

COUNTRY REPORT

Aspiring migrants' behaviour in mobility policies: the case of Japan

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AspirE – Asian prospects in (re)migration to/within the EU – is a three-year research project (2023-2025) that examines the decision making of aspiring (re)migrants from selected Southeast and East Asian countries (China, Japan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) to and within selected EU member countries (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy and Portugal).

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Executive Summary

Being an advanced economy and a super-aging country, Japan is confronted with demographic crisis and severe labour shortages. While it has become one of the main destinations for immigration in Asia, throughout its modern history, it is also a country of emigration, although the volumes and directions have changed over time. The objective of the country report is to situate Japanese aspiring migrants' mobilities within the mobility policy framework of six EU countries included in the AspirE project. This report analyses the entry requirements of these countries and explores the socio-legal contexts of Japanese (re)migration. The report is structured into three parts. The first part provides statistical descriptions of Japan's population outmigration trends during the postwar era and includes associated analyses. It offers an overview of emigration flows from Japan to various destinations, including the six selected countries of the AspirE project. The second part examines the mobility regime in Japan from the end of World War II to the present day. It reviews how state-led emigration policies in Japan up to the 1950s have given way to other forms of migration, particularly those driven by corporate and individual initiatives. The third part of the report offers a comparative analysis of entry requirements in the six selected EU countries within the six policy arenas, shedding light on the differences and similarities in mobility policies across these nations.

Keywords

Japan; Migration Policies; Aspiring Migrants; Migrants' Behaviour; Immigration Regime; AspirE Project

Abbreviations

ISA – Immigration Services Agency

JILPT – The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training

MOFA – Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TCNs – Third country nationals

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Introduction

In recent decades, Japan has emerged as one of the world's largest economies and a super-aging country, making it a significant destination for immigration in Asia. However, throughout the post-war era, Japan has also experienced continuous outmigration. The objective of the country report is to situate Japanese aspiring migrants' mobilities within the mobility policies of six EU countries included in the AspirE project. This involves the analysis of the entry requirements of these countries and the exploration of the socio-legal contexts of Japanese (re)migration. The report is structured into three parts. The first part provides statistical insights into Japan's population outmigration trends during the postwar era and includes associated analyses. It offers an overview of emigration flows from Japan to various destinations, including the six selected countries of the AspirE project. The second part examines the mobility regime in Japan from the end of World War II to the present day. It reviews how state-led emigration policies in Japan up to the 1950s have given way to other forms of migration, particularly those driven by corporate and individual initiatives. The third part of the report offers a comparative analysis of entry requirements in the six selected EU countries within the six policy arenas, shedding light on the differences and similarities in mobility policies across these nations.

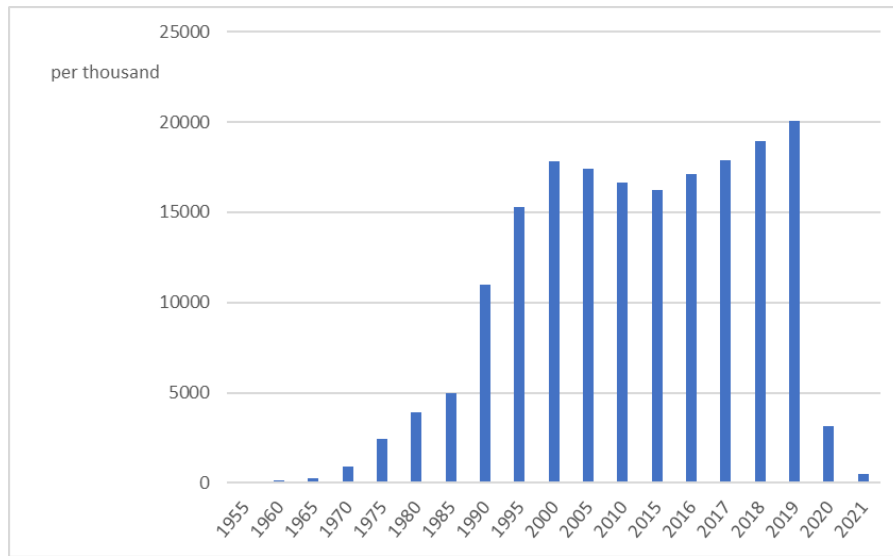
An Overview of Japanese Nationals Overseas

In Japan, two governmental entities collect statistics that provide the relevant data in the field of immigration and emigration. The first one is the Immigration Services Agency (ISA) and the other is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). The former entity, ISA, which is installed as an external organ of the Ministry of Justice, has its mission to ensure fair management of immigration and emigration and the residence of foreigners and to support the cabinet in the related policy areas. ISA collects the relevant data from the border control and issues annually a report titled "Immigration Control and Residency Management (*nyūkan hakusho*)".

According to the ISA report, the number of Japanese nationals departing from Japan has been rising steadily. The number was about 43,000 in 1955 when Japan started to document the population's border crossing. Since then, it has consistently increased, exceeding 2 million in 1975, 10 million in 1990, and 18 million in 2018 (ISA, 2020). In 2019, it reached the highest record of 20,080,669 departures. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number drastically dropped in the subsequent years to 3,174,219 (in 2020) and 512,244 (in 2020). However, putting aside these exceptional years, more or less the number of Japanese national departures has been on the increase trend. (Figure 1).

The majority of Japanese nationals stay overseas for a short period of time. The same report in 2020 provides data regarding the duration of stay in foreign countries among those Japanese departing Japan. The number of those who returned to Japan within one month of departure was 18,357,814 in 2019, which accounts for 91.7% of the total. In fact, 16,758,482 of the departed nationals, 83.6% of the total, returned to Japan within 10 days. This is because Japanese nationals leave Japan primarily for business or tourism purposes. The trend has continued in recent years and no significant changes have been observed (ISA, 2020).

Figure 1. Number of departures of Japanese nationals, 1955-2021



Data source: “2020 Immigration Control and Residency Management” (ISA, 2022)

The second governmental entity collecting the relevant data is MOFA. While ISA takes the data from the border control, MOFA collects the information from the Japanese nationals residing abroad based on a system called “residence report (*zairyū todoke*)”. According to the Passport Act,¹ legislation defining the rules of the passport and other related issues, Japanese nationals have an obligation to submit the residence report to the Japanese embassy or consulate when he/she stays in a foreign country for more than three months. This obligation also applies to dual nationality holders. The residence reports require a declaration of the information, including the individual’s name, current residential address in the relevant country, original registered address in Japan, family status, and emergency contact details.

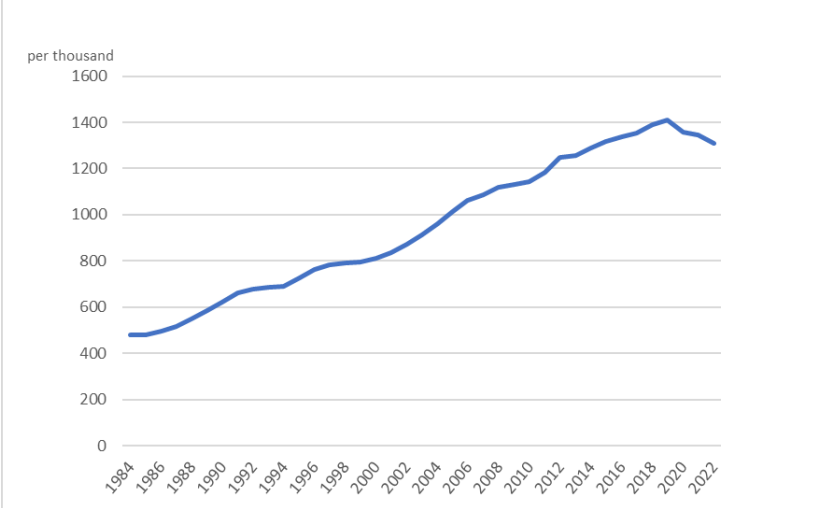
According to MOFA, as of the 1st of October 2022, the total number of Japanese nationals residing abroad was 1,308,515. The number decreased slightly from the previous year by 36,385 (approximately 2.7%) due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 2).² Among those Japanese nationals staying abroad, there are two categories set by MOFA. The first category is “long-term residents (*chōki taizaisha*)”, whose number was 751,481. It generally refers to Japanese nationals who live abroad for an extended period of time but have the intention to go back to Japan in the future. The second category is “permanent residents (*ejūsha*)” which amounted to 557,034. Those who are granted permanent resident status by the country of residence and/or whose primary life is based in such a country belong to this second group. The long-term residents account for 57.4% of the total Japanese nationals abroad, and the remaining 42.6% represent permanent residents. All these numbers are published in the “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese National Overseas” published by MOFA.

While the numbers provided by MOFA can be referred to as the officially published and reliable governmental statistical data, two points will need to be taken into account. First, the Passport Act does not provide any penal provision for non-compliance with the obligation to submit the residence report. Consequently, not all Japanese residents may submit the residence report, leading to potential underreporting. According to a study carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2007), only 77% of Japanese nationals

have submitted a residence report. Therefore, the actual number may be higher than the number reported.

Second, the categorisation between the permanent resident and the long-term resident is solely based on a person’s own declaration. The declaration may not reflect the official legal status of the person’s residence permit in the hosting country. It is possible to declare oneself as a permanent resident even if he or she does not have the corresponding legal status in the relevant country.

Figure 2. Number of Japanese nationals residing abroad



Data source: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2023)

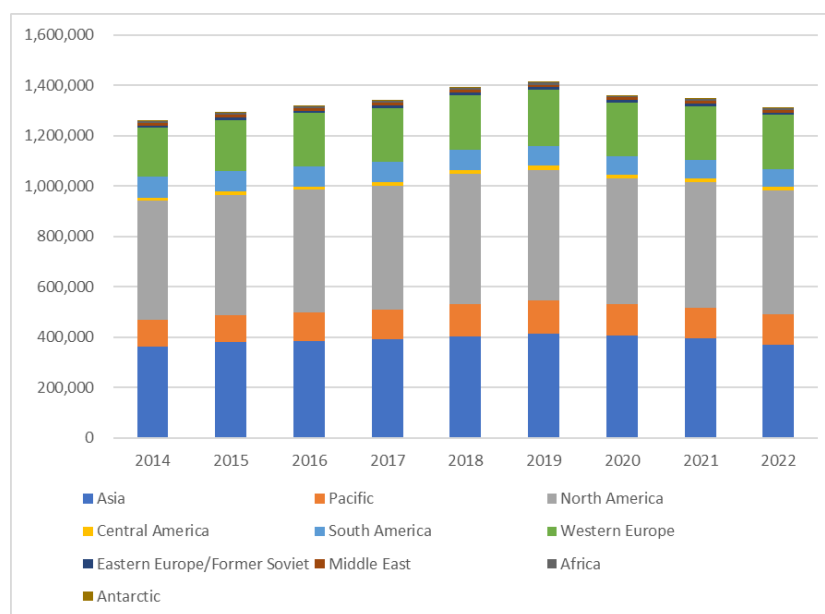
The MOFA’s report provides data about the destinations of Japanese foreign residents. In terms of “regions”, the most popular for Japanese nationals is North America, which reports 37.7% (493,209) of the total number of Japanese abroad. Indeed, the region has been the most popular destination since 1985. The second region is Asia, which accounts for 28.4% (371,219) of the total. Subsequently, it is followed by Western Europe with 16.3% (213,370). These three regions represent 82.4% of the total. The share of the other regions remains limited. The trend in the percentage of Japanese residents by region has remained relatively stable over the last 9 years, with no significant fluctuations (Table 1, Figure 3).

Table 1. Overseas Japanese nationals by geographical regions (absolute numbers), 2014-2022

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Asia	362,878	379,498	385,507	392,216	403,742	414,380	407,322	395,749	371,219
Pacific	105,067	108,903	114,436	118,452	125,681	131,555	124,367	118,984	119,892
North America	474,996	477,507	485,864	491,844	520,501	518,755	497,296	500,786	493,209
Central America	11,352	12,125	12,354	14,419	14,900	15,639	14,229	13,889	12,602
South America	82,756	80,213	79,608	79,615	77,998	77,775	76,425	75,033	71,835
Western Europe	194,406	204,711	211,445	213,202	218,070	223,049	211,987	213,310	213,370
Eastern Europe/Former Soviet	8,968	9,061	9,249	9,806	10,731	10,948	10,541	11,192	10,366
Middle East	9,773	10,083	10,569	10,962	11,171	10,743	9,950	9,820	9,761
Africa	8,037	8,050	8,020	7,931	7,544	7,481	5,579	6,106	6,229
Antarctic	30	24	26	30	32	31	28	31	32

Data source: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2015-2023)

Figure 3. Overseas Japanese nationals by geographical regions (%), 2014-2022



Data source: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2015-2023)

The report also provides destination information by country. As of 2022, the first destination is the United States of America (US) where 418,842 Japanese nationals reside, accounting for 32% of the total Japanese population abroad. Following the USA is China, with 7.8% (102,066), and Australia, with 7.3% (94,942). These three countries have consistently held the top positions over the last 10 years, followed by Thailand, Canada, the UK, Brazil, Germany, South Korea, and France. The rankings of these countries may vary slightly each year. Germany is the only country within the top ten that is a member of the AspirE project (Table 2).

Table 2. Overseas Japanese nationals by destination country (ranking), 2013-2022

Rank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US
2	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China
3	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
4	UK	UK	UK	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
5	Canada	Thailand	Thailand	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada
6	Thailand	Canada	Canada	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
7	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
8	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	South Korea	Germany	Germany	Germany
9	South Korea	France	France	France	France	France	Germany	South Korea	South Korea	South Korea
10	France	South Korea	South Korea	South Korea	South Korea	South Korea	France	France	France	France

Data source: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2014-2023)

Emigration flows from Japan to the EU/ selected countries in the project AspirE

According to the MOFA’s report, as of October 2022, the number of Japanese nationals living in the EU was 142,298. It represents 10.9% of the total Japanese living overseas. Indeed, EU

as a whole is one of the major destinations for Japanese nationals. The numbers remain relatively stable over the last decade while it experienced a slight decrease during the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 4).

