

Center for Far Eastern Studies (C-FES)

University of Toyama

What is C-FES?



Our Activities

# History of C-FES

- **1958 Hokuriku Economic Research Institute in the Faculty of Economics**
- **1973 Economic Research Institute of Northeast Asia**
- **1997 Institute for Northeast Asian Studies**
- **2001 Center for Far Eastern Studies (C-FES) based on the ordinance of the Ministry of Education and Science**

# Major Activities

- Conducting Researches on Northeast Asian economic and social development, and environmental conservation
- Journal “Far Eastern Studies”
- Northeast Asian Academic Network for Northeast Asian Studies, Workshops, Seminars, etc.

## *C-FES Objective is*

To promote of the interdisciplinary regional studies in the Northeast Asia Region

## *What C-FES explores*

Human-centered and Environment-centered development in Northeast Asia

# Approach

Economic Development Study Group

**Economy**

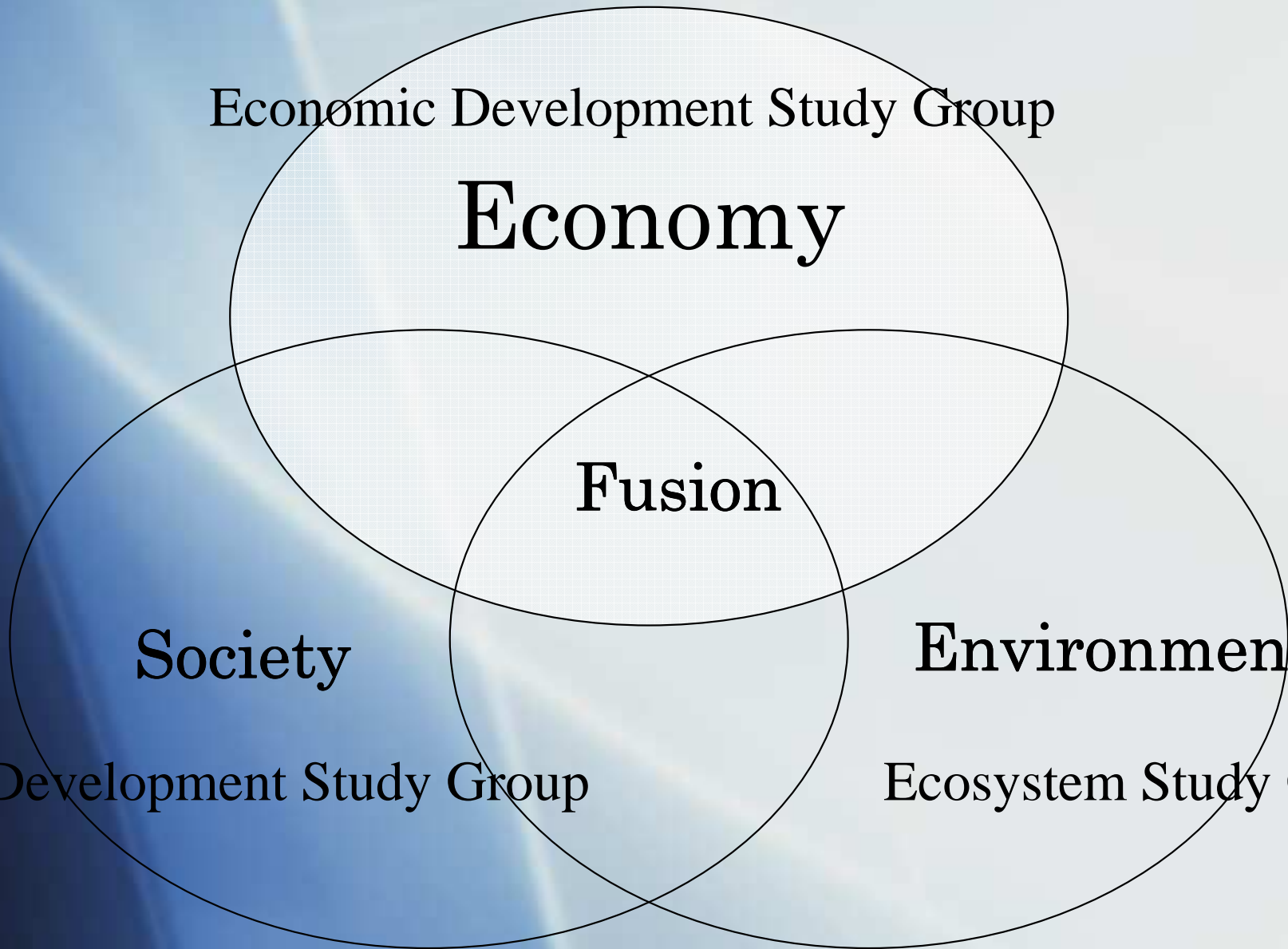
**Fusion**

**Society**

**Environment**

Social Development Study Group

Ecosystem Study Group



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**FES**

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Center for  
Far Eastern Studies  
University of Toyama  
JAPAN

