



The Government of Japan

Mid-term Report on the progress made
in the implementation of the recommendations
issued at the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review

January 2017

<p style="text-align: center;">UPR Recommendation</p> <p>(The followings are recommendations which Japan accepted to follow-up on.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Japan's follow-up</p>
<p>1. Proceed with the ratification of instruments that have not yet been ratified and accelerate the process of withdrawing reservations in order to ensure the fullest enjoyment of human rights for the population (Benin)</p> <p>2. Take further steps to ratify relevant treaties and conventions, keeping in line its priorities and the domestic legislative process (Cambodia)</p> <p>3. Ratify the optional protocols of the human rights conventions to which Japan is a party (Hungary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women Optional Protocol (Individual complaint) ● Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ● Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Optional Protocol (Individual complaint) ● Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Access to detainees) ● ICCPR 1st Optional Protocol (Individual complaint) 	<p>1. Japan will consider entering into the conventions on human rights mentioned in the recommendation, excluding the Second Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereinafter referred to as ICCPR).</p> <p>2. Japan's position on the Second Protocol to the ICCPR is as follows.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In regard to the abolishment of capital punishment, in principle Japan considers it a matter that must be decided independently by each country after serious consideration of relevant issues such as the attitudes of their citizens, the state of criminal affairs, and their law enforcement policies.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">As for the abolishment of capital punishment, in Japan, it is a critical issue affecting the foundation of the criminal justice system, and must be seriously considered from a variety of viewpoints such as the realization of justice within society, while considering the public opinion of Japan's citizens. Taking into account that many consider that capital punishment is necessary for extremely violent and heinous crimes (according to the public opinion survey, held from November - December 2009, 85.6% answered "Capital punishment cannot be avoided in some cases") and that heinous crimes still cannot be expected to cease, it is therefore necessary to carry out capital punishment on criminals who are responsible for heinous crimes, and therefore Japan does not consider the</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICCPR 2nd Optional Protocol (Capital punishment) ● Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families ● ICESCR (Reservation) ● Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Reservation) ● Convention on the Rights of the Child (Reservation) <p>4. Recognize the competence of the treaty bodies to receive and examine complaints from individuals, by ratifying the relevant treaties (Republic of Korea)</p> <p>5. Consider taking necessary measures to accept individual complaints about violations of rights enshrined in Human Rights treaties and protocols ratified by Japan that foresee such a procedure (Austria)</p> <p>11. Sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Portugal)</p> <p>12. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Brazil)</p> <p>13. Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CPED) to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other States Parties for violations of the provisions of the Convention (Uruguay)</p>	<p>abolishment of capital punishment appropriate.</p> <p>Based on the aforementioned reasons, Japan considers that serious consideration of the issues surrounding entry to the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR is necessary.</p> <p>(Japan's position on the issue of reservation)</p> <p>3. With regard to the reservation of Article 7 (d) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (hereinafter referred to as ICESCR), taking into account the lack of societal consensus for the payment of wages on public holidays, the government considers it appropriate to leave the matter of payment of remuneration on public holidays to an agreement between labor and management.</p> <p>4. ICESCR Article 8, known as the basic labor rights clause, provides the right to organized labor strikes under the provision of 1 (d). On the other hand, taking into account that no agreement would be possible between the laws and ordinances of Japan and the provision of Article 8 paragraph 2 that no hindrance shall be placed upon the lawful limitation of the sphere of "civil servants," which would be affected by the limitation, Japan reserves the right not to be restricted by the provision of 1 (d). However, some sectors would still have the right to strike if they were already given the right under Japanese law at the time of the ratification of the convention.</p> <p>5. With regard to the reservation applied to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereafter referred to as ICERD) Article 4 (a)</p>
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15. Consider the early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the CRC on a Communication Procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Slovakia)

(b), even though the Government of Japan takes into account the circumstances since the submission of the previous report, the Government of Japan does not believe that, in present-day Japan, racist thoughts are disseminated and racial discrimination is incited to the extent that the withdrawal of its reservations and legislation to impose punishment against dissemination of racist thoughts and other acts should be considered even at the risk of unduly stifling legitimate speech.

