your company is amalgamated and its name is changed, you have to give notification within 14 days. But if the name or address is not changed after the amalgamation, no notification is required.

Q110 : I hear that in case I get divorced with a Japanese spouse, I need to give notification to the Immigration Bureau. In this case, how and with what documents should I give the notification?

A. If a foreign national who stay in Japan with the resident status "Spouse or Child of

Japanese National” gets divorced with a Japanese spouse, please give notification to their name, date of birth, sex, nationality/region, address, Residence Card number, and the date of divorce by appearing at the Regional Immigration Bureau or sending the notification by mail to the following address.

* Those who needs notification is limited to mid- to long-term residents who obtained permission of landing, permission to change the resident status, or permission to renew the period of stay etc. after July 9, 2012. For the range of the mid- and long-term residents, please refer to the website of the Immigration Bureau (http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/index.html).

* Reference forms concerning notification of a spouse can be downloaded at the following URL.

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00016.html
(Address)

5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo-to, 108-8255

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification

Q111 : In case I get divorced with my Japanese spouse and give notification to the Minister of Justice within 14 days, is it possible to stay in Japan until the expiry of the period of stay? Or, should I apply for change in the status of residence at the same time of the notification of divorce? Or, in case my Japanese spouse gives notification of divorce to the Minister of Justice without my consent, is it possible to cancel the notification afterwards?

A. In case those who have the resident status “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” give notification that they get divorced with a Japanese spouse, it does not require application for permission of change of the resident status at the same time of the notification. However, if you stay in Japan for 6 months or more without activities as a spouse without a legitimate reason, you will be subject to the cancellation of the resident status. So please make procedures of change to adequate resident status as soon as possible.

Even if a Japanese spouse gives notification without consent of the partner and the procedure to cancel the resident status is initiated, judgment whether the resident status is cancelled or not will be given upon consideration of individual situations including process of notification by the Japanese spouse, where applicable. In any cases, initiation of the procedure to cancel the resident status does not always lead to cancellation of the resident status. In the procedure, judgment will be made based on individual situations."

Q112 : In case the fact that a foreign national who stayed in Japan as a spouse of a Japanese national didn't give notification of divorce to the Minister of Justice and got remarried to another Japanese became clear at an application of the renewal of period of stay, will the application be rejected?

A. Judgment will be made based on individual situations, including the background as to why the foreign national did not notify the Ministry of Justice of divorce with a Japanese

spouse,

If the notification of the fact of divorce with a Japanese spouse is not given to the Ministry of Justice, a fine of not exceeding 200,000 yen may be imposed pursuant to Article 71-3 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act."

Q113 : Why should the divorce notification be given in the Immigration Bureau in case a foreigner who stayed in Japan as a spouse of a Japanese national got divorced, when the notification of the address may be given at the municipal office? Why can't there be a system adapted in which the divorce notification will be automatically forwarded to the Immigration Bureau?

A. The new Residency Management system is so designed that the Minister of Justice may continuously update information for necessary management of mid- to long-term foreign residents. For notification of the address, it is exceptionally allowed to make through the head of the municipal office in consideration of convenience of foreign nationals as well as necessity to grasp information of residency in the municipal office. For other items, it is necessary to give notification to the Regional Immigration Office as necessary information for Residency management.

Notification considering extinction of the marital status (divorce etc.) to the Ministry of Justice is required whenever appropriate because the status as a spouse is the basis of residency. However, notification by mail to the following address is also possible to avoid major burden to the foreign national.

We are also considering establishment of the system that enables electric notification, but the timing of implementation etc. is not determined.

(Address)

5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo-to, 108-8255

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification

Q114 : I graduated from University and decided to move to another place for employment. Is it possible to apply for change of the status of residence and give notification of address at the Regional Immigration Bureau at the same time? Or should I go to the municipal office to change the address?

A. Notification of the change of address cannot be given at Regional Immigration Bureau. In case of change of address, please give notification to the municipal office of the new residence within 14 days of the moving.

Q115 : In case a mid- to long term resident gave birth to a child, which should be done first, application of acquisition of the status of residence and submission of birth notification?

A. Submission of birth notification should be done within 14 days of the birth, and acquisition of the resident status should be applied within 30 days of the birth. There is no rule as to which should be done first, but a document proving the birth (such as certificate of reception of birth notification) is required at application for the resident status, and when a copy of the certificate of residence or the Certificate of Items Stated in Resident Register is submitted, the obligation of notification of the address at the

time of permission of the application is regarded to have been implemented. Therefore, it is better to give the birth notification first.

Q116 : When a foreigner with the status of residence of “Student” applies for permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence previously, is it possible to apply for issuance of the certificate of status of residence at the same time? What is the procedure at the airport?

A. At a Regional Immigration Bureau it is possible to apply for permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted as well as issuance of the certificate of qualification for employment. However, the certificate of qualification for employment is not issued at the port of entry or departure, so even in an airport which receives the application for permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted, it is not possible to receive application for issuance of the certificate of qualification for employment. If you are a college student who receives the permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted at an airport issuing residence card and hopes issuance of the certificate of qualification for employment, please make application at the competent Regional Immigration Bureau.