Far Eastern Studies (FES)

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Scholarly refereed journal in  
English

# Northeast Asian Academic Network (NAAN)

Our aim and cores

# Our aims

- To share our visions and approaches for the future of Northeast Asia.
- To make our academic exchanges more concrete.
- To search for what we can do to develop Northeast Asia.
- To facilitate our researches & studies on Northeast Asia.



# The present core membership

- Korea: Institute of Industrial Research & Institute of Management Research of Kangwon National University
- Russia: Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Science (Russia)
- JAPAN: Center for Far Eastern Studies, Toyama University
- China: Northeast Asia Studies Academy of Jilin University

# Our History

**2001 Center for Far Eastern Studies, Toyama University, proposed to establish NAAN to IEIE in Novosibirsk, Russia**



- Jan. 2002, Northeast Asian Studies Academy of Jilin University joined in NAAN.
- Sept. 2002, The first meeting was held in Novosibirsk, Russia, with the symposium on Northeast Asian Studies.
- Dec. 2003, the second meeting was held in Chanchung, China
- Feb. 2004, Institute of Industrial Research & Institute of Management Research of Kangwon National University joined in NAAN.
- The meeting was held in Toyama in 2004, in Chuncheon in 2005, in Novosibirsk in 2006, and in Chanchung in 2007.

Oct. 2004, the third meeting in Toyama,  
Japan



# Some Research Programs in C-FES

GRANT-IN-AID FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: 2006-2008 (JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE)

## Russia's Foreign Labor Management and its Impact on Domestic Labor Market

Area Study Promotion Projects for Public and Policy Needs for the World  
commissioned by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (JAPAN)

## Central Asian Migration Management and International Cooperation

Period: October 1, 2007 ~ March 31, 2010

# Russia's Labor Migration Management and Northeast Asia

Norio HORIE

Center for Far Eastern Studies

University of Toyama

# Presentation Outline

- Context of Russia's migration issues from 1991.
- Measures of Russia's foreign labor migration management.
- Characteristics of Russia's foreign labor management in comparison with Korea and Japan.
- Let's learn something from Russia's experiences.

# Brief History of Russia's migration issues

- 1991 the collapse of the former USSR → New borders within the former USSR
- Forced resettlers and returned migrants
- Chinese immigrants
- Introducing foreign workers
- War against illegal migrants
- FMS in the period of Human Security for Forced Migrants and the period of National Soft Security against Illegal Migrants



# Priority of Security Issues: War against illegal migrants

- Securitization of Migration issues

Chinese threat contributed to the securitization of migration.



The rising role of the Federal Migration Service for the securitization.

# Brief History of the Federal Migration Service (FMS)

## **The period of Human Security for Forced Migrants**

- 1990 The Russian Republic Association for Refugees and Forced Resettlers: an agency under the vice-chairman of the Ministry of Labor
- 1991 Committee on migration affairs under the Ministry of Labor and Employment
- 1992 The FMS was established
- 1999 The FMS under the Ministry of Federation Affairs, Ethnic and Migration Policy

## **The period of National Soft Security against Illegal Migrants**

- 2000 Abolishment of the ministry, The FMS under the Ministry of Interior
- 2002 Law on on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens

# Soft Security Concerns

## War against Illegal migrants

- Chinese Migrants in Eastern Border Area
  - Quota of Work Permit
  - Quota of Temporary Residence Permit
- Illegal migrant workers from CIS countries
  - Liberal attitude (Visa-free)
  - Amnesty
  - Fulfilling the shortage of unskilled workers

# Top 20 Federal subjects on the number of labor quota per citizen (2005)





# Formal Chinese workers in Northeast Asia in Comparison (2004)

	Japan	Korea	Russia
Formal Foreign Workers	192.1	231.5	460.4
Trainees	54.3	66.1	–
Post-Trainees	26.5	(54.4)	–
SUM	272.9	297.6	460.4
Formal Chinese Workers	45.6	104.5	94.1
Chinese Trainees	40.1	24.6	–
Chinese Post-Trainees	20.9	(13.1)	–
SUM	106.6	129.2	94.1

The post-trainees in Korea are included in the number of formal foreign workers.

