

# People Migrating from Nepal and Myanmar to Japan and Korea

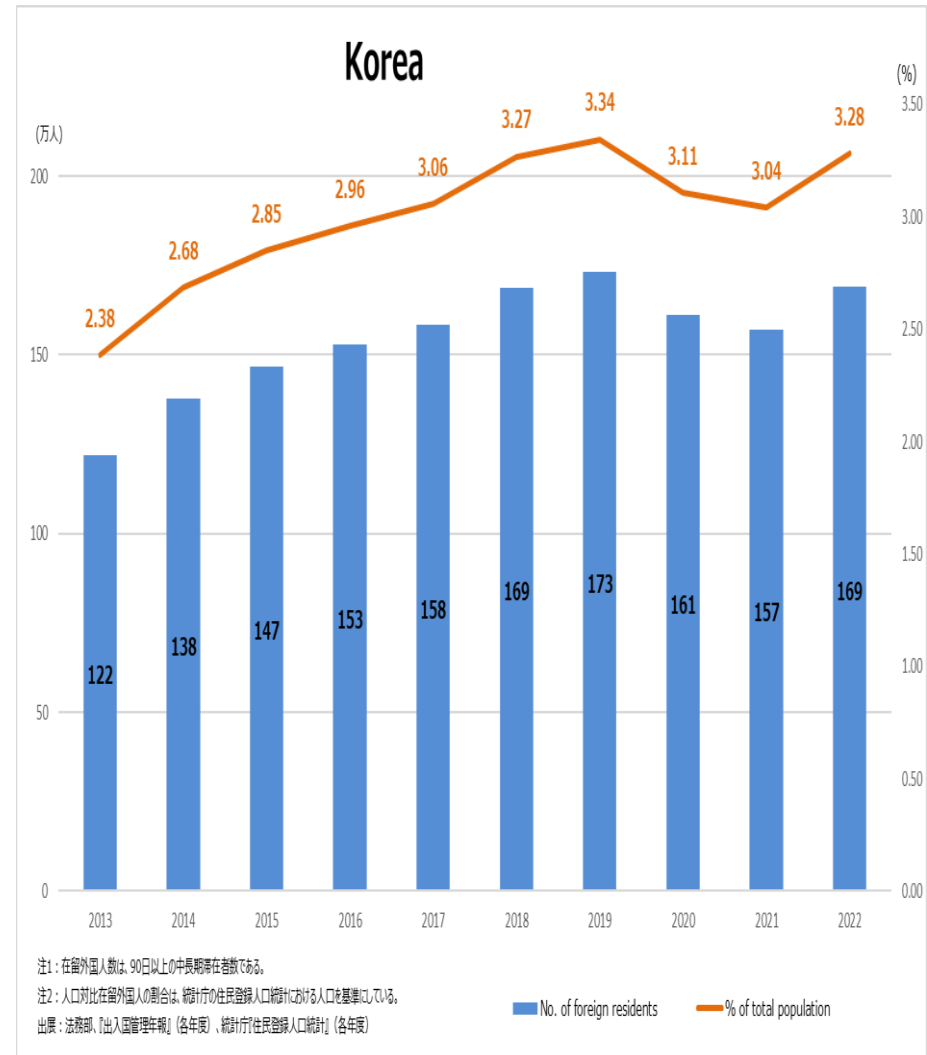
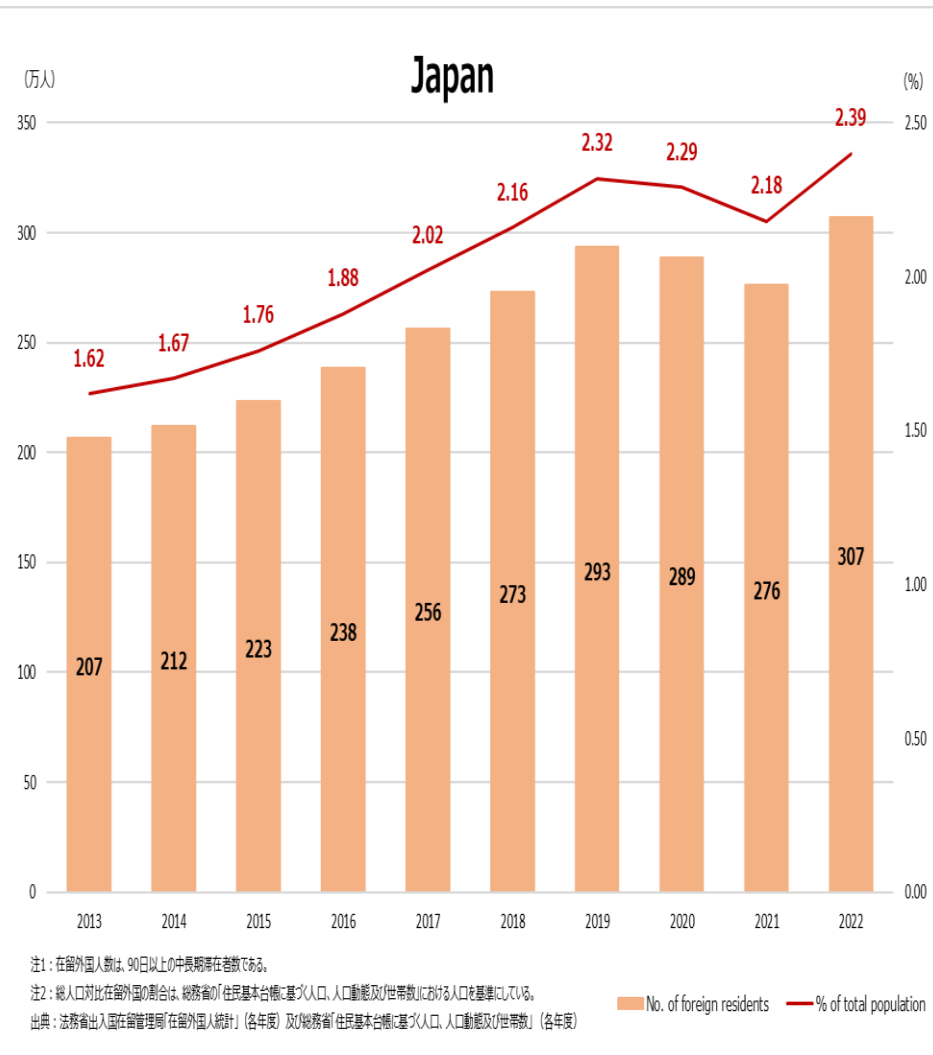
**HYEJIN LEE**

