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Information Selection

0042 International Call Discount Service Campaign Initiated

The international call discounts the fee for the phone number registered beforehand. All you have to do is just dial 0042 first, then country code, and the phone number. To enjoy the service, fill in the application sheet and send it with a fax machine. The procedure will complete only after one week, and then you can start enjoying the service.

If applied during the campaign term (until September 30, 2003), only the Zengeiren members can enjoy the service of receiving subsidiary payment to the membership fee. For example, if you monthly use the international call over 50 thousand yen, you can receive 15 thousand yen subsidiary payment. You should not miss the chance.

For more information or application sheet, call 03-5766-2523, Nippon Trade Network Co.,Ltd.

Discounted Phone Charge to Countries (Per Minute)

	Office Time	Family Time	Super-Family Time
Philippines	76.5 yen	58.5 yen	49.5 yen
China	72 yen	49.5 yen	36 yen
Indonesia	85.5 yen	58.5 yen	54 yen
Russia	121.5 yen	99 yen	81yen
Rumania	121.5 yen	99 yen	81 yen

DISCOUNTED
by 55 Percent!

Zengeiren has initiated international call discount campaign with a cooperation of a tied up corporation. It is a service utilizing phone lines of Nippon Telecom to discount by 55 percent. It also discounts an international call from a cellular phone and enables Zengeiren members to get some subsidiary payment to the membership fee according to the degree of use. It is a very convenient service for promoters and clubs who often use international call.

Important Notice

Price of Talent Group Insurance Much Reduced From October 31, 2003

The price of talent group insurance has been reduced (See the table below). This applies to the artists who lands or updates his/her stay on or after October 31, 2003. Any other reparation not listed in the table will not be accepted from October 31, 2003 as well.

The death benefit is paid to the heir at law of the insured. Therefore "the agreement on those who are entitled to receive the death benefit" that has required the signature is not necessary any more.

<Under 10 thousand yen of Medical treatment exempted>

Injury	Death	3 million yen	5 million yen
	Medical treatment	3 million yen	3 million yen
Illness	Medical treatment	3 million yen	3 million yen
	Death	3 million yen	5 million yen
Rescue Cost		3 million yen	3 million yen
Insurance Cost	6 months	11,700 yen	12,270 yen
	3 months for New	5,020 yen	5,290 yen
	3 months for Updated	6,680 yen	6,980 yen



The ZENGEIREN Tribune

Association of All Japanese Promoters recruiting Foreign Entertainers, ZENGEIREN

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"National Union of All Japanese Promotion Agencies" //

Entertainment Industry Petitioned To Ease Immigration Policy Via Supporting Congressmen to Ministry of Justice

"National Union of All Japanese Promotion Agencies", the head office at Azabudai, Tokyo, hosted by Zengeiren, made representations through "The Congressmen's Federation on the Problems of Overseas Artist Recruiting Business" lead by Hatoyama Kunio and other congressmen of the Liberal Democratic Party. Ministry of Justice responded to the representations. This was reported at the Zengeiren Directors' Meeting held at Sendai city, Miyagi prefecture, Japan on October 7, 2003. The industry made the representations to Ministry of Justice two times in July and in August this year to request easing of the restrictions on foreign entertainment business in Japan. (See the petition paper in page 2 and 3)



The headquarters board

The Union made representations to the Ministry of Justice twice - July 5 and August 29. Two representations are different in their contents; the August focused on easing of the restriction stated in Japanese Immigration Control Act, while the July raised following six problems;

1. Review the range of activity that overseas artists are allowed to engage in;
2. Ease the requirements on full-time staff members of a promotion agency;
3. Ease the limitation of the number of overseas artists that one staff member of Japanese promotion agency can deploy;
4. Ease the requirements on employees and artists of the clubs;

5. Speed up the time of issuing the Certificate of Eligibility
6. Speed up the time of issuing the Certificate of Eligibility to a new club.

The Ministry of Justice orally responded to the representations to the secretaries of Japanese Upper Diet congressman Onita Atsushi and Lower Diet congressman Hatoyama Kunio on August 5 - both congressmen the members of the Congressmen's Federation.