Pravda: “It is an open secret that smart people go to California and silly people go to Siberia” (16.7.2004).

It is not true.

# Chinese immigration into Russia

- Massive inflow of Chinese in the early 1990s. No one know how many.
- Regulation from 1994
- Rising number of Unauthorized Chinese workers
- Unauthorized but formal Chinese workers in Russia.



# SuiFunHe in Heilongjiang

Shuttle trade workers are Russian,  
managed by Chinese Trader.

57 Thousand Russian Tourists in  
Heilongjiang in 2004



The Grodekovo-Suifunhe  
Railway

SuiFunHe Downtown

# Data from Chinese side

The number of authorised Chinese workers staying in Russia in 2001 and 2002

	2001	%	2002	%
Total	414,658	100	410,371	100
Asia and Middle East	334,300	80.6	320,601	78.1
Africa	30,001	7.2	31,954	7.8
South America	9,250	2.3	11,770	2.9
North America	16,579	4.0	17,587	4.3
Oceania	6,280	1.5	6,021	1.5
Europe	16,490	4.0	20,957	5.1
Russia	12,476	3.0	12,750	3.1
Others	1,749	0.4	1,481	0.3

Data from Annual report of the Ministry of Commerce in 2002 and 2003.

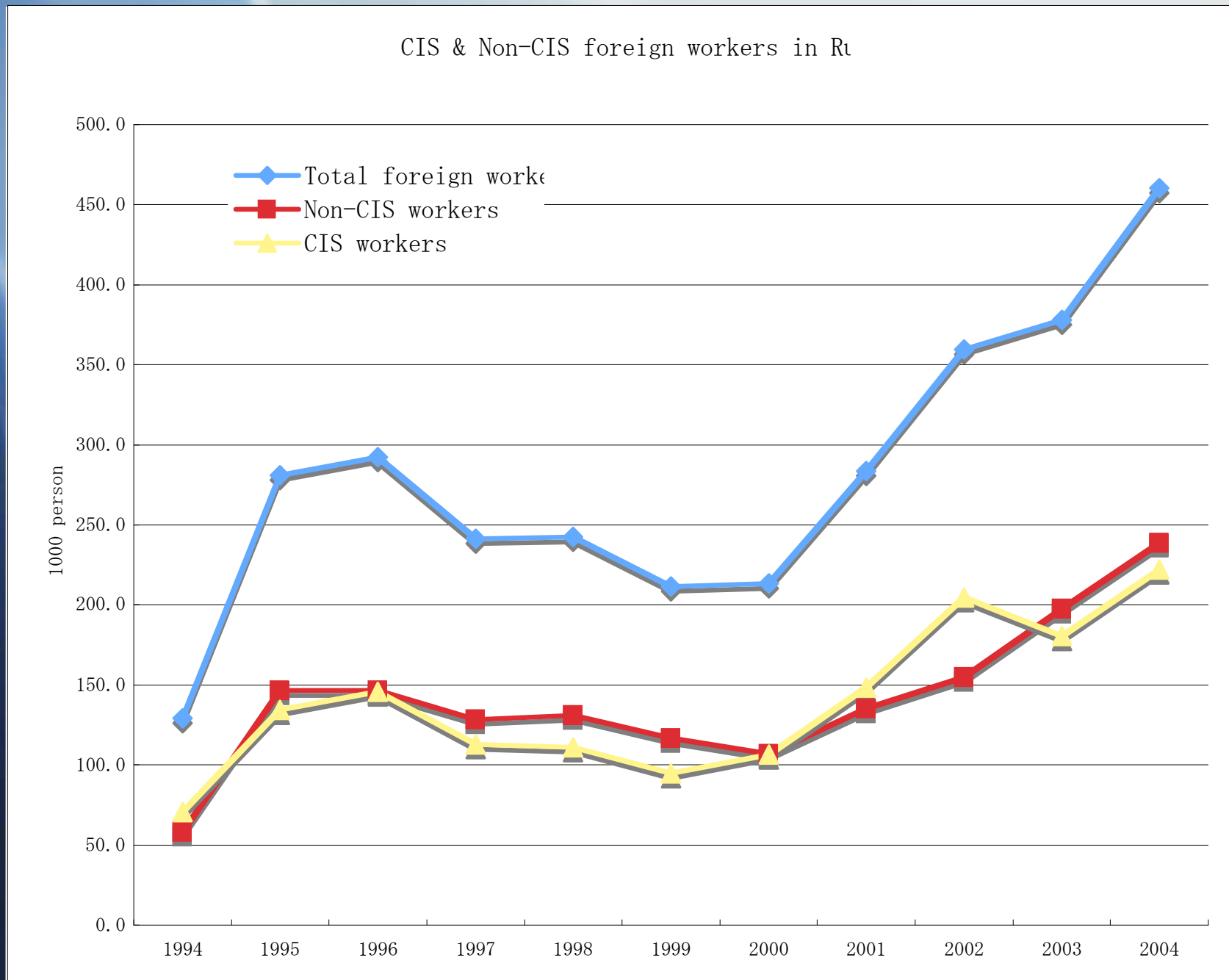
# Data from Russian Side

CIS and Non-CIS workers in Russia 2001, 2002, 2004 (unit: thousand)

	2001	2002	2004
CIS	148.6	204.6	221.9
Non-CIS	135.1	154.9	238.5
China	38.6	38.7	94.1
Vietnam	20.1	26.7	41.8
North Korea	9.9	12.7	14.7
Turkey	20.9	15.4	48.0
The Former Yugoslavis	10.2	17.0	10.1
The other non-CIS	35.4	44.4	29.8

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# Formal Foreign Workers in Russia from 1994 to 2004



# Labor migration from CIS countries

- Moscow's Basmanny market Tragedy, 23 Feb. 2006

Locals & Foreigners in a  
