

# JAPAN

East Asia

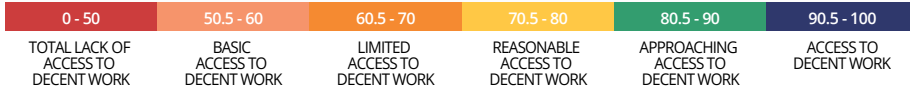
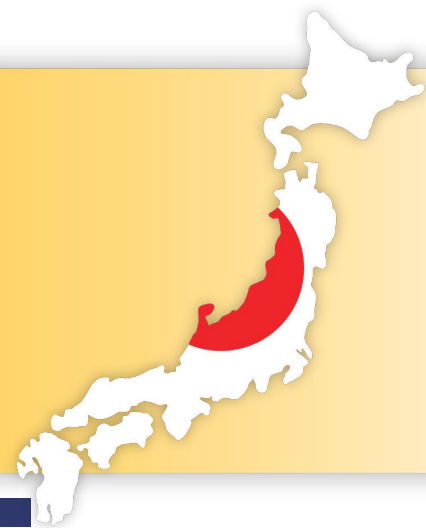
High-income country

Overall Score **72.5** (2020) **72.5** (2022) **72.5** (2024)



No score change

**LRI RATING** Reasonable Access to Decent Work



The country rating is based on the overall score of 0-100, with the following coding: The overall score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score. The score indicates "access to decent work" by law.

## Contextual Indicators

Population (2022)	125.12 M	Total Fertility (rate) (2022)	1.26	Female Labour Force <sup>4</sup> (2024)	A : 31.05 M	B : 55% (participation rate)
Labour Force (2024)	68.90 M	Trade Union (density) (2019)	17%	Non-Standard Employment <sup>5</sup>	A : No Data (part-time employment)	B : 31% (temporary employment) (2021)
GDP per Capita (2022)	\$34,017	Collective Bargaining (coverage) (2019)	17%	Work Injuries <sup>6</sup> (per 100,000 workers)	A : 1.4 (fatal) (2019)	B : 208 (non-fatal) (2019)
Poverty Headcount <sup>1</sup>	No Data	Social Protection <sup>3</sup> (coverage) (2020)	95%	Minimum Wage <sup>7</sup> (April 2024)	JPY	154,775
Informal Employment <sup>2</sup>	No Data	Workers per Labour Inspector <sup>8</sup> (2023)	22,269	Living Wage <sup>9</sup> (April 2024)	JPY	169,686

Sources: World Bank | International Labour Organization | WageIndicator Minimum Wages and Living Wages Database | M = Million  
GDP per Capita in USD (\$) | wages shown in local currency and per month

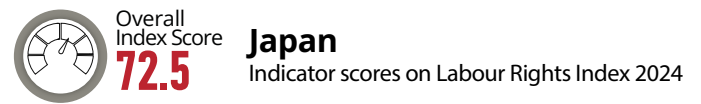
## At a glance

For Japan, the labour legislation applicable at the national level is analysed and scored. Different rules may apply in other jurisdictions, necessitating review of other sources.

Following this approach, Japan's overall score is 72.5 out of 100. The overall score for Japan is lower than the regional average observed across East Asia (78). Within the East Asian region, the highest score is observed for Mongolia (85).

Japan's overall score has remained static, showing that no score changing reforms were implemented between January 2022 and January 2024.

The country scores on the Labour Rights Index must be interpreted with caution, considering also the contextual indicators like the size of the population and labour force, informal employment in the country, social protection coverage, level of economic development (as measured by GDP per capita), female labour force participation rate, incidence of non-standard employment in the form of part-time employment and temporary employment as well as work injuries, both fatal and non-fatal. Trade union density and collective bargaining coverage rates are also relevant contextual indicators to assess the state of freedom of association and collective bargaining in the country.



For each indicator, the score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest score. The overall score is the average of 10 indicators.