Q117 : Is it necessary to submit a photo every time I apply for renewal of period of stay or change of the status of residence?

A. It is necessary to submit a photo each time you apply for the permission of renewal of the period of stay. However, those aged 16 or under, or those who apply for permission without issuance of residence card do not need to submit a photo.

<Notification by the organization that a foreign national belongs to>

Q118 : Is it necessary for the educational organization or other organizations that a foreign national belongs to give notification to the Immigration Bureau as to information of the foreign national?

A. In the existing system educational organizations etc. need to report necessary information, and the provision in the Revised Act is to put this practice in the statutory form. We think it is important to receive reports of necessary information from the mother organizations of foreign nationals in terms to ensure the accuracy of information and make a fair residency management by cross-checking and the information notified by the foreign national and making analysis.

Q119 : Currently educational organizations submit a list of students who left school before graduation once a month and Japanese language education institutions etc. further submit a student directory periodically. In the new Residency Management system, will this system of reporting be changed? Or will double reports be necessary?

A. The periodical report submitted from educational organizations to which foreign students belong will be notification based on Article 19-17 of the Immigration Control

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

and Refugee Recognition Act after the new immigration control system is introduced. (Double report is not necessary).

Please refer to the website of the Immigration Bureau for reference forms of notification pursuant to Article 19-17 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act."

Q120 : What organization, that a foreign national belongs to, requires notification, and what information should be notified? In case the notification is not given, is there any penalty?

A. The mother organizations we would like to ask for notifications are organizations that receive mid-to long-term residents whose resident status are "Professor", "Investor/Business Manager", "legal/accounting services", "medical treatment", "Research", "instructor", "Engineer", "Specialist in Humanities/International Services", "Intra-company Transferee", "Entertainer", "Skilled Labor" or "Student", except for employers that are required to notify employment status of foreign nationals under the provision of Employment Measures Act. Notification matters are status of acceptance or names of mid- to long-term residents. For example, educational institutions that educate foreign nationals like universities that accept foreign students or Japanese languages schools are encouraged to report identification matters of mid- to long-term residents and facts about entrance, graduation, expulsion, withdrawal, or enrollment etc. No penalty will be given if notification is not given, but it may result in more deliberate examination of foreigners that belong to such institutions at the request of permission like renewal of the period of stay including confirmation of the facts."

Q121 : There is no Regional Immigration Bureau nearby. Should I always visit the Regional Immigration Bureau etc. for notification?

A. As for notification from the mother organization, submission of a document with notification items to the Regional Immigration Bureau etc. is required. However, notification by mail to the following address is also possible to avoid major burden to the mother organization.

We are also considering establishment of the system that enables electric notification, but the timing of implementation etc. is not determined.

* Reference forms concerning acceptance of a mid-and-long term resident can be downloaded at the following URL.

http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri10_00017.html

(Address)

5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo-to, 108-8255

Tokyo Immigration Bureau, Department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification

Q122 : If a school or other organizations that the foreign national belongs to don't give notification to the Immigration Bureau, may the foreign national that belongs to the organization has prejudice? For example, the application for renewal of the status of residence is not examined properly or the examination is prolonged?

A. Notification by the educational organizations is a diligent effort, so even if the mother

organization does not give the notification, application by the foreign national who belong to the organization will not be rejected by that reason only. But with these notifications, examination process will be facilitated because the residency situation of foreign students etc. in the school is preliminary grasped. Therefore, we expect cooperation of notification.

<Representation regarding the procedures>

Q123 : Is it possible for a representative to receive the residence card? If so, who can receive it as a representative?

A. If mid- to long-term residents are 16 or less, or cannot give notification of the address or other matters on account of illness etc., a family member who lives with him/her aged 16 or more (spouse, child, parents etc.) must give such notification and receive residence card. Also in case specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice, (1) in case of notification of the address, the head of a family of other people who are able to give notification of moving in under the basic resident register system, (2) In case of notification of matters other than the address, a staff member that the director of the Regional Immigration Bureau deems fit, a lawyer or an administrative scrivener, (3) In case of submission of an application form for permission regarding residence, a staff member that the director of the Regional Immigration Bureau deems fit, a lawyer or an administrative scrivener, can receive residence card respectively.

Q124 : Can the notification of change of the organization that the foreign national belongs to or the address can be given by a representative such as his/her family member or an official of his/her workplace?

A. The notification concerning the mother organization is a notification by the principal, but it is also possible to give notification by mail to the following address.
(Address)
5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo-to, 108-8255
Tokyo Immigration Bureau, department of Residency Management, Reception Office of Notification
Also, notification regarding the address can be given by a family member who lives with the principal as well as a representative or a messenger with request of the principal."

<Employment>

Q125 : I understand that the status of employment restriction or the permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence is shown in residence card. Are the content of employment restriction or the content of the permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence, if applicable, also shown?