6. In regard to the reservation applied to the Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 37 (c), under the Juvenile Act of Japan, persons under 20 years of age are treated as “juveniles,” and this applies to persons deprived of liberty as well. The persons who are under 20 years of age (so called, “juveniles”) are, in principle, separated from persons who are 20 years of age or over (adults). This measure can be regarded as one step further advanced than the provision of this Convention under which a person under 18 years of age is to receive careful protection as a “child,” since the Japanese system includes persons even up until under 20 years of age among those who are subject to protection. This conforms to the aim and objective of the provisions of Article 37 (c), namely, to protect young people from harmful influence by separating them from older persons.

7. Japan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in January 2014.

8. With regard to the individual communications procedure stipulated in the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

	<p>Discrimination against Women ,the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and others, the Government of Japan established a Division for Implementation of Human Rights Treaties in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April 2010, thereby giving serious consideration as to whether or not to accept the procedure. Specifically, consideration has been given to aspects such as whether there are any problems in relation to Japan's justice system and legislative policy, and the kind of system that would need to be established for implementation of the individual communications procedure in the case that Japan accepts it by holding meetings with relevant ministries to further discuss the issue.</p>
<p>8. Accede to the ICCPR-OP 2 and also the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT) (Australia) 9. Consider the possibility to ratify OP-CAT (Tunisia) 10. Accede to the OP-CAT (Czech Republic)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan will consider entering into the conventions on human rights as mentioned in the recommendation, excluding the Second Protocol to the ICCPR. 2. Japan's position regarding the Second Protocol of the ICCPR is as stated in Recommendation 1 Item 2 of this document. 3. Additionally, with regard to the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture, the Government of Japan is currently considering the practical aspects of what "inspection" and other elements should consist of, and how the terms of the protocol would relate to domestic laws and others, and therefore wishes to continue considering this protocol.
<p>16. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) convention and enact legislation to protect persons with disabilities in accordance with CRPD standards (Slovenia) 17. Ratify the CRPD (Spain; India; Iraq)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan will consider entering into the Convention on Human Rights as mentioned in the recommendation, excluding the Second Protocol to the ICCPR. 2. Japan signed the CRPD in September 2007, revised the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities in August 2011, passed the Act on Comprehensive Support for

<p>18. Ratify the CRPD and adopt discrimination laws to protect persons with disabilities (Kuwait)</p>	<p>Persons with Disabilities in June 2012, passed the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities and revised the Act for Employment Promotion etc. of Persons with Disabilities among others in June 2013. Having implemented a variety of policy reforms in this way, Japan deposited the instrument of ratification in January 2014, and the convention has entered into force in Japan since February of the same year.</p>
<p>19. Continue with the efforts to ratify the CRPD and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Argentina)</p> <p>20. Encourage the ratification of the conventions that are still pending, particularly the ICRMW (Chile)</p> <p>21. Consider the ratification of the ICRMW (Rwanda)</p> <p>22. Accelerate the ratification of the ICRMW (Indonesia)</p> <p>23. Consider ratifying the ICRMW as well as the ILO Convention 189 (Philippines)</p>	<p>1. Japan ratified the CRPD in January 2014.</p> <p>2. In regard to the ICRMW, Japan understands the convention's goal of preserving the rights of migrant workers and their families, but considering that the contents of the convention include greater rights for migrant workers than other individuals, Japan recognizes the need for serious and thorough consideration of the convention from the perspectives of equality and Japan's various domestic systems among others.</p> <p>3. Unlike other countries, the number of housekeepers (domestic workers) in Japan is small and has been on the decrease, and entry into Japan to work as housekeepers (domestic workers) is not permitted.</p> <p>Furthermore, some of the housekeepers (domestic workers) in Japan are not covered by the Labor Standards Act. In regard to the ratification of the ILO Convention No.189, it is necessary to make a careful consideration in light of actual situations in Japan.</p>
<p>24. Exert utmost efforts in ratifying the Palermo Protocol (Philippines)</p> <p>25. Ratify the Palermo Protocol (India)</p>	<p>1. Japan signed the Palermo Convention (United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) in December 2000 and obtained the approval of the Diet to conclude the Palermo Convention in May 2003. Similarly, Japan</p>