## About Labour Rights Index

The Labour Rights Index 2024 (LRI 2024) is a de-jure index covering 145 economies and structured around the working lifespan of a worker. In total, 46 questions or evaluation criteria are scored across 10 indicators. The overall score is calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 being the highest possible score. The Index uses a rating system, ranging from "Total Lack of Access to Decent Work" to "Access to Decent Work". The Labour Rights Index aims at an active contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, by providing necessary (complementary) insights into de jure provisions on issues covered in particular by SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Jobs), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). The Labour Rights Index scores countries based on applicable labour laws only. It does not comment on actual working conditions or labour law compliance in workplaces. The legislation that is used to score the country under the Labour Rights Index is generally national or federal level legislation. In cases where the legislation is enacted at the provincial/regional or state level, the Index analyses the labour legislation applicable to the most populous province/region or state (in federal, confederal or other complex structure states). Scoring for each country is based on labour legislation, as applicable on 1 January 2024.

\*Please check page 4 of the country profile for explanatory end notes.

In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2022), the opposite legend is used.

● Score increase ● Score decrease ● Score adjustment ● Methodological change ○ No change

1. FAIR WAGES				80
QUESTION	ANSWER	LEGAL BASIS	TREND	
Does the legislation or collective negotiation set and determine the minimum wages in the country?	Yes	Minimum Wages Act, 1959; §24-27 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require regular and timely payment of wages?	Yes	§11, 24 & 89 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §2(3) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1959	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require overtime compensation to be at least 125% of the regular hourly rate?	Yes	§37 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require any additional compensation for working on a weekly rest day?	No	§33(2), 37(1), and 37(2) of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require additional compensation for night work?	Yes	§37 & 60-64 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
2. DECENT WORKING HOURS				60
Does the law stipulate general weekly working hours as 48 hours or lower?	Yes	§32-41 and 60-66 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §35 of the Labour Contract Act, 2007	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law restrict maximum working hours, including overtime, to 56 hours per week?	Yes	§36 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §16(1) & 18 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require a paid weekly rest of at least 24 consecutive hours?	Yes	§35 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §12-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labour Standards Act	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require paid public holidays?	No	The National Holidays Act, 1948	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require at least three working weeks of paid annual leave?	No	§39 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §24(3) & 25 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
3. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY				40
Does the law require a written employment contract or employment particulars to be given to a worker on commencement of employment?	Yes	§14, 15 & 89 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law restrict the hiring of fixed-term contract workers?	No	§14 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §18 & 19 of the Labour Contract Act, 2007	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law limit the length of the probation period, including renewals, to three months?	No	§ 20 & 21 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require a 30-day notice period before employment contract termination?	Yes	§3, 19-22, and 104 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §627 of the Civil Code, 1896	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require severance pay at the rate of at least two weeks of wages for every year of service?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	<input type="radio"/>	
4. FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES				75
Does the law require a four-month parental leave for parents?	Yes	§2-16 & 61 of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Act, 1991; §61-4 to 7 of the Employment Insurance Act, 1974	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require at least one week of paid paternity leave for fathers?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require flexible working arrangements for workers with family responsibilities?	Yes	§2, 5-10 & 17-29 of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Act, 1991; §12-13 of the Equal Opportunity Act 1985	<input type="radio"/>	
Does the law require paid nursing breaks?	Yes	§67 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §23 of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Act, 1991	<input type="radio"/>	

In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2022), the opposite legend is used.

● Score increase  
 ● Score decrease  
 ● Score adjustment  
 ● Methodological change  
 ○ No change

