## Symposium on Movement of Natural Persons

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# The type of the movement of natural persons

- Humanitarian.....refugees, asylum seekers, family and descendants of nationals
- Migration (permanent)
- Business visitors and temporary workers
  -supplying services.....WTO GATS
  - -accessing to the employment /
    - labour, market

## The influence of movement of natural persons

- Vitalization and more globalization the economy and society
- Influence on labour market in host country
- Cost of social integration.....e.g. education, public service, health, social welfare, public peace, etc.
- Influence on workers themselves and their countries

## Supplying services

Temporary and short term stay

 Supply technology and knowledge at advanced-level

There is a little negative influence.

# Accessing to the labour market

 Temporary (not permanent), but long
 stay (in Japan, there is no limitation of total stay)

### Family reunification

### The influence is big.

The ninth employment measures basic plan

Japanese government will more actively promote the acceptance of <u>foreign</u> workers in professional or technical fields.

Government must cope with <u>unskilled</u> <u>workers</u> with thorough deliberation based on a consensus among the Japanese people.

## Trends in Number of Foreign Workers, etc. in Japan

(estimates; unit 10,000 persons)

|   |                                | 1990  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Foreign workers (A)                         |                                | 26    | 58    | 61    | 62    | 61    | 63    | 66    | 67    | 67    | 71    | 74    |
|   | Unlawful<br>residents          | 10.6  | 29.2  | 29.7  | 28.8  | 28.5  | 28.3  | 27.7  | 27.1  | 25.2  | 23.2  | 22.4  |
| Work  | ing population in<br>Japan (B) | 6,384 | 6,578 | 6,615 | 6,645 | 6,666 | 6,711 | 6,787 | 6,793 | 6,779 | 6,766 | 6,752 |
|   | Number in<br>employment (C)    | 4,835 | 5,119 | 5,202 | 5,236 | 5,263 | 5,322 | 5,391 | 5,368 | 5,331 | 5,356 | 5,369 |
| Ratio of foreign<br>w <u>orkers (A)/(B)</u> |                                | 0.4%  | 0.9%  | 0.9%  | 0.9%  | 0.9%  | 0.9%  | 1.0%  | 1.0%  | 1.0%  | 1.1%  | 1.1%  |
|   | (A)/(C)                        | 0.5%  | 1.1%  | 1.2%  | 1.2%  | 1.2%  | 1.2%  | 1.2%  | 1.2%  | 1.3%  | 1.3%  | 1.4%  |

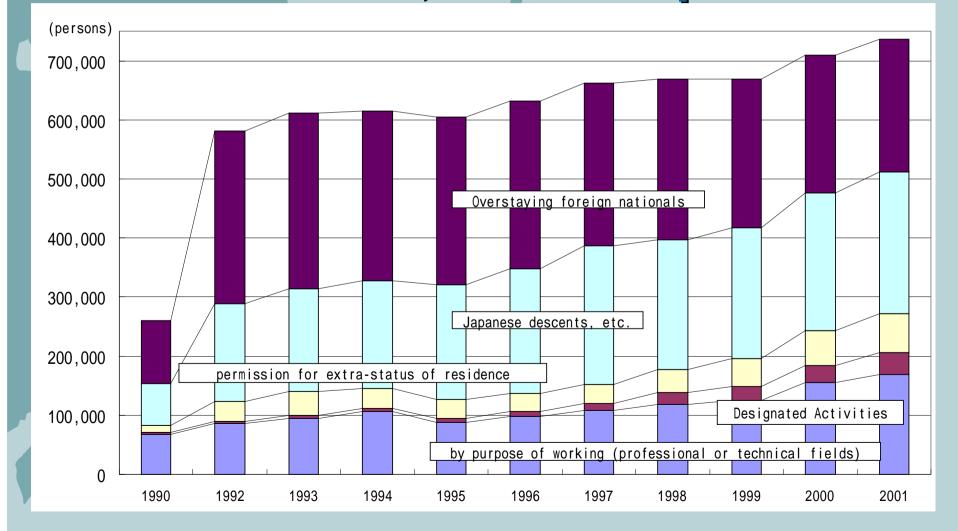
(Source:Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice)

(Note) Numbers of foreign workers estimated by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on the basis of date from the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare did not start carrying out such estimates until 1990. Moreover,

no statistics were published by the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice in 1991.

### Trends in Number of Foreign Workers, etc. in Japan



## System of other countries

When entering as labourers,

- Classify with a skill level
- Implement an economic needs test (labour market test)
- Limit the number
- Levy or deposit

#### Japan only classifies with a skill level.