The secretaries reported that Ministry of Justice had not clearly answered to first five appeals because the answering them may possibly require revising Ministry Order and the Act. On the other hand, Ministry answered to No. 5 and No.6 appeals. Ministry said that the Immigration bureau would speed up the time taken for issuing Certificate of Eligibility in one month for the clubs applied again and in two months for the clubs applied first time. The official replied that the Ministry already conveyed the order to local Immigration bureau offices.

However, even after this answer on August 8, Tokyo local Immigration bureau is still taking over two months for issuing Certificate of Eligibility. Therefore, the National Union again appealed to the Ministry of Justice on August 29 via the Congressmen's Federation.

Then the Ministry replied that "Tokyo Immigration bureau has already shortened the time for less than one month for a club applied again and two months for a new shop".

But Tokyo local bureau was taking more than three months except for taking less than two months at a brief period.

In addition, the Ministry did not respond to the appeals of the Union of; 1. Disclose the reason of rejecting issuance of the Certificate of Eligibility; 2. Disclose the information of how many applications were rejected to issue Certificate of Eligibility; 3. Disclose the criteria between issue or not.

The National Union says that they will continue making representations to win further easing of the restrictions.

Japanese Promotion Agencies Petitioned Ministry of Justice via Congressmen To Ease Restriction on, and To Improve the Business of, the Immigration Administration

Here is the petition paper handed to the Ministry of Justice on July 5, 2003 via "The Congressmen's Federation on the Problems of Overseas Artist Recruiting Business" lead by Hatoyama Kunio, the congressman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan. Though the Ministry did not clearly responded to four requests; 1. Review the range of activity that overseas artists are allowed to engage in; 2. Ease the requirements on full-time staff members of a promotion agency; 3. Ease the limitation of the number of overseas artists that one staff member of Japanese promotion agency can deploy; 4. Ease the requirements on employees and artists of the clubs.

The reason of why the Ministry did not clearly respond to above four appeals was maybe because accepting these appeals may inevitably entail revising of the Ministry Order, but they answered following two; 5. Speed up the time taken for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility for clubs applied second time or later; and 6. Speed up the time taken for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility for performance at a new club: they answered that the Ministry would issue the Certificate of Eligibility in one month and two months for 5. and 6. respectively.

July 5, 2003
Mr. Hatoyama Kunio
Congressman of Lower Diet
The chairman of "The Congressmen's Federation on the Problems of Overseas Artist Recruiting Business"

May we appeal following six problems to solve.

1. Review the allowable activity of overseas performing artists

Present Immigration Control Act (herein after referred to "Act") of Japan and the Order of Ministry of Justice of Japan are strictly limiting the range of activity of the overseas performing artists deployed in Japan in "art performance" and "singing songs" (stipulated in Article 2, Clause 2-2, the separate table 1-2 of Act), and the Ministry does not allow them to engage in any activity other than the above two (Article 10, Clause 1-1 of Act). Under the development of international community, we believe that easing the restrictions on overseas performing artists will contribute to the development of cultural exchange between Japan and rest of the world. Therefore, we would request reviewing the range of the activity that our overseas artists can engage in.

Clause 2, Article 2 of Act stipulates;

(1) Foreigners bound for Japan shall be entitled his/her stay upon he/she obtaining the landing permission or residential status or revised residential status, unless any special clause of Immigration and Refugee Act of Japan is concerned for his/her stay.

(2) For residential status of a foreigner, see the separate table 1 and 2. The foreigners residing in Japan referring to the separate table 1 may engage in the activities stipulated in the lower column of the same table. And the foreigners residing in Japan referring to the separate table 2 may engage in the activities of the person whose status is specified in the lower column of the same table.

The Immigration authority interprets the above rule as following for limiting the range of activities the overseas performing artists engage in.