society: CIS workers  
occupy cheap work places.



# Easy to fall into an illegal category



# New regulations from 15 January 2007

- War against illegal migrants
- Easy access to legal statuses for CIS migrants
- Restriction of their work places mainly in retails
- Administrative barriers to the non-CIS workers remains.

# Russia's Foreign Labor Migration Management

- Employment Permit
- Work Permit
- Quota for Work Permit
- All the permission controlled by the Federal Migration Service under the Ministry of Interior.



# Characteristics of Russia's FLMM

- CIS and Non-CIS: Different attitude of FLM
- Concerns on regional allocation of foreign workers
- No Quality Control on foreign workers

# Comparison of the FLMM

## No Quality Control

### Highly Skilled Workers

	Russia	J a p a n	Korea
Employment Permit	○	×	×
Work Permit	○ (No division of status)	status of residence for the purpose of employment	status of residence (E1-E7)
Quota	○ only for Non-CIS	×	×

### Low-Skilled Workers

	Russia	J a p a n	Korea
Employment Permit	○	×	○
Work Permit	○ (No division of status)	×	○ (E-9)
Quota	○ only for Non-CIS	×	○

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# Destinations of Chinese Workers in Northeast Asia

- **Chinese workers in Russia: 94.1 thousand workers**

Sector: Agriculture, Construction, Retails

Low-skilled workers except specialists in Sino-Russian joint-venture.

- **Chinese Workers in Japan**

Highly skilled workers in employment (Managers, Engineers, Specialists): 45.6 thousand workers registered.

Low-skilled workers in Trainee program (Manufacturing and so on):

