

Specific examples of foreign nationals whose status of residence is not revoked,  
including those who have justifiable grounds for failing to submit a notification of  
residential address

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With regard to foreign nationals residing in Japan for a medium to long term, under a status of residence stipulated in the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (hereinafter referred to as "Immigration Control Act") (detailed definitions are given below), their status of residence shall be revoked if they fail to submit a notification of their residential address (address where they have their main residence in Japan) within 90 days after the date of the first landing, the date when they become a medium- to long-term resident by obtaining permission for change of status of residence, or the date where they move from their notified address, except when there are any "justifiable grounds" for failing to submit such notification of their residential address (please refer to Article 22-4 (1) (viii) or (ix) of the Immigration Control Act).

For the purpose of improving the transparency of procedures for revocation of status of residence, the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice decided to publish major cases of those whose status of residence is not revoked, including cases where there are "justifiable grounds", as shown below (the decision as to whether or not to revoke their status of residence should be made based on the respective actual circumstances. Therefore, the results may not always be limited to the specific examples shown below).

More specific examples of cases of those whose status of residence is not revoked will be added as necessary based on how the system for revocation of status of residence is operated.

1. Those who are forced to leave their house due to unemployment caused by sudden bankruptcy of the company that they had worked for or so-called *hakengiri* (layoffs of temporary workers), and cannot decide a new residential address because of economic difficulties, etc.
2. Those who need to seek shelter or protection from spouse violence (so-called domestic violence (DV)).
3. Those who are recognized to have any unavoidable medical reasons, including the need to be treated for a disease in a medical institution, and do not have anyone to submit a notification on their behalf.
4. Those who have been staying outside the country after obtaining a re-entry permit (including special re-entry permit), such as those who obtained a re-entry permit and left the country to go on an urgent business trip after they changed their address.
5. Those who have not decided their residential address due to the nature of activities permitted under their status of residence, including those who repeatedly go on a business trip abroad and stay in the country for only a short time.

<Definition of medium- to long-term residents>

Foreign nationals staying in Japan under a residence status listed in the Immigration Control Act for a medium to long term who do not fall under any of the following items

(1)-(5):

- (1) Those who are granted permission to stay “within 3 months”
- (2) Those who are granted permission to acquire the residence status of “temporary visitor”
- (3) Those who are granted permission to acquire the residence status of “diplomat” or “official”
- (4) Those who are specified as foreign nationals corresponding to the above (1)-(3) by

Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice

(5) Special permanent residents

<Provisions of the Immigration Control Act>

Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Excerpt)

(Revocation of Residence Status)

Article 22-4

Where any of the following facts are found with respect to a foreign national residing in Japan under a residence status listed in the left-hand column of Appended Table I or Appended Table II (except for those recognized as refugees as set forth in Article 61-2 (1)), the Minister of Justice may revoke the foreign national's residence status in accordance with the procedures provided for by Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

(i)-(vii) Omitted.

(viii) The foreign national has become a medium- to long-term resident upon obtaining a seal of verification for landing or permission pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 or 2 in the preceding chapter, permission pursuant to the provisions of this section, or permission pursuant to the provisions of Article 50 (1) or Article 61-2-2 (2), but has failed to submit a notification of his/her residential address to the Minister of Justice within 90 days after obtaining such seal of verification for landing or permission (except where there are any justifiable grounds for failing to do so).

(ix) The medium- or long-term resident, when he/she moves from his/her residential address notified to the Minister of Justice, has failed to submit a notification of his/her new residential address to the Minister of Justice within 90 days after such a move (except for the case where there are any justifiable grounds for failing to do so).

(x) Omitted.