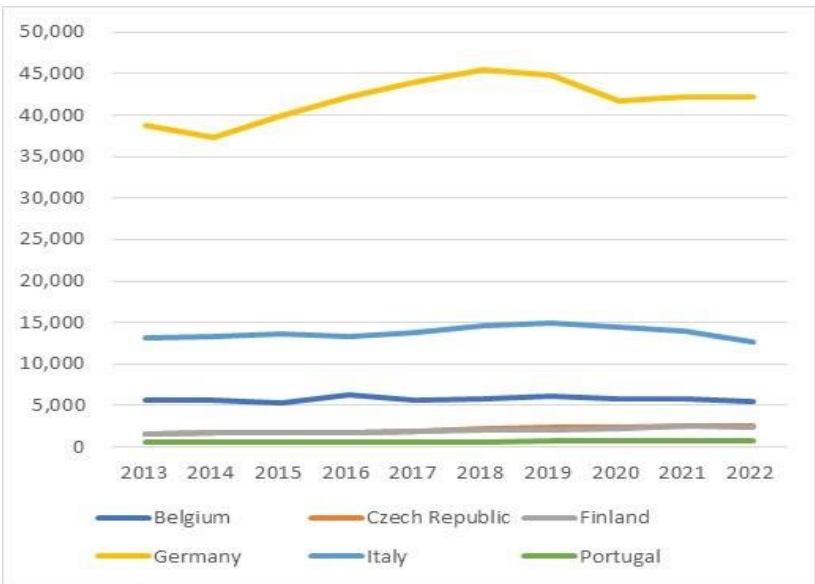
Figure 4. Japanese nationals in the EU, 2013-2022



Source: Author’s elaboration based on “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2014-2023)

The total number of Japanese individuals residing in the six selected EU states of the AspireE Project is 66,193 as of 2022. Consequently, 46.5% of the Japanese population in the EU is concentrated in these six countries. However, the distribution of the population is uneven across these states. Germany stands out as the most popular destination for the Japanese, with 42,266 residents, followed by Italy (12,614), Belgium (5,546), the Czech Republic (2,553), Finland (2,424), and Portugal (790) (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Japanese nationals in the six EU countries of the project AspireE, 2013-2022



Source: Author’s elaboration based on “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2014-2023)

Table 3. Japanese nationals in the six EU countries of the AspirE project, 2013-2022

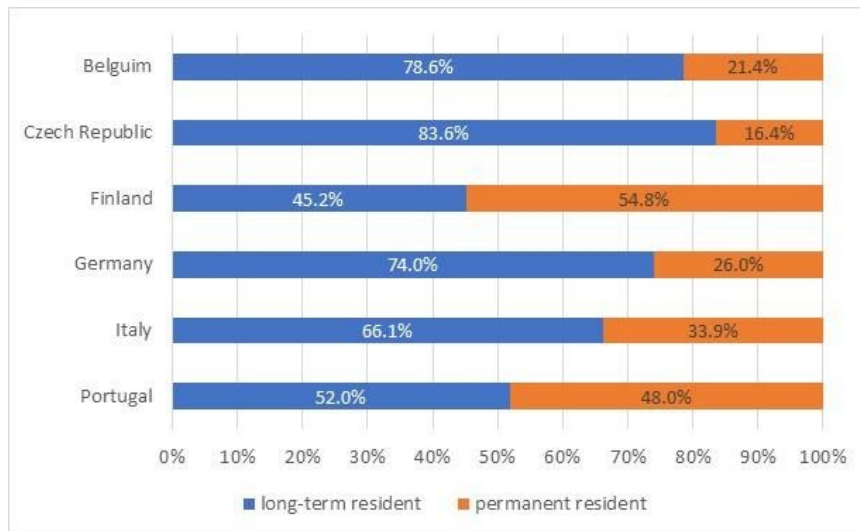
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	5,677	5,713	5,402	6,232	5,707	5,896	6,074	5,780	5,827	5,546
Czech Republic	1,613	1,708	1,750	1,791	1,960	2,248	2,439	2,465	2,564	2,553
Finland	1,605	1,675	1,759	1,798	1,974	2,005	2,127	2,294	2,517	2,424
Germany	38,740	37,393	39,902	42,205	44,027	45,416	44,765	41,757	42,135	42,266
Italy	13,200	13,401	13,687	13,299	13,808	14,600	14,937	14,435	14,020	12,614
Portugal	546	599	549	594	598	673	750	689	737	790
Total of the Six Countries	61,381	60,489	63,049	65,919	68,074	70,838	71,092	67,420	67,800	66,193

Data sources: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2014-2023)

Starting from 2018, due to a change made in the statistical method, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) report stopped offering detailed profiles of Japanese nationals living abroad, except for the breakdown between long-term residents and permanent residents. The last report providing detailed profile information such as gender, family status, and occupation group is the 2018 report. Therefore, the following section presents the socio-economic profiles of Japanese residents in the six EU countries in 2017, as provided in the MOFA’s 2018 report.

Firstly, the breakdown of residents in the six EU countries between long-term residents and permanent residents is presented in Figure 6. The majority of Japanese nationals in Belgium (78.6%), the Czech Republic (83.6%), and Germany (74%) are long-term residents. In Italy, the long-term resident population is 66.1%, while Portugal shows an almost equal percentage between long-term residents (52%) and permanent residents (48%). Finland is the only country with a higher number of permanent residents (54.8%) than long-term residents (45.2%).

Figure 6. Composition of Japanese nationals by their self-declared residence status, 2018

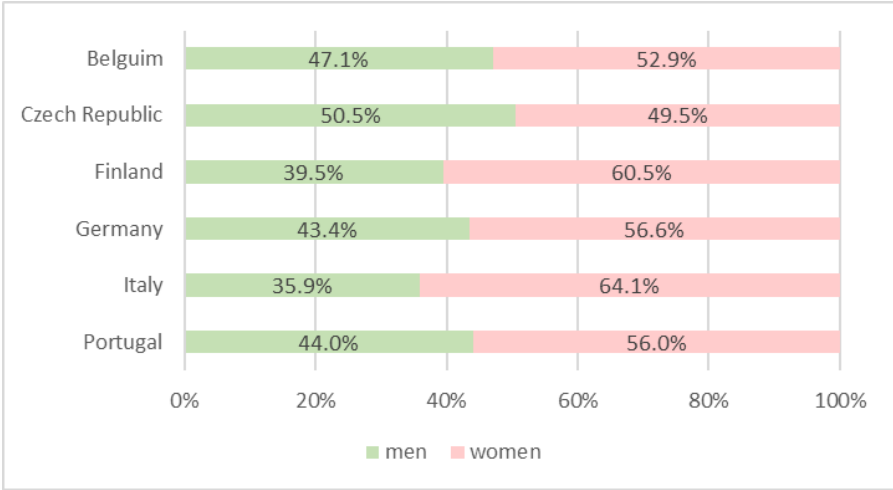


Data sources: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2018)

In terms of gender ratio, generally speaking, there are slightly more women than men in the six selected EU countries. Figure 7 presents the ratio between the genders based on the total

number of the residents including both the long-term residents and the permanent residents. In Finland (60.5%) and Italy (64.1%), the number of women largely exceeds the number of men.

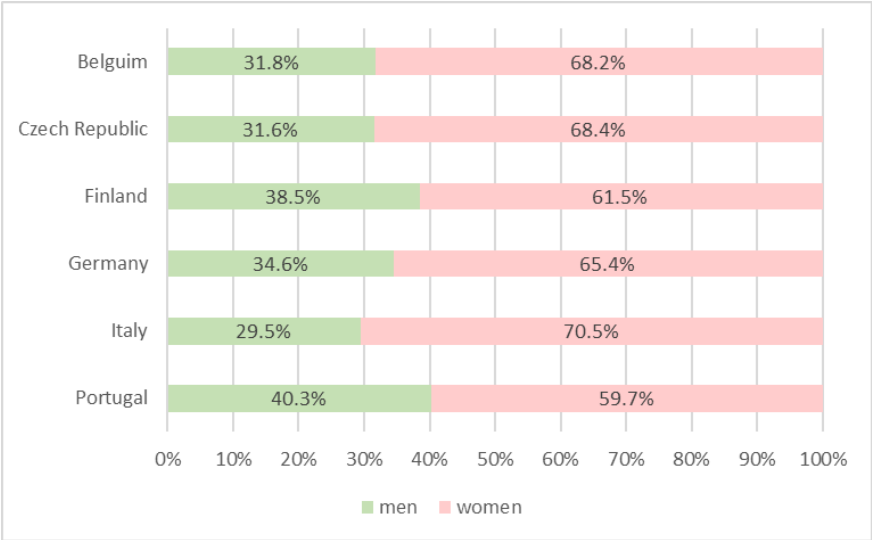
Figure 7. Composition of Japanese nationals by gender, 2018



Source: Author’s elaboration based on “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2018)

Interestingly, when focusing on the number of Japanese permanent residents in each country, the statistics reveal that the population is more feminised. As shown in Figure 8 below, there are significantly more women than men among permanent residents. Women are more likely to live permanently in these countries, while men seem to have an intention to go back to Japan in the future.

Figure 8. Composition of Japanese “permanent residents” by gender, 2018



Source: Author’s elaboration based on “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2018)

Although MOFA does not specify the reason why there exists such a gender imbalance among the permanent residents, one possible explanation would be that a high proportion of

women are married to non-Japanese and reside in these countries. The number of foreign spouses does not appear in the statistics of MOFA because their nationality is not Japanese. While the report does not provide direct information on the marital status of Japanese nationals, by focusing on another component presented in the statistics, it is possible to make the assumption that the presence of a higher percentage of Japanese female permanent residents is related to international marriage.

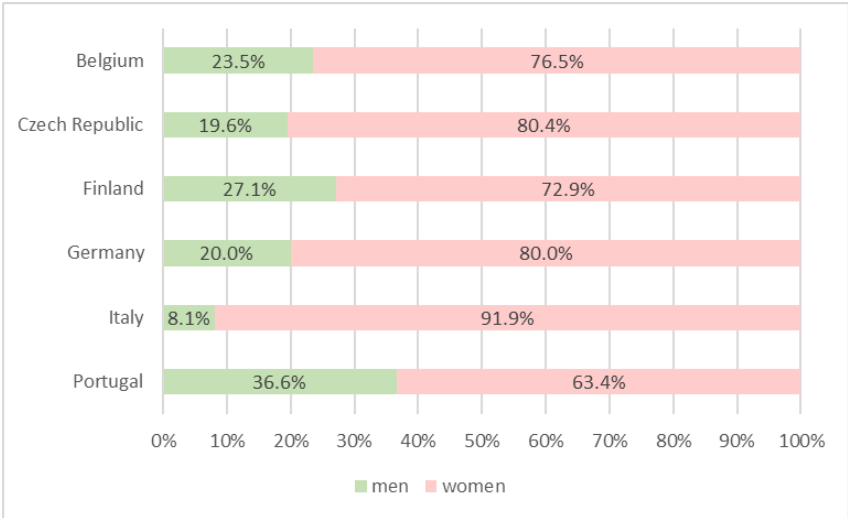
In the category of permanent residents in the statistics provided by MOFA, there are two subcategories of Japanese nationals depending on their family status: the first one is “head of residence registration (*honnin*)”, and the second one is “dependent family member (*dōkyō Kazoku*)”. The first sub-category “head of residence registration” is for Japanese nationals who register themselves and their dependent family members at the consulate, and this sub-category specifically refers to a “head of household (*setai nushi*)”, a legal status meaning a “main economic provider” of the household in the Japanese administration.³ The second sub-category is “dependent family member,” referring generally to a spouse who accompanies his/her spouse in expatriation, or dependent children. It is important to point out that the status of “head of household” is basically attributed to men in Japan as a common practice. In general, the women who are classified in the category of “head of household” are either young single women living alone, elderly women who have divorced/separated from their spouses, or those who lost their husbands (Statistics Bureau, 2014). Married women are not usually included in this category.

As shown in Figure 9, the gender ratio of the “head of residence registration” is significantly feminised in the six selected EU countries. For example, in Belgium, only 23.5% of men declare themselves as the “head of residence registration”, compared to 63.4% of women, which is roughly three times more than men. The most gender-imbalanced ratio is observed in Italy, where only 8.1% of men are classified as the “head of residence registration”, compared to 91.9% of women. Theoretically, one might interpret that these female permanent residents who have settled permanently are all single and living alone in the household. However, such an interpretation is not realistic. Indeed, the gender imbalance in the category of the “head of residence registration” observed in the statistics should be understood as an indication that a large number of permanent residents are Japanese women married to non-Japanese spouses. When their spouses are not Japanese, the Japanese women are required to register alone at the consulate as the “head of residence registration”.

Regarding those classified as long-term residents, the MOFA statistics provide socio-economic profiles, categorising individuals into six types of occupations.⁴ The first type refers to the “employees in a private sector”, such as trading, bank and securities, insurance, manufacturing, transport (shipping and aviation), civil engineering, construction, advertising, fisheries, mining, etc., or economic institutions including NGO and NPO, or foreign companies. The second type consists of “journalists”. The third type refers to “self-employed” individuals engaged in professions such as priests, writers, lawyers, accountants, instructors of Japanese culture (Japanese chess, tea ceremony, judo, karate, etc.), artists, musicians, architects, doctors, designers, cooks, hairdressers, etc. The fourth type includes international “students/researchers/teachers” in educational institutions. The fifth type refers to “government officials”, including diplomatic mission staff, employees of the Bank of Japan, independent administrative institutions, local authorities’ overseas offices, government-dispatched experts and international organizations, and teachers dispatched to Japanese

schools, etc. The sixth type of work refers to other professions that do not fall into the above categories.

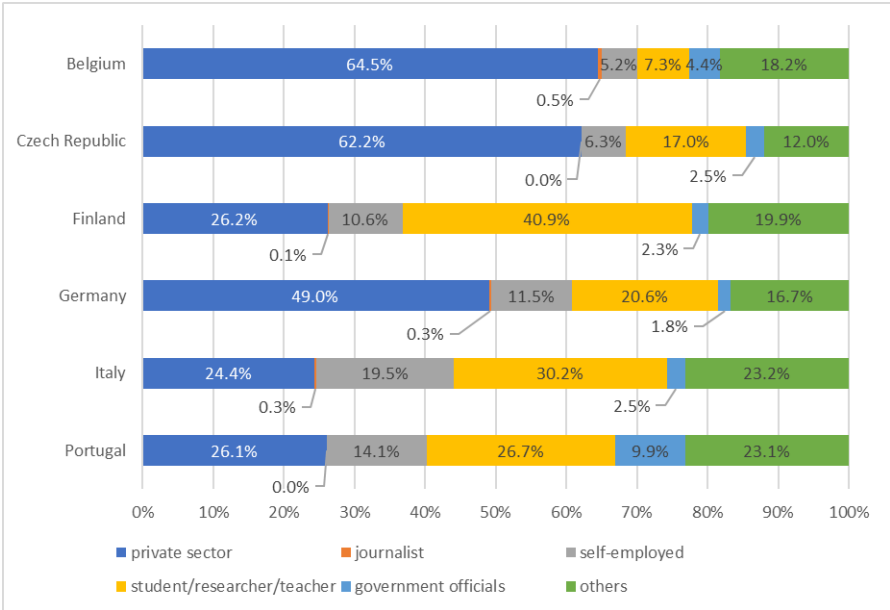
Figure 9. Composition of “head of residence registration” by gender, 2018



Data source: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2018)

As illustrated in Figure 10, Japanese nationals’ occupational statuses were not uniform across the six EU countries. In Belgium, a large majority of Japanese long-term residents worked in the private sector, while the share of other work categories was rather limited. A similar pattern was observed among Japanese staying in the Czech Republic. On the contrary, in Finland, Italy, and Portugal, the private sector did not hold a large share, and many Japanese long-term residents were students/researchers/teachers. Among these six EU countries, Germany had an even distribution of the two groups: about half of Japanese long-term residents worked in the private sector, and the remaining half belonged to the other specified categories.

Figure 10. Six categories of profession carried out by Japanese long-term residents, 2018



Data source: “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” (MOFA, 2018)

Mobility regime in Japan

The following section will focus on the emigration policies carried out by the Japanese government, as well as the socio-historical context in which migratory movements have taken place in Japan after World War II. In its modern history, there have been mainly three major waves of emigration of Japanese nationals, which are quite distinct in terms of the nature of the movements. In order to have a better understanding of the current characteristics of the emigration flows from Japan to the six selected EU countries in our project, it is important to take these movements into consideration.

The First Wave – State-led Migration

The first wave consisted of state-led migration. During the period of the country's modernisation, from the Meiji Restoration in 1868 to the Second World War, a large number of Japanese nationals left the country in search of a better life for themselves and their families.⁵ In the Asian region, Indonesia, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, and Thailand are documented as primary destinations for the South Seas expansion, where many Japanese were actively engaged in various economic activities, including trade, retail, services, and agriculture as self-initiated migrants (Tanno, 2016).

On the other hand, during that period, the Japanese government played a leading role in facilitating Japanese emigration. From the late 19th century until the 1950s, the Japanese authority organised and sponsored large-scale overseas migrations of Japanese citizens. The state-led emigration first started with a dispatch of sugar plantation workers to Hawaii, where a large number of Japanese nationals were working as “contract labour immigrants,” in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between Japan and the Kingdom of Hawaii. Between 1885 and 1898, a total of 29,000 Japanese citizens immigrated to Hawaii.⁶ Following the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America in 1898 and the illegalisation of labour contracts, many Japanese migrated to the mainland US and to other countries on the American continent, such as Canada, Mexico, and Peru. In 1908, a large number of the Japanese began migrating to Brazil for economic reasons. By 1941, the cumulative number of Japanese emigrants to Brazil reached 190,000.