**61 thousand workers**

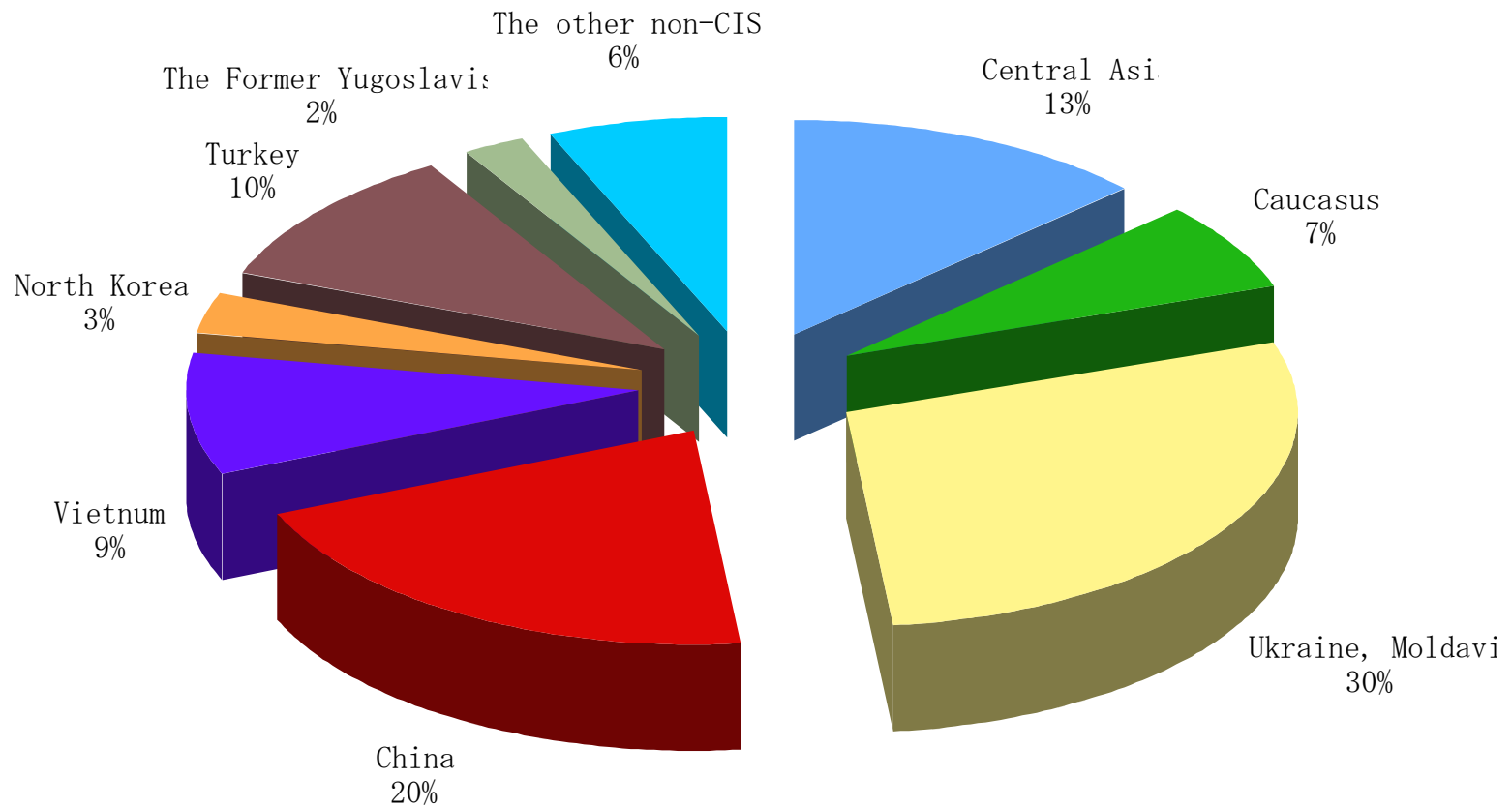
- **Chinese Workers in Korea**

Highly skilled workers in E-1~E7 ((Managers, Engineers, Specialists): 1,703 workers.

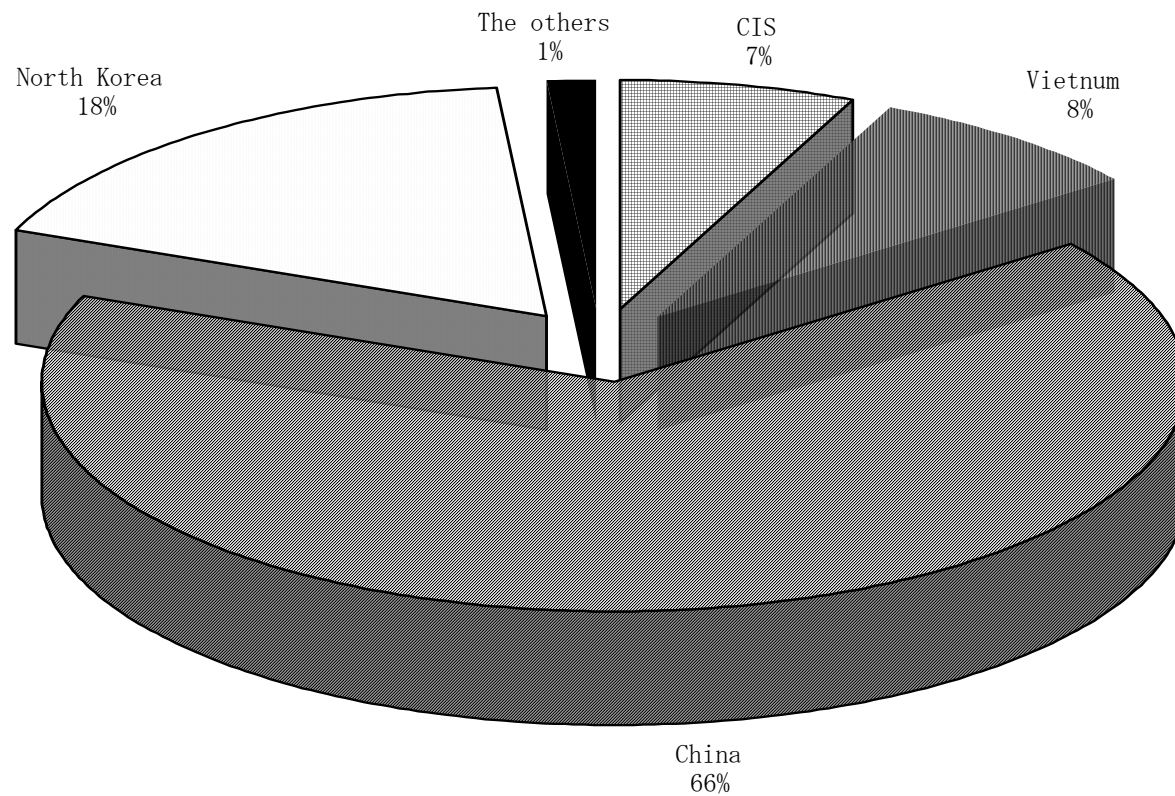
Low-skilled workers in D-3,E-8, and E-9: **127.4 thousand workers**