**SENIOR PROGRAM OFFICER**

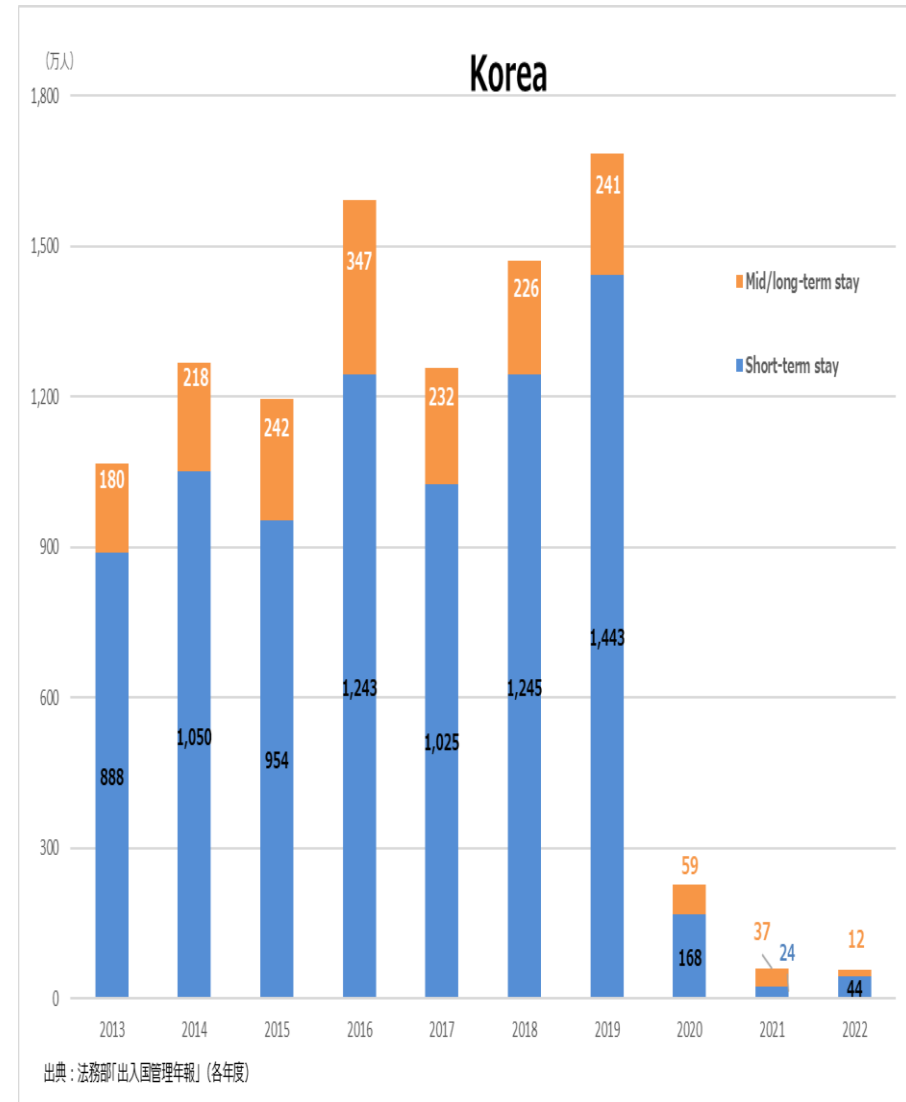
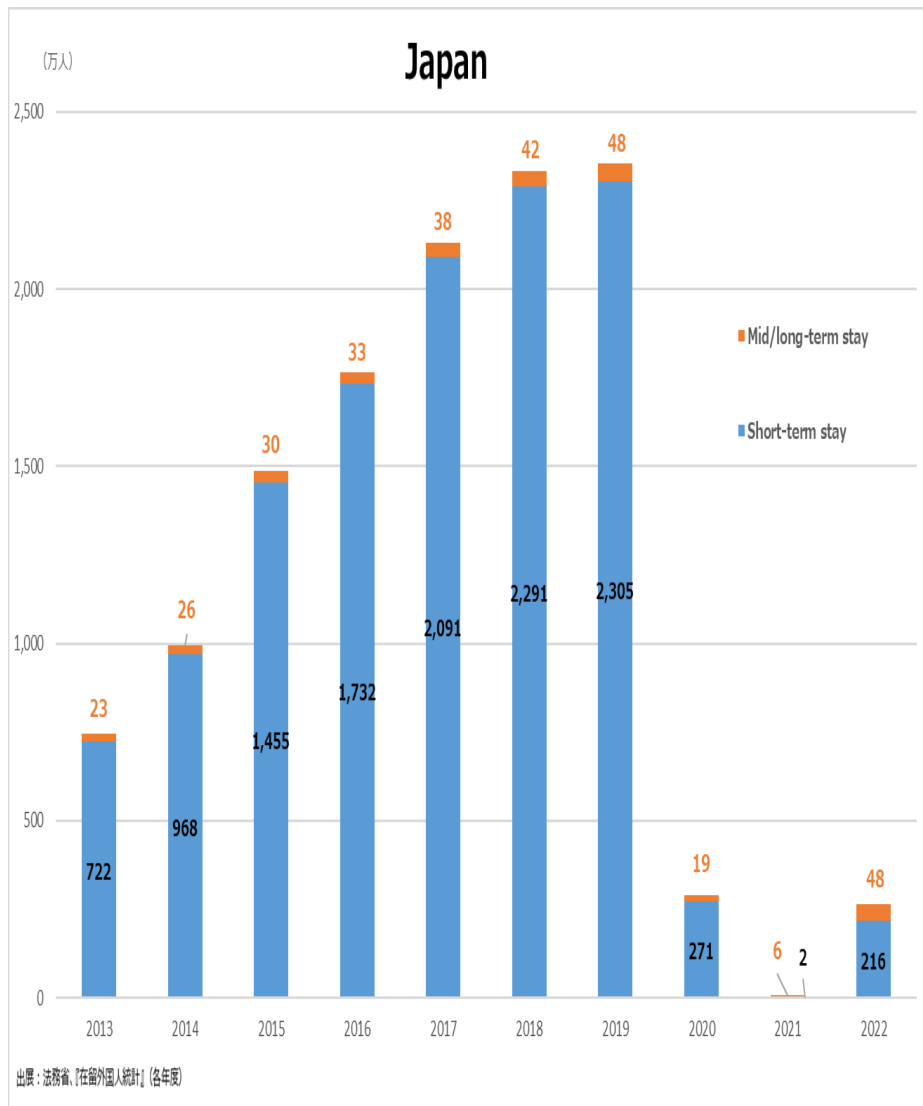
**JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE**