<p>26. Ratify the Palermo Convention (Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) as well as its Protocol on the Trafficking in Persons (France)</p>	<p>signed the Trafficking in Persons Protocol in December 2002 and obtained the approval of the Diet to conclude the Protocol in June 2005.</p> <p>2. However, since the bill necessary to implement the requirements of the Palermo Convention has not yet been passed in the Diet as of 2016, Japan is not ready to immediately conclude the Palermo Convention. As the conclusion of the Palermo Convention is the precondition for the conclusion of the Protocol, Japan is also not ready to immediately conclude the Protocol.</p> <p>3. As cooperating with international society to fight against organized crime is a major issue, Japan considers it necessary to establish laws to conclude the Palermo Convention and continues consultation among relevant ministries.</p> <p>4. Japan continues relevant work so as to achieve a swift conclusion of the Palermo Convention.</p> <p>5. Human trafficking was criminalized through the revision of the penal code in 2005, as required by the Protocol.</p>
<p>27. Continue its efforts to finalize its ratification of the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Hague Convention). Canada acknowledges Japan's progress to date in this regard, notably its development of domestic legislation for Diet approval, and encourages progress towards ratification and implementation to continue in a timely fashion (Canada)</p> <p>28. Consider ratifying the Hague Convention (Slovakia)</p> <p>30. Accelerate the procedure to accede to the Hague Convention</p>	<p>1. On January 24, 2014, after the Cabinet decision on signature, conclusion and promulgation of the Convention, the Government of Japan signed the Convention and deposited its instrument of acceptance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.</p> <p>2. The Hague Convention entered into force for Japan on April 1, 2014.</p>

(Italy)	
31.Continue to refine its domestic legislative, institutional and administrative structures to strengthen its work in the field in human rights (Zimbabwe)	Japan is conducting an appropriate review of the framework of the human rights remedy system, taking the discussions made thus far into account.
32.Ensure that economic, social and cultural rights be enjoyed on an equal footing in national legislation (Palestine)	Japan has entered into ICESCR, and the rights provided in the covenant are already being ensured by the laws in force in Japan.
33.Ensure the full applicability and incorporation in the domestic legal system of the CEDAW (Bulgaria)	Article 98 paragraph 2 of the Japanese Constitution states, “The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.” Therefore, the Government of Japan has enacted domestic laws necessary to comply with the obligations under the convention, and implemented related policies.
34.Consider strengthening legislative protection from racial discrimination and discrimination based on sexual orientation (Canada)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government of Japan recognizes that racially discriminatory motive is proven as vicious motive accordingly in the criminal trials in Japan and that the court takes it into consideration in sentencing. 2. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations, the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases. 3. Additionally the bodies are conducting various activities for awareness-raising including setting annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising such as “Respect for the Rights of Foreign Nationals” and to “Eliminate Prejudice and Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation.”

35. Implement the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) to adopt specific legislation to outlaw direct and indirect racial discrimination, and guarantee access to effective protection and remedies through competent national courts (South Africa)

64. Continue prohibiting all forms of direct or indirect discrimination including discrimination based on language, gender, race, religion or nationality (Palestine)

1. Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Japanese Constitution provides “All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin,” thereby forbidding any unreasonable discrimination.

2. Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides the principle of equality under the law. Based on this principle, Japan has been making efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination. In highly public fields such as employment, education, medical care and traffic, which are closely related with civil life, discriminatory treatment is prohibited by relevant laws and regulations. Moreover, in such fields, the related ministries and agencies carry out guidance and awareness raising programs to eliminate all forms of discrimination.

3. On May 24, 2016, Japan passed “the Act on the Promotion of Efforts to Eliminate Unfair Discriminatory Speech and Behavior against Persons Originating from Outside Japan,” which came into force on June 3, 2016. In addition to declaring that unfair discriminatory speech and behavior against persons originating from outside Japan is not tolerated, the law also seeks to bring these issues to the attention of Japanese citizens through human rights education and activities for awareness-raising, and to promote the elimination of unfair discriminatory speech and behavior by gaining their understanding and cooperation. The purpose of this law is to establish Japan’s basic idea, clarify the responsibility of the government, and establish and promote basic policies toward the elimination of unfair discriminatory speech and behavior against persons originating from outside Japan.