A. As for the presence or absence of employment restriction that appears on the surface

of residence card, if employment is not permitted, a description “No employment” will be shown, and if employment is permitted, a certain description according to each resident status is given. More specifically, for the resident status in the appendix 1-1 and 1-2 (except for Technical Intern Training(ii)) is given the description of “only employment based on the resident status is permitted”, for the Technical Intern Training(ii) is given the description “only employment based on the resident status in the organization described in the certificate of designation is permitted”, for the Designated Activities, “only employment designated in the certificate of designation is permitted”, and for the resident status in the appendix 2, “No restriction in employment”.

In case permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted is given, the fact and summary of the permission will be described. More specifically, according to the kind of permission, there will be a description of “permission (principally within 28 hours a week, except for employment in adults entertaining business)”, or “permission (activities within the range described in the permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted)”.

Q126 : How long does it take if a foreign student obtains both the permission of landing and the permission to engage in activity other than that permitted under the status of residence at the airport where residence card is issued?

A. Depending on individual case, but presently, we expect that it will take several minutes for mid- to long-term residents to whom residence card is delivered on top of the time of the examination of landing.

Q127 : When companies or factories etc. hire a foreign national, is it enough to check residence card without checking the passport? As an employer, what information of the residence card should be taken into account? Is it a common understanding that possession of residence card is just fine for employment?

A. Possession of a valid residence card means that we know that the person stays in Japan legally without checking his/her passport, but it does not mean that possession of residence card shows that there is no problem in employment. On top of identity verification, please check, above all, the Resident status described on residence card, the expiry date of residence card, the expiry date of the period of stay, existence or non-existence of restriction on employment and existence or non-existence of permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted, and confirm if the holder stays legally and employable.

Q128 : We'd like to hire foreign nationals properly. Will the means(to make clear judgments if the foreign national seeking employment has the rights of employment) be given?

A. Whether the foreign national desirous of employment can be employed legally or not can be checked by existence or non-existence of employment restriction and permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted, as well as by the certificate of qualification for employment. For details of the method of confirmation of residence card, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/seisaku/pdf/fuhoushurou.pdf>

Q129 : If the foreigner seeking employment has residence card that may be forged or may be of a different person, is there a convenient way to confirm its validity?

A. Through a link on the website of the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, a web page to confirm the validity of the relevant residence card can be seen. In this page, validity of the Card number entered can be checked by entering the number and the date of issuance of residence card.

Q130 : If residence card displayed by a foreign national who we decided to hire is forged, what procedure should be taken?

A. Please notify a nearby Regional Immigration Bureau or a police by writing or orally.

Q131 : In case the employer doesn't know that a foreign national who he hired is an illegal resident, will the employer be deported or given penalty?

A. As identification of existence or non-existence of the resident status and permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted becomes quite easy, even when an employer does not know that the foreign national he/she employs is an illegal employee, in case the employer is negligent as to, for example, the existence or non-existence of resident status he/she will not be exempt from penalty. Moreover, in case the employer is a foreigner, furtherance of illegal work constitutes a ground of deportation, so care should be taken."

<Cancellation of the resident status>

Q132 : In what case will the status of residence be cancelled in pursuant of the existing rules?

A. Grounds of cancellation of resident status newly established this time are (1) special permission of residency is obtained due to fraud or other illegal means, (2) in case of those with resident status "Spouse or Child of Japanese National" or "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident", stay in Japan without activities as a person with a status of a spouse for six months continuously (except for those with a legitimate reason), (3) non-notification of an address within 90 days after landing or after departing the address notified (except for those with a legitimate reason) or false notification of an address.

Q133 : In what case is the status of residence of a foreigner, who stays in Japan without activities as a person and with the status of a spouse, not be cancelled as having legitimate reasons etc.?

A. Judgment whether there is a legitimate reason for residence without activities as a person with the status of a spouse is based on the individual concrete situation. For example, it can constitute a legitimate reason, for example, that the person is in the arbitration process over the parent's right of his/her child, or in litigation over culpability of the Japanese spouse.

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

Q134 : In what case is the application of change in status of residence accepted when the foreigner stays in Japan without activities as a person and with the status of a spouse?

A. For example, the case where a victim of violence from his/her spouse (so-called "DV victim") has the custody of his/her biological child with Japanese citizenship will be assumed.

Q135 : In what case is the status of residence not cancelled as having legitimate reasons for not giving notification of the address?

A. It is considered, for example, that the case where the place of employment abruptly went down and the residence was lost, the case where the person was in hospital for a long time and change of the address was not notified, or the case where a DV victim didn't notify the change of address so that the assailant will not know whereabouts of the victim will constitute legitimate reasons.

Q136 : Is a permanent resident also subject to cancellation of status of residence?

A. Permanent Residents are also subject to cancellation of resident status.

Q137 : What services by publication are there upon cancellation of status of residence?

A. Constructive service is an expletive method of service that is implemented in place of an ordinary service when the address of the person to receive service of a document is not known.
Specifically, constructive service is implemented by placing a notice on the place of notice designated by the Minister of Justice to the effect that the document is to be delivered to the person who is to receive the service, together with the name of the document to be delivered, the name of the person who is to receive the service. The effect of service of the document arises on the day on which two weeks is elapsed since the day that the notice was started."

Q138 : I understand that there will be services by public notification. Is the cancellation of status of residence carried out without personal appearance?

