

Affirmative Attack

Disad One: Work ethic.

- 1) Not unique. Japan's labor force is already shrinking.

Justine McCurry, 2016

Government data shows the number of workers in Japan is projected to fall by 7.9 million, or 12.4%, to 55.61 million by 2030. Its overall population will drop to 86 million in 2060, with the proportion of people aged 65 or over reaching nearly 40% of the total. "The ratio of people aged 65 or older is the highest ever recorded," a ministry official said, according to the Japan Times. "This is because many baby boomers have entered this age category over the past five years."

Attempts to raise the birthrate have proved unsuccessful, while policy makers are resistant to the idea of relaxing immigration laws.

However, without a net increase in immigration, the UN projects that Japan's working-age population will "decline continuously" to 57 million by the middle of the century. It estimates that Japan would need to allow 17 million immigrants to enter the country between 2005 and 2050 to keep its population at 127 million.

Meanwhile, the number of under-15s stands at 15.86 million – a record low of 12.7% of the total population, and a 0.5 percentage point decline from five years ago.

(Japan running low on workers as proportion of over-65s hits record levels, *The Guardian (online ed.)*, June 30, 2016,

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/30/japan-census-over-65s-record-27-population-immigration>)

2) No link. BI never causes moral hazards and labor shortage.

BI is a form of employment subsidy. This means even poorly paid jobs can become attractive to job seekers hence BI can rather encourage them to work.

Yannick Vanderborght, Professor of political science at the Universite Saint-Louis Brussels & Yuki Sekine, Professor of social security law at Kobe University, 2014

Moreover, if a BI can help to improve the situation of the worst-off, it can also be considered as a key component of any strategy aimed at coping with a rapidly changing labor market. As the proportion of irregular jobs and low-paid occupations grow, questioning the very existence of the Japanese model of lifetime employment and firm-based social protection, the need for some form of guaranteed income becomes even more obvious (Standing 2011). A BI can ease the transitions between unemployment and low-paid jobs by providing individuals with a most welcome income security. In fact, to some extent it can be considered as a job subsidy: contrary to the various forms of means-tested benefits, its universal character guarantees that even a poorly paid job will result in a higher net income. Crucially, however, it does not subsidize jobs at any conditions, as in the case of workfare schemes. Indeed, the unconditional nature of a BI gives all recipients the effective right to exit, that is, the power to refuse any jobs that they themselves consider unpromising or unattractive. In other words, because it is universal, BI functions as a subsidy for less productive work, and since it is unconditional it does not serve as a subsidy for degrading jobs. (location 843)

(Yannick Vanderborght, Professor of political science at the Universite Saint-Louis Brussels & Yuki Sekine, Professor of social security law at Kobe University, 2014
A comparative look at the feasibility of basic income in the Japanese welfare state.
Basic income in Japan: Prospects for a radical idea in a transforming welfare state.
Eds. Yannick Vanderborght & Toru Yamamori. NY: Palgrave/Macmillan, 2014.
Kindle Ed.)

3) No impact

We argued on the case side that we can achieve cultural and moral development of the nation. In the long run this is more important than short-term economic benefit. Case advantage outweighs this minor disadvantage.

Disad Two: Multiculturalism.

- 1) Not unique. Not only BI but the current programs such as public assistance do also impose citizenship requirement on welfare recipients.

Clint Richards, July 23, 2014

Japan's Supreme Court made a controversial and potentially damaging ruling concerning the country's long-term foreign population last Friday. The Second Petty Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that foreigners in Japan with permanent residency status are not guaranteed to receive social welfare benefits under existing law. This would be the first time Japan's highest court has ruled against foreigners receiving welfare under the current legislation. While it will still be up to the discretion of local and municipal government's as to whether these residents receive benefits, this ruling sets a very serious precedent for Japan's long-term and permanent foreign residents. Without the ability to access this social safety net, an already vulnerable portion of the population could become further marginalized, possibly posing a risk to social stability that Japan is ultimately seeking to avoid. (Japanese Supreme Court Rules Against Foreign Residents on Welfare, *The Diplomat (Online)*, Retrieved from, <http://thediplomat.com/2014/07/supreme-court-makes-foreigners-second-class-citizens/>. Accessed, May 1, 2016).

- 2) No Link.

Beside the national programs, some local autonomies provide livelihood assistance to alien denizens living in poverty. Such assistance should be assumed as being continued.

[EV?]

- 3) No link.

Noncitizens can naturalize and receive BI. There is nothing preventing them from doing that.

- 4) No impact.

Negative never indicated what exactly are these cultural and moral costs imposed on noncitizen minorities.