<p>36.Ensure that the domestic legislation concerning discrimination is consistent with that contained in the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) which deals furthermore with all forms of direct or indirect discrimination based on age, sex, religion and sexual orientation (Switzerland)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 98 paragraph 2 of the Japanese Constitution provides, “The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.” Therefore the government of Japan has enacted domestic laws necessary to comply with the obligations under the convention, and continues to enforce those laws. 2. Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides the principle of equality under the law. Based on this principle, Japan has been making efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination. In highly public fields such as employment, education, medical care and traffic, which are closely related with civil life, discriminatory treatment is prohibited by relevant laws and regulations. Moreover, in such fields, the related ministries and agencies carry out guidance and awareness raising programs to eliminate all forms of discrimination.
<p>37.Adopt measures at the legislative level which directly prohibit racist and xenophobic statements and guarantee access to effective protection and measures of legal defence in the appropriate national courts (Uzbekistan)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides equality under the law including the prohibition of any racial discrimination. 2. On May 24, 2016, Japan passed the Act on the Promotion of Efforts to Eliminate Unfair Discriminatory Speech and Behavior against Persons Originating from Outside Japan, which came into force on June 3, 2016. In addition to declaring that unfair discriminatory speech and behavior against persons originating from outside Japan is not tolerated, the law also seeks to bring these issues to the attention of Japanese citizens through human rights education and activities for awareness-raising, and to promote activities to eliminate unfair discriminatory speech and behavior by gaining their understanding and cooperation. The purpose of this law is to establish Japan’s basic idea, clarify the

	<p>responsibility of the government, and establish and promote basic policies toward the elimination of unfair discriminatory speech and behavior against persons originating from outside Japan.</p>
<p>38. Continue the efforts to review existing legislation related to the family, in particular the regime applicable to children born out of wedlock (Chile)</p>	<p>1. According to a decision by the full court of the Japanese Supreme Court of September 2013, the provision in Civil Law concerning division of inheritances, which provided that the share of inheritance for children born out of wedlock should be one half that of the share for children born in wedlock, was determined to be unconstitutional. Based on that decision the civil law was revised in December of the same year to remove the applicable provision, and the inheritance portions of children born out of wedlock were equalized with those of children born in wedlock.</p> <p>2. The conditions for acquiring nationality/citizenship at birth provided in Article 2 of the Nationality Act of Japan are as follows: “A child shall be a Japanese national in the following cases: Item 1, If the father or mother is a Japanese national at the time of birth; Item 2, If the father died before the child's birth and was a Japanese national at the time of death; and Item 3, If born in Japan and both of the parents are unknown or are without nationality.”</p> <p>Additionally, the conditions for acquiring Japanese nationality/citizenship through registration provided in Article 3 and Article 17 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the same Act are as follows: “(1) the child is acknowledged by the father or mother, (2) the child is under 20 years of age, and (3) the father or mother was a Japanese national at the time of the child's birth” of Article 3, as well as “(1) Loses Japanese nationality due to not reserving nationality, (2) is under 20 years of</p>

	<p>age, and (3) has a domicile in Japan” of Article 17 paragraph 1.</p> <p>*A Japanese national who was born in a foreign country and has acquired a foreign nationality by birth shall lose Japanese nationality retroactively as of the time of birth, unless the Japanese national clearly indicates his or her volition to reserve Japanese nationality according to the provisions of the Family Registration Law (Nationality Law Article 12).</p> <p>Naturalization is provided for in Article 4, and the minimum conditions for becoming a naturalized citizen are provided in Article 5. Those conditions are: domicile, capability, upright conduct, livelihood, not having multiple nationalities, and compliance with the Japanese Constitution.</p> <p>There is no discrimination between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock in the application of the aforementioned conditions. Article 25 and Article 49 of the Family Register Act of Japan establish the duty of notification of birth, and there is no difference for children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock.</p>
<p>39. Take legal measures to adopt a comprehensive law on child rights and fully bring in line the legislation with the Convention, as well as adopt and implement a national plan of action for children to address inequalities in income and living (Iran (Islamic Republic of))</p>	<p>1. In concluding a convention, Japan makes necessary adjustments to ensure compatibility with domestic law. The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides an especially wide range of rights and items, but as much of the content is already ensured by provisions of the international conventions on human rights, which Japan has already entered, and Japanese domestic law starting with the Constitution. Therefore, Japan believes the necessary legislative preparations for this convention have already been made.</p> <p>2. However, as ensuring children’s full and harmonious development of character,</p>