A. Cancellation of the resident status is carried out by sending the notification to cancel the resident status. However, in case the address of the person who is to receive the service is not known, constructive service is implemented, and in case two weeks is elapsed since the day that the notice was started, the effect of cancellation of the resident status arises.

<Reason for deportation>

Q139 : What are new additions to the reason for deportation?

A. The new reasons for deportation are as follows:
1. Forgery of residence card and the certificate of the special permanent resident
2. Sentence of imprisonment with hard labor due to false notifications and non-

fulfillment of obligation of application concerning the new Residency Management system"

<Penalty>

Q140 : In the New Residency Management system, what penalties will be newly added?

- A.** Pursuant to introduction of the new Residency Management system, the following penalties are established.
1. Revision of encouragement of illegal employment to the effect that the employer is subject to penalty when he/she didn't know negligently that the employee is a person engaging in activity outside scope permitted etc.
 2. Penalty concerning forgery of residence card
 3. False notification or non-fulfillment of notification etc. concerning various notifications of mid-and long-term residents, as well as non-fulfillment of receipt, carrying, or presentation of residence card (reconstruction of penalties under the Alien Registration Act)"

<Extension of the period of stay>

Q141 : Is the maximum period of stay five years? What status of residence will be given the five-year period of stay?

- A.** The resident status to which the five-year period of stay is established are "Professor", "Artist", "Religious Activities", "Journalist", "Investor/Business Manager", "Medical services", "Researcher", "Education", "Engineer", "Specialist in Humanities/International Services", "Intra-company Transferee", "Skilled Labor", "Dependent", "Spouse or Child of Japanese National", "Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident", and "Long Term Resident".
- Also, for the resident status "Student", in consideration of the educational period at a university etc., the maximum period stay is increased to "four years and three months" from the existing "two years and three months".

Q142 : I am staying with the maximum period of stay allowed for the person with his/her current status of residence under Annexed Table 2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. After the revised Act is enforced, is the period automatically prolonged to the revised maximum period of stay? (For example, currently 3 years to 5 years under the revised law). Or is there any procedure required for extension?

- A.** The existing period of stay will not automatically be extended to the maximum period of stay (five years) after the Revised Act is implemented.
- The existing period or expiry date of stay will not be changed pursuant to the implementation of the Revised Act, and no procedure to renew the period of stay etc. is necessary for the reason alone that the revised law was implemented. However, please

make procedures of renewal the period of stay etc. before the expiry of the existing period of stay."

Q143 : I applied for the renewal of the period of stay before the revised law was enforced. Will I be given the period of stay with maximum 5 years?

A. In case renewal of the period of stay is implemented before the enforcement day of the Revised Acts including the revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, if the renewal of the period of stay is permitted after July 9, 2012, it is potentially subject to the maximum five years of period of stay. However, whether the actual period of stay is five years or not depends on the result of examination.

Q144 : I am staying with the maximum period of stay prescribed in the Annex 2 of the existing Ordinance for Enforcement of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. I wonder if I won't meet the requirements of "The maximum period of stay allowed for the person with his/her current status of residence under Annexed Table 2 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act" prescribed in 1(3)(c) of Guidelines for Permission for Permanent Residence after the revised law is enforced. (http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyukan_nyukan50.html).

A. This is now under consideration.

Q145 : Will the period of stay for foreign nationals engaging in "Designated Research Dependent" or "Designated Information Processing Dependent", to whom five years of period of stay is currently granted under the status of residence "Designated Activities", be prolonged?

A. The five-year period of stay is granted as before.

Q146 : I understand the maximum period of stay will be prolonged to five years. In what cases is the five-year period of stay granted? Also, does the revision means the three-year period of stay is more likely to be granted?

A. For resident status except for "Entertainment", "Technical intern training", "Cultural Activities", "Temporary Visitor", "Student" and "Training", period of stay for "5 years" will be established.

For the policy to determine the "five-year" period of stay, a public comment will be implemented, and operations according to each resident status will be made."

Q147 : I expect that the number of foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a long time will increase by extending the upper limit of the period of stay. Is there any risk that an increased number of people abuse this system and illegally stay in Japan by means of false marriage etc.? Is there any countermeasure against this?

A. We expect that, the Minister of Justice ensures notification with provisions of penalty and investigates the fact concerning the notified matters to ensure the accuracy of information to be grasped continuously, and we can effectively deal with cases of disguised marriage etc.

Q148 : Why is the six-month period of stay established for “Spouse or Child of Japanese National”, “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident”, or “Long Term Resident”?

A. This is because there are people who schedule to stay for a short period initially, and because there are cases where the situation of residence etc. of that person needs to be confirmed.

<Revision of the re-entry permit system>

Q149 : I understand that we no longer need to get a re-entry permit every time at the Regional Immigration Bureau and other Immigration office. What were revisions made on the re-entry permit system?

