

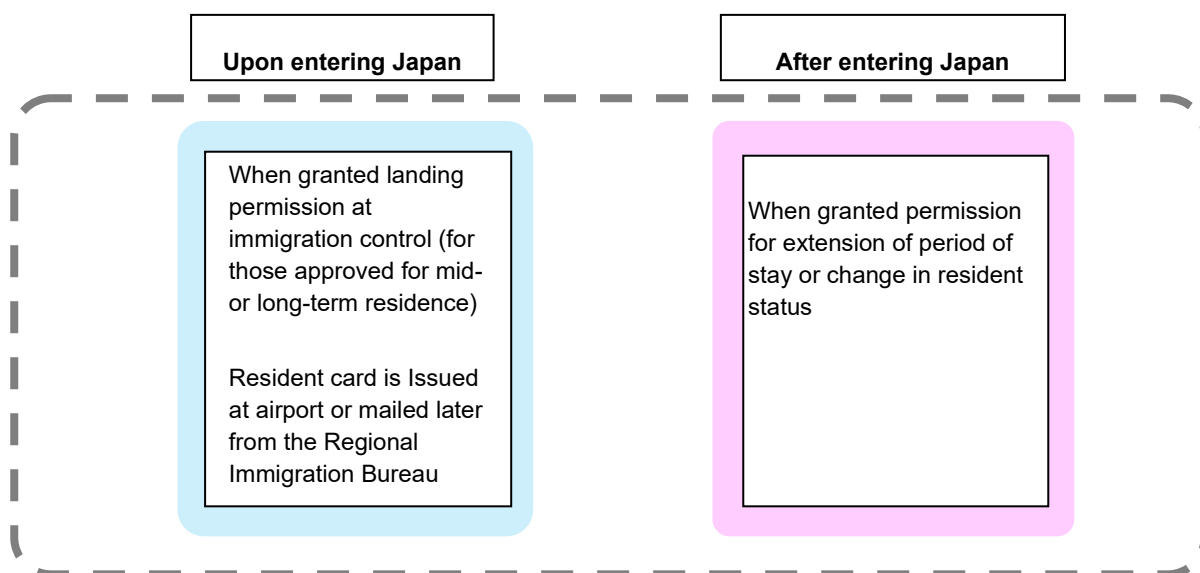
# IV Residency Management System • Basic Resident Registration System for Foreign Nationals • Marriage • Divorce

## IV-1 Resident Card

Resident cards are issued to foreign nationals who are staying in Japan legally as Mid- to Long-term Residents. Mid- and Long-term residents eligible for resident cards are those foreign nationals who do not fall under the categories below:

- ① Persons granted permission to stay three months or less
- ② Persons granted “Temporary Visitor” status
- ③ Persons granted “Diplomat” or “Official” status
- ④ Persons recognized by Ministry of Justice ordinance as equivalent to the foreign nationals listed above
- ⑤ Special Permanent Residents
- ⑥ Persons with no residence status