	<p>and their independent lives within society cannot be achieved only on a legislative basis, the Government of Japan considers it critical to further enhance the care and welfare of children, and will continue striving to create policies that effectively realize that goal.</p>
<p>41.Consider reviewing its legislation with a view to criminalizing the possession of child pornographic materials (Brazil)</p>	<p>Japan passed a revision of a portion of the Act on Regulation and Punishment of Acts Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children to criminalize the possession of child pornography for the purpose of satisfying personal sexual curiosity with a penalty of less than one year of imprisonment or a less than ¥1,000,000 fine on June 18, 2014, and the aforementioned penalty came into effect from July 15, 2015.</p>
<p>42.Amend the Civil Code and Family Registration Law in accordance with Japan’s international human rights obligations and in this regard make particular efforts to address the concluding observations of CEDAW (Finland) 43.Bring the legal age of marriage to18 for women as for men (France)</p>	<p>1. In February 1996 the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice, which serves as the advisory committee to the Minister of Justice, made a report titled “Legislative proposal outline to revise a portion of domestic law.” Reducing the period for remarrying to 100 days, making the legal age of marriage 18 for both men and women, and introducing the option for spouses to not change their legal names were listed as recommended legal revisions to make as part of a revision to the Family Registration Law.</p> <p>2. In line with the Cabinet decision on the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality made in December 2015, the intention to proceed with considerations of legislative revisions concerning the equalization of marriage age and for each spouse to choose their legal name was specified as a practical measure regarding family law based on court decisions and taking into account the changes in family structure, the diversification of lifestyles, the changing attitudes of Japan’s</p>

	<p>citizens, and the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>3. Currently, by publishing an outline of the policies stated above on the related homepage and other measures, the government is widely publishing the policies to Japan's citizens, and is working to deepen their discussions.</p> <p>4. In December 2015 the full court of the Supreme Court decided that of the required six month period for remarriage, the period surpassing 100 days was unconstitutional. Based on that decision the civil code was revised to shorten the required period for remarriage to 100 days, and the law has already come into effect.</p>
<p>45.Ensure full alignment of its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), acceding also to its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia)</p>	<p>In 2007 Japan enacted the "Act on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court," with which Japan can fully implement the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p>
<p>46.Consider amending the Immigration Control Act to introduce a maximum period of detention pending deportation (South Africa)</p>	<p>1. Japan's position is as per the statements in the interactive dialogue recorded in the report from the UPR Working Section Meeting (paragraph 143).</p> <p>2. Currently irregular conferences have been held with the Ministry of Justice and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and discussions continue to be held on a wide agenda of topics.</p>
<p>47.Complete the process of establishing the national human rights commission (Nepal) 48.Speed up the process of establishment of a human rights</p>	<p>The Government submitted a bill for establishment of a human rights commission to create a new human rights institution in the 181st National Diet Session (irregular session) on November 9, 2012, but it was discarded due to</p>

<p>commission ensuring its independence and full compliance with the Paris principles (Spain)</p> <p>49. Continue to promote the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua)</p> <p>50. Swiftly conclude the process of setting up a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia)</p> <p>51. Establish a national independent human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine)</p> <p>53. Accelerate the process of creating a Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Benin)</p> <p>54. Continue its process of implementation for a national human rights commission in conformity with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso)</p> <p>55. Take steps to ensure that the National Human Rights Institution, which Japan is to create, is consistent with the Paris Principles (France)</p> <p>56. Accelerate the process to establish a human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia)</p> <p>57. Continue working on establishing a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Jordan)</p> <p>58. Continue its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia)</p> <p>59. Establish an independent National Human Rights Commission</p>	<p>dissolution of the House of Representatives on November 16. Japan is conducting an appropriate review of the framework for a human rights remedy system, incorporating the discussions made thus far.</p>
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<p>in conformity with the Paris Principles (Mexico)</p>	
<p>60. Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child (Jordan)</p>	<p>1. Permanent centers for human rights counseling have been established in the offices of Legal Affairs Bureaus, District Legal Affairs Bureaus, and their branches throughout the country, as well as ad-hoc centers for human rights counseling in other locations. Additionally, the special toll-free “Children’s Rights Hotline” consultation call service has been established and “Children’s Rights SOS Mini Letters” (This is a type of prestamped and addressed sealable postcard on which children can write any concerns they may have. These go to Legal Affairs Bureaus or District Legal Affairs Bureaus, which then contact the sender upon receipt.) have been distributed to all students of elementary and middle schools throughout the country. Furthermore, an Internet-based human rights consultation reception system, “Children’s Rights SOS E-mail,” has been established. These measures serve to provide a wide-ranging system to provide children counseling on human rights issues, including bullying.</p> <p>2. Additionally, the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice set “Protect Children’s Rights” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising and conducts various activities for awareness-raising.</p>
<p>61. Consider adopting the National action plan for children to address inequalities in living standards and disparities by gender, ethnic origin and disabilities (South Africa)</p>	<p>Continue following up.</p>