Another migratory flow emerged during the Second World War and in the process of colonising neighbouring countries. Driven by the expansionist policy of the Empire of Japan, a significant number of individuals moved to and settled in Korea and China, particularly in Manchuria, currently the Northeast of China. As colonists, they were organised into groups and some of them were systematically relocated by the State, often based on their villages of origin. When the war was ended, some Japanese were successfully repatriated after the withdrawal of Japanese troops, while others were abandoned or lost their lives on the journey back to Japan. According to the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, a total of about 6,240,000 Japanese nationals were repatriated from the Japanese-occupied territories in China by 1949.⁷

After World War II, overseas migration recommenced in 1952, with Latin America, notably Brazil and Bolivia, emerging as principal destinations. Brazil, by accommodating Japanese

emigrants both before and after the war, established the largest overseas Japanese community. According to the Center for Japanese-Brazilian Studies in São Paulo, as for 2008, the estimated Japanese-origin population in Brazil stands at approximately 1,400,000 individuals.⁸

The Second Wave – Corporate Driven

While the first wave of migration was marked by economic incentives and the involvement of the government, a new migratory movement emerged with a different logic in the 1960s during Japan's rapid economic growth. The social and economic context of emigration, characterised by rapid economic growth, transformed the nature of the international mobility of Japanese nationals, making the term “expatriation” a synonym of professional investment and personal fulfillment. At this stage, we witnessed an emergence of expatriation “*kaigai chūzai*”. The term literally means “stationing abroad” in Japanese. Japanese expatriates sent from Japan headquarters were called “*kaigai chūzaiin*”, literally “people assigned to a position abroad.” With the expansion of the electronics and automobile sectors making the country one of the world's major exporters, Japanese companies needed to send their workforce around the world in order to manage on-site assignments (Goodman et al., 2003; Sedgwick, 2001). Some large Japanese companies such as Toshiba, Panasonic, Sony, Toyota and Nissan began to expand their business globally, sometimes sweeping aside local industries.

One of the distinctive features of the Japanese nationals in this second movement is their high socio-economic profiles. In his analysis of the Japanese community in Düsseldorf in Germany, Nakagawa points out that those who were transferred for overseas assignments in the 1950s-1970s were true “elites” who had an opportunity to receive a university education before the war (Nakagawa, 2013). Those who succeeded them in the 1980s-1990s also belonged to a relatively limited stratum of the population, as access to higher education was not yet widespread when they were young.

This corporate-driven mobility which expanded from the 1960s to 1990s had other features regarding the condition of life of expatriates and their families. Depending on the destination, Japanese firms often provide a number of attractive schemes to their employees in terms of remuneration and allowances for family, such as assistance with school fees, company-paid holidays, and house relocation allowance. When the spouse does not accompany the employee in the country of mission, the family separation allowance could amount to up to 90 % of the domestic salary (Kinoshita, 1981). In addition, it is worth noting that expatriation meant a higher social status for Japanese employees. This enabled them to move up the company's career ladder, as multiple assignments in several locations were key to professional success.

The Third Wave – Self-Initiated Migrations for Various Reasons

While the expatriation of company employees and their families by a Japanese institution/company has continued, a new migratory movement began to emerge in the 1990s. An increasing number of young Japanese people have traveled abroad spontaneously and sought employment with Japanese companies in their destination country. Many are also settling permanently in their host countries. According to Niwa et al. (2016), the number of

Japanese nationals who were directly employed by corporate branches in the destination countries increased significantly around the 2000s, particularly in America and Asia.

More recently, young people's reasons for leaving Japan seem to be increasingly variable. Some go abroad to pursue higher education, while others heading to foreign countries to seek business opportunities in the IT sector, the medical profession, culinary work, and so on. In contrast to the previous two waves, this outward mobility involves Japanese nationals from different social strata, not limited to the elites. Migrating to a foreign country is no longer as exceptional as it once was. Japanese people – especially young people – migrate to foreign countries for a variety of reasons, both professional and non-professional.

Compared with corporate expatriation, where the reason for migration is more likely to be the employer's economic incentives, this new migratory flow is made up of self-initiated Japanese migrants who migrate voluntarily. They attach increasing importance to “the quality of life,” particularly to work-life balance. The reasons for migration are therefore becoming more individualistic. Some refer to the phenomenon as a form of “lifestyle migration” (Kawashima, 2010; Nagatomo, 2015; Satō, 2001) or “cultural migration” (Fujita 2009). Other studies highlight the vague nature of the migration of certain young Japanese nationals, who do not necessarily have a “concrete” motivation (Katō, 2009; Satō, 2001).

At the same time, the status of traditional expatriates – the typical type in the second wave of migration – is beginning to undergo transformation. Japanese firms continually need to send staff to their branches located abroad in order to manage on-site assignments. However, the high costs associated with sending expatriates have become a huge burden (Gao, 2015).⁹ Given the expenses, some companies consider either reducing the costs associated with salaries and special allowances for expatriates or replacing them with local employees who cost significantly less. A large number of firms opt for the first option, and several studies show the deterioration in the status of expatriates and the issues that are caused by this reduction in salary and benefits (Hayakawa, 2021; Higashira, 2013). According to a survey carried out by the Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (JILPT) in 2005, many Japanese expatriates reported a deterioration in their financial situation due to salary cuts. They claim that the level of allowance and salary is no longer appropriate to the conditions under which they are expected to take on assignments in a foreign country (JILPT, 2005).

Summary

This section presented an overview of Japanese emigration flows since the late 19th century, with a particular focus on the transformation of the nature of migration, from the first wave of migration mostly led by the Japanese government, and the second wave of the cooperate-led mobility since the 1960s to the recent third wave of self-initiated migration. ISA, despite its legal mandate to deal with both immigration and emigration,¹⁰ is engaged almost exclusively in immigration matters, including the reception of high-skilled foreign workers, technical intern training programs, regulation of illegal immigrants, border control, and the reception of refugees, etc.¹¹ The one hundred-and-forty-page ISA annual report spares only three pages for the emigration of Japanese nationals,¹² providing the number of Japanese nationals departing Japan, the gender, the age group, and the airports/ports of departure. MOFA, on the other hand, issues annual reports of Japanese nationals residing abroad and provides support information for Japanese citizens living and traveling abroad on their website, which includes

information such as travel safety, and warnings on infectious diseases. Overseas Japanese embassies and consulates-general provide Japanese nationals living abroad with safety information by email on a monthly basis as well. However, the scope of the actions taken by the Japanese government is limited in general, compared to the period prior to the 1960s. In summary, it is difficult to point out the existence of state-led emigration policy in the political/legal settings in Japan today.

Methodology

As a part of Work Package 2 within the framework of the AspirE project, the research team from Japan has conducted a content analysis of the mobility policies across the six selected EU countries. This analysis encompasses six distinct arenas: labour migration, tourism, family reunification, student mobility, investment-led immigration, and Schengen policy. The objective of this report is to find out the place of Japanese aspiring migrant behaviour within the spatial mobility policies of these countries. This is achieved through an analysis of the visa requirements indicated in their respective embassies or consulates located in Japan. Following a common blueprint and a **standardised guide** collaboratively developed by coordinating institutions (ULB, Université libre de Bruxelles, and University of Milan), the analysis tries to address specific questions outlined below: Are there any specific articles, rules, or clauses that deal with the change of mind of a labour migrant under contract, an investor, a tourist, or a student who decides to overstay his/her visa rather than to return to his/her country of origin? If there are, how gendered, classed, or ethnicised are those (im)mobility laws? Who is exempted and who is not? What temporalities are reinforced or produced in the process?

The **standardised guide** of the AspirE project for the policy content analysis identified five salient **themes** (guarantees, benefits, penalties, forgiveness, and referrals) and three **dimensions** (actors, characteristics, and temporality). **Guarantees** refer to the requirements that a migrant-receiving state expects individuals to provide when applying to enter its territory. **Benefits** are the privileges and advantages that people obtain to enter their receiving country. **Penalties** mean the punishments that a receiving state imposes on individuals who violate the law or who could no longer satisfy the requirements for them to stay. Whereas **forgiveness** implies giving a chance to individuals who violated the law to stay in the receiving state, **referrals** point to the links between different laws on mobilities. As for the three **dimensions**, **actors** refer to the individuals mentioned in the policy, **characteristics** are the features or qualities of the individuals mentioned in the policy, and **temporality** is the duration given to individuals to stay in a given country and move within the EU Schengen area, as well as the number of years required before a certain legal status can be attained.

As an Asia-based AspirE team, the Japan research team examined the visa requirements of the six selected EU countries, indicated in their embassies and consulates, all located in Japan.

- Embassy of Belgium in Japan: <https://japan.diplomatie.belgium.be/en>
- Embassy of the Czech Republic in Tokyo: <https://www.mzv.cz/tokyo/ja/index.html>
- Embassy of Finland, Tokyo: <https://finlandabroad.fi/web/jpn/ja-frontpage>
- Embassy of Germany in Japan: <https://japan.diplo.de/ja-ja>
- Consulate of Germany in Osaka, Kobe: <https://japan.diplo.de/ja-ja/vertretungen/gk>
- Embassy of Germany in Tokyo: <https://ambtokyo.esteri.it/ja/>

- Consulate of Italy in Osaka: <https://consosaka.esteri.it/ja/>
- Embassy of Portugal in Japan: <https://toquio.embaixadaportugal.mne.gov.pt/ja/>

For more detailed information of the entry requirements of each policy arena by country, see Annex 1 to 6.

Human behaviour in mobility policies of selected EU countries: key results

This section provides the results of the policy content analysis regarding the entry requirements of the six EU countries selected for the AspirE project. It presents a comparative view of six different policy arenas in these countries, which include labour policy, family reunification policy, policy on tourism, investment-based immigration policy, student mobility policy, and Schengen policy in relation to Japanese nationals. In any of the six selected EU countries, Japanese nationals who intend to stay to work for more than three months need to apply for a residence permit.

Labour migration policy

Belgium

First of all, in terms of labour migration policy in Belgium, Japanese nationals can apply for two types of work permit, which have different application procedures:

1) Long Stay D visa accompanied by a Single Permit

The visa can be issued for employees of a company or institution. There are two steps in the application procedure. The initial step is an application of a single permit which needs to be made by an employer in advance. Once a single permit is successfully granted, then an employee himself or herself can apply for a Long-Stay D visa to the Belgium embassy. The web-site of the Belgium embassy only provides the information of the second step but not the first step.

2) Long Stay D visa with Professional card

This is a type of visa for those who intend to set up their own business in Belgium. Those applicants are required to submit a request for both Long Stay D visa and Professional card at the Embassy in Tokyo, who send the files to Belgium's regional governments (Brussels, Flanders, and Wallonia) for further processing. The details of required documents specific to each region are not provided on the page of the embassy, and applicants are thus required to search for the necessary information by themselves.

For both types of visas, in addition to the application form and a passport, applicants need to provide a certificate of non-criminal record. Applicants of Long Stay D visa with a Professional card need to provide a medical certificate issued in English as well. It should be noted that the webpage of the embassy of Belgium in Japan is entirely in French, Dutch, or English. Japanese prospective applicants are therefore expected to be fluent in one of these three languages.

The Czech Republic

Japanese nationals can apply for an Employee Card, which is a dual permit for work and residence in order to work in the Czech Republic for a duration of more than 3 months. Employee Cards may be requested by the following two types of applications:

- 1) Application by vacancy number (Číslo volného místa) on a central vacancies database.

The applicant can apply for a job position which is published at the central vacancies database.

- 2) Application by work permit

This is an application made by those who already have a valid work permit issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Úřad práce ČR).

For both types of application, in addition to the application form and a passport, applicants need to provide:

- vacancy reference number and educational or professional qualification evidence (for applicant for 1) above only),
- work permit (for applicant for 2) above only),
- proof of accommodation, employment contract or dispatch letter of the employer, documents on competence proving that the applicant has professional competence for the job position, proof of non-criminal record, and proof of comprehensive medical insurance (for both applicants 1) and 2)).

Compared to the websites of the embassies of other countries, the embassy of the Czech Republic in Tokyo provides relatively abundant information in Japanese. However, there is very limited information available on the website for those who wish to obtain other types of work permits. The embassy only provides contact points for those who wish to start a new business or work as a company representative in the Czech Republic.

Finland

There are two types of entry requirements when Japanese nationals wish to work in Finland. The first one is a residence permit, which allows TCNs to stay more than 3 months, and the application procedure is centralised to the Finnish Immigration Service. The detailed information for the application for a residence permit is not available from the embassy of Finland in Tokyo, and it is provided on the webpage of the Finnish Immigration Service instead, where all the information is provided either in English, Finnish, or Swedish. As is the case with Belgium, Japanese prospective applicants are therefore expected to speak/understand one of these three languages. The second one is a Seasonal workers' visa, which is for seasonal work for less than three months as provided under the Seasonal Workers Act. The requirements of this visa include travel insurance covering the entire Schengen area during the period of the validity of the visa, travel tickets, proof of accommodation, an

invitation letter, etc. It is required that the applicants have sufficient funds to cover expenses during their stay.

Germany

German government provides five types of residence permits for a working stay of more than 90 days. They have different application requirements as follows:

- 1) Residence permit (work permit included): employment contract or detailed letter from the future employer; certificate of university graduation
- 2) EU Blue card: contract or binding job offer for the salary higher than 58,400 EUR per year, certificate of university graduation, and proof of travel health insurance
- 3) ICT-card (for Japanese nationals sent temporarily to a branch office in Germany by their employer based outside the EU): employment contract, declaration for employment, and certificate of university graduation
- 4) Researcher: hosting agreement, contract original from a Germany university or public research institute, and proof of health insurance
- 5) Japanese job seekers (academic or vocational): CV of professional career, motivation letter, proof of recent job search in Germany, proof of travel health insurance, proof of financial means, university degree (academic), and proof of German language skills and recognized vocational qualification (vocational)

For a jobseeker's visa, it should be noted that assistant positions and semi-skilled occupations are not eligible and it must be a skilled position. For non-academic, proof of German language skills is required. Overall, a university degree is required to obtain a work permit in Germany.

Italy

There are a number of types of working visa for Italy which allow Japanese nationals to stay and work more than three months: a) Self-employment (corporate role), b) Self-employment in quota, c) Salaried worker/ Blue Card, d) Salaried/nonsalaried researcher, e) Sports. Compared to the other five countries, there are fewer requirements for the application of work permit in Italy. Proof of medical insurance is not mandatory for example. On the contrary, a Japanese residence certificate issued within 1 week and an official copy of the family register are necessary for all applicants.

Portugal

Regarding the entry requirements of Portugal, Japanese nationals who wish to work for a duration of more than three months need to obtain one of three types of Residence Permit (Visto de residência):

- 1) Residence permit for employed workers (D1);
- 2) Residence permit for self-employed workers or entrepreneurs (D2);
- 3) Residence permit for advanced educational or cultural activities for a period exceeding one year (D3).

The applicants need to submit to the Embassy of Portugal in Japan the following documents:

- Proof of travel health insurance, authorization to query criminal records in Portugal by the Immigration and Emigration Service (SEF);
- Proof of lack of criminal record, and proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay.

Compared to the cases of other countries where applicants should have an employment contract or equivalent issued by the future employer beforehand, in Portugal, there is no such a requirement.

Benefits, Penalties, Forgiveness, and Referrals

Regarding the themes identified by the standardised guide of the AspirE project, encompassing aspects such as benefits, penalties, forgiveness, and referrals, only two countries, namely the Czech Republic and Germany, grant benefits to Japanese nationals upon entry. The Czech Republic, for instance, grants an exemption from insurance requirements to Japanese citizens meeting specific criteria. This includes expatriates dispatched by a Japanese employee, self-employed individuals, or their family members, provided they submit proof of their participation in the public health care system in Japan (J/CZ 101). As for those who are employed by a Czech employer, they are exempt from insurance requirements, as they are covered by the Czech system of public health insurance. In the case of Germany, Japanese nationals are allowed to apply for a residence permit for work purposes upon entering Germany without the need for a visa.

In relation to the other themes, none of the six countries provide details concerning penalties, forgiveness, and referrals. The absence of such information suggests that Japanese nationals are not perceived as problematic in terms of legal infractions upon entry into these countries.

Family reunification policy

Belgium

Japanese nationals who wish to stay more than 3 months in Belgium for family reunification may apply for a Long Stay D visa. The family reunification is allowed only to the following relatives:

- 1) Spouse of a Belgian citizen

- 2) Parent of a Belgian minor (child under 18)
- 3) Family of Single Permit, hosting agreement, or professional card approval holder

As for the family reunification visa for a member of Belgian citizen (Type 1), applicants need to submit a document proving family relationships, proof of sufficient housing, proof of sufficient means of subsistence, and proof of health insurance of the Belgian spouse covering also the applicant. Having a solid living basis in Belgium is thus required for the visa application. On the contrary, in a case of family reunification with a Belgian minor (Type 2), only the proofs related to the identity and family relationship are required. For family members of non-Belgian nationals (Type 3), the visa application entails a more extensive set of conditions: a certificate of non-criminal record, a medical certificate, proof of family relationship, evidence of sufficient financial means, medical insurance, proof of accommodation, among others. In summary, Japanese nationals who are family members of a Belgian citizen or a Belgian minor (the types 1 and 2) benefit from more favourable conditions compared to those categorised TCN (third country national) family members.