Actual Legal Operation by the Immigration Authority
- "Entertaining the customer at an audience seat" or even engaging in "chores such as arranging dishes" shall not be regarded as a part of "performance" defined by Act even if they are practiced during the time between the shows. As they should entail some kind of compensations, they are not a part of

"performance".

- On the other hand, receiving flowers or chips, shaking hands, or briefly greeting during or immediately before or after the show with customers may be regarded within the range of "performance" referring to the generally accepted idea or incidental behaviors to the artist performance, and therefore it shall be a part of her/his "performance" job.

- "Entertainment service" stated in the Ministry order refers to the same concept as "Entertainment service" stipulated in Entertainment Establishments Control Act, which defines the term as "entertaining the customers by creating a mood of entertainment" (Clause 3, Article 2 of Entertainment Control Act). Therefore, an artist conversing with a customer at the audience seat, or an artist singing with a customer on a stage or at the audience seat all fall into "Entertainment service". (Excerpts from "Criteria for judging overseas artists" issued by Immigration Control Bureau in 1996)

As stated above, the activity of overseas artists is strictly restricted and the activity other than performing shows is all judged as out of the activity that overseas artists are entitled to engage in, which is subject to punishment.

Petition

Any activities held between the shows, such as advance publicity, chatting, exchanging opinions, hearing impressions of customers, should be all regarded as incidental activities with the artist performance.

We request the restriction be eased so that the above activities are regarded as within the range of the entitled activity.

2. Ease the full-time staff member employment quota for being a legitimate Japanese promotion agency

Present Ministry order regulates following on a representative and a staff member of Japanese promotion agency:

The agency representative must have at least three year experience of engaging in the business of deploying overseas artists.

The agency must be hiring at least five full-time staff members.

Only the agency representative and employee who have at least six month experience of working as a full-time staff member under a promotion agency are

entitled to deploy up to 10 overseas artists per said representative and staff.

Present legal operation by the Immigration authority
The promotion agency is playing an important role because he is the actual person who applies Certificate of Eligibility for overseas artists deployed in Japan referring to Clause 2-2 of Article 2 of Act. Therefore, the agency is liable for having overseas artists engage in proper performance activity and thus he must equip a certain level of administrative capacity.

Regarding this significant role, if an agency does not consist of proper representative or staff members, we believe that it is doubtful that they meet the requirements specified in 1-2 of Article 7 of the Act such reads as "the agency shall not apply falsified activity but shall apply and actually engage in the activity specified in the lower column of the separate sheet 1".

(Excerpts from "Criteria for judging overseas artists" issued by Immigration Control Bureau in 1996)

As shown above, one of the requirements to be a legitimate Japanese overseas artist deploying agency is that the agency must consist of at least five full-time staff members who have experienced at least six months of working in the overseas artist deploying business.

However, under the present management status of the industry, most of the Japanese promotion agencies do not have the capability of employing five full-time staff members, and therefore existing Japanese promotion agencies are in fact making several efforts to conform to the criteria even if the order has a contradiction in itself.

Petition

Each Japanese promotion agency is different in scale of operation. Many of them can not meet the criteria due to worsening economic situation.

We request easing the "full-time staff" quota.

Many of the representatives of promotion agencies register their wife as a full-time official of the agency, but presently she is not allowed to count herself as a full-time staff member because she is a dependant of the representative's social insurance. Please also change this rule.

3. Widen the number quota on overseas artists that each Japanese promotion agency can deploy

Present Ministry order regulates that the number of overseas artists that each agency can deploy must be "maximum 10 artists per full-time staff member who have been employed by the overseas artist deploying agency for at least six months".

Ministry order Ro-(3) stipulates;

The number of artists that each Japanese artist agency can deploy in a year shall be maximum 10 artists per full-time staff member who has been employed by said agency for at least six months.

Petition

When considering only from the profitability of a promotion agency, it is hard for the agency to maintain the sound management by deploying only 10 artists per staff in a year. Actually, there are some agencies who inflate false full-time staff members, knowing it a violation of the rule.

We request the authority to approve 20 artists per staff, if the artist number quota is still imposed on us.