<p>62.Continue to further enhance its dialogue with civil societies and implement policies and measures in order to enhance the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Bhutan)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases. 2. Additionally, the bodies set to “Protect Women’s Rights” to “Protect Children’s Rights,” and to “Eliminate Prejudice and Discrimination on the Grounds of Disabilities” as annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising, and various activities for awareness-raising are conducted toward achieving these targets.
<p>63.Continue the efforts to combat and prevent discrimination under any ground (Cuba)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Japanese Constitution states, “All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin.” Irrational discrimination is therefore forbidden. 2. Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides equality under the law without any racial discrimination. Based on this principle, Japan has been making efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination. In highly public fields such as employment, education, medical care and traffic, which are closely related with civil life, discriminatory treatment is prohibited by laws and regulations. Moreover, in such fields, the related ministries and agencies carry out guidance and awareness raising programs to eliminate all forms of discrimination. 3. In regard to persons with disabilities, the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities was passed in June 2013, and a Cabinet decision was made in regard to the Basic Policy for Eliminating Discrimination against

	<p>Persons with Disabilities. The law then came into effect in April 2016, and appropriate measures are being taken at various administrative entities and businesses.</p> <p>4. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice carry out various activities for human rights awareness-raising from the perspective of not tolerating any form of discrimination.</p>
<p>65. Review its national legislation with a view to eliminating discriminatory provisions based on a comprehensive list of grounds, including social status, gender and sexual orientation (Czech Republic)</p>	<p>1. Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Japanese Constitution states, “All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin.” Irrational discrimination is therefore forbidden.</p> <p>2. Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides the principle of equality under the law. Based on this principle, Japan has been making efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination. In highly public fields such as employment, education, medical care and traffic, which are closely related with civil life, discriminatory treatment is prohibited by relevant laws and regulations. Moreover, in such fields, the related ministries and agencies carry out guidance and awareness raising programs to eliminate all forms of discrimination.</p> <p>3. The “Act on Special Cases in Handling Gender Status for Persons with Gender Identity Disorders,” which came into effect in July 2004, allowed people affected by sexual identity disorders to change their gender on the family register, and a revision made in 2008 relaxed the conditions necessary to make such changes. Based on Japan’s belief, in-line with international trends, that human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity should not be tolerated,</p>

Japan became a core group member by joining the declaration regarding sexual orientation and gender identity adopted at the 63rd United Nations General Assembly in 2008, voted in favor of the resolutions adopted by the 17th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2011 and the 27th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2014, and joined the statements regarding sexual orientation and gender identity at the 16th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2011 and the 29th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2015.

4. Additionally, the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality established on December 2015 states, “When a person is in a difficult situation due to sexual orientation or a sexual identity disorder (abbreviated), the Government strives as much as possible to grasp the reality of the situation, and promote human rights education and activities for awareness-raising. In the event a case is recognized where a human rights violation has occurred, the Government starts human rights remedy activities.” It also states, “the Government enhances the human rights counseling system to make it easier for those who use the system at the centers for human rights counseling at Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus.”

5. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice consider the issues related to sexual orientation and sexual identity disorders as human rights matters requiring their attention, and carry out a variety of activities for awareness-raising, human rights counseling, and human rights investigation and remedy activities.

<p>66. Take further concrete steps to raise public awareness of, and to eliminate gender stereotypes against women (Thailand)</p>	<p>The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice set “Protection of Women’s Rights” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising and conduct various activities for human rights awareness-raising, with the goal of eliminating prejudice and discrimination against women and sweeping away institutionalized gender roles.</p>
<p>67. Keep on encouraging the third basic plan for gender equality and implementing it continuously (Nicaragua)</p>	<p>In December 2015, Japan formulated the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, a five year plan, and is striving for the promotion of a gender-equal society.</p>
<p>68. Strengthen the Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality and raise related measures to combat violence against women, treating the problems of women belonging to minorities in an effective way (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)</p> <p>71. Take urgent measures to promote gender equality and effectively protect women and children’s rights (China)</p> <p>73. Strengthen the promotion of gender and the fight against violence against women (Senegal)</p> <p>76. Foster its holistic approach on gender equality, in particular empowering women’s social and economic rights and fighting domestic violence (Viet Nam)</p>	<p>1. To allow foreigners who are being subjected to harm to swiftly access relief and protection, the Cabinet Office has produced information materials for foreign victims and delivered them to related entities, and published a homepage with information for foreign victims in eight languages. Further initiatives are continuing, such as placing staff who can consult in foreign languages at Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers.</p> <p>2. Every year November 12 through November 25 (the UN designated “International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women”) has been chosen as the period to run the “Campaign for Eliminating Violence against Women.” Through the cooperation of the government, local governments, women’s groups and other related organizations with this campaign, awareness raising activities and initiatives to combat violence against women are further strengthened.</p>
<p>69. Continue its efforts in the advancement for the promotion and protection of the rights of women by implementing its “Third</p>	<p>1. In December 2015, Japan formulated the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, a five year plan, and is striving for the promotion and protection of the human</p>