## 5. MATERNITY AT WORK

80

QUESTION	ANSWER	LEGAL BASIS	TREND
Does the law prohibit inquiring about pregnancy during recruitment?	No	§9 & 11 of the Act on Securing Equal Opportunities and Treatment for Men and Women in Employment, 1972	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law require maternity leave of at least 14 weeks?	Yes	§9 & 65 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §5-9 of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Act, 1991	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law require cash maternity benefits to be at least two-thirds (66.67%) of a worker's former wage?	Yes	§6, 8, 61 & 66 of the Employment Insurance Act, 1974; National Health Insurance Law	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law require cash maternity benefits to be paid through a contributory social insurance or a universal benefits system or such benefits are an employer's liability?	Yes	§6, 8, 61 & 66 of the Employment Insurance Act, 1974; National Health Insurance Law	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law protect workers from dismissals during or on account of pregnancy?	Yes	19 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §9 of the Equal Opportunity Act 1972; §10 & 16 of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Act, 1991	<input type="radio"/>

## 6. SAFE WORK

100

Does the law require employers to provide free personal protective equipment to workers?	Yes	§57-3 & 119 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, 1972	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law require employers to train workers on health and safety issues?	Yes	§ 25-2, 59, 69 and 119-120 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, 1972	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law restrict work that is prejudicial to the health of the mother or the child?	Yes	64-66 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, 1972	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law provide for employment injury benefits in the event of an occupational accident or disease?	Yes	§75-77 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §14 & Appended Table 1 of the Industrial Accident Compensation Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>

## 7. SOCIAL SECURITY

100

Does the law provide for an old age benefit?	Yes	Employees' pension insurance Act, 1954; National Pension Act, 1959	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law provide for survivors' benefits?	Yes	Employees' pension insurance Act, 1954; National Pension Act, 1959	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law provide for unemployment benefits?	Yes	§6, 13, 16, 22, 23 of the Employment Insurance Act, 1974	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law require paid sick leave (and sickness benefits) for the first six months of sickness?	Yes	§19, 75-76 & 81 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; Employees Health Insurance Act, 1922	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law provide for invalidity benefits?	Yes	Employees' pension insurance Act, 1954; National Pension Act, 1959	<input type="radio"/>

## 8. FAIR TREATMENT

40

Does the law require equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value?	No	§3-4 & 119 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law prohibit sexual harassment in employment?	No	§715 of the Civil Code; §11 of the Equal Opportunity Act, 1972	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment matters?	Yes	§14 of the Constitution of Japan, 1947; §3 & 119 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §5&6 of the Equal Opportunity Act, 1972	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law allow women to do the same job as men?	No	§22 of the Constitution of Japan, 1947; §2 of the Equal Opportunity Act, 1972; §2 of the Employment Security Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law guarantee basic labour protection to the platform workers?	Yes	National Pension Act (1959:141); ISSA Country Profile for Japan	<input type="radio"/>

9. CHILD AND FORCED LABOUR

100

QUESTION	ANSWER	LEGAL BASIS	TREND <sup>12</sup>
Does the law prohibit the employment of children?	Yes	§56, 58, and 118 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §5 & 283 of the Civil Code of Japan, 1896	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law set employment entry age equal to or higher than the compulsory schooling age?	Yes	§56, 58, and 118 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; §5 of the Basic Act on Education, 2006	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law prohibit the employment of young persons in hazardous work under the age of 18 years?	Yes	§61-63 & 118-119 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law prohibit forced labour?	Yes	§18 of the Constitution of Japan, 1947; §5 & 117 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947	<input type="radio"/>

10. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION<sup>11</sup>

50

Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?	Yes	§28 of the Constitution of Japan, 1947; §1-7 & 14 of the Labour Union Act, 1949; USDOS CRHRP 2023 (Japan)	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law allow workers to bargain collectively with employers through their representative unions?	Yes	§7 & 14-17 of the Labour Union Act, 1949; §92 of the Labour Standards Act, 1947; USDOS CRHRP 2023 (Japan)	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law provide the right to strike?	No	§ 5(8) & 8 of the Labour Union Act, 1949; §6- 7 & 37-39 of the Labour Relations Adjustment Act, 1946; CEACR C87 Obs. 2023; USDOS CRHRP 2023 (Japan)	<input type="radio"/>
Does the law prohibit imposing excessive sanctions against striking workers, including replacement of such workers?	No	§1, 98 & 110 of National Public Service Act 1947; ITUC Global Rights Index 2024 (Japan Profile)	<input type="radio"/>

