

## 1 Labor-management Relations in Japan

### **In-House Labor-management Relations Play a Key Role**

In Japan, there persisted an employment practice where dismissal of regular employees was kept to a minimum, and these employees were nurtured and utilized in the internal labor market over a long term. The various systems of employment relations have developed to adjust to this internal labor market. This phenomenon had been reflected in the characteristic of individual labor-management relations, in particular at large corporations, with (1) periodic recruitment of new graduates with the assumption of job security until retirement, (2) education and training through flexible reassignment of regular employees and on-the-job-training (OJT), and (3) personnel management by seniority for remuneration and promotion in accordance with accumulation of work performance.

The labor-management relations between employee groups and companies have also developed into enterprise labor-management relations, whereby in tandem with the long-term employment practice, enterprise unions of mainly large corporations allow their regular employees to be an union member. Typically, one enterprise union is organized per company and the union officials are also employees. Since the managers and executives that represent the employers had once been ordinary employers as well before being promoted to their position, they share common interests with the union members.

In corporations where labor unions exist, collective bargaining takes place between the labor union and corporation, and working conditions such as annual wage increases, lump-sum benefits, working hours, welfare issues and others are

determined. At corporations, in addition to collective bargaining, labor-management consultation systems exist in diverse formats at voluntary bases. This system is widely seen also at corporations which are not unionized and the system is used to discuss such issues as management policy and the formulation of production plans, among others. This labor-management consultation system is said to contribute to the establishment of stable labor-management relations.

### **Labor-management Relations at Industry and National Levels**

Nevertheless, there is a limit to the bargaining powers of Japanese enterprise unions, in contrast to the labor unions which are organized cross-corporate organizations as seen in Europe. It could be said that the Shunto (spring labor offensive) developed as a means of supplementing the limitations of enterprise unions. Under Shunto system industrial organization unions of the labor unions organize a unified, cross-corporate struggle, and national centers perform such tasks as strategic coordination between industrial trade unions and arousal of public sentiments. The Shunto system has resulted in the creation of a social ripple-effect system whereby a pattern-setting labor-management grouping determines the wage increase rate, which is in turn used as a reference by other labor-management groups in their negotiations.

Rengo (Japanese Trade Union Confederation), which is the national center, and management organizations such as Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) have established a venue for regular discussions, and for issues on which they share the same opinion, a joint policy proposal is duly

submitted to the central government.

A second point of importance is the role in governmental councils on the formation of labor and social policy. Representatives of labor organizations and management organizations and management organizations participate in these councils and endeavor to ensure that in the process of consensus building on policy, the position of workers and employers is duly reflected.

### **Shortcoming of the Conventional Modality**

The long-term employment practice is faltering due to changes in the labor market structure such as decreasing birth rate and rapidly aging society as well as long-term economic stagnation since the 1990s, and revision of the seniority-based wage system is being advanced.

A rapid increase in atypical workers such as part-time workers has imposed tremendous influence on the modality of collective labor-management relations.

The unionization rate fell below 20% in 2003 and has remained unstable since then, falling to 17.9% in 2012. If we look at the situation in the private sector alone, the figure is 16.7%. Labor unions focused on regular employees are definitely lagging behind the unionization of atypical workers, but the unionization rate among part-time workers is rising gradually, from 2.7% in 2001 to 6.3% in 2012 (see Table IV-1). In addition, looking at the situation by scale of

corporation reveals stark differences in organization of labor unions. In other words, in 2012, the unionization rate among corporations with more than 1,000 employees was 45.8%, but among corporations with between 100 and 999 employees this figure was 13.3%, and for corporations with less than 99 employees, the figure was 1.0%. This demonstrates that labor unions in small, medium and micro enterprises have diminished even further in presence.

Shortcomings can also be seen in the Shunto method. With international intensifying competition, management have taken such measures as flexible personnel management reflecting corporate results as a modality for wage increases, rationalization of wage standards that enable the maintenance of international competitiveness, establishment of a wage system that recognizes abilities, results and contributions, and as well as the multi-streaming of wage management. It is becoming clear that cross-industry wage increases are increasingly difficult in such an environment.

In contrast to the period when wage hikes could be guaranteed thanks to high-speed growth, international corporate competition has intensified, and in the increasingly severe corporate management environment we have entered a period in which labor conditions could be lowered. Japan's labor unions is tested whether they can regain their power and influence and demonstrate their presence in the labor market.

**Table IV-1 Changes in the Number of Union Members and the Estimated Unionization Rate for Part-time Workers (Unit Labor Union)**

Year	Number of labor union members among part-time workers			Ratio to all union members (%)	Number of short-time workers (in 10,000)	Estimated unionization rate (%)
	(in 1,0000)	Year-on-year difference (in 1,0000)	Year-on-year difference ratio (%)			
2001	28.0	2.0	7.8	2.5	1,042	2.7
2002	29.2	1.3	4.5	2.7	1,097	2.7
2003	33.1	3.8	13.1	3.2	1,098	3.0
2004	36.3	3.1	9.5	3.6	1,107	3.3
2005	38.9	2.6	7.3	3.9	1,172	3.3
2006	51.5	12.6	32.4	5.2	1,187	4.3
2007	58.8	7.3	14.2	5.9	1,218	4.8
2008	61.6	2.8	4.7	6.2	1,232	5.0
2009	70.0	8.4	13.7	7.0	1,317	5.3
2010	72.6	2.6	3.7	7.3	1,291	5.6
2011	77.6	5.0	6.8	7.8	-	-
2012	83.7	6.1	7.9	8.5	1,332	6.3

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Survey of Labour Unions, 2012*

Notes: 1) "Part-time workers" are those who work fewer hours than regular workers at the same business operation, or work regular working hours with a shorter workweek, and referred to as "part-time workers" at the workplace.

2) The number of short-time workers is the number of those who are classified as "employed" in the Labour Force Survey with less than 35 working hours per week.

3) Estimated unionization rate is calculated by the following formula: Number of union members among part-time workers ÷ Number of short-time workers.