<p>Basic Plan for Gender Equality” and its “Action Plan to Promote Economic Revival through Women’s Active Participation” (Malaysia)</p> <p>77.Continue the empowerment of women and given them a bigger role in society (Kuwait)</p>	<p>rights of women.</p> <p>2. The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality Cabinet decision made in December 2015 states the goal, “increasing the share of women in leadership positions to at least 30% by 2020 in all fields of society,” and the government has set numerical targets to reach that target as a whole by expanding the participation of women in all areas such as politics, the judiciary, the executive branch, and economics through promoting effective positive action, and continues to make efforts based on that plan.</p>
<p>70.Continue effective implementation of the national plan on Gender equality to raise the awareness in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice (Armenia)</p> <p>72.Continue to implement measures to ensure gender equality, including women belonging to minorities (Cuba)</p> <p>75.Further advance all efforts to realise Japan as a gender-equal society (Trinidad and Tobago)</p>	<p>In December 2015, Japan formulated the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, a five year plan, and is striving for gender equality.</p>
<p>74.Implement legal reforms and measures necessary to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, particularly regarding the age of marriage and the possibility of keeping the maiden’s name (Spain)</p>	<p>1. In February 1996 the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice, which serves as the advisory committee to the Minister of Justice made a report titled “Legislative proposal outline to revise a portion of domestic law.” Reducing the period for remarrying to 100 days, making the legal age of marriage 18 for both men and women, and introducing the option for spouses to not change their legal names were listed as recommended legal revisions to make as part of a revision to the Family Registration Law.</p> <p>2. In line with the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality Cabinet decision made in</p>

	<p>December 2015, the intention to proceed with considerations of legislative revisions concerning the equalization of marriage age and for each spouse to choose their legal name was specified as a practical measure regarding family law based on court decisions and taking into account the changes in family structure, the diversification of lifestyles, the changing attitudes of Japan's citizens, and the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>3. Currently, by publishing an outline of the policies stated above on the related homepage and other measures, the government is widely publishing the policies to Japan's citizens, and is working to deepen their discussions.</p>
<p>78. Ensure equality and non-discrimination of children born out of wedlock in issues related to the acquisition of nationality, inheritance rights and birth registration (Slovenia)</p>	<p>1. According to a decision by the full court of the Japanese Supreme Court of September 2013, the provision in Civil Law concerning division of inheritances, which provided that the share of inheritance for children born out of wedlock should be one half that of share for children born in wedlock, was determined to be unconstitutional. Based on that decision the civil law was revised in December of the same year to remove the applicable provision, and the inheritance portions of children born out of wedlock were equalized with those of children born in wedlock.</p> <p>2. The conditions for acquiring nationality/citizenship at birth provided in Article 2 of the Nationality Act of Japan are as follows: "A child shall be a Japanese national in the following cases: Item 1, If the father or mother is a Japanese national at the time of birth; Item 2, If the father died before the child's birth and was a Japanese national at the time of death; and Item 3, If born in Japan and both</p>

of the parents are unknown or are without nationality.”

Additionally, the conditions for acquiring Japanese nationality/citizenship through registration provided in Article 3 and Article 17 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the same Act and are as follows: “(1) the child is acknowledged by the father or mother, (2) the child is under 20 years of age, and (3) the father or mother was a Japanese national at the time of the child’s birth.”of Article 3,as well as “(1) Loses Japanese nationality due to not reserving nationality, (2) is under 20 years of age,and (3) has a domicile in Japan” of Article 17 paragraph 1.

*A Japanese national who was born in a foreign country and has acquired a foreign nationality by birth shall lose Japanese nationality retroactively as of the time of birth, unless the Japanese national clearly indicates his or her volition to reserve Japanese nationality according to the provisions of the Family Registration Law (Nationality Law Article 12).