# **1. People coming to Japan and Korea**

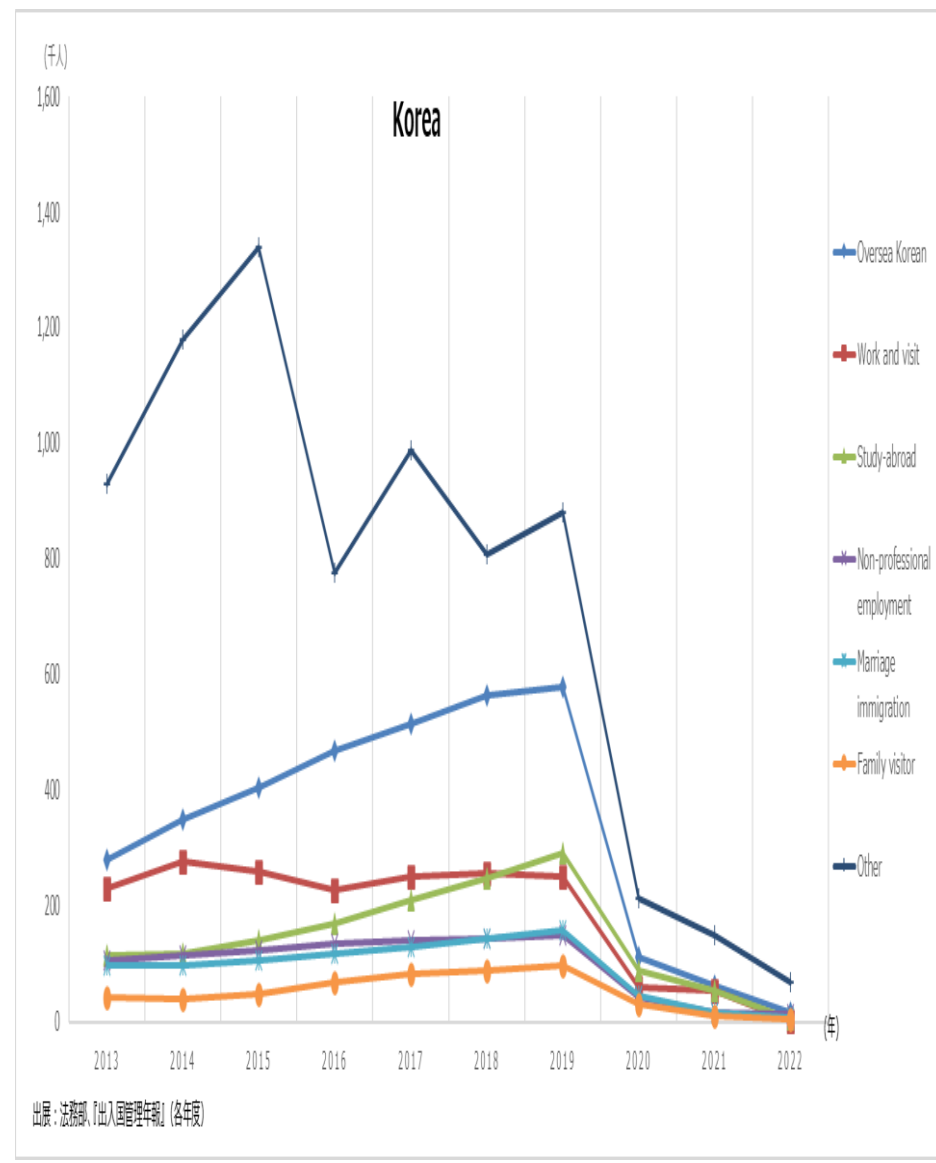
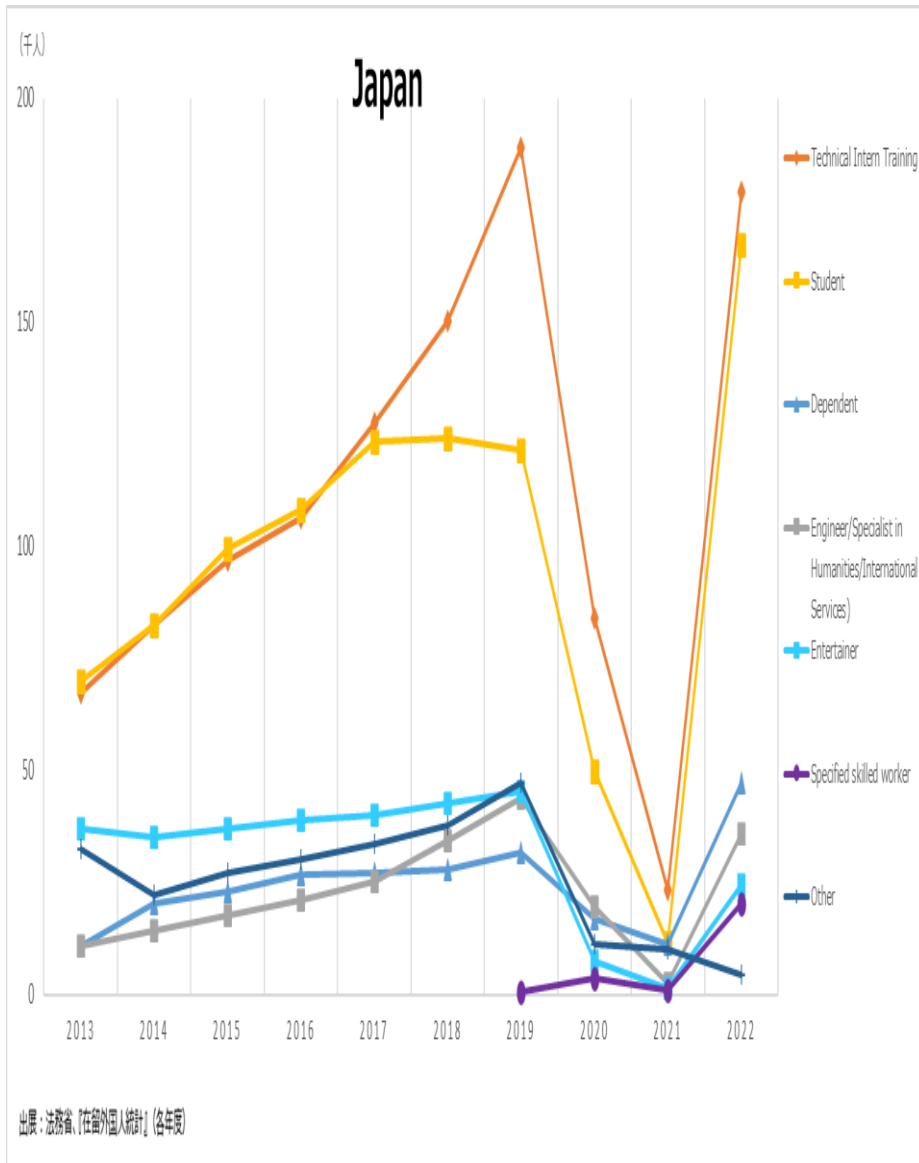
# 1) Number of Foreign Residents in Japan and Korea and the Shift in their Percentage of the Total Population