A. When a foreign national who has a valid passport and residence card (in case of the special permanent resident, a certificate of the special permanent resident) makes re-entry within one year (in case of the special permanent resident, two years) of departure, no re-entry permission is necessary on principle. However, if the expiry date of the period of stay comes before one year elapsed since the day of departure, the period will be shortened to the expiry date of the period of stay. Those for whom permission of re-entry is exceptionally required according to the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice are (1) those under the procedure of the cancellation of the resident status, (2) those for whom confirmation of departure is reserved, (3) those under the issuance of commitment, (4) those who stay in Japan with the resident status “Designated Activities” under application of refugee status, (5) those designated by the Minister of Justice who have a considerable reason to conclude that permission of re-entry is required for proper management of immigration because they may carry out conducts to impair the interest or public order of Japan. Those who are scheduled to make re-entry after the period of one year (in case of special permanent residents, two years), re-entry permission is required as before."

Q150 : Please give concrete procedures of the Special Re-entry Permit. Is it enough to tell the examiner that I have the permit? Please explain the difference from the existing immigration procedures.

A. In accordance with the introduction of the Special Re-entry Permit system, a column of indication of intention concerning the Special Re-entry Permit will be placed in the ED card for re-entry, so if you want departure with permission of the Special Re-entry Permit, please check the column so that you can re-entry as the existing immigration procedure.

Q151 : Is re-entry under the Special Re-entry Permit subject to any fees?

A. No fee is required for the Special Re-entry Permit.

Q152 : In what case the permission of re-entry should be taken? How many years is the validation period of the re-entry permit?

A. For example, those who plan to leave Japan for more than one year (in case of the

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

special permanent resident, two years) need to leave the country with the permission of re-entry as before. Moreover, the period of permission of re-entry is five years at longest, not exceeding the period of stay (in case of the special permanent resident, two years). For those who need permission of re-entry, please refer to Q

Q153 : When I leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, i.e. without the re-entry permit, is it possible to extend the period of the Re-entry Permit at a Japanese Embassy outside Japan?

A. In case of departure with the Special Re-entry Permit, it is not possible to extend the period outside Japan. If the period of departure exceeds one year (in case of the special permanent resident: two years), the resident status will be lost. If the period of departure is expected to exceed one year (in case of the special permanent resident: two years), you need to leave the country with the permission of re-entry, as before.

Q154 : When I have left the country with the Special Re-entry Permit at the confirmation of departure although I have the re-entry permit, is it possible to change it to departure with the re-entry permit at a Japanese embassy outside Japan etc.?

A. If you leave the country with the intention of re-entry under the Special Re-entry Permit, you can't replace it with departure under the re-entry permission at Japanese diplomatic missions abroad even if you have re-entry permission separately.

Q155 : Isn't it just good to have the re-entry permit be granted at a Japanese embassy outside Japan if I pay the fee for the re-entry permit?

A. The permission of re-entry is given when a foreign national who stays in Japan seeks to leave Japan with an intention of re-entry to Japan before the expiry date of his/her period of stay, so it cannot be given to those who do not stay in Japan. Under certain requirements, the validation period of the re-entry permission (except for the Special Re-entry Permit) can be extended at Japanese diplomatic missions abroad with a fee."

Q156 : Is it possible to leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit in a special period until two months after the expiry of stay after I applied for permission for renewal of period of stay?

A. Those who have applied for change of the resident status or renewal of the period of stay can stay in Japan with the existing resident status for the maximum two month after the day of expiry of the period of stay in case decision is not made by the former day of expiry of the period of stay. During the period, departure or re-entry is possible under the Special re-entry permit.

Q157 : I am now seeking the refugee status. Can I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit?

A. Those who stay in Japan with the status of "Designated Activities" and designate everyday activities that those with the application for refugee status do as activities to be carried out, are not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit. Moreover, those with the permission of provisional stay are not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit. If a person who is applying the refugee status is a mid- to long-term resident who stays in Japan

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

with some other resident status and has a valid passport and residence card, he/she can leave the country with the Special Re-entry Permit.

Q158 : I am in the procedure of deportation. Can I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit?

A. Those who are under deportation procedure are not eligible for the permission of re-entry permission in case person under issuance of commitment has obtained permission of provisional release status.

Q159 : I am sentenced to one or more years in prison and now in a suspended term. Can I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit?

A. The fact alone that people have a ground of rejection of landing, including those who are sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more and in a suspended term does not mean that such people are not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit. If you have a ground of rejection of landing, you will be under the procedure of judgment of landing at the time of re-entry except for the case where a notification concerning exception to refusal of landing.

Q160 : In relation with the New Residency Management system Q164, in case I leave Japan under the special Re-entry Permit without “notification” and re-enter Japan, am I subject to examination of landing every time?

A. If you have a ground of rejection of landing, you will be under the procedure of judgment of landing at the time of re-entry except for the case where a notification concerning exception to refusal of landing. But if you have a special permission of landing and the Minister of Justice etc. deems adequate, a notification concerning exception to refusal of landing will be issued, and until the expiry described on the notification, you will not undergo the procedure of judgment of landing. However, if the period of the notification elapsed or some other ground of rejection of landing other than the ground described in the notification arises, procedure of judgment of landing will be taken.

Q161 : In case I leave Japan with the special Re-entry Permit with a plan to return to Japan within one year but I am forced to come back after one year due to unexpected circumstances (for example, admission to the hospital due to illness etc.), isn't there any remedy? Is there no other choice but to enter Japan with a new visa? How about in cases of troubles not attributed to me (Example: Disaster)?