Each promotion agency can make effort to properly manage overseas artists. For sound management of the promotion agency as well, we would like the authority to ease the restriction on the artist quota.

4. Ease the restrictions on employees and entertainment staff of Clubs

Present Ministry order specifies that the entertainment clubs where overseas artists working in must be hiring at least five entertainment staff members and five employees. But undergoing long economic situation is making the Japanese clubs hard to meet these criteria.

Ministry order Ha-(2) 1 and 2 stipulate;

(i) The club must have at least five employees of exclusively engaging in entertaining the customers.

(ii) No artist status staff shall engage themselves in directly entertaining customers.

Actual legal operation by the Immigration

"Employees exclusively engaging in entertaining the customers" refers the staff engaging in entertaining customers such as generally called in Japan "Association staff", "Floor lady", "Hostess", or "Host"; and the term does not include those workers who engage in the chore called "Cashier", "Waiter", "Waitress", or any other chore staff.

Each staff member does not have to be a full-time worker but he or she must be directly employed by the venue that they work for. "At least five full-time staff members" denotes that the venue always must have five workers working in during the business hours. Therefore, if there are not five or more workers working in when the investigation is held, the shop shall not be regarded as satisfying the requirement unless any attesting reason is found that any of the workers therein could not be at work at the moment of the investigation because of his or her illness, injury, or any other physical reason.

(Excerpts from "Criteria for judging overseas artists" issued by Immigration Control Bureau in 1996)

Petition

As stated earlier, many of the clubs feel these criteria as unfeasible because of a long economic depression.

We want the authority to reconsider the present economic situation to ease the restriction of "five entertainment staff" clause.

5. Speed up the time taken for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility

Tokyo Local Immigration bureau currently takes over three months for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility.

Whereas other local Immigration bureaus take about one month to issue their certificates of eligibility (Yokohama branch of Tokyo Immigration bureau included).

"The criteria for judging overseas artists for permitting their landing Japan", publicized by Immigration bureau under Ministry of Justice in August 1996, states as follows, and it is contradicted against the actual administration given by Tokyo Immigration bureau;

Ministry order Lo-(3) stipulates;

When the Certificate of Eligibility is applied for an overseas artist bound for Japan, we will complete judgment within one month after the day the certificate is applied (if only 30 day stay, within one week), and we will immediately issue the Certificate of Eligibility or notice of refusal upon completion of the judgment.

However, these do not apply to the applications concerning promoters or clubs of having caused any problem before, the documents whose credibility is uncertain and therefore require the investigation, or any applications requiring careful review.

(Excerpts from "Criteria for judging overseas artists" issued by Immigration Control Bureau in 1996)

Since the guidance of Ministry of Justice as shown above was issued in August 1996, Tokyo and other local Immigration bureau offices had issued the Certificate of Eligibility for period of one month, unless the application was by the problematic agency.

But suddenly, over one year ago, Tokyo Local Immigration bureau office (Yokohama branch excluded) began to take sometimes as long as four months, and they are excusing by saying they are dealing too many applications. The status is still continuing now. (In June this year, the situation became a little better, taking two and a half months, but it has worsened again to three months.)

On the other hand, other local Immigration offices are speedy, taking about one month.

Delaying the issuance of the Certificate of Eligibility is causing serious confusion such as the club complaining it as breach of the contract, economic loss, and then leading to cancellation of the booking or even the law suit for compensation of the damage.

Petition

We would request Tokyo Local Immigration bureau office (Yokohama branch office excluded) to issue Certificate of Eligibility within one month as other bureaus do.

6. Speed up the time taken for issuing Certificate of Eligibility for performance at a new club

Tokyo Local Immigration bureau office (Yokohama branch office excluded) currently takes more than four months to issue Certificate of Eligibility for overseas artists who are bound for newly applied clubs, whereas other local bureaus only take two months or so even if the club is applied first time.

We know that issuing Certificate of Eligibility takes longer time if the artist is to work at a new club because it takes time to carefully check the requirements of the club and criminal history of the employees there, but how can Tokyo bureau make us wait for as long as longer than four months, ending up as giving us "the notice of no-issuance"?