# Foreign Workers in Russia by country of origin (2004)

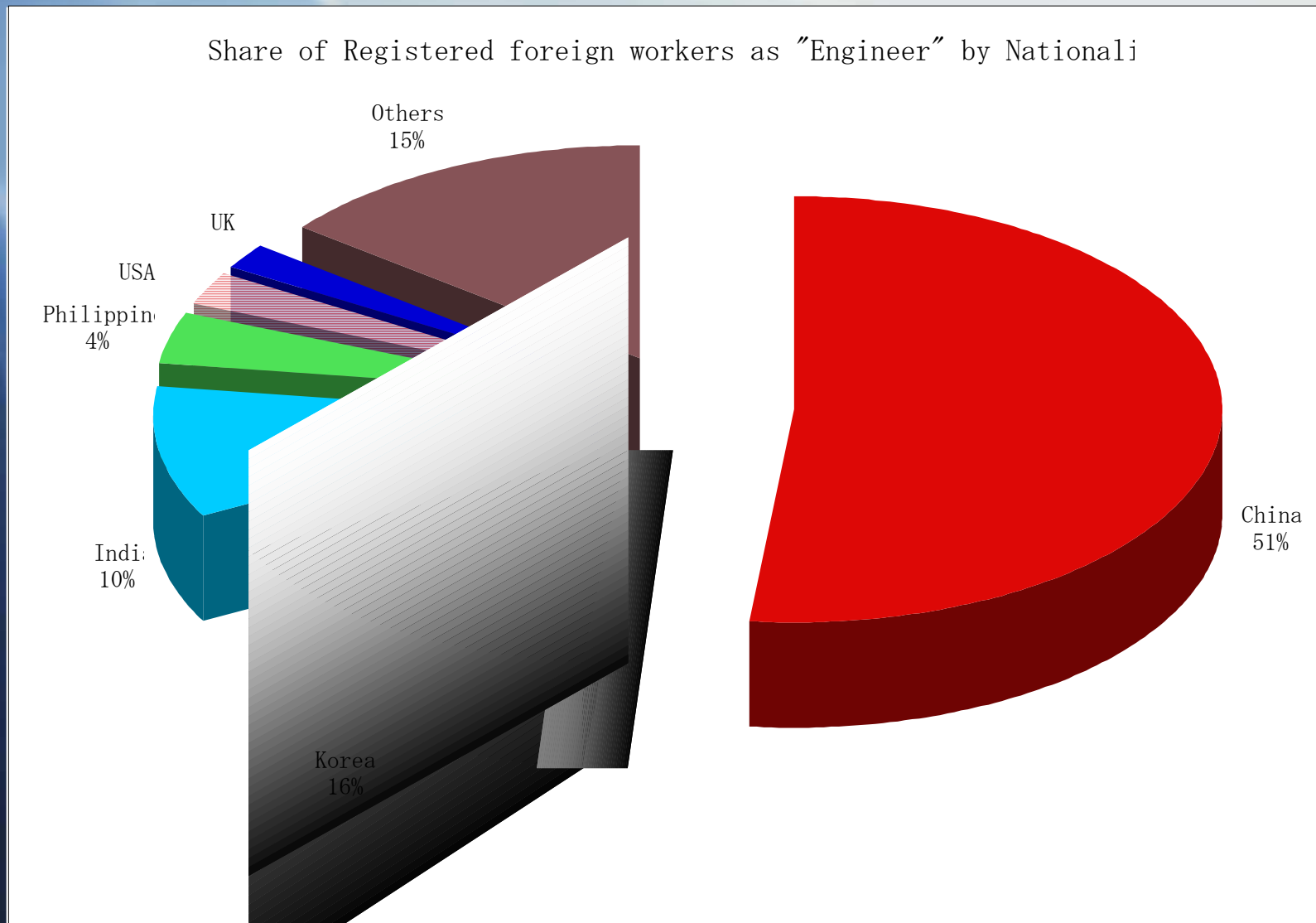
ロシアの外国人労働者出身国別内訳 (2004)