<sup>1</sup> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), as measured under the SDG 1.2.1

<sup>2</sup> Share of informal employment in total employment (%), as measured under the SDG 8.3.1

<sup>3</sup> Proportion of the country population covered by social protection floors, as measured under the SDG 1.3.1

<sup>4</sup> The female labour force is shown in absolute number (A) along with the female labour force participation rate (B)

<sup>5</sup> Non-Standard Employment has been defined as part-time employment (A) and temporary employment (B)

<sup>6</sup> Rate of fatal (A) and non-fatal work injuries (B) per 100,000 workers, as measured under the SDG 8.8.1

<sup>7</sup> Minimum Wage and Living Wage amounts are shown in local currency. The amounts are retrieved from the WageIndicator Minimum Wage Database and the WageIndicator Living Wage Database. The minimum wage amounts are those as were applicable on 1 April 2024. The Living Wage amounts are from the April 2024 data release by the WageIndicator. Given the declining share of labour income (a widely used measure of inequality, measuring the proportion of total income in a country that employed people earn by working), the contextual indicators on minimum wage and living wage are relevant.

<sup>8</sup> Robust legislation, backed by effective enforcement, forms the foundation for achieving decent work in practice. In this regard, it is relevant to see if the country has an adequate number of labour inspectors. While the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) calls for a "sufficient number" of inspectors to do the work required, there is currently no official definition for a sufficient number of inspectors. In its 2006 General Survey on Labour Inspection, the ILO referred to the following benchmarks on the number of labour inspectors in the country in relation to the labour force: 1:10,000 in industrial market economies, 1:15,000 in rapidly industrializing economies, 1:20,000 in transition economies, and 1:40,000 in less developed countries. The latest guidance from the ILO (2022) however emphasizes a more holistic evaluation of national context rather than solely a ratio of labour inspectors to the size of labour force.

<sup>9</sup> The Living Wage estimates shown in this country profile are for a typical family (lower bound) that comprises two adults. The number of children is determined by the country-specific fertility rate, representing the average number of children in a family. One adult is engaged for 100% of normal working hours, while the working hours of the second adult are approximated based on the national labour force participation rate. The combined wage earned by two adults, each receiving a living wage, is designed to meet the requirements for achieving a decent standard of living for the family. For further details on this, please check here: <https://wageindicator.org/salary/living-wage>

<sup>10</sup> The prohibited grounds for discrimination are "race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, age, disability and trade union membership". A score of 1 is assigned only if a country has prohibited discrimination on at least 7 of the above 10 grounds.

<sup>11</sup> The Freedom of Association indicator of the Labour Rights Index uses Observations/Direct Requests from the ILO Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the US Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (USDOS CRHRP) and the country's legal profiles under the ITUC Global Rights Index 2024 to measure a country's compliance with the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining. A country's score on the LRI's Freedom of Association indicator must also be read together with the SDG indicator 8.8.2, which measures the level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation. It has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with FACB rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with FACB rights). The score for Japan on the latest available data of the SDG 8.8.2 is "1.11" (2022). Other than SDG 8.8.2, we suggest considering the country's score on ITUC's latest Global Rights Index. The score for Japan in 2024 is "2". As explained by the ITUC, "Countries are rated in clusters from 1-5+ depending on their compliance with collective labour rights, with 1 being the best rating and 5+ the worst rating a country could get. A high-rated cluster means that workers in the country have no right to their collective voice due to government failure to guarantee rights".

<sup>12</sup> In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2022), the legislative table indicates improvement or worsening of de-jure labour rights in country through the following colours.

- Score improved due to a positive legislative reform
- Score worsened due to a negative legislative reform
- Score is adjusted for the country due to a minor revision in the methodology for the Social Security indicator
- Score is adjusted for the country due to better access to the country's legal sources, or where the score for the Freedom of Association indicator is adjusted based on the latest reports from ILO, USDOS & ITUC Global Rights Index 2024
- No change