The Czech Republic

The Czech government offers a long-term visa designed for family reunification, denominated as the “visa for the purpose of accompanying family members.” This visa allows for a stay ranging from a minimum of three months to a maximum of 12 months. Required documents for the application include proof of the purpose of the stay, proof of sufficient funds to cover expenses throughout the duration, possession of an internationally recognised credit card, proof of accommodation, a valid work permit and comprehensive medical insurance.

A noteworthy distinction emerges when comparing this particular point to the other selected EU countries. It is explicitly stated that the visa in question is designed for the family members of expatriates and students. At the website of the Czech Embassy, there is no mention of the family reunification with Czech nationals, and the submission of proof of family relationships with Czech nationals is not mentioned as the requirement. As discussed above, the Czech Republic among the six selected EU countries has the highest proportion of long-term Japanese residents (83.6%) and the lowest percentage of Japanese permanent residents (Figure 6). One could say that the Czech family reunification visa for Japanese nationals is indeed mainly designed to accommodate the relatives of Japanese expatriates and students.

Finland

Similar to the migration policies in the other EU selected countries, Japanese nationals seeking to stay in Finland beyond three months for the purpose of reuniting with family members are obliged to acquire a long-stay visa. Two distinct categories of family reunification visas exist. The first category is designated for family members of a Finnish citizen, who are defined as follows, in accordance with section 37 of the Aliens Act (Ulkomaalaislaki 301/2004):

- The spouse of a Finnish citizen;

- A person in a registered partnership with a Finnish citizen;
- An unmarried child under 18 years of age, whose guardian or the spouse of the guardian resides in Finland
- If the person residing in Finland is a minor, his or her guardian is the family member.

Furthermore, couples cohabiting for a duration exceeding two years are accorded recognition as family members, regardless of their gender or marital status. The second category of family reunification visa is for family members of EU citizens who fulfil these requirements:

- The spouse of an EU citizen or the partner in a registered partnership in a Member State ;
- The direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants and those of the spouse or partner;
- The dependent direct relatives in the ascending line and those of the spouse or partner

Finnish family reunification policies toward Japanese nationals are distinguished by three key features. Firstly, the eligibility to be considered as a Finnish citizen's foreign family member is flexible. Persons living in a marriage-like relationship and sharing the same household are comparable to a married couple regardless of their sex, provided that they have lived together for at least two years. Moreover, to give further flexibility, the two-year requirement does not apply if the persons have a child in their joint custody or if there are other weighty reasons. Secondly, there are no requirements imposed on income, education, or medical insurance when entering Finland for family reunification. There is also no reference to expatriates at all, as is the case of the Czech Republic. It can therefore be assumed that Finland's family reunification policies are relatively open to Japanese nationals. On the other hand, proficiency in a language spoken in Finland, such as English or Finnish, is deemed significant. Details of the documents required for a family visa are not provided in Japanese on the pages of the Embassy of Finland in Japan, and applicants have to seek the necessary information in English or Finnish themselves on the pages of Finnish Immigration Services.

Germany

The German Government has instituted two distinct categories of family reunification visas. The first category encompasses visas designated for family members of German citizens, including spouses, fiancés, or children. Applicants can apply for a longer residence permit after entering Germany visa-free. The required documents include a marriage certificate, a birth certificate, a proof of engagement, a passport copy of the German family member, a proof of German language skills (A1 level), a copy of the spouse's registration in Germany (Meldebescheinigung), proof of housing, and a letter of invitation issued by the German family member. The second family reunification visa is for joining a TCN spouse or child, excluding a fiancé from the family classification. The required documents for visa application are identical for both visas, whereas the applicants of the first visa need to provide a registration in Germany (Meldebescheinigung) and proof of filing a notice of intended marriage with the appropriate Registrar's Office ("Anmeldung zur Eheschließung") in Germany when applying for a "fiancé(e) visa".

Two distinctive features characterise German family reunification policies. Firstly, the official status of marriage or engagement holds significance in the visa application process. Registered civil partnership is not mentioned. Secondly, a language proficiency requirement is important to obtain a visa. Prospective applicants need to demonstrate a minimum proficiency of A1 level in the German language. The embassy's official website stipulates that, in order to facilitate social integration, non-EU nationals seeking a visa to relocate to Germany as the spouse of a German national must have basic German language skills during the application process. Nevertheless, language proficiency is exempted in cases of short-term stays or when the purpose of the stay is to join a German child.

Italy

The application for a family reunification visa is characterised by the small number of required documents and, at the same time, an absence of detailed information provided by the embassy and the consulate. The required documents for the application include an application form, a passport, proof of residence in Japan issued within a week at a city hall, a certified photograph, and an application fee, while documents proving family relations, proof of income and proof of medical insurance coverage are not mentioned on the embassy's website. Additionally, applicants need to pursue the visa application through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministero degli affari esteri e della cooperazione internazionale). It is noteworthy that the website for such applications is not available in Japanese, necessitating proficiency in English, Italian, French, German, or Portuguese for successful navigation and understanding of the application procedures.

Portugal

The Portuguese Government has instituted one type of residence permit designated for family reunification, identified as Type D4 (Art.64, Amendment to Immigration Law). According to information available on the embassy's website, the residence permit intended to accompany family members is treated in the same procedural considerations as other long-stay visas and the documents required to apply for it are the same as those for other long-stay visas. The documents required to apply include a medical insurance certificate, a request for authorisation to query criminal records in Portugal, proof of lack of criminal record, and proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay. As is the case with Italy, the embassy's website lacks further information and does not specify that documents proving family relations are required. Although visa applications must be made through the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the website is not written in Japanese, and applicants are required to apply in English, Portuguese, Chinese, French, Russian, or Ukrainian. As indicated in Table 3, the 2022 data reveals a minimal count of 790 Japanese nationals residing in Portugal, representing the lowest among the six Member States. This statistical observation may imply a relatively limited emphasis by the Portuguese Government on accommodating Japanese nationals migrating to the country.

Benefits, Penalties, Forgiveness, and Referrals

Regarding the themes identified by the standardised guide of the AspirE project, such as benefits, penalties, forgiveness, and referrals, some benefits may be granted to Japanese nationals when entering these countries. As in the case of the labour migration policy, the Czech Republic exempts Japanese citizens from insurance requirements when the applicants are expatriates, self-employed individuals, or their family members, as long as they provide proof of their participation in the public health care system in Japan (J/CZ 101). Individuals employed by a Czech employer are also exempt from insurance requirements as they fall under the coverage of the Czech public health insurance system. In the cases of Belgium and Finland, visa fees are waived for the Japanese family member of an EU citizen.

In Germany, as in the case of labour immigration, Japanese citizens are permitted to apply for a residence permit after entering Germany without the necessity of obtaining a visa beforehand. Moreover, the entry requirement of language proficiency in Germany may be waived under certain circumstances. Applicants falling into the following categories may not need to provide evidence of German language skills if they seek to reunite with a German child, can demonstrate adequate proficiency in the German language at the time of visa application, or are temporarily joining their spouse in Germany.

Regarding other thematic aspects, none of the six countries provide specific details concerning penalties, forgiveness, and referrals. The absence of such information suggests that Japanese nationals are not perceived as posing legal concerns upon entry into these countries.

Policy on tourism

The Schengen countries issue the Schengen Visa, a common intra-regional visa facilitating short-term stays, which are limited to 90 days within a specific 180-day period, for tourism and business trips. Japanese nationals are exempt from the visa requirement. Given that all the six countries of the AspirE project are signatories to the Schengen Agreement, Japanese citizens do not need to obtain a visa for stays of up to 90 days.

Benefits, Penalties, Forgiveness, and Referrals

Regarding the themes identified by the standardised guide of the AspirE project, Japanese nationals enjoy the exemption of a Schengen visa when entering these countries.

In relation to the other themes, none of the six countries provide details. While the regulations clearly indicate that no extensions are allowed, whether for a short-term stay of up to 90 days for tourism or for a one-year period under the working holiday program, there is no explicit mention of penalties. It can be said that the restrictions imposed on Japanese nationals entering one of the six selected countries for tourism purposes are not strict. This observation suggests that Japanese tourists and working holiday makers are not perceived as posing issues such as overstaying.

Investment-based immigration policy

The embassies of the six selected EU countries do not provide any information about investment-based immigration policy on the website. The Portuguese embassy's website states

that there is a special visa (ARI) for foreign investors, but does not provide further information. In the case of Belgium, if one desires to stay in Belgium for purposes other than those listed on the Embassy's page, he/she needs to contact the Belgian embassy, providing his/her name, nationality, and the situation in detail.

Student mobility policy

Belgium

Belgium offers three distinct categories of D visas for long-term stays designed for Japanese students: higher education visa, ballet school visa, and youth exchange program visa. First, a higher education means studying at one of the universities listed below:

- University of Antwerp, Gent, Kent, Liège, Mons, Namur, KU Leuven, UC Louvain, VUB, ULB, HEPL, HELMO, Royal Conservatory of Brussels, Royal Academy of Fine Arts Antwerp, La Cambre, KdG, UCLL.

If the school of the prospective student is not listed, he/she needs to contact Embassy of Belgium in Tokyo. In the application process, Japanese prospective students are required to provide the following requisite documentation:

- Certificate of criminal record; medical certificate; admission letter; certificate of enrollment (in English); certificate of graduation from the last school that the student attended (in English if applicable); proof of sufficient means; CV; proof of payment of the administrative fee; proof of health assurance (optional).

Secondly, as with the higher education visa, the names of the schools are also specified in relation to the ballet school visa. Ballet school means Royal Ballet School Antwerp, Brussels International Ballet School, and MOSA Ballet School. If the school of the prospective student is not listed, he/she needs to contact the Embassy of Belgium in Tokyo. The documents required to apply for this visa are almost identical to those for a higher education visa, but the following documents must also be submitted:

- Transcript of the last year of study; proof of sufficient knowledge of the language in which the lessons are given; motivation letter; recommendation letter; questionnaire (provided on the embassy's website); parental authorization (if the applicant is under 18 years old); proof of payment of the administrative fee.

Thirdly, the youth exchange program is designated for young students engaged in overseas study through an exchange program facilitated by organisations such as Rotary, AFS (American Field Service), YFU (Youth for Understanding), or WEP (World Exchange Program). If the exchange program is organised by an organisation other than those mentioned, the applicant needs to contact the Embassy of Belgium in Tokyo. The documents required to apply for a visa are almost identical to those for a higher education visa, but parental authorization must also be submitted.

Belgian student mobility policy toward Japanese nationals is distinguished by three key features. First, there is a special section on the Embassy's website for visa applications for enrollment in ballet schools. This distinctive measure suggests that the Belgian Government

puts a particular focus on Japanese students engaged in ballet. None of the other six EU selected countries have established specific visa application procedures for ballet.

Second, all three visas specify schools or organisations. In the case of the visa for higher education and ballet schools, it is assumed that Japanese students must attend one of the designated schools. The same can be said for youth exchange programs, where the names of private entities facilitating exchange programs are explicitly mentioned. If students wish to participate in an exchange program with an organisation other than these, they need to contact the embassy.

It is worth noting that there is no mention of language study in a language school on the Embassy's website, indicating a lack of explicit attention by the Belgian Government to studying French, Dutch, or English as a foreign language. It could be asserted that the Belgian Government does not actively promote language studies.

The Czech Republic

The Czech Government offers one type of student visa, which remains valid for 12 months. When applying, Japanese students are required to submit the following documents:

- Letter of acceptance from a Czech institution; proof of sufficient funds to cover expenses during the stay (approx. at least 420.000 yen for six months, the balance certificate); a copy of an internationally recognized credit/debit card (e.g. VISA, Master, American Express); proof of accommodation; proof of comprehensive medical insurance; proof of non-criminal record; letter of consent of the parents if the applicant is under 18 years old and not accompanied by his/her parents.

Regarding the international student policy in the Czech Republic, there are several distinctive points. First, unlike in Belgium, the specific type of school enrolled is not specified, only a letter of admission is required for submission. Secondly, financial considerations play a crucial role in student life in the Czech Republic. Proof of a sufficient bank balance is necessary, and possessing an internationally recognized credit card is a condition for applying for a student visa. In addition, Strict conditions are also imposed on medical insurance for Japanese students. Within 90 days of arriving in the country, they need to obtain comprehensive health insurance. For a period of five years from the date on which the amendments to the Law on Residence of Foreigners come into force (from 2 August 2021 to 2 August 2026), only VZP insurance (Pojišťovna VZP, a. s.) can conclude travel medical insurance in the scope of comprehensive healthcare, and they need to purchase a Comprehensive type of insurance rather than a Basic type of insurance from the company. Thirdly, while all visa application requirements are clearly stated in Japanese on the Embassy of the Czech Republic's page, another feature is that all official documents to be submitted must be written in Czech.

Finland

Japanese students desiring to stay in Finland for more than 3 months are required to obtain a residence permit. The application procedure is centralised through the Finnish Immigration

Service. Detailed information for the residence permit application is not available on the Embassy of Finland in Tokyo's website but is provided on the Finnish Immigration Service's webpage. The information is available in English, Finnish, or Swedish. Japanese applicants are expected to speak or understand one of these three languages.

Germany

Japanese nationals can apply for a residence permit after entering Germany without obtaining a visa beforehand. Applicants need to book an appointment via an online appointment system in the category of long-term visa (D-visa), and the application will be forwarded to the Aliens' Authority (Ausländerbehörde) responsible for the intended place of residence of the applicant in Germany for further evaluation. If a visa is granted, a residence permit is issued in the form of a visa for a maximum of one year. Applicants need to provide the following documents:

- Letter of acceptance of a German university/language school/college;
- Certificate of enrollment (in case of exchange program);
- Proof of language skills in the language of instruction for the study course
- Proof of sufficient funds. Applicants have the following possibilities:
 - 11,208 EUR or at least 934 EUR per month;
 - Proof of scholarship (if applicable);
 - locked account in Germany, amount with a monthly deposit of 934 EUR or total amount for the entire period of the intended stay, or for at least one year 11,208 EUR
- Bank account in the applicant's name;
- Proof of valid health insurance of a German statutory or private health insurance provider (gesetzliche oder private Krankenversicherung). The applicant must present proof of coverage at the time of enrolment at the German university. The student should preferably obtain a so-called Incoming-Health Insurance Package that protects you in case of illness from the moment you arrive in Germany and continues, without interruption, as statutory or private health insurance at special student rates.
- Visa fee

As is the international student policy in the Czech Republic, financial considerations play a crucial role in student life in Germany. In addition to demonstrating the possession of EUR 934 per month to cover tuition fees and living expenses (EUR 10,208 for a year), students are also required to obtain medical insurance. It can be argued that students must provide evidence of having adequate financial resources to support their studies in Germany.

Italy

Italy offers seven distinct categories of student visas for long-term stays more than 3 months for: 1) university registration, conservatory, art academy; 2) language school; 3) university exchange; 4) high school exchange; 5) professional training school; 6) private/foreign university; 7) internship. All these visas are Type D national visas.

First, applicants for the student visa in category 1) university registration, conservatory, art academy need to enroll in one of the institutions listed below:

- Laurea, Laurea magistrale, Laurea magistrale a ciclo unico;
- Master universitario di primo e di secondo livello;
- Corso propedeutico;
- Foundation course;
- Dottorato di ricerca;
- Diploma di specializzazione;
- Corso di perfezionamento;
- Corso di lingua e cultura italiana;
- Corso singolo e stage;
- Corso di mobilità (Marco Polo, Turandot, Erasmus, ecc);
- Istituzioni di Alta Formazione Artistica, Musicale e Coreutica (AFAM);
- Scuola Superiore per mediatori Linguistici (SSML);
- Istituto di Specializzazione in Psicoterapia;
- Corso di Specializzazione Tecnica Post Diploma presso gli Istituti Tecnici Superiori (ITS)

To apply for this type of visa, prospective students are required to submit their applications for a university via the online platform UNIVERSITALY, and successful acceptance of the application by the respective academic institution is a prerequisite. Following the submission, they need to provide the following documents to Embassy of Italy in Tokyo or Consulate in Osaka, depending on their respective places of residence: a passport; a residence certificate issued within 1 week and Family register; summary of pre-enrollment printed out from UNIVERSITALY; study certificate presented to the University via UNIVERSITALY; declaration of value if requested by the University; proof of accommodation; proof of economic means; bank account book with stable and sufficient balance (if financed by her/himself); guarantee letter and guarantee's bank account book with stable and sufficient balance (if financed by parent) and copy of his/her passport; certificate of fellowship in English (if applicable); contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy.