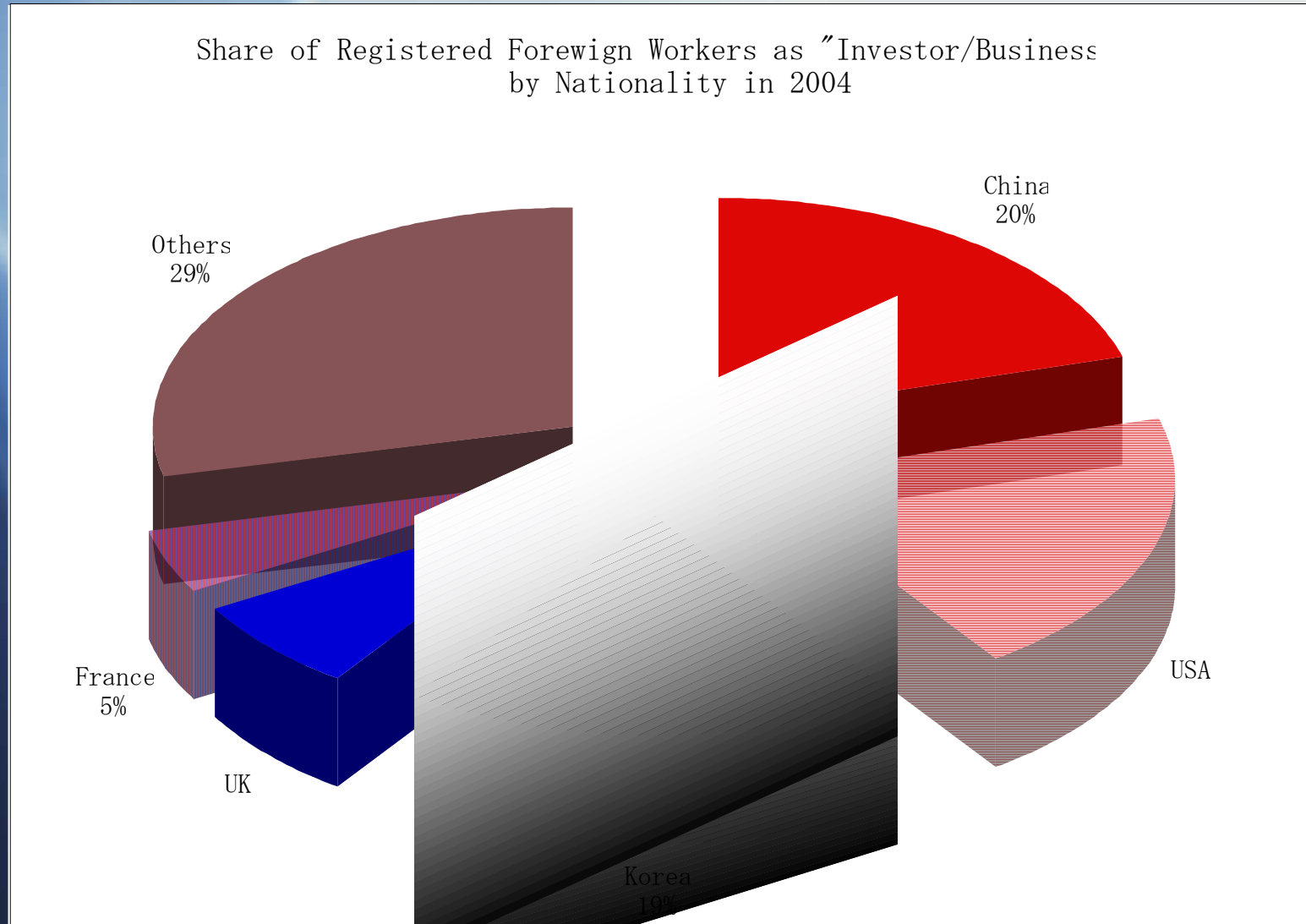
# Foreign Workers by country of origin in Primor'e Province (2004)