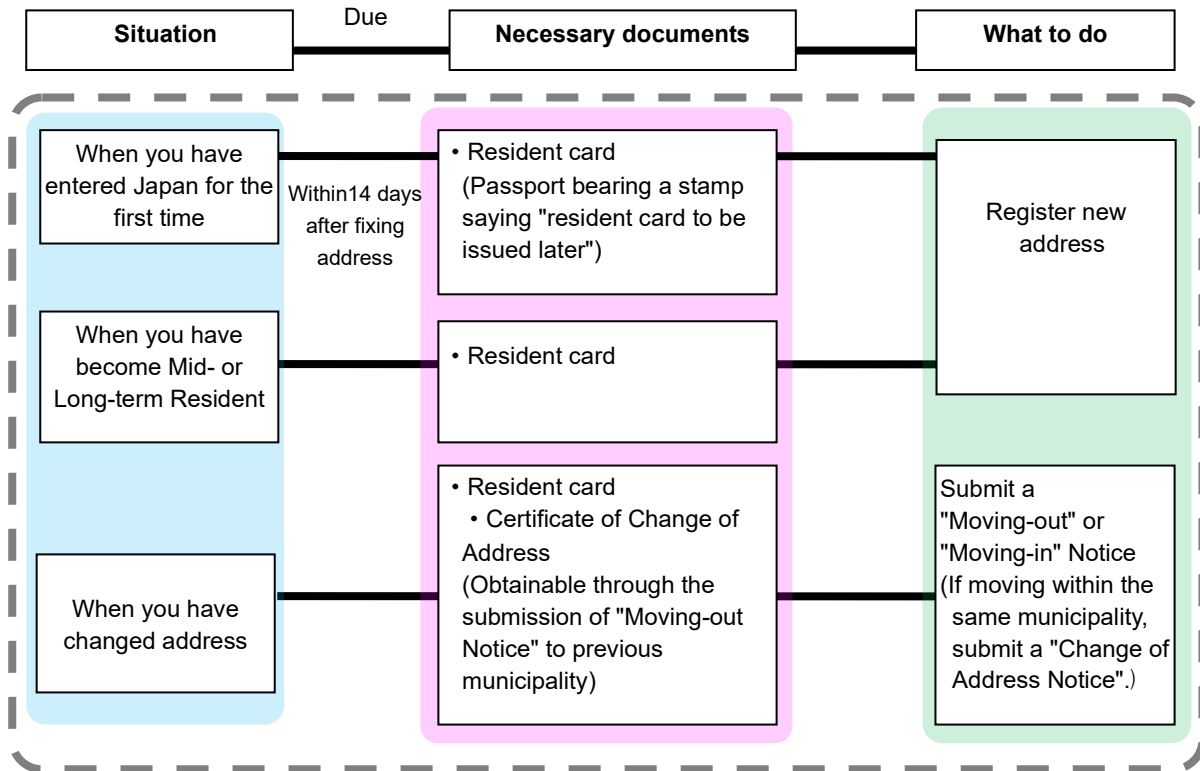
### 1. Issuance of Resident Card



A resident card is issued when a foreign national has been granted landing permission for the first time, when an application for change of status has been approved, or when an application for renewal of the period of stay has been approved.

A card-holder must have their resident card on them at all times. Requests from police or other officials to see the card must be obeyed. Those aged under sixteen, however, are exempted from carrying it at all times.

## 2. Procedures at Local Municipalities

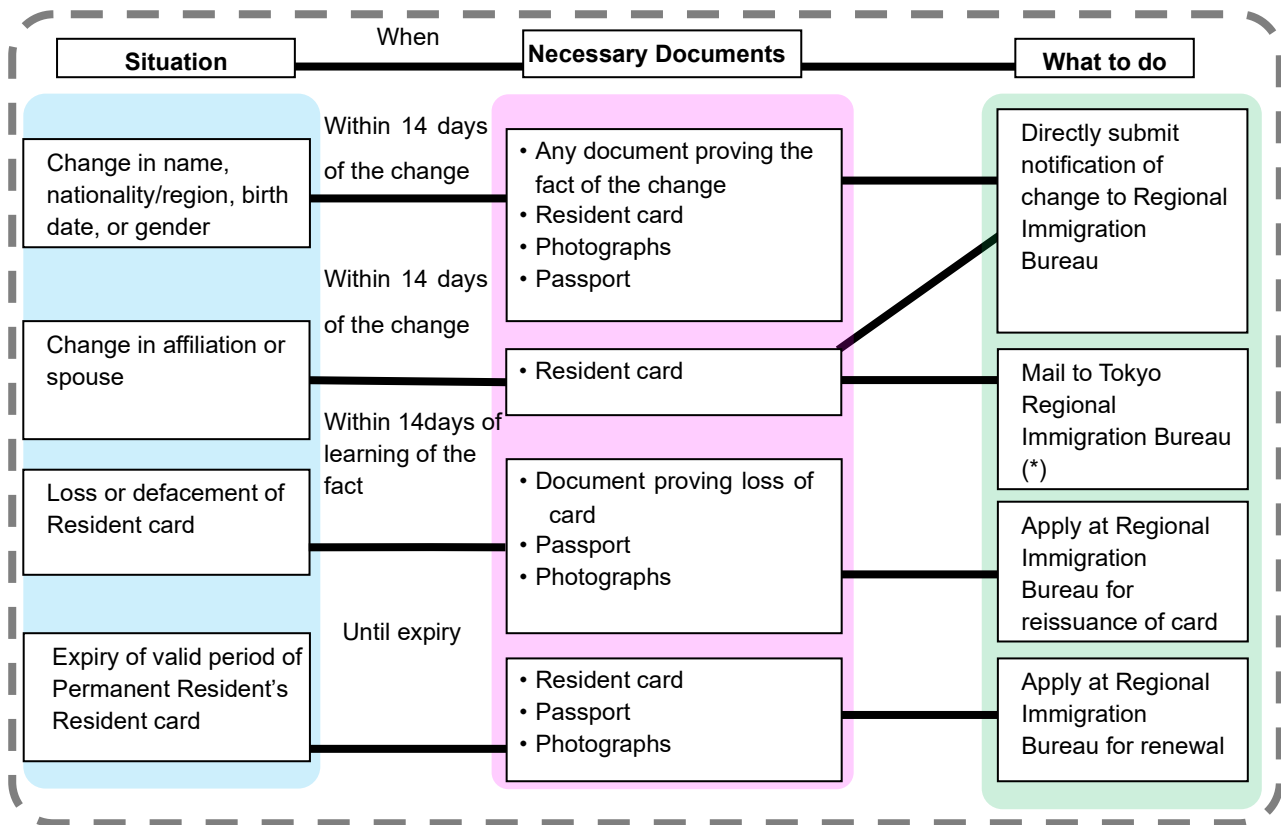


Resident cards can be issued at Kansai International Airport, Narita International Airport, Haneda International Airport, Central Japan International Airport, New Chitose Airport, Hiroshima Airport, or Fukuoka Airport to those who have been granted landing permission, namely mid- to long-term residents. If you enter Japan through any other air or sea port, your resident card will be mailed to you after you register your new address at the local municipality where you reside.