# 2) Newly arrived migrants in Japan by status of residence

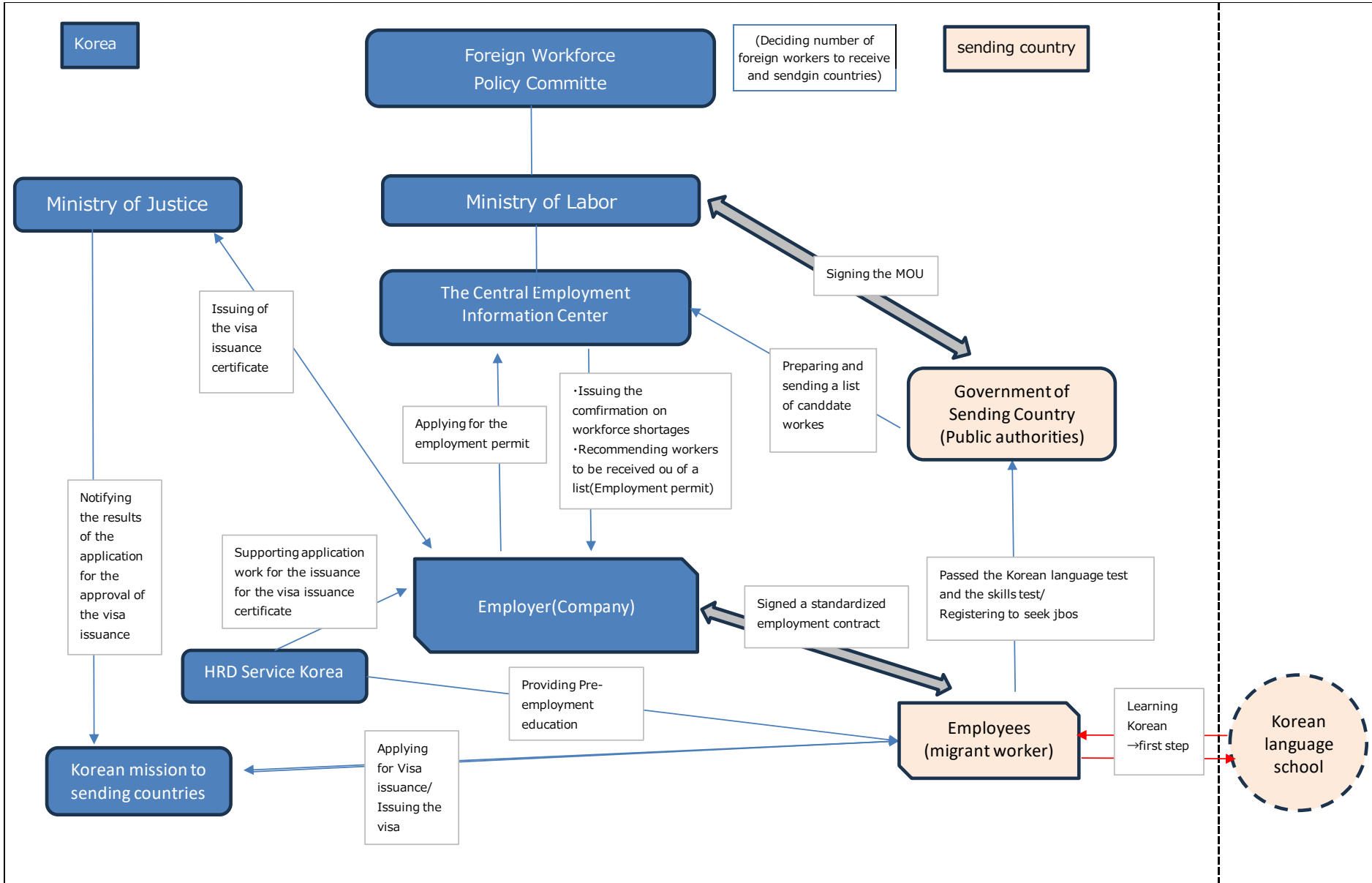


### 3) Status of people from overseas entering Japan, Korea

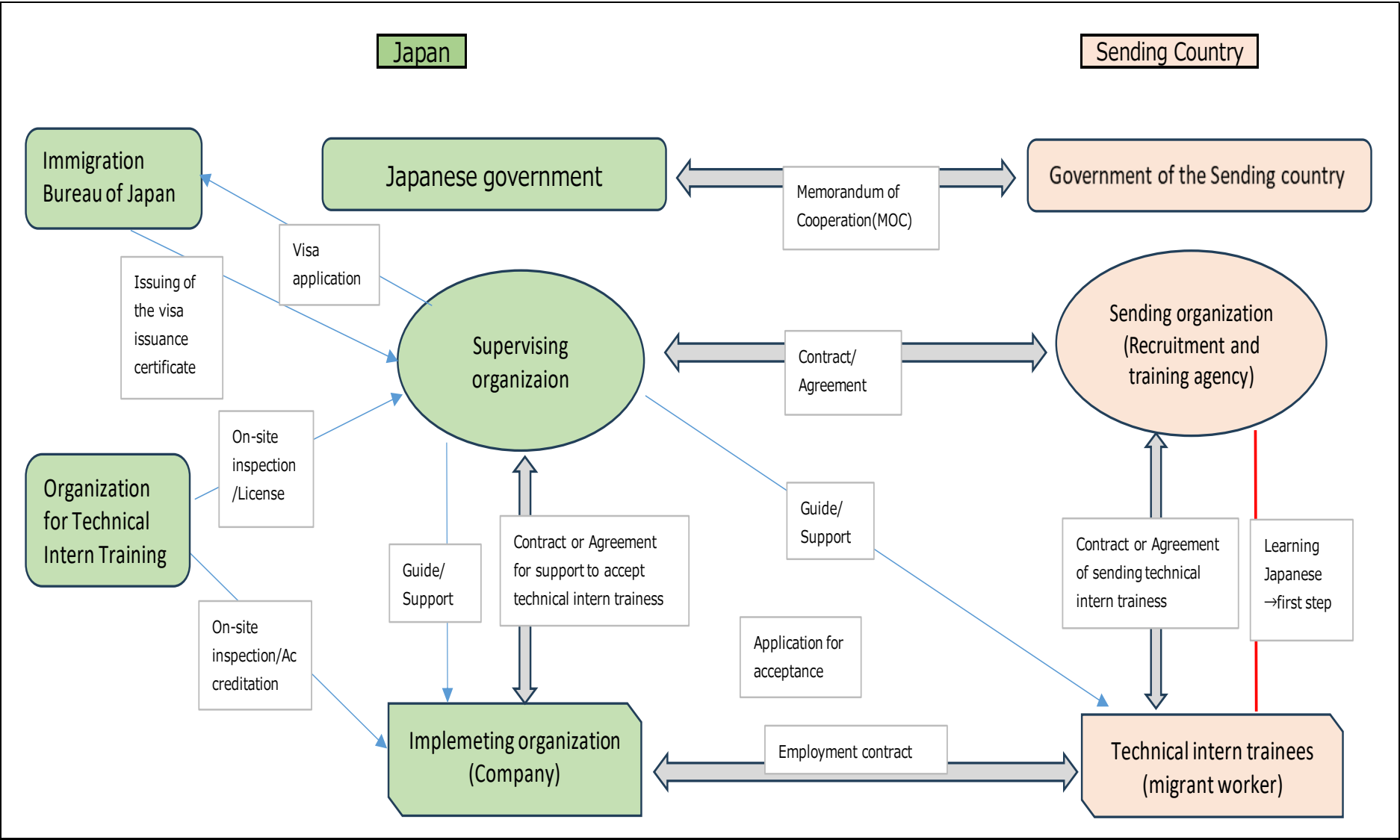


## **2. Mechanisms for receiving migrants in Japan and Korea**

# 1) Korean case: Employment Permit System

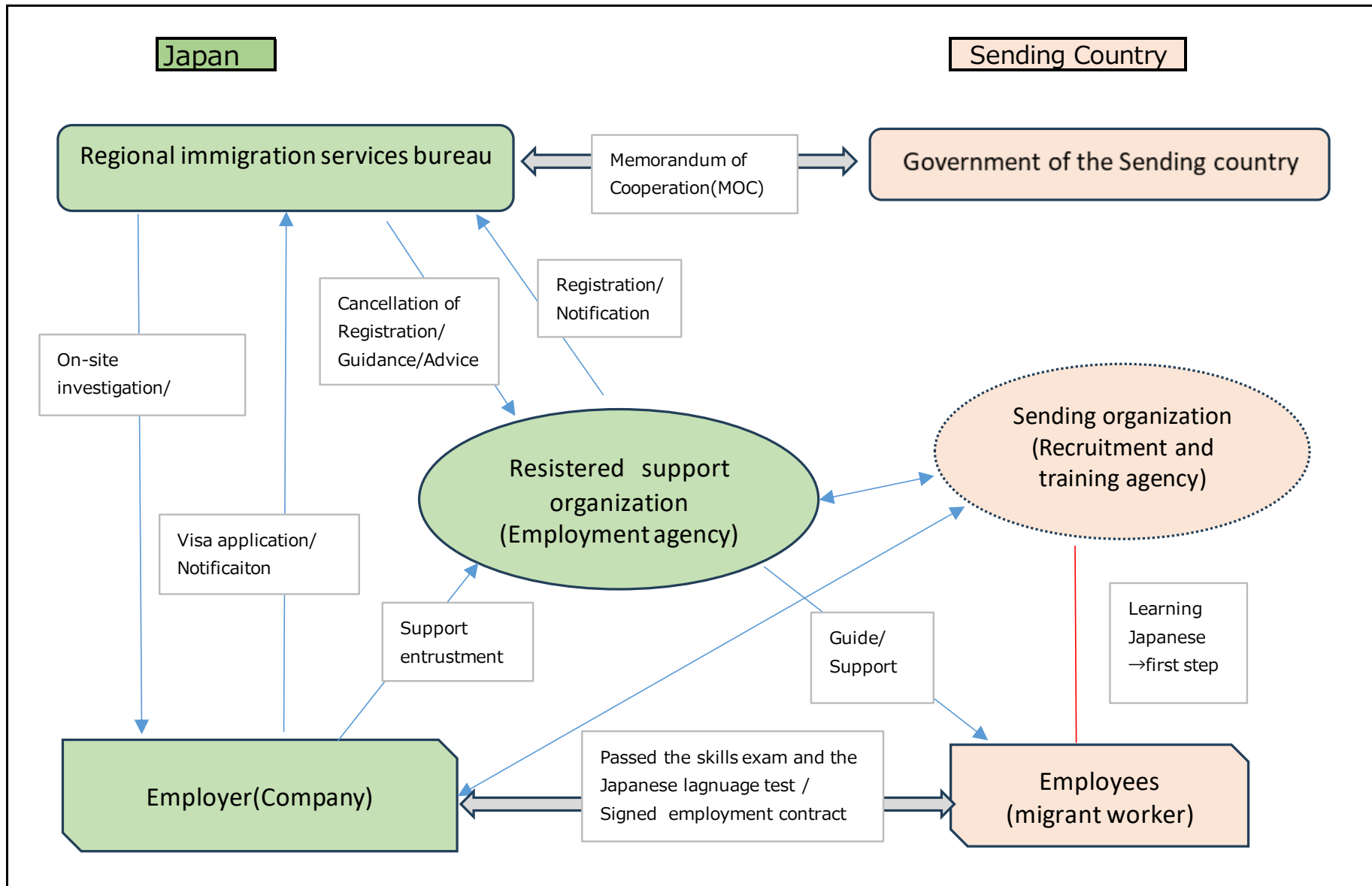


# 2-1) Japanese case: Technical Intern Trainees Program for Foreigners

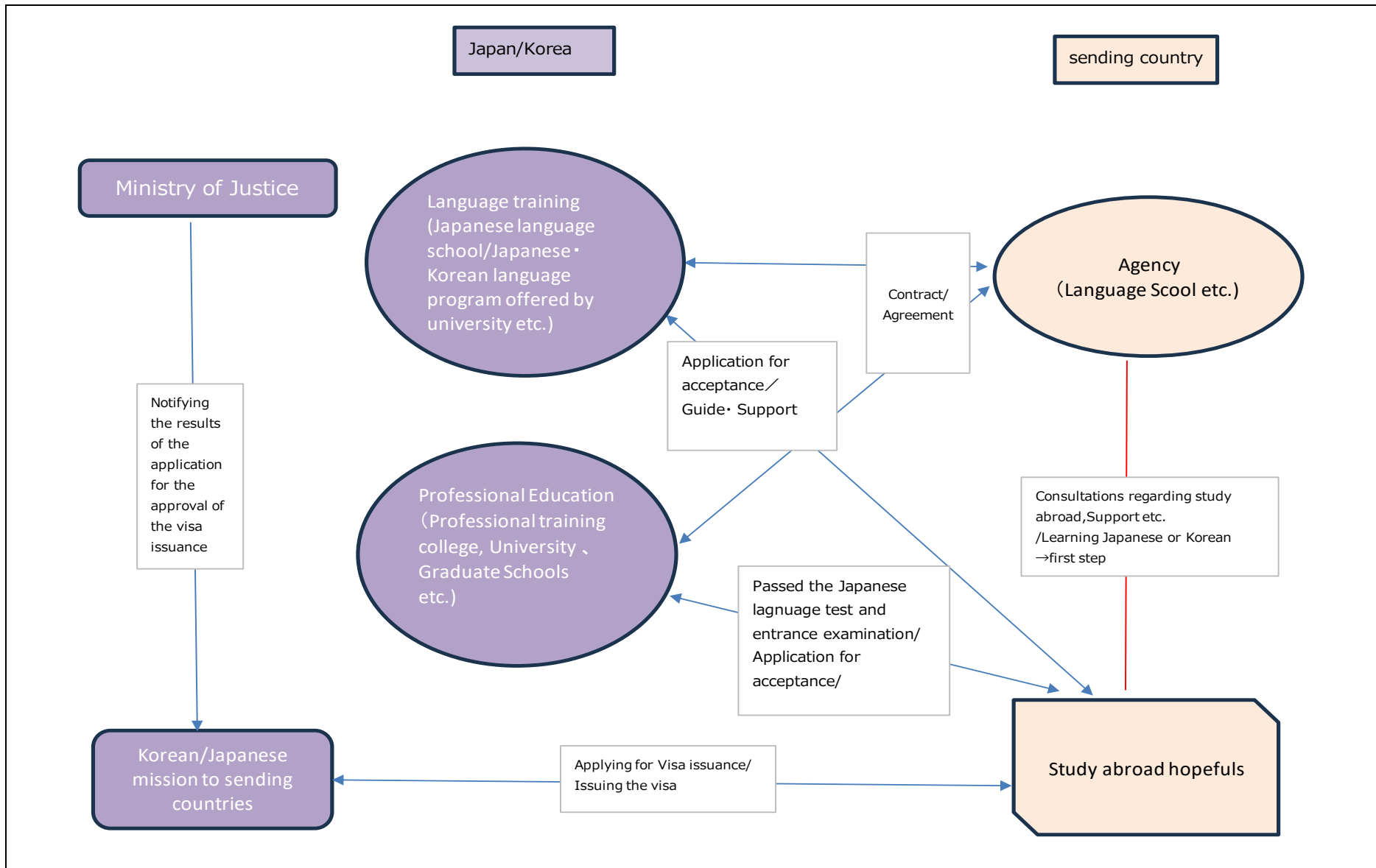




# 2-2) Japanese case: Specified Skill System



# 3) International Student



# 4-1) Comparison of Migrant Worker Acceptance Mechanisms in Japan and Korea - Differences

## ① Worker/employer mediation

- Korea: Government of Korea and sending country
- Japan: Private institutions and organizations in Japan and sending countries

## ② Support and services available to worker/employer

- Korea: Government or quasi-governmental organizations of Korea and sending countries
- Japan: Private institutions and organizations in Japan and sending countries

## ③ Limitation on level of acceptance

- Korea: Quotas for the year and for each sending country
- Japan: Technical intern trainees system → No overall quota  
Specified Skill System → Maximum of up to 5 years employment

## 4-2) Comparison of Migrant Worker Acceptance Mechanisms in Japan and Korea - Similarities

### ① Language and skills tests imposed on workers

- Korea: Korean language and skill tests
- Japan: Japanese language and skill tests

### ② Language and financial security imposed on student seeking higher education

- Korea: Korean language test and financial ability to cover tuition and daily expenses
- Japan: Japanese language test and financial ability to cover tuition and daily expenses