The Tokyo Local Immigration bureau of over one year ago, lead by a different director from the current official, took a different procedure. The previous bureau told us what requirement the promoter did not comply with. For example, if an employee of a promoter had a criminal record, the bureau guided us to replace him so that the bureau can give the Certificate. On the other hand present bureau is just giving us the notice of refusal without explaining any reason.

The purpose of setting the requirements on clubs or their employees, we believe, is to promote employment of legal conformists so that overseas artists can work under healthy environment.

We think the present operation of the Tokyo bureau is just delaying or rejecting the issuance of Certificate of Eligibility for overseas artists.

Ministry order 1-Ha-(6) and (7) stipulate;

(6) The representative and an employee of said promotion company shall not have undergone any punishment stipulated on 2 of Article 73 of Criminal Act or Article 6 of Anti-Prostitution Act before. However, this does not apply to the person whose period of sentence had already completed and five years have passed since the end of the sentenced period.

(7) The representative and a full-time employee of said promotion company shall not have committed any collective or chronic violence stipulated in each clause of Article 5 of Execution rules of Entertainment Act.

The Immigration bureau is strictly controlling the requirements concerning overseas artists referring to the Ministry order as stated above.

Petition

Please issue Certificate of Eligibility or Notice of non-issuance of Certificate of Eligibility within two months for newly applied performance venue.

If it takes longer than two months for the investigation, and if the problem lies, for example, on the employee who violates, or has possibility to violate the Ministry order, please give us notice of where the problem lies on, before just issuing the notice of refusal so that we might possibly avoid the notice of refusal.

We kindly request easing of the restrictions of the Ministry order as we showed in the six problems above.



3rd Zengeiren Directors' Meeting 2003 Held in Sendai
Members of Sendai chapter Participated in

DISCUSSED ON PETITION AGAINST MINISTRY ORDER AND
TOKYO PHILIPPINE LABOR OFFICE PROBLEM



Mr. Romulo B. Macalintal that makes a speech

Zengeiren held 3rd Directors' Meeting 2003 in a hotel in Sendai city, Japan on October 7, 2003. The members participated in discussion about; (1) the report of the representations that Zengeiren made to the Ministry of Justice via "The Congressmen's Federation on the Problems of Overseas Artist Recruiting Business" lead by Hatoyama Kunio, the congressman of the Japanese Lower Diet; and (2) the problems on the overseas artist application procedures that Labor Office in Tokyo Embassy of the Philippines recently altered.

Mr. Romulo B. Macalintal, the attorney and legal advisor of Zengeiren was invited from the Philippines as a guest, and many club members of Tohoku chapter also attended the meeting as an observer.

The attorney Romulo B. Macalintal made a speech;

"There is a confusion going on due to the altered procedure at the Philippine Labor Office in Tokyo. I hope the problem will be solved with cooperation between the Philippine side and Japan." He assured the audience as a lawyer that he would assist the Zengeiren members for solving the problem.

Kaneda Ryohei, Zengeiren's advisor and ex-director of Hiroshima Local Immigration bureau, made a speech as well. He stressed the necessity of Zengeiren's strengthened effort to clean up the industry; "The industry is now making effort to exclude unqualified activity and illegal work, but the Immigration authority is strengthening investigation and revelation now. I would like Zengeiren to make more effort to clean up the industry."

This time, the meeting explained the appeal made last July and August to Ministry of Justice via the Congressmen's Federation and the response made by the Ministry of Justice.

On the other hand, there is a confusion going on due to the altered procedure of the document application system for deploying Philippine overseas artists. The meeting resolved that Zengeiren would request, via the attorney Makalintal, Philippine Labor Office Tokyo to improve the procedure.

The Zengeiren consultant Kawamura presided in the meeting to discuss the agenda of; 1. Appeal to the Congressmen's Federation and the Response of the Ministry of Justice", 2. "Recent movement of Immigration Authority", 3. The problem of Tokyo Philippine Labor Office, 4. Personnel change of Zengeiren officials who completed his term".