A. Regardless of whether or not it is responsible for the person, in case the person who left the country with the Special Re-entry Permit cannot re-enter within one year, he/she cannot extend the validation period of the Special Re-entry Permit. The Special Re-entry Permit is a system whose object is to simplify the procedure of foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a mid- and long-term and go overseas temporarily and a long-term foreign travel is not envisaged, so the system to extend the period of Special Re-entry Permit abroad is not established.

Q162 : In case I leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, does the expiry date of the re-entry permission appear somewhere on the passport?

A. In the embarkation procedure under the Special Re-entry Permit, no specific expiry date of the re-entry is described on the passport, but the note of consideration that the expiry of the re-entry permit is whichever comes first between the date when one year (in case of the special permanent resident, two years) elapsed since the date of departure or the expiry day of the period of stay will be stamped on the back side of the ED card (entrance) for re-entry.

Q163 : In case a mid- to long-term resident forgets to bring his/her residence card, is it impossible to leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit?

A. There is an obligation to carry residence card all the time, so be sure to carry it at the time of departure. Legally, mid- to long-term residents eligible for permit of the Special Re-entry Permit are limited to those who have valid passport and a residence card, and it is prescribed by the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice to present a passport and residence card at the time of confirmation of departure.

Q164 : Is it possible to enter or leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit through the automated gates?

A. If you have made the registration of the automated gate user beforehand and satisfy requirements of the Special Re-entry Permit, it is possible to enter or leave the country under the Special Re-entry Permit using the automated gate.

If a person who made the registration of the automated gate user before July 8, 2012 seeks to enter or leave the country with the Special Re-entry Permit, he/she needs to change it to the user registration corresponding "Special Re-entry Permit" after July 9, 2012. In case of change of the registration, there is no need to provide fingerprint information again. "

Q165 : Is it possible to leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit when residence card is expired? Also, in case I have an expired residence card at the time of re-entry, is it possible to enter Japan, or do I have to apply for renewal of period of stay of residence card at the airport?

A. Legally, in case of departure under the Special Re-entry Permit, you have to possess a valid residence card. So you cannot leave the country by the Special Re-entry Permit with residence card whose validation period elapsed.

On the other hand, if you re-enter Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, possession of a valid residence card is not required, so in case the validation period of residence card elapsed while you are outside Japan, it is possible to re-enter with the Special Re-entry Permit.

The work of application or notification concerning residence card is not done at the port of entry or departure, so it is not possible to apply for renewal of the validation period of residence card at the time of entry. Please make application for renewal at the competent Regional Immigration Bureau soon after re-entry."

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

Q166 : What procedure is necessary when I re-enter Japan after the period of the Special Re-entry Permit (one year) lapsed?

A. It is not possible to extend the validation period of the Special Re-entry Permit, so you have to obtain a new visa at a diplomatic missions abroad and apply for landing as a new immigration.

Q167 : In the existing re-entry permit system, I am supposed to fill in and submit a questionnaire with questions like “Have you ever been convicted in court?” or “Do you have controlled substance like drugs or guns?”. In the Special Re-entry Permit system, will I answer the same questions and submit the questionnaire?

A. In case of re-entry under the Special Re-entry Permit, you have to submit an ED card for re-entry, so you have to answer the questions on the card as before.
However, special permanent residents don't need to answer the questions as before (Signature is necessary)."

Q168 : In introducing the Special Re-entry Permit system, is there any countermeasure against illegal entry abusing this system (identity theft etc.)?

A. With introduction of the Special Re-entry Permit, you don't have to obtain a permit of re-entry beforehand at the Regional Immigration Bureau, but for the examination by the immigration examiner for validity of the passport at the port of entry and departure and confirmation of the identity will remain the same as conventional entry and departure by the re-entry permission. Therefore, we don't think that the introduction of the system will lead to increase of illegal entry due to identity theft etc.

Q169 : What is the initial date of calculation of the period in the Special Re-entry Permit system? For example, when I leave Japan on April 1, until what date is included in “one year”?

A. The starting date of the computation in the calculation of the validation period of the Special Re-entry Permit is the next day of departure based on the principal of the principle of no-counting of the first day.

Therefore, the validation period of the Special Re-entry Permit of the person who left Japan on April 1 of a certain year expires on April 1 of the next year."

Q170 : What should I do when I leave Japan under the Special Re-entry Permit system and then have lost the residence card overseas?

A. At the re-entry under the Special Re-entry Permit, possession of residence card is not required, so if you have lost residence card while you are abroad, it is possible to re-enter under the Special Re-entry Permit is possible. Please make application for reissuance at the competent Regional Immigration Bureau soon after re-entry.
In case you have lost your passport or residence card while you are outside Japan, and it is expected to prove your resident status in Japan at the check-in procedure of the airplane to go back to Japan, you can obtain proof of the expiry date of the re-entry permission at the competent Regional Immigration Bureau through a representative."

Residency Management System Frequently Asked Questions — Answer —

Q171 : I understand that the Alien Registration certificate is regarded as residence card for a certain period of time after the new Residency Management system is introduced. Is it possible to enter and leave Japan with the Special Re-Entry Permit if I have a passport and the Alien Registration certificate?