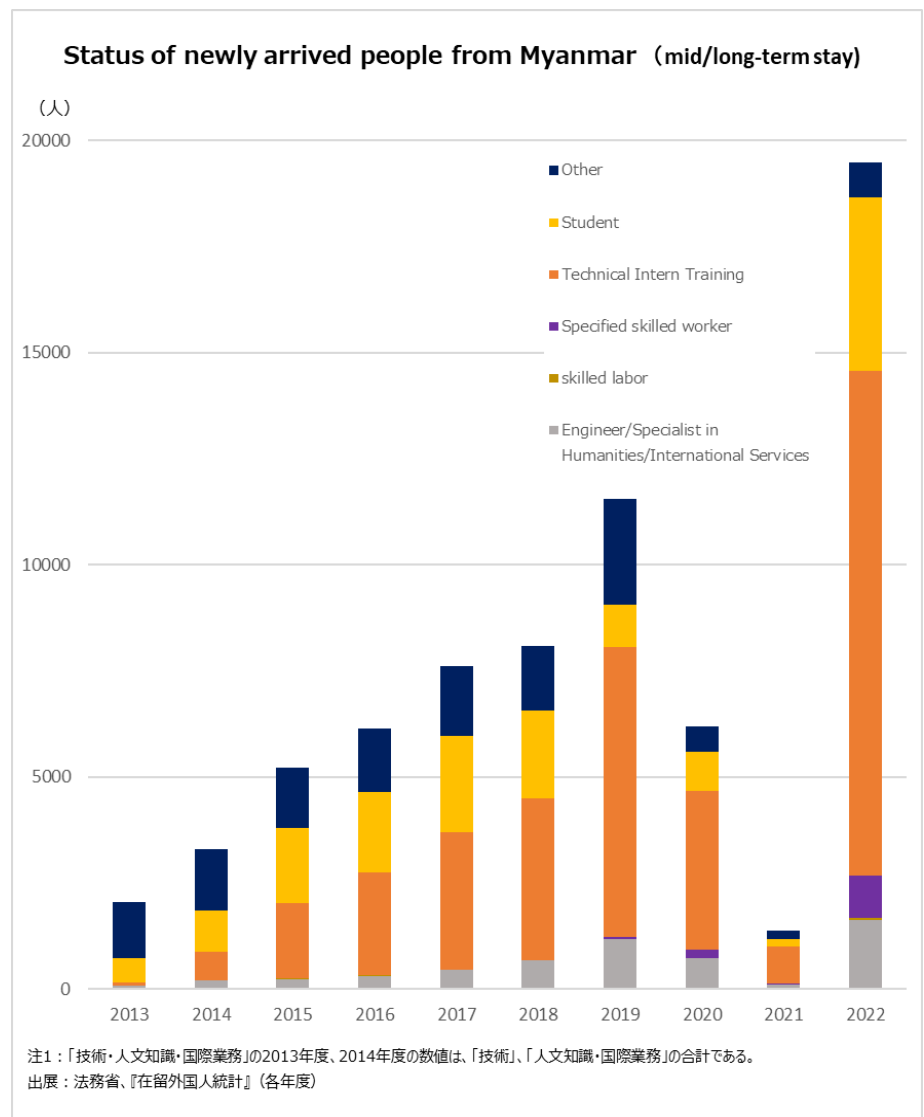
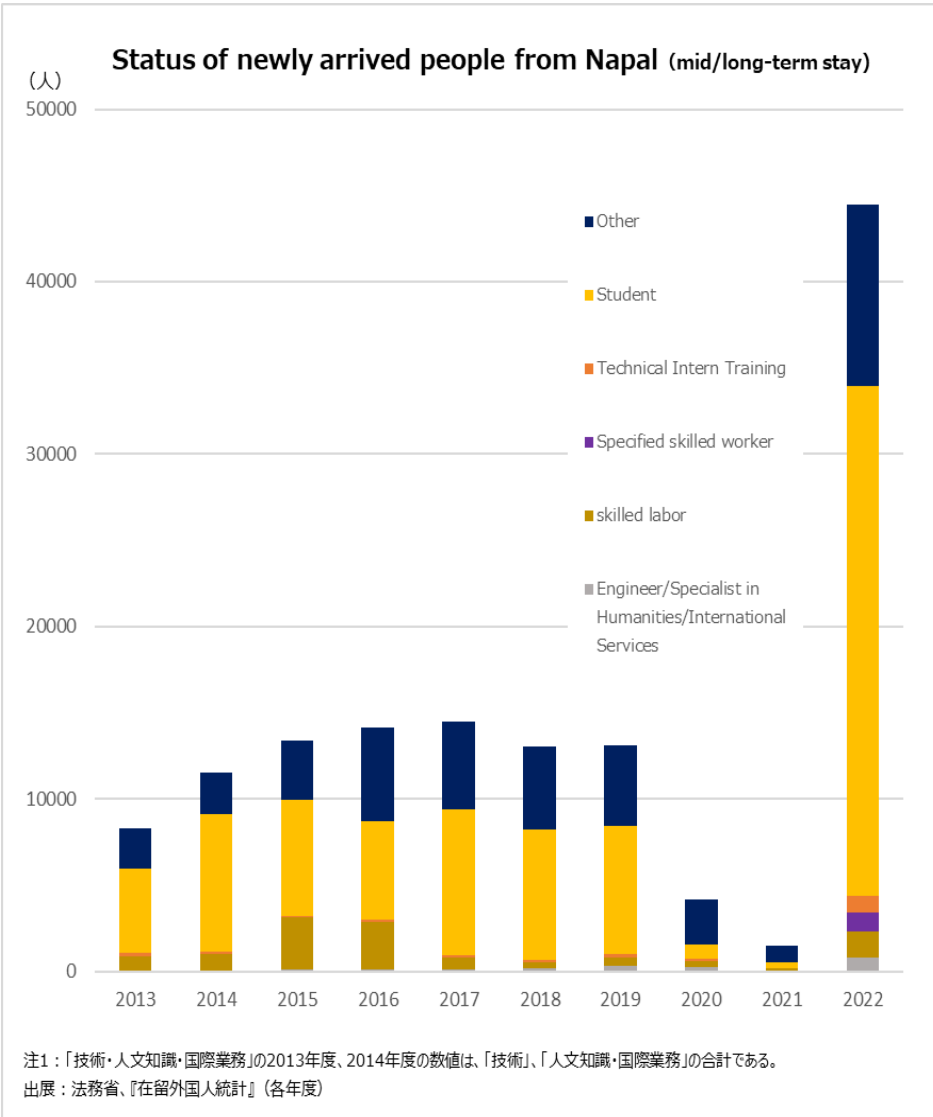
→ "Language study abroad" does not require language proficiency

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**➔ What kind of system or mechanism is in place for people in Myanmar and Nepal to choose their "way" to Korea or Japan?**