Secondly, with regard to the application for a student visa for 2) language school, applicants are required to be at least 18 years of age and enroll in a full-time language course of more than 20 hours of study per week at a private language school. Courses under 20 hours of study per week and private lessons are not considered eligible. The required documents for application are the same as those for visa applications for university enrollment mentioned earlier. Furthermore, applicants must provide proof of the school's registration as an accredited facility.

The Italian government provides two categories of visas for exchange students: 3) university exchange students and 4) exchange students under 18. As for the visa for university exchange students, applicants are required to be at least 18 years old and engage in an exchange program facilitated between an Italian university and a Japanese university. Regarding the visa for 4) exchange students under 18, applicants need to participate in an official exchange program between an Italian high school and a Japanese high school. The required documents for application remain identical as those for visa applications for university enrollment as previously outlined. Additionally, certain supplementary documents are required: a request

letter in English for the visa by the Japanese university or a certificate of acceptance by the Italian high school. Applicants who are under 18 need to submit a written agreement signed by parent(s) with custody, which is legalised by the nearest notary office and apostilled. An invitation letter from the host family is also required.

The fifth category of student visa is for professional training. Eligible applicants need to be at least 18 years old and enrol in a private full-time training school possessing regional accreditation, with the exception of AFAM (Alta Formazione Artistica e Musicale). Applicants must have previously completed foundational studies in the same field in Japan. The required documents for application remain identical to those for visa applications associated with university enrollment, as previously mentioned, with the inclusion of two additional documents: a proof of registration of the school as an educational facility with the national or local authorities/or as a Company with the local Chamber of Commerce and a diploma of training courses of the same field acquired in Japan.

The sixth category of student visa is for students who wish to study at a private or foreign university out of UNIVERSITALTY platform. Applicants are required to be at least 18 years old. The required documents for application remain identical to those for visa applications for university enrollment as previously outlined.

The seventh category of student visa is designated for internships for those who desire to participate in internship programs. Eligible applicants need to be at least 18 years old. The internship is aimed at completing the vocational training initiated in the applicant's home country at an Italian company for a duration ranging from 3 to 12 months. In order to participate in an internship program, approval of the training plan is required. This plan is prepared for the applicant in accordance with a specific agreement between an authorised promoter and the hosting employer. The required documents for application remain identical to those for visa applications for university enrollment as previously outlined. Additionally, the Italian tax code should be submitted.

Italy's student mobility policy shows several distinctive features. Firstly, there are a large number of student visas. There are seven different types of student visas in total, classified based on the type of education institution in which the students are enrolled. The Italian government offers the largest number of student visas compared to the other AspirE countries. A particular feature is that the country has established student visas for high school and university exchange, as well as for internships.

The second distinctive feature is that when applying for a visa to study at a public university, conservatory and art academy, the institutions available for study are explicitly specified. Applicants are required to choose an institution from the predetermined list provided by the Embassy. In this respect, it is similar to studying at Belgian universities and ballet schools, where the available institutions are also explicitly listed for visa applicants to choose from.

Thirdly, language requirements are not strict. For all types of student visas, the application procedure is clearly described in Japanese on the Embassy's pages. Moreover, applicants are not required to show proficiency in the Italian language as a condition for studying at an Italian institution.

Portugal

Portugal provides one type of student visa, namely Temporary visa E6 for Japanese nationals who wish to pursue their study in Portugal for more than 3 months. Applicants residing in Japan need to apply for a visa at the Portuguese Embassy in Tokyo. Upon approval of the application, the deliverance of the visa can exclusively take place in Japan. Visas cannot be issued abroad, including in Portugal.

Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport (valid 3 months beyond the departure date) and application form:

- Certificate of confirmed air tickets; proof of travel health insurance, covering emergency treatment and repatriation; request for authorization to query criminal records in Portugal by the Immigration and Emigration Service (SEF); proof of lack of criminal record (applicants under 16 years old are exempt); proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay (certificate of bank balance in English of the account in the applicant's name or certificate of a scholarship equivalent to 16,000 EUR in one year); letter of acceptance of a Portuguese institution; Certificate of accommodation during the stay (certificate of student accommodation issued by the school, letter of acceptance of school in case of exchange program, rental agreement, *Termo de Reponsabilidade* in case of home stay, a statement of reasons for applicants who seek an accommodation on site).

Concerning the student mobility policy in Portugal, several distinctive features merit attention. Similar to the policies observed in the Czech Republic and Germany, prospective students are required to have adequate financial means to cover expenses throughout their stay. In the case of scholarships, they are required to submit a certificate of an amount of 16,000 EUR for one year. Additional conditions for the student visa application show relative flexibility: in contrast to the Italian case, prospective students in Portugal are permitted to enrol in any educational institution if they have successfully obtained a letter of acceptance. The names of available institutions are not specified in the application form. Furthermore, proficiency in the Portuguese language is not required as a prerequisite for studying in Portugal.

Benefits, Penalties, Forgiveness, and Referrals

Regarding the themes identified by the standardised guide of the AspirE project, certain benefits may be granted to Japanese nationals when entering Belgium and Germany. First, as for Belgium, Japanese students enrolled in a Belgian institution are authorised to pursue a paid activity outside the time normally devoted to studying, provided that the said activity is ancillary. Those who hold a scholarship from a Belgian government, Belgian institution, Belgian university, or international institution in Belgium are exempt from visa fee. Second, as mentioned earlier in other policy areas, Japanese students may apply for their residence permit after entering Germany without a visa.

In relation to the other themes, none of the six countries provide details concerning penalties, forgiveness, and referrals. The absence of such information suggests that Japanese nationals are not perceived as problematic in terms of legal infractions upon entry into these countries.

Schengen policy

As discussed above, Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.

Nevertheless, certain countries impose prerequisites. To enter Belgium, Germany, and Italy, it is required to possess a valid travel document (passport or other), valid until at least three months after the intended date of departure from the Schengen Area. Moreover, the Belgian government incorporates additional prerequisites such as:

- The passport has to be issued within the previous 10 years;
- Justify the purpose and conditions of the intended stay, and to have sufficient means of subsistence;
- Not be considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health, or the international relations of any of the Member States.

Discussion of research results

As illustrated above, the entry requirements among the six countries of the AspirE project show considerable variations. This section undertakes a comparative analysis of the findings within four mobility policies, namely labour migration, family reunification, tourism, and student mobility, examining both similarities and differences concerning the place of aspiring migrant behaviour. Investment-based immigration policy and Schengen policy have been excluded from the analysis due to the absence of information provided by the embassies on these policies.

Research results on human behaviour in labour migration policies

The six selected EU countries adopt distinct and varied requirements for labour migration, with no apparent trend toward a policy convergence. Whereas the embassy webpages of Italy and Portugal do not explicitly state the requirement of an employment contract for visa application, Belgium, Germany, and the Czech Republic stipulate clearly the necessity of submitting a signed employment contract from the employer or a relevant document proving a right to work. The labour migration policy of these three countries seems to accept only workers who have a concrete employment relationship at the time of visa application. Furthermore, Germany diverges from the requirements of the other five countries by imposing a stricter condition related to educational qualifications. With the exception of vocational job seekers, who must provide evidence of a recognised vocational qualification, all applicants need to submit documentation verifying a university degree. This implies that German labour migration policies expressly disapprove of individuals lacking a university degree or vocational job seekers without an officially recognised diploma from entering the German labour market.

It is also important to highlight that embassy and consulate websites frequently lack comprehensive information in the Japanese language for visa application processes, and may

only provide limited details in English. Consequently, applicants are compelled to seek additional information from the immigration office or other relevant authorities of the host country, necessitating proficiency in English or the official language of the respective country. For example, the embassy website of Belgium in Japan is exclusively available in English, French, and Dutch, with no provision of information in Japanese. Similarly, the German embassy's web pages dedicated to the EU Blue Card, ICT, Researchers, and Job Seekers are all in English. In the case of Finland, visa requirements are absent from the website of the Finnish Embassy in Japan, requiring applicants to consult the Finnish Immigration Service. In these instances, Japanese nationals need to possess proficiency in English or other languages spoken in these countries, including French, Dutch, German, and Finnish. It can be said that these countries consider it necessary for Japanese nationals to possess proficiency in either English or a language spoken in the country of residence to acquire a work permit in Europe.

Research results on human behaviour in family reunification policy

Similar to the labour migration policy, the family reunification policy among the six EU selected countries shows considerable divergence, while certain features of policy convergence can be observed.

First, the visa application requirements may differ depending on whether the family members they are joining are their own citizens, European citizens or TCNs. Specifically, Belgium and Germany distinguish among their own citizens, European citizens, or TNCs, establishing a relatively streamlined process for home and European citizens, while imposing more rigorous documentation requirements and a more detailed application process for TNCs. In contrast, two countries, Italy and Portugal, do not make distinctions based on the nationality of the family members to be joined. It should be noted that the information provided on embassy and consulate websites does not specify any documents proving family relations with their own nationals or legally staying TCNs, such as family registration certificates. Although additional documentation may be required when one actually applies to the embassy for a family reunification visa, the information published by the embassy does not show any distinction based on the nationality of the family members to be joined.

Finland and the Czech Republic, however, adopt distinctive approaches. With regard to Finnish family reunification visas, there is no reference to visas for joining TCNs residing in Finland. Family reunification visas are therefore assumed to be a system for joining Finnish or European family members. In the case of the Czech Republic, it is even clearly stated that family reunification visas for Japanese nationals are for the purpose of joining Japanese expatriates and students staying in the country. It can be said that the family reunification visa may not be a scheme for Japanese nationals to marry Czechs and travel to the Czech Republic.

Second, the definition of family differs from country to country. For instance, with regard to Germany, eligibility for a family reunification visa extends exclusively to Japanese nationals who are spouses or fiancés of German citizens, individuals with a child possessing German citizenship, or spouses and their child belonging to TCNs residing in Germany. In this context, formal recognition of the relationship, such as through marriage or engagement, is imperative. Belgium adopts a similar typology, stipulating that family visas shall not be granted to individuals whose familial bonds lack official acknowledgment in pertinent documents. On the other hand, Finland interprets the definition of family broadly. In addition to the definition

of family adopted in Belgium and Germany, the guardians of minor children residing in Finland are automatically considered family members, regardless of the child's nationality. Thus, Belgium and Germany limit the number of family members entering the country by imposing strict conditions for the issue of family visas, while Finland, on the other hand, opens its doors to Japanese immigrants by interpreting the definition of family broadly. In contrast, the Czech Republic, Italy, and Portugal present a different approach. The embassies and consulates have not explicitly clarified the definition of family members when applying for a family reunification visa. It can be said that these three countries do not attach significant importance to Japanese nationals entering their countries as members of a family.

Finally, it should also be pointed out that, as in the case of the labour migration policy, in almost all Member States other than the Czech Republic, language skills other than Japanese, such as English, seem to be required to apply for a family reunification visa. Comprehensive information essential for family visa applications is absent from embassy and consulate websites, necessitating applicants to source pertinent details from the websites of relevant immigration authorities and other governmental entities. Notably, the websites of all Belgian embassies are available solely in English, French, and Dutch, with no provision of information in Japanese. As the embassies of Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Finland offer partial information in Japanese, individuals are directed to consult the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Immigration Department for more detailed guidance. Furthermore, Germany stands out as the sole country mandating applicants for family visas to provide evidence of language proficiency, when migrating to Germany as a partner of German or European citizens. Indeed, it is evident that policymakers place significant emphasis on the German language proficiency of the family members of German nationals, emphasising its importance for social integration and compatibility.

Research results on human behaviour in policy on tourism

Japanese nationals are exempt from the visa requirement for a stay of less than 90 days in all six selected EU countries.

With regard to the working holiday scheme, which allows tourism, work, or study for a duration of up to one year, the six selected EU countries have adopted divergent approaches in its implementation. First, it is noteworthy that Belgium stands alone among the six selected countries in not having established a working holiday agreement with Japan. Secondly, Italy and Finland have working holiday agreements with Japan, however, their respective embassies do not provide information regarding the acquisition of a working holiday visa. Consequently, applicants need to find out about the application procedure and where to apply on their own. As for the Czech Republic, Germany and Portugal, these countries provide detailed information in Japanese on their embassy websites for the application of a working holiday visa. Regarding its requirements, significant similarities exist among them. Common conditions include having a return ticket, proof of comprehensive medical insurance, and proof of financial means to cover the expenses during the stay. It is also commonly stipulated that a working holiday visa is non-extendable. Moreover, The Czech Government has detailed provisions in relation to medical insurance in particular, specifying that insurance must be taken out covering damage or injury resulting from negligence or fault, and damage or injury resulting from the use of alcohol, sleeping pills, or psychotropic drugs. It could be said that

the Czech Republic has shown reluctance to accept working holiday makers and foreign students who might impose a burden on its own health insurance system.

As in other policy areas, a certain level of language proficiency is required for those staying under the working holiday scheme. The official websites of the Italian and Finnish embassies do not provide instructions in Japanese, and to acquire more comprehensive information about the application process, applicants have to consult the websites of respective entities, such as the Finnish Immigration Service.

Research results on human behaviour in student mobility policies

As discussed above, the visa issuance policies for Japanese students vary significantly across the six selected EU countries. To illustrate, the Italian Government has instituted seven distinct categories of student visas, while the Czech Republic, Germany, and Portugal have only one type of student visa. Belgium has three classifications of student visas, including one expressly designated for ballet study. The Embassy of Japan in Finland's website lacks comprehensive information on the procedure for applying for a student visa. As a result, applicants are required to collect relevant details from the Finnish Immigration Service website independently.

On the other hand, the AspirE countries establish certain common conditions regarding the application for a student visa, particularly concerning the financial aspects of study in their countries. All the member states, with the exception of Finland, require Japanese students to have sufficient funds to cover their living costs during their studies as a condition for studying in the country. They must prove that they have either sufficient funds in their own or their parents' bank account, or they have received a scholarship of sufficient amount, or they have a closed bank account in their country of study with the required amount of funds in it. This shows that the governments of the selected countries consider it crucial to possess sufficient financial resources when applying for a student visa.

Conclusion

Japan was once a country of emigration. From the late 19th century till the end of World War II, the government sent a considerable number of its citizens to various American and Asian destinations as immigrants or settlers. However, at present, emigration is no longer the focus of the Japanese government. As discussed, ISA, despite that its legal obligation includes both immigration and emigration policy, focuses exclusively on immigration affairs.

Among Japanese nationals currently residing overseas, Europe is one of the major destinations, alongside North America and Asia, and counts for 10.9% of the total number. 46.5% of those living in Europe reside in one of the six selected EU countries of the AspirE project. One of the characteristics of Japanese nationals living in these countries is their country-specific heterogeneity in terms of their socioeconomic profiles. The proportions of long-term or permanent residents, the occupational compositions, and the gender ratios show considerable variations from one country to another. While having a higher proportion of

women than men as permanent residents is a common feature among these countries, it is difficult to identify any other shared traits among the six countries. For instance, whereas in Belgium, the socio-professional category most represented among Japanese nationals is the private sector, Finland shows the highest proportion of students of any other occupational category.

Similarly, the visa requirements imposed by the six EU countries on Japanese nationals show a considerable diversity. Although Japanese nationals enjoy the exemption of Schengen visa from all six countries, there are significant diversity in the six policy areas identified in the AspirE project. For example, regarding the labour migration policy, Belgium, the Czech Republic, and Germany implement relatively strict conditions for visa applications, including requirements such as signed employment contracts and proof of university degrees, whereas Italy and Portugal impose no such conditions. With regard to family reunification policy, Belgium and Germany make a clear distinction in the requirements for visa applications depending on whether family members of family visa applicants residing in the respective country are from the EU or a third country, whereas the Czech Republic, Italy, and Portugal do not make such a distinction. In particular, with regard to the Czech Republic, it is assumed that when a Japanese national applies for a family visa, they are a family member of a Japanese expatriate residing in the Czech Republic.