A. If you have the Alien Registration Certificate regarded as residence card (see Q18), you can be covered by the Special Re-entry Permit.

Q172 : When I leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit System and return to Japan from the destination, isn't this going to cause any trouble because the valid re-entry permission seal is not stamped?

A. In the embarkation procedure under the Special Re-entry Permit, the note of consideration that the expiry of the Special Re-entry Permit is whichever comes first between the date when one year (in case of the special permanent resident, two years) elapsed since the date of departure or the expiry day of the period of stay will be stamped on the back side of the ED card (entrance) for re-entry.

We have informed airlines and ship's agents who come in service to Japan that the stamp of the note of consideration means that the person is outside Japan under the Special Re-entry Permit.

residence card is a document that proves your resident status in Japan, so please carry residence card at the time of entry or departure under the Special Re-entry Permit."

Q173 : Can those who are scheduled to return to Japan after the enforcement date of the revised Act leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit System before the enforcement date?

A. Departure with the Special Re-entry Permit is possible on and after the day of enforcement of the Revised Act.

Q174 : As for the unused re-entry permit obtained before the enforcement of the Special Re-entry Permit System, or the re-entry permit whose remaining validity period is 2-3 years and which has been used only once, can the fees of them returned?

A. Fees of the re-entry permission already obtained cannot be refunded regardless of whether the permission is used or not.

Q175 : In case I have valid re-entry permit, do I need to select between departure by the Special Re-entry Permit System or departure with the normal re-entry permit?

A. The expiry of the Special Re-entry Permit is whichever comes first between the date when one year (in case of the special permanent resident, two years) elapsed since the date of departure or the expiry day of the period of stay, and this period cannot be extended even in a contingency situation. So if you have the re-entry permit with the validation period more than one year, please leave the country with the re-entry permit.

Q176 : I intended to return after a short while and left Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, but due to certain reasons the period became more than one year. Can I retroactively use the single re-entry permit that I obtained earlier?

- A.** If you leave the country with an intention to obtain permission of the Special Re-entry Permit, it is not possible to change it to departure under re-entry permission retroactively.

Q177 : Can the Immigration Bureau Personnel tell me in advance if I am eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit?

- A.** If you are eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit, it is possible to check at administrative counseling, but the cases where you are not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit prescribed by the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice are as follows, so please check first by yourself whether you fall into one of them.

1. Those who received service of notice of hearing prescribed in the Article 22-4(3) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act or the notification prescribed in the provisory clause of the same subparagraph
2. A person who received notice from the Immigration examiner to the effect that he/she is under any of the items of the Article 25-2(1)
3. A person who was issued commitment pursuant to the prescription of the Article 39 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.
4. Those who stay in Japan with a resident status "Designated Activities" whose activity specifically designated by the Minister of Justice concerning individual is application of the Article 61-2(1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act or the exception prescribed in the Article 61-2-9(1) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act
5. Those designated by the Minister of Justice as persons who may carry out conducts to impair the interest or public order of Japan or require permission of re-entry for fair management of immigration."

Q178 : I enter and leave Japan with the re-entry permit under the re-entry permit system. Do the re-entry permit and residence card make me eligible for the Special Re-entry Permission?

- A.** The holder of the re-entry permission can re-enter because he/she has already received the re-entry permission, but he/she is not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit because he/she does not have a valid passport.

Q179 : I hear that, at the time of entry, residence card is sent to me later in some airports. In this case, is it possible to leave the country with the Special Re-entry Permit if I haven't received the residence card?

- A.** For a mid-to long term resident who obtained permission of landing at a port of entry or departure not issuing residence card, description will be made to deliver residence card later near the stamp of permission of landing. Those who have not received residence card can leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit with the passport with the description to deliver residence card later.

Q180 : In case the Residence card is delivered later and I leave Japan immediately after entry, am I not eligible for the Special Re-entry Permit System?

A. As for prescription of Article 7(3) of the supplementary provision of the Revised Act, mid- and long-term residents who have received the description to deliver residence card later near the stamp of permission of landing are eligible for the permission of Special Re-entry Permit.

Q181 : I am planning to stay outside Japan for a long time after July 2012. Will the fee of re-entry permit be different from the existing fee?

A. There is no change in the fee of re-entry permission.

Q182 : What is required at the examination of the Immigration Bureau when I obtain the re-entry permit and enter or leave Japan?

A. What are required when a person with the re-entry permission leaves or enters Japan with the permission are as follows.

1. Departure

(1) A passport or a booklet of re-entry permit with a seal of re-entry permission

(2) ED card for re-entry

2. Entry

(1) A passport or a booklet of re-entry permit with a seal of re-entry permission

(2) ED card for re-entry (the card attached at departure)

(3) In case a notification is delivered concerning exception to refusal of landing, the notification

Submission of residence card may be required whenever appropriate at the procedure of departure or entry, so please be sure to carry your residence card."

Q183 : I left my residence card in my house when I try to leave Japan (for travel etc.) with the Special Re-entry Permit. Is it possible to leave Japan?