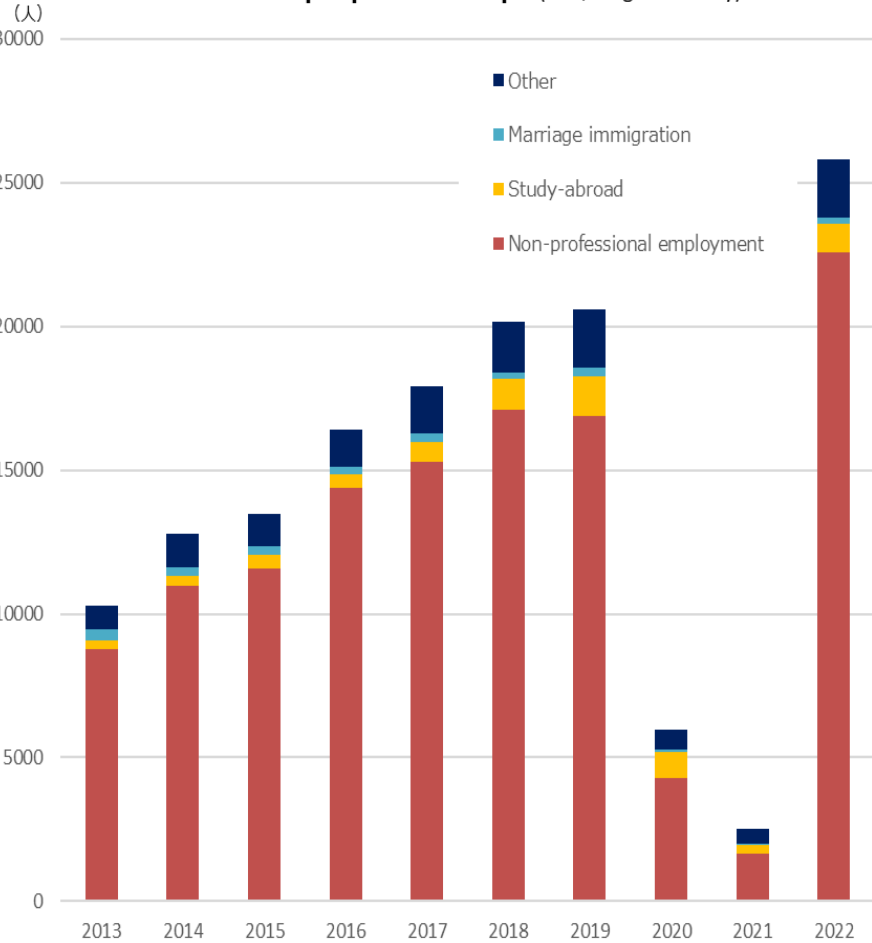
# **3. People from Nepal and Myanmar coming to Japan and Korea**

# 1) Status of newly arrived people from Nepalese and Myanmar in Japan



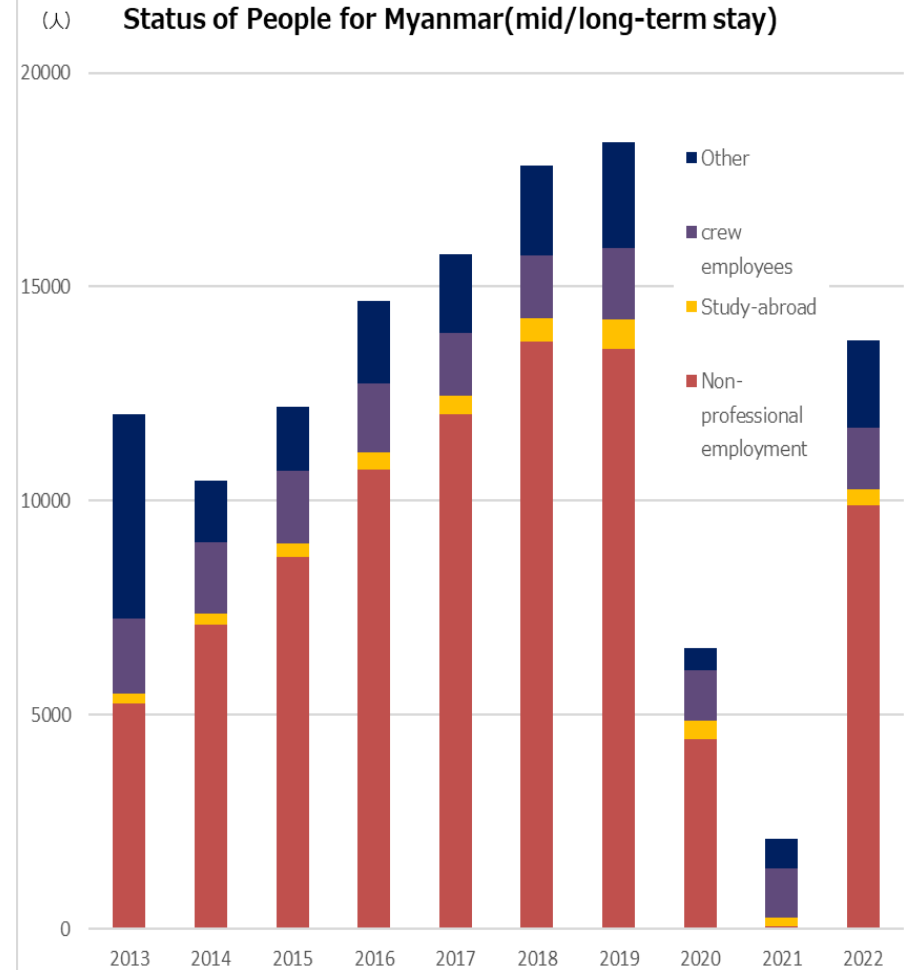
# 2) Status of people from Nepal and Myanmar entering Korea

Status of people from Nepal(mid/long-term stay)



出展：法務部、『出入国管理年報』（各年度）

Status of People for Myanmar(mid/long-term stay)



出展：法務部、『出入国管理年報』（各年度）

# **4 . Japanese and Korean policies moving towards greater acceptance**



# 1) Towards greater acceptance of foreign residents in Japan and Korea

※ Rapidly declining birthrate, aging and decreasing population in Japan and Korea

→Need to expand mechanisms to secure work force

## Japan

- Expand “Specified Skill System”
- Consider alternative to “Technical Intern System”
- Attract 40k students (by 2033)

## Korea

- Expand “Employment Permit System”
- Relax regulation on “skilled” worker residence
- Attract 30k students (by 2027)

➔ Will these policy modifications offer more “options” to work and study with greater safety and security?

**Thank you very much**