On the other hand, there is one common feature in the visa application conditions of the six Member States. Specifically, none of the embassies of the six countries provide information on penalties for non-compliance with visa applications or any potential forgiveness in case of violation of the law on their respective websites. In addition, given that there is no information provided regarding changes to visa categories, Japanese citizens – residing overseas for diverse purposes, such as expatriation, self-employment, study abroad or international marriage – are not perceived to modify their visa status. Regardless of the type of visa they apply for, the analysis presented in this report indicates that Japanese migrants are not generally regarded as posing legal concerns or infractions upon entry into these countries.

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¹ Article 16 of the Passport Act.

² Where not otherwise specified, the source of the data is “Annual Report of Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/toko/page22_003338.html

³ In the annual report of MOFA (2018), it is clearly stated that the “Head of residence registration” is equivalent to “Head of household” in certificate of residence.

⁴ These socio-economic profiles are not provided in the statistics of “permanent residents”.

⁵ Due to the isolationist policy of the Shogunate (1639-1853), before the opening up of Japan (1854), there were few migratory flows, apart from a few anecdotal cases to South Asian countries such as Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines.

⁶ <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/bluebook/1985/s60-1030500.htm>

⁷ Japan Center for Asian Historical Records. <https://www.jacar.go.jp/glossary/fukuin-hikiage/>

⁸ https://cenb.org.br/articles/index_en

⁹ An expatriate's salary is around three times higher than that of a local employee (Bonache Pérez and Pla-Barber, 2005), and in some countries an expatriate can earn 20 to 50 times more than an employee hired locally (Chen et al. 2002).

¹⁰ The official translation of this agency is Immigration Service Agency. <https://www.moj.go.jp/isa/>

¹¹ For more details, see “Basic Plan for Immigration Control (5th Edition)”, Ministry of Justice. <https://www.moj.go.jp/isa/content/930003137.pdf>

¹² In case of the white paper issued in 2022, only two pages are dedicated to the outgoing migration, out of the total of 140 pages.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Mobility policies in Belgium

Table 1. Description of Belgium’s labour migration policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
	<p><u>D visa for long stay with Single Permit:</u> <u>Circulation/ stay in Belgium for more than 3 months</u> Non-EU nationals who wish to work in Belgium for more than 90 days as employees must submit one single application to the competent region in Belgium through their employer or inviting organization in Belgium. If a Single Permit is issued, they can apply for Long Stay D Visa.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese employee - Embassy of Belgium in Japan - Belgian Immigration Office 	<p><u>D visa for long stay with Single Permit:</u> <u>Circulation/ stay in Belgium for more than 3 months</u> After the Single Permit has been issued, Japanese prospect employees can apply for D visa. They need to have the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single Permit Approval (Annex 46); - Admission to work <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	More than 3 months
	<p><u>D visa for long stay with Professional card</u> Japanese nationals who seek to set up his own business in Belgium are required to apply for both a professional card and a Long Stay D Visa at the Embassy in Tokyo.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employer or inviting organization - Regional authority 	<p>Professional card applications are handled by Belgium’s regional governments (Brussels, Flanders, and Wallonia). Applicants need to submit the following documents to the Embassy of Tokyo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting documents specified in the website of the relevant regional authority in Belgium; - Certificate of criminal record; - Medical certificate in English 	
Themes				
	Benefits ×	Penalty/ties ×	Forgiveness ×	Referrals ×

Table 2. Description of Belgium’s Family reunification policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p><u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for a spouse of a Belgian citizen</u></p> <p>***</p> <p><u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for a parent of a Belgian minor (child under 18)</u></p> <p>***</p>	<p>Guarantee(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spouse of a Belgian Citizen - Embassy of Belgium in Japan - Belgian Immigration Office <p>***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parent of a Belgian minor (child under 18) - Embassy of Belgium in Japan - Belgian Immigration Office <p>***</p>	<p><u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for a spouse of a Belgian citizen</u> Spouse of a Belgian Citizen need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of marriage; - Copy of ID card of the Belgian spouse; - Proof of sufficient housing in Belgium; - Proof that the Belgian spouse has stable, regular and sufficient means of subsistence in Belgium (ex. minimum income of 2008,32 euros net per month); - Proof of health insurance of the Belgian spouse, which also covers the visa applicant <p>***</p> <p><u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for a parent of a Belgian minor (child under 18)</u> Parent of a Belgian minor (child under 18 years old) need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of the identity of the Belgian minor child; - Proof of birth of the Belgian minor child; - Proof that the applicant is the parent of the Belgian minor child; - Proof that the applicant will be accompanying to or joining the Belgian child in Belgium <p>***</p>	<p>Minimum stay in Belgium is 91 days</p>

<p><u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a family of a single permit or hosting agreement holder - a family of a professional card approval holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embassy of Belgium in Japan - Belgian Immigration Office 	<p><u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for:</u></p> <p>Family members of a single permit, hosting agreement, or a professional card approval holder need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of criminal record; - Medical certificate; - Proof of family relationship; - Copy of the passport of the single permit, the hosting agreement, or the professional card approval holder; - Copy of the single permit/hosting agreement; - Copy of the D visa of the single permit, the hosting agreement, or the professional card approval holder; - Copy of Belgian resident card; - Proof of sufficient housing; - Proof that the single permit, the hosting agreement, or the professional card approval holder has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence; - Proof of medical insurance 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
The spouse or child (under 18 years old) of a citizen of the European Union is exempt from visa fee.	×	×	×

Table 3. Description of Belgium’s policy on tourism

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Belgium</u> Japanese citizens are exempt from the visa requirements for a short visit of no more than 90 days per period of 180 days.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Belgian Immigration Office 	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Belgium</u> Japanese citizens do not need a C visa (Short Stay Schengen visa) for a short visit (no more than 90 days per period of 180 days), but they are required to satisfy the Schengen entry conditions.</p> <p>Even if Japanese nationals are exempt from a C visa, they still need to fulfil the following conditions to be granted entry to the Schengen area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possess a valid travel document (passport or other), valid until at least three months after the intended date of departure from the territory of the Member State; issued within the previous 10 years; - Justify the purpose and conditions of the intended stay, and to have sufficient means of subsistence; - Not be considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health, or the international relations of any of the Member States. 	<p>Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p>
Themes				
<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits</p> <p>Japanese citizens are exempt from the visa requirements for a short visit of no more than 90 days per period of 180 days.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Penalty/ties</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forgiveness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Referrals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>

Table 4. Description of Belgium’s student mobility policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of higher education</u></p> <p>Higher education means the schools listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Antwerp, Gent, Kent, Liège, Mons, Namur, KU Leuven, UC Louvain, VUB, ULB, HEPL, HELMO, Royal Conservatory of Brussels, Royal Academy of Fine Arts Antwerp, La Cambre, KdG, UCLL. <p>If the school of the prospective student is not listed, he/she needs to contact Embassy of Belgium in Tokyo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese students - Embassy of Belgium in Japan - Belgian Immigration Office 	<p><u>D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of higher education</u></p> <p>Japanese students need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of criminal record; - Medical certificate; - Admission letter; - Certificate of enrollment in English; - Certificate of graduation of the last school that the student attended in English (only if the student cannot provide proof of enrollment because he/she is not currently attending a school); - Proof of sufficient means (a scholarship of 789 minimum per month, certificate of a blocked account¹, or a pledge of financial support of the student). - Curriculum Vitae; - Proof of payment of the administrative fee to the Belgian Immigration Office; - Proof of health assurance in Belgium (optional). If the applicant does not wish to submit proof of health insurance at the time of your visa application in Japan, you will have to take out health insurance in Belgium and prove it to the municipality in Belgium. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p>Minimum stay in Belgium is 91 days</p>

¹ If the student cannot provide the original certificate of the blocked account, he/she can ask the accepting Belgian university to send the digital copy to tokyo.visa@diplobel.fed.be and bring two printed-out copies on the day of the visa appointment.

<p><u>D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of youth exchange program</u> Youth exchange program means Rotary, AFS, YFU, and WEP.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>		<p><u>D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of youth exchange program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of criminal record (only required for applicants who are 18 years old or older); - Medical certificate; - Certificate/document from the exchange program organisation; - Certificate of enrollment; - Parental authorization; - Certificate of graduation of the last school that the student attended; - Proof of sufficient means (guaranty letter/document from the exchange program organisation); - Curriculum Vitae; - Proof of payment of the administrative fee to the Belgian Immigration Office (if the applicant is 18 years old or older); - Proof of health assurance in Belgium (optional, for higher education) <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p>Minimum stay in Belgium is 91 days.</p>
<p><u>D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of ballet school</u></p> <p>Ballet school means Royal Ballet School Antwerp, Brussels International Ballet School, and MOSA Ballet School.</p> <p>If the school of the prospective student is not listed, he/she needs to contact Embassy of Belgium in Tokyo.</p>		<p>Japanese students need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of criminal record; - Medical certificate; - Admission letter; - Certificate of enrollment; - Transcript of the last year of study; - Certificate of graduation; - Curriculum Vitae; - Proof of sufficient knowledge of the language in which the lessons are given (Certificate from the secondary school which issued the diploma indicating the number of hours of lessons taken per week in this language and the results obtained, or attestation of an internationally 	

		<p>recognised test of this language, or certificate issued after additional training in this language);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivation letter; - Recommendation letter delivered by the Japan Ballet Association or the applicant's ballet teacher); - Questionnaire; - Parental authorization; - Proof of sufficient means (a grant or scholarship of 789 minimum per month, certificate of a blocked account², or a pledge of financial support of the student). - Proof of payment of the administrative fee to the Belgian Immigration Office (if the applicant is 18 years old or older) 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
<p>Students are authorised to pursue a paid activity outside the time normally devoted to studying, provided that the said activity is ancillary.</p> <p>Students who hold a scholarship from a Belgian government, Belgian institution, Belgian university, or international institution in Belgium are exempt from visa fee.</p>	×	×	×

² Ibid.

Table 5. Description of Belgium's Schengen policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Belgium</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese nationals - Embassy of Belgium in Japan - Belgian Immigration Office 	<p>Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.</p>	<p>Up to 90 days</p>	
				Themes
<p>Benefits</p> <p>Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.</p>	<p>Penalty/ties</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p>Forgiveness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p>Referrals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	

Annex 2 – Mobility policies in the Czech Republic

Table 1. Description of the Czech Republic’s labour migration policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<p><u>Employee Card</u>: a dual permit (work permit and residence permit) issued for a specific job position</p> <p>1. Application by vacancy number (Číslo volného místa)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of the Czech Republic 	<p><u>Employee Card</u>: a dual permit (work permit and residence permit)</p> <p>1. Application by vacancy number (Číslo volného místa) Vacancies available to foreign nationals are displayed in a central vacancies database. An Employment card may be issued for a specific job position. Applicants need to have the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vacancy reference number (Číslo volného místa); - Proof of accommodation: the original rental contract (no notary required, but in case of contract template provided by the Embassy, the signature of the landlord must be notarized by a Czech notary); - Employment contract, work agreement or letter of intent indicating that the applicant will earn at least minimum wage (regardless of the extent of the work) and work at least 15 hours per week; - Documents on competence proving that the applicant has professional competence for the job position, concerning mainly education or professional qualification; - Proof of non-criminal record (original and translation in Czech language). If the applicant has spent more than six months in a third country in the last three years, he/she will also need proof of non-criminality in that country); 	More than 90 days

<p>2. Application for work permit holders</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Short stay working visa</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of the Czech Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of comprehensive medical insurance within 90 days of arrival, if the applicant has not taken out insurance before departure: from 02/08/2021 to 02/08/2026, only the VZP (Pojišťovna VZP) type of insurance is valid <p>2. Application for work permit holders Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work permit; - Dispatch letter of the employer (Vysílací dopis); - Proof of accommodation: the original rental contract (no notary required, but in case of contract template provided by the Embassy, the signature of the landlord must be notarized by a Czech notary); - Work contract, agreements on labour practices (optional); - Proof of non-criminal record (original and translation in Czech language). If the applicant has spent more than six months in a third country in the last three years, he/she will also need proof of non-criminality in that country); - Proof of comprehensive medical insurance within 90 days of arrival, if the applicant has not taken out insurance before departure: from 02/08/2021 to 02/08/2026, only the VZP (Pojišťovna VZP) type of insurance is valid <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Short stay working visa</u> Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work permit; - Dispatch letter of the employer (Vysílací dopis) ; 	
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<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Long term visa for entrepreneurs and company representative</u></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of accommodation: proof of reservation of hotel, or letter of invitation issued by the Czech Foreign Police, etc. Proof of payment required; - Proof of financial means: bank passbook, bank statements, internationally recognised credit card; - travel ticket; - Proof of comprehensive medical insurance; - Certificate of employment or enrolment <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Long term visa for entrepreneurs and company representative</u></p> <p>Applicants who are applying for a long-term visa for the purpose of starting a business or as a company representative should contact the embassy of the Czech Republic in Tokyo. There may be interviews for the application of their long-term visa.</p>	
Themes			
<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits</p> <p>Some Japanese citizens meeting the following criteria may be exempt from insurance requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese expatriates sent by a Japanese employee; self-employed individuals. Instead of proof of travel medical insurance, they need to submit a proof of their participation in the public health care system in Japan (J/CZ 101); - Family members of Japanese expatriates and self-employed individuals. Instead of proof of travel medical insurance, they need to submit a proof of Japanese public health insurance coverage, issued by the Japanese Embassy, and a proof of their participation in the public health care system in Japan (J/CZ 101); - Japanese nationals employed by a Czech employer in the Czech Republic. they are covered by the Czech system of public health 	<p style="text-align: center;">Penalty/ties</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forgiveness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Referrals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>

insurance. They submit insurance policies issued by Czech insurance companies that operate public health insurance.			
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Table 2. Description of Family reunification policy of the Czech Republic

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p data-bbox="434 392 568 416">Gurantee(s)</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="199 456 797 579"> <u>Visa for the purpose of accompanying family members up to one year:</u> Long-term visa allows stays in the Czech Republic for a period of up to 12 months. </p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="824 456 965 512">- Japanese citizens <li data-bbox="824 520 1048 579">- Embassy of the Czech Republic 	<p data-bbox="1088 456 1776 512"> <u>Visa for the purpose of accompanying family members up to one year:</u> Long-term visa allows stays in the Czech Republic for a period of up to 12 months. </p> <p data-bbox="1088 520 1776 643"> Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form: </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1088 651 1776 738">- Proof of purpose of stay in Czech language: a copy of family register proving the relationship with the expatriate or student; <li data-bbox="1088 746 1776 930">- Proof of sufficient funds to cover expenses during his/her stay in Czech language (approx. at least 420,000 yen for a stay of 6 months), and a declaration stating that the person (e.g. expatriate) will pay for the accommodation for his/her family in case when they live at different addresses in the Czech Republic; <li data-bbox="1088 938 1776 1026">- A copy of an internationally recognized credit/debit card (e.g. VISA, Master, American Express), family card accepted; <li data-bbox="1088 1034 1776 1153">- Proof of accommodation: original rental contract (no notary required, but in case of contract template provided by the Embassy, the signature of the landlord must be notarized by a Czech notary); <li data-bbox="1088 1161 1776 1217">- A copy of passport, work permit, or employee card of the expatriate in case of expatriation; <li data-bbox="1088 1225 1440 1249">- Proof of medical insurance; <li data-bbox="1088 1257 1776 1345">- Proof of non-criminal record (original and translation in Czech language). If the applicant has spent more than six months in a third country in the last three years, 	<p data-bbox="1798 842 2029 898"> More than 3 months and up to one year </p>

		he/she will also need proof of non-criminality in that country); - Letter of consent of the mother if the applicant is under 18 years old and not accompanied by her mother	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
<p>The following applicants and family members are exempt from the obligation to provide a travel health insurance certificate, they need to submit a Certificate on the application of the Japanese Public Pension and Public Medical Insurance Acts for employed/self-employed persons working in the Czech Republic (J/CZ 101):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expatriates sent to Czech Republic by their employer; self-employed workers temporarily engaging their activity in Czech Republic; - Family members of expatriates dispatched by Japanese employers or who are self-employed. They also need to submit a proof of Japanese public health insurance coverage <p>Workers employed by Czech employers and their family members are covered by Czech public health insurance.</p> <p>Workers who do not belong to any of the above categories need to submit a proof of comprehensive medical insurance.</p>	×	×	×