A. In the confirmation of departure under the re-entry permit, residence card is not required. Therefore, departure with the re-entry permit is possible, but foreigners who possess residence card have obligations to carry and present it the Immigration examiner etc. The violation to these obligations may subject to penalty, so please be sure to bring your residence card.

After the enforcement of Revised Act, no stamp is placed or no seal is attached to a passport of mid- to long-term residents at the time of permission of renewal of the period of stay etc. Therefore, if you leave Japan without carrying residence card, it may cause trouble when you seek to prove abroad that you have a legal resident status in Japan. So please be careful."

Q184 : If I repeatedly enter and leave Japan with the Special Re-entry Permit, does it affect my next application for permission of renewal of period of stay?

A. Repeated entry or departure with the Special Re-entry Permit alone does not lead to refusal of application for renewal of the period of stay. But if the period of stay in Japan is practically short, it may lead to deliberate examination on whether you engage in activities according to the resident status in Japan.

Q185 : The number of occasions when we pay fees for services in the Immigration Bureau should be significantly decreased by decreasing the number of re-entry permit with the introduction of the Special Re-entry Permit and with the increase in the upper limit of period of stay to five years. Does this lead to increase in other application fees concerning residency?

A. The amount of fee concerning issuance of the work qualification certificate will be increased from the 680 yen to 900 yen from July 9, 2012, in consideration of the actual cost.

<Information request etc.>

Q186 : I hear that the Alien Registration System will be abolished. Is it possible to request information concerning the alien registration card after the revised law is implemented? Where should I request information concerning the Alien Registration Certificate, which we used to request at the municipal office?

A. After the enforcement of the Revised Act, the original document of the alien registration becomes an administrative document retained in the Immigration Bureau of the Minister of Justice, so application for disclosure can be made based on the Article 12 of the “Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs”. The contact of application for disclosure is the official in charge of personal information protection at the Minister's Secretariat of the Minister of Justice.

Q187 : Is it possible to request the certificate containing the facts of the registered matters on the Alien Registration Card of a deceased family member after the revised law is implemented?

A. After the enforcement of the Revised Act, the following persons can apply for issuance of a copy of the original document of the Alien Registration concerning a deceased foreign national.

(1) A family member who lived together with the deceased foreign national at the time of death concerning the request

(2) A spouse (including a person who is virtually under the same situation as a marital relation although no notification of marriage is given), a lineal ascendant, a lineal descendant or a sibling of the deceased foreign national at the time of death concerning the request

(3) A legal representative of (1) or (2)

This request of issuance is not an issuance of disclosure under the Article 12 of the “Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs”, so application should be made, on principal, to an official in charge of information disclosure regarding entry and departure at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

Q188 : How can I confirm that my name or address etc. is changed after the Alien Registration System is abolished?

A. Those who received the Alien Registration before the Alien Registration Act is

abolished and are applying for registration of change of the records or those who obtained residence card or the certificate of the special permanent resident and made notification of change of the records can confirm the records by application of disclosure of the archival record concerning the Alien Registration and residence card or the certificate of the special permanent resident after the Revised Act is implemented. However, if changes made before October 1, 1981, which are not digitalized, are necessary, it is necessary to apply for disclosure of the original document of the alien registration. The contact of application for disclosure is the official in charge of personal information protection at the Minister's Secretariat of the Minister of Justice.

<Others>

Q204 : I understand that residence card does not show alias, but it will confine the identification function that was possible with the Alien Registration Certificate. Isn't it possible to continue to approve of the use of the alias?

A. There is no plan to include the alias in residence card.

Q205 : False applications and violations to the obligation of application have been added to the grounds of deportation. If false documents are submitted or the period of application lapsed accidentally, will the procedure of deportation be carried out immediately?

A. The grounds of deportation are that false notification concerning the address or sentence of imprisonment for not making application for the renewal of the validation period of residence card. Therefore, no immediate procedure of deportation will be taken by the facts that false documents have been submitted or the period of application has elapsed only.

Q206 : In the application for the permission of landing, it became possible for only those who have received the permission of landing with the status of residence "Students" to apply for the application for permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted at the same time. Why are those with the status of residence other than "Students" no longer able to do so?

A. As for the resident status "Student", many people actually obtain the permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted. It is considered common to be diligent in study while working part-time, and so this procedure is considered to make reception of college students smoother, and publicity of the details of the system of permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted is considered to be easy by guidance from college. Therefore, the resident status "Student" alone was made eligible for the application for the permission of engaging in activity outside scope permitted.

Q207 : Please show me the relationship between the introduction of this new Residency Management System and the "point system" (a system to give points according to the license or annual income of a foreign national with special knowledge or technique and to give preferential treatment on immigration management to high-scorers).

- A.** Points-based preferential immigration treatment for highly skilled foreign professionals is a point-based system to give preferential treatment on immigration management to highly skilled professionals to facilitate reception of highly skilled foreign professionals within the scope of the existing reception of foreign workers and has started since May 7, 2012. Foreign nationals who enter and stay in Japan with approval as highly skilled foreign professionals under this system are eligible for residence card under the new Residential Management system as mid- to long-term residents with the resident status “Designated activities”.