Your resident card includes a facial photograph and the following information: your name, nationality or region of origin, date of birth, gender, address, residence status, status expiration date, any restrictions on employment, or permission to engage in activities other than those permitted, if applicable. Address registration procedures must be completed at your local municipality office.

When you move into a new town, submit a "Moving-out Notice" to the town/city hall of your previous municipality, and submit a "Moving-in Notice" to the town/city hall of your new municipality within 14 days of moving. If you have your change of address registered on your resident card when you submit your "Moving-out" and "Moving-in Notices," there is no need to notify the nearest Regional Immigration Bureau of your change of address.

### 3. Procedures at Administrative Office of Regional Immigration Bureau



#### (1) Notification of Changes

If there has been any change to your name, nationality/region, date of birth, or gender, these changes should be reported directly to your Regional Immigration Bureau within 14 days. You will then receive a new resident card. If your status permits you to work, such as “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services”, or to study, such as “Student,” and your affiliation (employer, school, etc.) changes, you can either notify your local Regional Immigration Bureau directly within 14 days, or you can notify the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau (\*) by mail. If your status is “Dependent” or “Spouse of Japanese National,” and your spouse dies or you get divorced, this change should also be reported within 14 days.

(\*) Address:

Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, Immigration Control Information Division, Notification Desk  
5-5-30 Konan, Minato Ward, Tokyo 108-8255

#### (2) Reissuance of Resident Cards

If your resident card is lost or has been stolen, you should apply to your Regional Immigration Bureau to have it reissued within 14 days, submitting documentation from the Police or Fire Department as proof of card loss.

#### (3) Resident Card Renewal for Permanent Residents

Permanent Residents over the age of sixteen or foreign residents with “Highly Skilled Professional (ii)” residence status can apply to renew the validity period of their resident cards two months before the expiry date, while those under sixteen can apply to renew the validity period up to six months before their sixteenth birthday. The resident cards of all non-Permanent Mid- and Long-Term Residents over the age of sixteen remain valid until the expiry date of their periods of stay.

#### **4. The Basic Resident Registration Law Applies to Foreign Residents**

Foreign residents are included in the Basic Resident Registration System. Certificates of Residence for foreign nationals bear the holders' names, birthdates, genders, and addresses, as well as information such as the name of the head of the household, nationality/region, status, and period of stay. Although resident cards will not list nicknames or aliases, these can be included in Certificates of Residence. A copy of the Certificate of Residence can be issued for foreign residents.

Foreign nationals whose period of stay is longer than three months and who have addresses in Japan are eligible for Certificates of Residence. Mid- and Long-term Residents, such as those listed below, will have Certificates of Residence.

1. Mid- and Long-term Residents
2. Special Permanent Residents
3. Those whose status is "Temporary Refuge" or "Provisional Stay"
4. Those who have acquired provisional status of residence through birth or loss of Japanese nationality

If a child has been born to foreign parents (i.e. does not have Japanese citizenship), the local municipality must be notified of his or her birth within 14 days. This procedure will enable the municipality to issue a Certificate of Residence for the baby, who has acquired provisional status of residence by birth. If the baby will remain in Japan for more than 60 days after birth, his or her guardian(s) must apply at the Regional Immigration Bureau for residence status for the baby within 30 days of his or her birth. If the baby is granted residence status as a Mid- or Long-term resident, the Regional Immigration Bureau will issue a resident card for the baby.

#### **5. Individual Number System**

Individual number, popularly called My Number, is a 12-digit identification number issued to all residents who've completed their resident registration in Japan. You will be given your personalized number for social security, taxation and disaster prevention measures during your stay in Japan. In principle, this number will remain the same for you whole residence in Japan. A My Number notification card will be sent out to your official address by registered mail in a couple of weeks after your resident certificate is created for the first time in Japan. A My Number card will be issued to those who wish to have one with or without a face photo.

Within 14 days after your address, name, or other vital information changes, you will need to have the change registered in your paper-version notification card (without a photo). Also when your resident status is changed or renewed, you need to have your My Number Card updated within 14 days. You can apply for this procedure 3 months before the expiration date written on your card.

For information about Notification Card, My Number Card and temporary suspension of use of a lost/stolen My Number card: call 0120-0178-27 (English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Portuguese languages available).

General Inquiries regarding My Number Card System or Mynaportal (Online Web Service): call 0120-0178-26

For inquiries in languages other than English, please call between 9:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

URL <https://www.cao.go.jp/bangouseido/>