Table 3. Description of the Czech Republic’s policy on tourism

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p>	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in the Czech Republic:</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid Japanese passport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of the Czech Republic 	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in the Czech Republic:</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid Japanese passport do not need a visa for airport transit, tourist or business trips to the Czech Republic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p>Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p>
	<p><u>Working Holiday visa up to 12 months</u> Working Holiday Visa allows to travel to the Czech Republic for a stay of up to 12 months, with no possibility of extension.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens aged 18 – 30 years old - Embassy of the Czech Republic <p><u>Working Holiday visa up to 12 months</u> Conditions for application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be a Japanese citizen; - Not have been previously issued a working holiday visa from the Czech Republic - Intended primarily to holiday in the Czech Republic, with employment being only an incidental rather than a primary reason for the visit; - Be aged between 18 and thirty 30 years, both inclusive, at the time of the application; - Not bring dependent persons; - Possess a valid Japanese passport with validity period at least 3 months longer than the anticipated length of the visit; - Possess a return travel ticket or sufficient funds to purchase such ticket; - Have sufficient funds to cover accommodation-related costs for at least first month of their stay: current bank account statement, a letter from a financial institution and proof of the ability to withdraw such funds during 	<p>Up to 12 months</p>	

		<p>the stay in the Czech Republic (e.g. a copy of an internationally recognized credit/debit card) (33.000 Czech koruna (approx. 164.780 EUR), depending the amount of the minimum survival costs);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet all health requirements for entry into the country in accordance with the legislation of the Czech Republic; - Provide proof of medical insurance before departure or within 90 days of arrival : covering the whole duration of stay, including emergency medical expenses (medical evacuation or in the case of death, repatriation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) of remains) . Insurance policies shall not exclude coverage for damage and injury resulting from negligence or fault, and for damage and injury resulting from the taking of alcohol, sleeping pills and psychotropic drugs; 2) covering a comprehensive health care for the entire period of stay concluded exclusively with Pojišťovna VZP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide proof of non-criminal record (if the applicant has spent more than six months in a third country in the last three years, he/she will also need proof of non-criminality in that country); - Paying visa application fees as required by the legislation of the Czech Republic; - Submit the following documents in English: a motivation letter, including the location and the duration of stay, his/her objective for Working Holiday. 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Table 4. Description of the Czech Republic’s Student mobility policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Long-term student visa up to one year:</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid Japanese passport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of the Czech Republic 	<p><u>Long-term student visa up to one year:</u> Long-term student visa allows stays in the Czech Republic for a period of up to 12 months. Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Letter of acceptance of a Czech institution in Czech language (original); - Proof of sufficient funds to cover expenses during his/her stay (approx. at least 420.000 yen for six months). Translation of the balance certificate in Czech language; - A copy of an internationally recognized credit/debit card (e.g. VISA, Master, American Express), family card accepted - Proof of accommodation: certificate of student accommodation issued by the school; the original rental contract (smlouva, no notary required, but in case of contract template provided by the Embassy, the signature of the landlord must be notarized by a Czech notary); - Proof of comprehensive medical insurance within 90 days of arrival, if the applicant has not taken out insurance before departure: from 02/08/2021 to 02/08/2026, only the insurance VZP (Pojišťovna VZP) is valid; - Proof of non-criminal record (original and translation in Czech language). If the applicant has spent more than six months in a third country in the last three years, he/she will also need a proof of non-criminality in that country); - Letter of consent of the parents if the applicant is under 18 years old and not accompanied by his/her parents. 	<p>Up to 12 months</p>	
Themes				
Benefits ×	Penalty/ties ×	Forgiveness ×	Referrals ×	

Table 5. Description of the Czech Republic’s Schengen policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<u>Three months circulation/ stay in the Czech Republic</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of the Czech Republic 	Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.	Up to 90 days
Themes				
	Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
	Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Annex 3 – Mobility policies in Finland

Table 1. Description of Finland’s labour migration policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<u>Residence permit for an employed person for more than 3 months</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese nationals - Embassy of Finland - Finnish Immigration Service 	<p><u>Residence permit for an employed person for more than 3 months</u></p> <p>Applicants need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - apply for a residence permit before coming to Finland, only in person; - make an application for a residence permit electronically at enterfinland.fi or on paper at migri.fi; - visit Finnish mission or VFS Global Application Centre for identification and for submitting biometric identifiers (signature, photograph, fingerprints). <p>If it is the first residence permit application, further information is provided on the webpage of Finnish Immigration Service.</p>	More than 3 months
	***		***	
<u>Seasonal workers’ visa</u> For seasonal work of maximum 90 days, a seasonal work certificate is needed as a citizen of a visa free country.			<p><u>Seasonal workers’ visa</u></p> <p>Certificate for seasonal work allows stays in Finland up to 90 days. The types of seasonal work are defined in the Seasonal Workers Act (not applying to picking of wild berries). Applications can be made only in the embassy of Finland in Tokyo.</p> <p>A permit for engaging in seasonal work is granted for working for one or more designated employers. A visa granted for seasonal work contains the additional information “Kausityö” and its validity period starts on the date when the employment relationship starts.</p>	Up to 90 days

		<p>For Seasonal workers' visa, applicants need to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport valid at least 3 months; - Travel insurance covering the entire Schengen area, during the period of validity of the visa applied for. It must also include the costs of sudden illness or injury (and patient relief assistance costs) and repatriation of remains in the event of death, and the amount of cover must be at least the equivalent of EUR 30,000; - Other certificates depending on countries, such as travel ticket, certificate of accommodation, invitation letter, etc.; - Sufficient funds (30 EUR per day). 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
×	×	×	×

Table 2. Description of Family reunification policy of Finland

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Residence permit of a Finnish citizen’s foreign family members:</u> In accordance with section 37 of the Aliens Act (Ulkomaalaislaki 301/2004), a Finnish citizen's foreign family members are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the spouse of a Finnish citizen - a person in a registered partnership with a Finnish citizen - an unmarried child under 18 years of age, whose guardian or the spouse of the guardian resides in Finland - if the person residing in Finland is a minor, his or her guardian is the family member <p>Persons living in a marriage-like relationship and sharing the same household are comparable to a married couple regardless of their sex, provided that they have lived together for at least two years. The two-year cohabitation requirement is excluded where there are other serious reasons, such as the presence of a child in joint custody.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Family member of an EU citizen covered by EU Free Movement Directive:</u> According to the EU Free Movement Directive, a family member means:</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finnish citizen’s foreign family members - Embassy of Finland - Finnish Immigration Service 	<p><u>Residence permit of a Finnish citizen’s foreign family members</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to apply for a residence permit for a stay longer than 3 months - Family members who are exempt from the visa requirement can apply for a residence permit either at a Finnish mission or at Finnish Immigration Service. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Family member of an EU citizen covered by EU Free Movement Directive:</u> Family members of an EU citizen who are covered by the EU Free Movement Directive may submit their application for</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">More than 3 months</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the spouse; 2. the partner with whom the EU citizen has contracted a registered partnership, on the basis of the legislation of a Member State, if the legislation of the host Member State treats registered partnerships as equivalent to marriage and in accordance with the conditions laid down in the relevant legislation of the host Member State; 3. the direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants and those of the spouse or partner as defined in point 2; 4. the dependent direct relatives in the ascending line and those of the spouse or partner as defined in point 2 		<p>visa either at a visa application centre or at Finland's mission abroad.</p>	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
No fee is charged for a family member of an EU citizen.	×	×	×

Table 3. Description of Finland’s policy on tourism

Themes (indicators) / Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Finland</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid travel document</p> <p>***</p> <p><u>Working Holiday visa up to 12 months</u> Working Holiday Visa allows to travel to Finland for a stay of up to 12 months. Japanese citizens can work. Possibility to apply for a Working holiday visa in Finland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Finland - Japanese citizens aged 18 – 30 years old - Embassy of Finland 	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Finland</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid travel document do not need a visa for airport transit, tourist or business trips (for stays up to 90 days) to Finland.</p> <p>***</p> <p><u>Working Holiday visa up to 12 months</u> Requirements for the application are provided on the webpage of Finnish Immigration Service.</p>	<p>Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p> <p>Up to 12 months</p>
Themes			
<p>Benefits</p> <p>Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa. Possibility to apply Working holiday visa in Finland.</p>	<p>Penalty/ties</p> <p>×</p>	<p>Forgiveness</p> <p>×</p>	<p>Referrals</p> <p>×</p>

Table 4. Description of Finland’s Student mobility policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<u>Residence permit for Japanese students</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Finland - Finnish Immigration Service 	<u>Residence permit for Japanese students</u> Detailed information for the residence permit application is not available on the Embassy of Finland in Tokyo's website but is provided on the Finnish Immigration Service's webpage.	More than 3 months
Themes				
Benefits		Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
×		×	×	×

Table 5. Description of Finland's Schengen policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<u>Three months circulation/ stay in Finland</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Finland - Finnish Immigration Service 	Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.	Up to 90 days
Themes				
	Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×	×

Annex 4 – Mobility policies in Germany

Table 1. Description of Germany’s labour migration policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
	<p><u>Residence permit (work permit included)</u> Japanese nationals who intend to work in Germany for more than 90 days need to apply for a residence visa.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>EU Blue card</u> The EU Blue card allows TCNs with a university degree to take up employment in Germany commensurate with their qualifications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Germany - German Consulate General in Osaka-Kobe - Alien’s Authority 	<p><u>Residence permit (work permit included)</u> Japanese nationals may apply for their residence permit for work purposes after entering Germany without a visa.</p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment contract or detailed letter (containing salary, working hours, workplace, duration of work contract, etc.) from the future employer; - Admission from Federal Employment Agency (optional); - Certificate of university graduation. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>EU Blue card</u> To be eligible for an EU Blue Card the salary of the applicant in Germany must add up to at least 58,400 EUR per year (4,866, 67 EUR per month) (for scientists/mathematicians/engineers/doctors/IT-specialists the minimum is 45,552 EUR (per month 3,796 EUR)).</p> <p>After the application, the German Embassy / the Consulate General will issue a residence permit in the form of a visa with the duration for up to six months. The final EU Blue Card will be granted in Germany by the relevant Aliens Authority.</p>	More than 90 days

<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>ICT-Card</u> Japanese nationals who are sent temporarily to a branch office in Germany by their employer based outside the EU can apply for an ICT-Card.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Research Visa</u></p>		<p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum vitae; - Contract/binding job offer from the future employer in Germany (containing gross annual salary, working hours, workplace, duration of work); - Certificate of university graduation; - Visa fee. <p>After this application has been approved, applicants need to submit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of travel health insurance, for up to one year in Germany with a minimum coverage of 30.000,00 EUR, including the following details: name of insured person, length of coverage, insurance sum and repatriation coverage. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>ICT-Card</u> Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work contract (containing gross annual salary, working hours, workplace, duration of work) - Declaration for employment - Certificate of university graduation - Proof of travel health insurance, for up to one year in Germany with a minimum coverage of 30.000,00 EUR, including the following details: name of insured person, length of coverage, insurance sum and repatriation coverage. - Admission from Federal Employment Agency (optional) - Visa fee <p>After the application has been approved, applicants may be required to provide additional documents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Research Visa</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">More than 90 days</p>
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<p>Japanese nationals who wish to work as a researcher at an institution in Germany are required to obtain a residence permit in the form of a research visa in order to enter Germany.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Jobseeker's visa</u> (academic or vocational training) up to six months to find a job.</p>		<p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum vitae; - Hosting Agreement/Contract original from a Germany university or public research institute; - Visa fee. <p>After the application has been approved, applicants need to submit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of health insurance; - Hosting Agreement Contract. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Jobseeker's visa</u> Job Seekers (academic or vocational) can stay up to six months in Germany to find a job corresponding to their academic or vocational qualification. Academic job seekers need a recognized degree, while non-academic job seekers need to have completed a vocational training of at least two years that has been recognized in Germany. Once they find an adequate job, they can get a resident permit.</p> <p>Assistant positions and semi-skilled occupations do not qualify, it must be a skilled position. For non-academic, proof of German language skills is required.</p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum vitae of professional career; - Motivation letter; - Proof of recent job search in Germany; - Proof of travel health insurance, for up to one year in Germany with a minimum coverage of 30.000,00 EUR, including the following details: name of insured person, length of coverage, insurance sum and repatriation coverage; 	<p style="text-align: center;">Up to six months</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of financial means (1.027 EUR net per month): formal letter of obligation by a sponsor in Germany, block bank account, last three months' bank statements; - Visa fee. <p>For academics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German university degree or recognized foreign degree (http://kmk.org); <p>For non-academics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognized vocational qualification (https://www.make-it-in-germany.com); - Recognition notice (https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/de/index/php); - Proof of German language skills. 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
Japanese nationals may apply for their residence permit for work purposes after entering Germany without a visa.	×	×	×

Table 2. Description of Family reunification policy of Germany

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Family Reunion Visa – joining German spouse, fiancé(e) or child</u></p> <p>As soon as the application has been approved by the German authority, the Embassy/Consulate will issue a national visa for the first 90 days of the intended stay. A final residence permit for a longer period will be issued upon arrival by the Aliens' Authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Family Reunion Visa – joining TCN's spouse or child</u></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Germany - German Consulate General in Osaka-Kobe - Alien's Authority 	<p><u>Family Reunion Visa – joining German spouse, fiancé(e) or child</u></p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original marriage certificate; - Original birth certificate; - Proof of filing a notice of intended marriage with the appropriate Register's Office; - Passport copy of the German spouse/child/fiancé(e); - Proof of German language skills, at least level A1 (not necessary in a case of a family reunion with a German child, or the stay is temporary); - Copy of the spouse's registration in Germany (Meldebescheinigung); - Proof of housing in Germany; - Letter of invitation issued by the spouse/other parent/fiancé(e) <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Family Reunion Visa – joining TCN's spouse or child</u></p> <p>As soon as the application has been approved by the German authority, the Embassy/Consulate will issue a national visa for the first 90 days of the intended stay. A final residence permit for a longer period will be issued upon arrival by the Aliens' Authority.</p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original marriage certificate; 	<p style="text-align: center;">Longer than 3 months</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original birth certificate; - Passport copy of the spouse/child; - Copy of the spouse's/child's German residence permit; - Proof of German language skills <p>If the spouse already moved to Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of housing in Germany - Letter of invitation issued by the spouse/other parent/fiancé(e) - Visa fee 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
<p>Japanese nationals may apply for their residence permit after entering Germany without a visa. Proof of German language skills may not be required if the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seeks a family reunion with a German child; - shows sufficient German language skills by the time of the visa application at the consulate; - joins spouse in Germany temporarily 	×	×	×

Table 3. Description of Germany’s policy on tourism

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
Guarantee(s)				
<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Germany</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid Japanese passport do not need a visa for airport transit, tourist or business trips (for stays up to 90 days) to Germany.</p> <p>***</p> <p><u>Working Holiday</u> Working Holiday programmes allow people to travel to Germany for a stay of up to 12 months.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Germany - German Consulate General in Osaka-Kobe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens aged 18 – 30 years old - Embassy of Germany in Japan - German Consulate General in Osaka-Kobe 	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Germany</u> Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa, but they need to possess a valid travel document (ex. passport or other), valid until at least three months after the intended date of departure from Germany.</p> <p>***</p> <p><u>Working Holiday</u> Working Holiday programmes allow people to travel to Germany for a stay of up to 12 months. Family members are not allowed to accompany a working holiday maker. Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Round-trip tickets; - Proof of travel health insurance, for the entire period of stay, covering medical expenses of pregnancy and dental treatment; - Proof of financial means: last three months’ bank statements; - Proof of sufficient funds: at least 2.000 EUR for a year; - Motivation letter; - Curriculum Vitae 	<p>Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p> <p>Up to 12 months</p>
Themes				

Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Table 4. Description of Germany’s Student mobility policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Student visa</u> Japanese nationals who intend to study in Germany for more than 90 days need to apply for a residence visa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Germany - German Consulate General in Osaka-Kobe - Alien’s Authority (Ausländerbehörde) 	<p><u>Student visa</u> Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Letter of acceptance of a German university/language school/college including information on the language of instruction; - Certificate of enrollment (in case of exchange program); - Proof of language skills; - Proof of sufficient funds : 11.208 EUR. At least 934 EURO per month needs to be provided. Proof of scholarship, or blocked account in Germany, or bank account in the applicant’s name; - Proof of valid health insurance of a German statutory or private health insurance provider (gesetzliche oder private Krankenversicherung). The applicant must present proof of coverage at the time of enrolment at the German university. The student should preferably obtain a so-called Incoming-Health Insurance Package that protects you in case of illness from the moment you arrive in Germany and continues, without interruption, as statutory or private health insurance at special student rates. - Visa fee 	<p>Up to one year of stay</p>	
Themes				
<p>Benefits</p> <p>Japanese nationals may apply for their residence permit after entering Germany without a visa.</p>	<p>Penalty/ties</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p>Forgiveness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	<p>Referrals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">×</p>	

Table 5. Description of Germany's Schengen policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<u>Three months circulation/ stay in Germany</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Germany - German Consulate General in Osaka-Kobe - Alien's Authority (Ausländerbehörde) 	Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.	Up to 90 days	
Themes				
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals	
Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×	×

Annex 5 – Mobility policies in Italy

Table 1. Description of Italy’s labour migration policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
	<u>Working visa for self-employment (corporate role)</u> Work as chairman, president or director of an affiliated company ***	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	Applicants need to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date, - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and an official copy of the family register; - Certificate of the Italian Labor Office (DTL), - Copy of the contract, - Police authorisation, - Proof of suitable accommodation. ***	More than 90 days
	<u>Working visa for self-employment in quota</u> ***		<u>Working visa for self-employment in quota</u> Applicants need to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and an official copy of the family register; - Business Registry by the local Chamber of Commerce; - Copy of an official declaration of responsibility with acceptance stamp of the County Labor Office (DTL); - Police authorisation; - Certificate of annual income; - Proof of suitable accommodation. ***	

<p><u>Working visa for salaried worker/ Blue Card</u></p> <p>Work permission holder who desires to work as a salaried worker or Blue Card holder</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Visa for salaried/ non salaried researcher</u> Applicant who obtained a research authorization from the Italian Immigration Office who desires to work in Italy as salaried/ non salaried researcher</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Working visa for sports</u> Applicant who obtained an official authorization of CONI (Comitato Olimpico Nazionale) and desires to work in Italy as sports player.</p>		<p><u>Working visa for salaried worker/ Blue Card</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and an official copy of the family register. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Visa for salaried/ non salaried researcher</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and an official copy of the family register. <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Working visa for sports</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and an official copy of the family register. 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
×	×	×	×

Table 2. Description of Family reunification policy of Italy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Family visa</u></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p><u>Family visa</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa application form Type D national visa - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register; - Application fee - (for under 18 years) Consent by parent(s) who will not travel together, produced in a local Notary Office with Apostille 	<p>More than 90 days</p>
			Themes	
Benefits		Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
×		×	×	×

Table 3. Description of Italy's policy on tourism

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Italy</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid passport</p> <p>***</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Italy</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid passport at least three months after the intended date of departure from the Schengen Area do not need an entry visa.</p> <p>***</p>	<p>Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p>
	<p><u>Working holiday</u> (bilateral agreement Japan-Italy was signed in 2022, but the information for the application is not provided on the website of the embassy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens aged 18 – 30 years old - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p><u>Working holiday</u> (bilateral agreement Japan-Italy was signed in 2022, but the information for the application is not provided on the website of the embassy)</p>	<p>Up to 12 months</p>
Themes				
	Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
	Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Table 4. Description of Italy's Student mobility policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for university registration, conservatory, art academy</u></p> <p>University/conservatory/art academy means the schools listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laurea, Laurea magistrale, Laurea magistrale a ciclo unico - Master universitario di primo e di secondo livello - Corso propedeutico - Foundation course - Dottorato di ricerca - Diploma di specializzazione - Corso di perfezionamento - Corso di lingua e cultura italiana - Corso singolo e stage - Corso di mobilità (Marco Polo, Turandot, Erasmus, ecc) - Istituzioni di Alta Formazione Artistica, Musicale e Coreutica (AFAM) - Scuola Superiore per mediatori Linguistici (SSML) - Istituto di Specializzazione in Psicoterapia - Corso di Specializzazione Tecnica Post Diploma presso gli Istituti Tecnici Superiori (ITS) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged over 18 years old for: university, conservatory, and art academy - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p><u>Type D national visa for university registration, conservatory, art academy</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register; - Summary of pre-enrollment printed out from UNIVERSITALY; - Study certificate presented to the University via UNIVERSITALY; - Declaration of value if requested by the University; - Proof of accommodation: rental contract, invitation letter from host family or university dormitory; - Proof or economic means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in "Forms") by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate, guarantee's bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; - Certificate of fellowship in English, if any; - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy 	<p>More than 90 days</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for language school</u> Full-time language course of more than 20 hours study per week at a private language school</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged over 18 years old for language school - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for language school</u> Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register; - Certificate of enrollment by the President of his/her school, with detailed course information; - Proof of registration of the school as an educational facility with the national or local authorities/or as a Company with the local Chamber of Commerce; - Proof of accommodation: rental contract, invitation letter from host family or university dormitory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in “Forms”) by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate, guarantee’s bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; - Certificate of fellowship in English, if any; - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy 	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>More than 90 days</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for university exchange</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged over 18 years old for exchange students - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for university exchange</u> Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register; - Certificate of acceptance by the Italian university; - Request letter in English for Visa by the Japanese university; 	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>More than 90 days</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for exchange student under 18</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged under 18 years old - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of accommodation: rental contract, invitation letter from host family or university dormitory; - Proof of economic means : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in “Forms”) by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate, guarantee’s bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; - Certificate of fellowship in English, if any - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for exchange student under 18</u> Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register; - Apostilled Family register possibly in Italian translation; - Certificate of acceptance by the Italian high school; - Written agreement signed by parent(s) with custody, legalised by the nearest notary office and apostilled; - Invitation letter by the host family; - Proof of economic means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in “Forms”) by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate, guarantee’s bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; 	
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<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for professional training school</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged over 18 years - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of fellowship in English, if any; - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><u>Type D national visa for professional training school</u> Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register - Certificate of enrollment by the President of his/her school, with detailed course information - Proof of registration of the school as an educational facility with the national or local authorities/or as a Company with the local Chamber of Commerce - Diploma of training courses of the same field acquired in the country of origin - Proof of accommodation: rental contract, invitation letter from host family or university dormitory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in “Forms”) by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate, guarantee’s bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; ➤ Certificate of fellowship in English, if any - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	
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<p><u>Type D national visa for private/foreign university without UNIVERSITALY platform</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged over 18 years old - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p><u>Type D national visa for private/foreign university without UNIVERITALY platform</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date; - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register; - Certificate of enrollment; - Proof of accommodation: rental contract, invitation letter from host family or university dormitory; - Proof of economic means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in “Forms”) by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate; guarantee’s bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; ➤ Certificate of fellowship in English, if any; - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	
<p><u>Type D national visa for internship</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese prospective students aged over 18 years old - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	<p><u>Type D national visa for internship</u></p> <p>Applicants need to have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport or travel document valid for at least another 3 months after visa expiry date - Residence certificate issued in 1 week and Family register - Proof of accommodation: rental contract, invitation letter from host family or university dormitory - Proof of economic means 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If financed by her/himself: Own updated bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months; ➤ If financed by parent: Guarantee letter (Form available in “Forms”) by a parent duly signed and with his/her registered seal, accompanied by a seal certificate, guarantee’s bank account book with stable and sufficient balance in last few months and copy of his/her passport; ➤ Certificate of fellowship in English, if any <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract of the overseas travel insurance with unlimited coverage for medical expenses for whole duration of the stay in Italy - Italian Tax code 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
×	×	×	×

Table 5. Description of Italy's Schengen policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
	<u>Three months circulation/ stay in Italy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese nationals - Embassy of Italy - Consulate General of Italy in Osaka 	Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.	Up to 90 days
Themes				
	Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
	Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Annex 6 – Mobility policies in Portugal³

Table 1. Description of Portugal’s labour migration policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
	<u>Residence permit (Visto de residência)</u> Residence permit allows to stay in Portugal for more than 3 months to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residence permit for employed workers (D1: art.59) - Residence permit for self-employed workers or entrepreneurs after migration (D2: art.61, 61a) - Residence permit for self-employed workers (E3: art.54-1) - Residence permit for advanced educational or cultural activities for a period exceeding one year (D3: art.59) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Portugal in Japan 	<u>Residence permit (Visto de residência)</u> Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport (valid 3 months beyond the departure date) and application form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of travel health insurance, during the period of stay, covering emergency treatment and repatriation; - Request for authorization to query criminal records in Portugal by the Immigration and Emigration Service (SEF); - Proof of lack of criminal record of origin or country of residence for at least one year (applicants under 16 years old are exempt); - Proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay: certificate issued by an organisation authorised by Japanese government, or letter of commitment (<i>Termo de Responsabilidade</i>) by a Portuguese national or a TCN with Portuguese residence status; - For minors: visa application signed by a person with parental authority or a legal representative. If the minor is not travelling with his or her parents or is travelling with a third party, he or she must present a ‘travel authorization’ (duly legalised) or a court decision (when applicable) from the unaccompanied parent or one of the unaccompanied parents 	More than 3 months
Themes				
Benefits ×		Penalty/ties ×	Forgiveness ×	Referrals ×

³ The articles listed in the table are from the Law 102/2017 of 28 August (Amendment to Immigration Law).

Table 2. Description of Family reunification policy of Portugal

Themes (indicators)	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
Guarantee(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Portugal in Japan 	<p><u>Residence permit for family reunification (D6: art. 64)</u></p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport (valid 3 months beyond the departure date) and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of travel health insurance, during the period of stay, covering emergency treatment and repatriation; - Request for authorization to query criminal records in Portugal by the Immigration and Emigration Service (SEF); - Proof of lack of criminal record of origin or country of residence for at least one year (applicants under 16 years old are exempt); - Proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay: certificate issued by an organisation authorised by Japanese government, or letter of commitment (<i>Termo de Responsabilidade</i>) by a Portuguese national or a TCN with Portuguese residence status <p>For minors: visa application signed by a person with parental authority or a legal representative. If the minor is not travelling with his or her parents or is travelling with a third party, he/she must present a ‘travel authorisation’ (duly legalised) or a court decision (when applicable) from the unaccompanied parent or one of the unaccompanied parents.</p>	More than 3 months
<p><u>Residence permit for family reunification (D6: art. 64)</u></p>			
Themes			
Benefits ×	Penalty/ties ×	Forgiveness ×	Referrals ×

Table 3. Description of Portugal’s policy on tourism

Themes (indicators)	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
Guarantee(s)			
<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Portugal</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid Japanese passport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Portugal 	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Portugal</u> Japanese citizens in possession of a valid Japanese passport do not need a visa for airport transit, tourist or business trips (for stays up to 90 days) to Portugal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p>Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p>
<p><u>Youth Mobility Visa (Working Holiday) up to 12 months</u></p> <p>Youth Mobility Visa allow to travel to Portugal for a stay of up to 12 months to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accompany family members who are undergoing medical treatment (Temporary Stay Visa E7: art. 54, §1, g^o); - Seasonal work for more than 90 days (Temporary Stay Visa E8: art. 54, §1, h^o); - Attend courses at education-related or vocational training (Temporary Stay Visa E8: art. 54, §1, i^o) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens aged 18 – 30 years old - Embassy of Portugal in Japan 	<p><u>Youth Mobility Visa (Working Holiday) up to 12 months</u> Youth Mobility Visa allows stays in Portugal for a period of up to 12 months, with no possibility of extension. All instruments signed grant the possibility to work or attend training or study programs, on a secondary basis.</p> <p>The applicants should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be a Japanese citizen, and reside in Japan at the time of the application; hold a passport valid for over 12 months; - Be between 18 and 30 years of age inclusive, on the date of the application; - Not be accompanied by dependents; - Possess sufficient financial resources to support travel and the duration of their stay, including proof of return ticket or proof of means of subsistence; - Hold a travel insurance and health insurance valid for the duration of the stay covering hospital costs and medical repatriation; - Have no criminal record and allow criminal record verification. 	<p>Up to 12 months</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not have previously taken part in the Program; - Leave after one year, following date of arrival, extension not allowed; - Work is incidental to the holiday. Participants cannot have a permanent work contract; - Be allowed to attend Portuguese language and/or culture courses 	
Themes			
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Table 4. Description of Portugal's Student mobility policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p><u>Residence permit for students</u> <u>Circulation/ stay in Portugal for more than 3 months</u></p> <p>Residence permit allows to stay in Portugal for more than 3 months (Temporary visa E6: art. 54, §1, fº) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend a programme of study at a recognised educational establishment; - Study as an exchange student 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Portugal in Japan 		<p><u>Residence permit for students</u> <u>Circulation/ stay in Portugal for more than 3 months</u></p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport (valid 3 months beyond the departure date) and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of confirmed air tickets; - Proof of travel health insurance, during the period of stay, covering emergency treatment and repatriation; - Request for authorization to query criminal records in Portugal by the Immigration and Emigration Service (SEF); - Proof of lack of criminal record of origin or country of residence for at least one year (applicants under 16 years old are exempt); - Proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay: certificate of bank balance in English of the account in the applicant's name or certificate of a scholarship equivalent to 16.000 EUR in one year; - Letter of acceptance of a Portuguese institution; - Certificate of accommodation during the stay: certificate of student accommodation issued by the school; letter of acceptance of school in case of exchange program; rental agreement; <i>Termo de Responsabilidade</i> in case of homestay; a statement of reasons for applicants who seek an accommodation on site 	<p>More than 3 months</p>
Themes				
Benefits ×	Penalty/ties ×		Forgiveness ×	Referrals ×

Table 5. Description of Portugal's Schengen policy

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
	Guarantee(s)			
<u>Three months circulation/ stay in Portugal</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese citizens - Embassy of Portugal in Japan 	Japanese nationals do not need a Short Stay Schengen visa to go to the six selected EU countries for stays of up to 90 days within a specific 180-day period.	Up to 90 days
Themes				
	Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
	Japanese citizens are exempt from a Schengen visa.	×	×	×

Annex 7 – Guide Used for Policy Content Analysis

Dimensions Themes (indicators)	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
Guarantee(s) (conditions of entry/stay)	<p style="color: red;">Who is exempted? Who is not?</p> <p>concerned persons (citizens, non-citizens...)</p>	<p style="color: red;">What are the characteristics of the concerned actors?</p> <p>age gender filiation nationality civil status legal status social class ethnicity language</p>	<p style="color: red;">What temporality/ties are reinforced or produced in the process?</p> <p>visa duration time requirement</p>
Themes			
Benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay)	Penalty/ties (penalising clause/article for IFs)	Forgiveness (forgiving clause/article)	Referrals (connecting with other mobility policies)

Determining State’s hidden suppositions (by themes):

- 1) Why does the State require a set of conditions for the entry or stay of a Third Country National (TCN) in its territory?
- 2) Why does the State provide a specific set of rights/privileges when entry/stay conditions are met?
- 3) Why does the State penalise specific actor(s) when one or more conditions are not met?
- 4) Why does the State provide exemptions? Or why does it give no exemptions?
- 5) Why does the State connect its two or more mobility policies to each other?

Determining State’s hidden suppositions (by dimensions):

- 6) Why does the State focus on one or more actors in its mobility policies?
- 7) Why does the State privilege or prioritise actors with a specific set of characteristics?
- 8) Why does the State favour a specific temporality over the others? Why does it limit to a specific duration a TCN’s stay in its territory?

Concluding questions (considering the answers to the questions above):

- 9) What does the State consider as “acceptable” or “unacceptable” human behaviour in the context of a specific mobility policy?
- 10) To what extent does the State consider or not human behaviour in its mobility policies?