Tohoku branch member of the observer participation



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Minutes of 3rd Directors' Meeting 2003

At Sendai International Hotel in Sendai city, Japan

[Agenda 1] Appeal to Congressmen's Federation and Response of Ministry of Justice

Zengeiren President Imai Joji stood up for explaining the agenda as follows:

National Union of All Japanese Promotion Companies handed the petition paper to Ministry of Justice via Congressmen's Federation twice on July 5 and August 19, 2003, which contained different demands each other. The office of the congressman Hatoyama Kunio, the chairman of the Federation handed in the petition paper to the Ministry of Justice (See the copy of the petition paper on Page 2 to 3). The Ministry first responded to the July seven's petition on August 5 by orally conveying to the secretaries of Hatoyama Kunio and Onita Atsushi. Onita is a Japanese Upper Diet congressman and also the member of the Federation. However, the ministry official did not give them any answer for following four requests; 1. Review the allowable activity of overseas artists; 2. Ease the requirements for employing full-time staff members quota on a promotion agency; 3. Ease the number quota of overseas artists that one member of Japanese promotion agency can deploy; 4. Ease the requirements on employees and artists of the clubs.

But the official answered to only two petitions: 5. Speed up the time of issuing the Certificate of Eligibility; 6. Speed up the time of issuing the Certificate of Eligibility for performance at a new club. The official said the Ministry would speed up the time taken for issuing Certificate of Eligibility to within one month for clubs applied second or more times and within two months for a club applied first time.

Although the answer was conveyed to the secretaries, the status that Tokyo Local bureau took a longer time had not been improved. So the National Union appealed the problem again to the Ministry of Justice via the Congressmen's Federation on August

29, 2003.

But the Ministry of Justice just kept saying almost the same as the previous answer ;they already ordered local bureaus to issue the results within one month for a repeater and two month and a half for a first timer. They also did not answer to three new petitions we presented; 1. Disclose the reason of refusal; 2. Disclose the information of how many numbers were refused; 3. Clearly define the criteria for issuing and refusal of issuing the certificate.

On the other hand, "Revising the Act of Immigration Control", which had not been discussed temporarily by the Japanese Diet, will be presented for discussion again. And the draft includes a new system of "Cancellation of the status of working/residing in Japan". If the new clause passes the Diet, it would deadly affect the industry. Therefore the National Union of Promotion Agency will make a collective effort to stop passing the law.

[Agenda 2] Current Action Taken by Immigration Authority

Pointed by the chairman, Zengeiren President Imai reported the agenda as follows:

When he paid a courtesy call on the office of Hiroshima Local Immigration bureau, he requested the director to shorten the time taken for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility because it is taking longer (one and a half month) recently. He also requested Hiroshima bureau to mail the Certificate as well as receiving it at the counter.

The director replied that the office will improve delayed issuance to one month. The reason of delay was increasing number of data to be input into its computer system.

The director also admitted to send the Certificate of Eligibility by mailing it. As seen in this case, each local immigration bureau operates differently each other, and Zengeiren is going to solve the problem by taking advantage of Zengeiren's national

network.

[Agenda 3] Problems Concerning the Philippine Labor Attache

Pointed by the chairman Kawamura, Sato, the leader of Artist Welfare Committee of Zengeiren, reported as follows:

Current operation of the Labor Office is causing chaos because of arbitrary decisions made by the labor attache Reynaldo A. Regalado. Since October 1, 2003, he ordered all the Japanese overseas artist associations to stop applying artist documents on behalf of their members, and his decision caused confusion particularly in far located promoters. The labor attache also forced us to yearly update the Special Power of Attorney that is exchanged between a Japanese promotion agency and a Philippine agency, even if they are accepted by PO-EA to update once four years.

The formats of application are also altered so often and the condition is much like the Japanese saying "A bad government often changes the order in the evening that was issued in the morning the same day".