# Foreign workers registered as "Engineer" by country of origin in 2004 in Japan



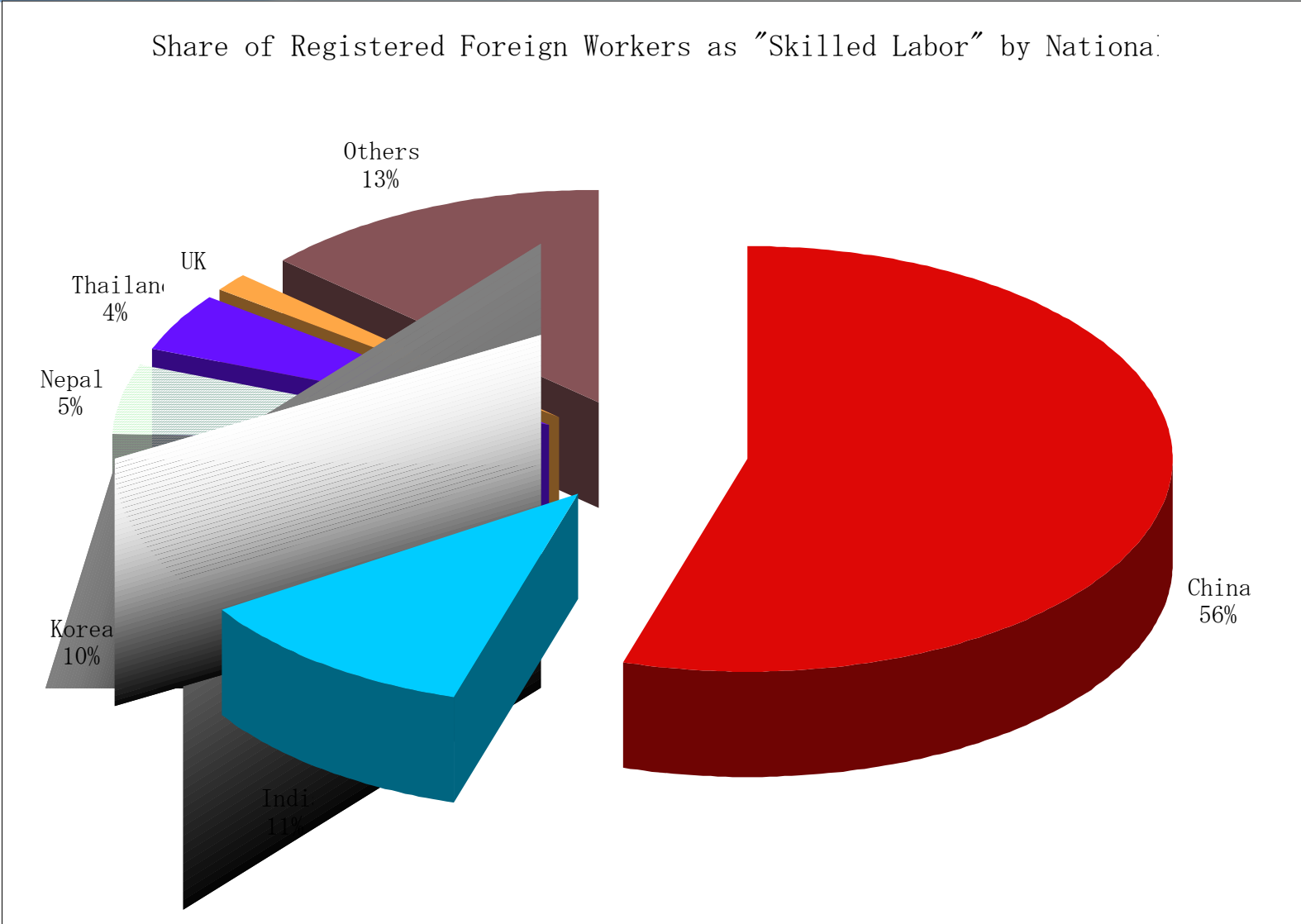
# Foreign Workers in Japan registered as "Investor/Business Manager" by country of origin in 2004





# Foreign Workers registered as "Skilled Labor" by country of origin in Japan in 2004

Share of Registered Foreign Workers as "Skilled Labor" by Nationality



# What we can learn from the experiences in Russia?

- Myth or reality?
- Good management of migration for both migrants and host citizens
- Administrative Barrier?
- No migrant no good, no migrant no bad.
- Who saves vulnerable migrants in host countries?

