

Outline of the Amendment Act (Integration of the Individual Number Card and the Residence Card)

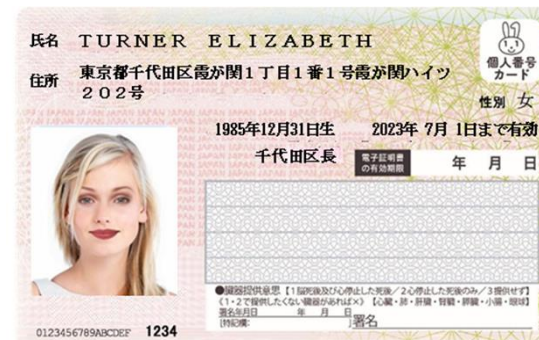
Current Situation and Tasks

- ✓ A foreign national residing in Japan for more than three months (in principle)
 - A residence card is issued to them, and they must carry it with them at all times.
 - The foreign national is registered as a resident and also can have their individual number card issued.
- ✓ Enhancement of the functionality of the individual number card is planned in the future.
- ✓ Procedures related to the residence card are done at a regional immigration services bureau, and procedures related to the individual number card are done at the counter of a municipality; to extend their period of stay or for other procedures, the foreign national needs to go to each place.

Current residence card



Current individual number card



Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act

1. Integrating the individual number card and the residence card (optional)

- The aim is to realize a harmonious society with foreign nationals by making life in Japan more convenient for them.
- The integration is not obligatory. A foreign national may opt against it.

2. Procedures to apply for and receive an integrated card (specified residence card)

- A one-stop procedure will allow a foreign national to apply for and receive a specified residence card simultaneously while doing procedures related to their status of residence (e.g., applying for an extension of the period of stay) at a regional immigration services bureau or while notifying their place of residence at the counter of a municipality.

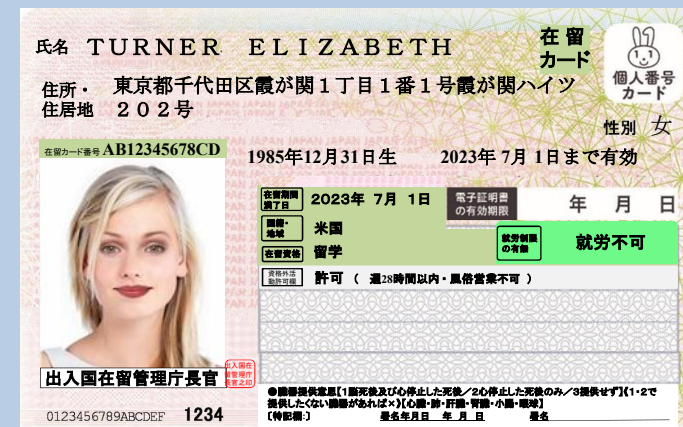
*A special permanent resident who integrated the special permanent resident certificate with the individual number card is still required to do the procedures at the counter of a municipality.

3. Required information and validity period of the card

- The face of a residence card describes the part of the information from the current residence card that needs to be immediately visible.
 - *Other information is recorded on the IC chip.
- The validity period of the residence card of a permanent resident is changed to that of the individual number card and the like.

4. Prescribing provisions related to handling of electronic or magnetic records

Specified residence card (card design sample)



改正法の概要（マイナンバーカードと在留カードの一体化）

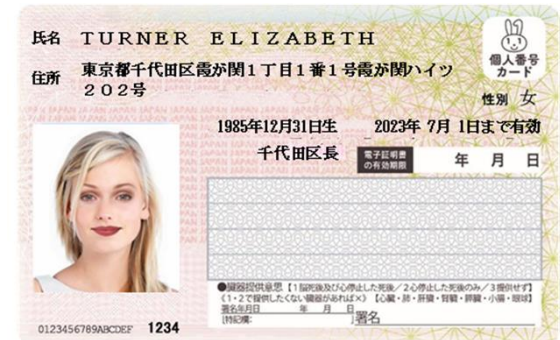
現状・課題

- ✓ 3月を超えて在留する外国人（原則）
 - ・在留カードが交付され、常時携帯義務あり。
 - ・住民登録され、マイナンバーカードも発行可能。
- ✓ 今後、マイナンバーカードの機能拡充が図られる予定。
- ✓ 在留カードに関する手続は地方入管、マイナンバーカードに関する手続は市町村の窓口となっており、在留期間の更新などがあった場合に、それぞれの手続場所へ赴く必要あり。

現行在留カード



現行マイナンバーカード



入管法

1. マイナンバーカードと在留カードを一体化（任意）

- 外国人の利便性を向上させることにより、共生社会の実現を目指す。
- 義務ではなく、一体化しないことも可能。

2. 一体化したカード（特定在留カード）の交付申請・交付手続

- 地方入管における在留手続（在留期間更新など）又は市町村窓口における居住地届出と同時にワンストップで特定在留カードの申請をし、交付を受けることを可能に。
 - ※特別永住者が特別永住者証明書とマイナンバーカードを一体化した場合は、手続場所は引き続き市町村の窓口

3. 券面・有効期間

- 在留カードの記載事項のうち、即時視認の必要が高い項目を券面に記載。
 - ※その他はICチップに記録
- 永住者の在留カードの有効期間をマイナンバーカードなどと同様に変更。

4. 電磁的記録の取扱いに関する規定を整備

特定在留カード（券面イメージ）