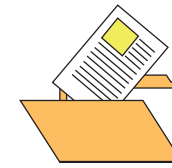
After Sato's report, Zengeiren resolved that through assistance of Attorney Makalintal and National Union of promoters, it would request the labor office to resume the previous system and straighten the artist application document formats.

[Agenda 4] Replacing the Officials who Completed the Term

Pointed by the chairman Kawamura, Zengeiren vice president Tsugawa Ryoichi reported as follows:

A Zengeiren director just retiring from a manager of local Zengeiren chapter can support a new manager to develop the Zengeiren's organization. So he should be recommended by the chapter to stay as a consultant of Zengeiren head office or chapter.

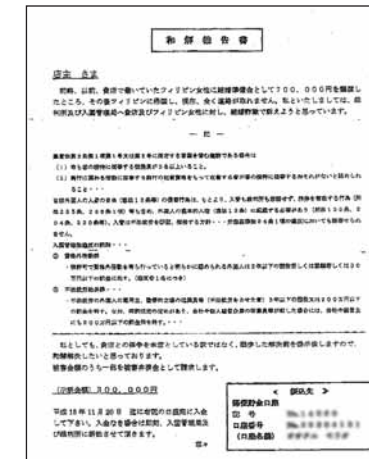
When Tsugawa proposed this idea, the audience all supported and the proposal was unanimously resolved.



News File

Latest News from the Entertainment Industry

Be Careful of the Fraud! Threatening? Promoters and Clubs Targeted



The threatening letter that was sent to a club

Some frauds are sending a threatening mail to take money away from clubs or overseas artist promoters.

The ZENGEIREN Tribune editor received the information that somebody sent threatening mails to entertainment clubs in Southern Osaka, Okayama prefecture, and Tokushima prefecture in the middle of November 2003. The letter says "I gave a Filipino woman the money to assist her wedding ceremony, who is working under you, but she's gone away and I cannot contact with her. Return 300,000 yen (about 2700 US dollars) to me for settlement by the day I specify. If not, I will tell it to the court and Immigration bureau." The letter even listed some parts of Immigration Control Act (unqualified activity and assisting illegal work). He was taking advantage of the promoter and club's weak point for threatening them.

The letters specified the different bank accounts and the holder's names to each promoter or a club targeted, which seemed there are some different criminals who imitate another. We have to be careful.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Police Sending Staff to Assist Immigration

While foreign crimes are increasing, Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Tokyo Metropolitan Police decided to dispatch their own staff to Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice to assist finding and arresting of illegal staying foreigners. With a title of "training", the staff will be dispatched to Tokyo Immigration bureau (1186 staff members are now on the job). Total of 150 staff

members is now planned to dispatch. Tokyo Metropolitan governor Ishihara Shintaro has an idea of dispatching 1,000 staff members because Immigration bureau does not have enough staff members to defend Tokyo from foreigners' crimes. By increasing their own staff members as well, the Immigration bureau will strengthen their power for reducing the illegal reminders.

According to the survey by the Ministry of Justice, Japan has about 220 thousand illegal foreign

reminders and 30 thousand illegal immigrants. Only arresting the criminals is not enough to reduce foreign crimes, but strengthening the examination of incoming foreigners and arresting and deporting the illegal reminders or illegal immigrants is also necessary. However, the Immigration bureau has always been lacking in their staff, affecting their jobs of investigating, tracing, and keeping the illegal foreigners in custody.

(October 17, Yomiuri Shinbun newspaper)

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不法入国者、不法残留者、偽造旅券所持者などの不法在留外国人を雇用する「ヤミ業者」による被害が続出しています。このような情報があった場合には、すぐに関係機関に連絡をとり、日本社会から「ヤミ業者」を排除しましょう。

- 招へい業者全国連合会(加盟団体)
- 全国外国人芸能人事業者連絡協議会(全芸連)
- 外国人芸能人招聘事業協同組合(外招協)
- ジャパンプロモーターズ協会(JPC)
- 日本芸能事業者協会(日芸協)
- Society of Association Promoters for O.P.A.'s Welfare(SPOW)