Naturalization is provided for in Article 4, and the minimum conditions for becoming a naturalized citizen are provided in Article 5. Those conditions are: domicile, capability, upright conduct, livelihood, not having multiple nationalities, and compliance with the Japanese Constitution.

There is no discrimination between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock in the application of the aforementioned conditions. Article 25 and Article 49 of the Family Register Act of Japan establish the duty of notification of birth, and there is no difference for children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock.

79. Adopt comprehensive measures against discrimination towards children and repeal all legislation that discriminates against children born out of wedlock. Promote awareness campaigns and education programs about the human rights of all boys, girls and adolescents, particularly in relation to the acquisition of nationality, inheritance rights and the right to identity (Uruguay)

1. According to a decision by the full court of the Japanese Supreme Court of September 2013, the provision in Civil Law concerning division of inheritances, which provided that the share of inheritance for children born out of wedlock should be one half that of the share for children born in wedlock, was determined to be unconstitutional. Based on that decision the civil law was revised in December of the same year to remove the applicable provision, and the inheritance portions of children born out of wedlock were equalized with those of children born in wedlock.

2. The conditions for acquiring nationality/citizenship at birth provided in Article 2 of the Nationality Act of Japan are as follows: “A child shall be a Japanese national in the following cases: Item 1, If the father or mother is a Japanese national at the time of birth; Item 2, If the father died before the child's birth and was a Japanese national at the time of death; and Item 3, If born in Japan and both of the parents are unknown or are without nationality.”

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There is no discrimination between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock in the application of the aforementioned conditions. Article 25 and Article 49 of the Family Register Act of Japan establish the duty of notification of birth, and there is no difference for children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock.

3. Permanent centers for human rights counseling have been established in the offices of Legal Affairs Bureaus, District Legal Affairs Bureaus, and their branches throughout the country, as well as ad-hoc centers for human rights counseling in other locations. Additionally, the special toll-free “Children’s Rights Hotline” consultation call service has been established and “Children’s Rights SOS Mini Letters” (This is a type of prestamped and addressed sealable postcard on which children can write any concerns they may have. These go to Legal Affairs Bureaus or District Legal Affairs Bureaus, which then contact the sender upon receipt.) “Children’s Rights SOS Mini Letters” with pre-stamped envelopes have been distributed to all students of elementary and middle schools throughout the country. Furthermore, an Internet-based human rights consultation reception

	<p>system, “Children’s Rights SOS E-mail,” has been established. These measures serve to provide a wide-ranging system to provide children counseling on human rights issues, including bullying.</p> <p>4. Additionally, the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice set “Protect Children’s Rights” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising and conducts various activities for awareness-raising.</p>
<p>80. In line with requests by CEDAW and the CRC, review the situation of children born out of wedlock who do not enjoy nationality, inheritance and birth registration rights (Botswana)</p>	<p>1. According to a decision by the full court of the Japanese Supreme Court of September 2013, the provision in Civil Law concerning division of inheritances, which provided that the share of inheritance for children born out of wedlock should be one half that of the share for children born in wedlock, was determined to be unconstitutional. Based on that decision the civil law was revised in December of the same year to remove the applicable provision, and the inheritance portions of children born out of wedlock were equalized with those of children born in wedlock.</p> <p>2. The conditions for acquiring nationality/citizenship at birth provided in Article 2 of the Nationality Act of Japan are as follows: “A child shall be a Japanese national in the following cases: Item 1, If the father or mother is a Japanese national at the time of birth; Item 2, If the father died before the child's birth and was a Japanese national at the time of death; and Item 3, If born in Japan and both of the parents are unknown or are without nationality.”</p> <p>Additionally, the conditions for acquiring Japanese nationality/citizenship through registration provided in Article 3 and Article 17 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the same Act are as follows: “(1) the child is acknowledged by the</p>

	<p>father or mother, (2) the child is under 20 years of age, and (3) the father or mother was a Japanese national at the time of the child's birth.”of Article 3,as well as “(1) Loses Japanese nationality due to not reserving nationality, (2) is under 20 years of age,and (3) has a domicile in Japan” of Article 17 paragraph 1.</p> <p>*A Japanese national who was born in a foreign country and has acquired a foreign nationality by birth shall lose Japanese nationality retroactively as of the time of birth, unless the Japanese national clearly indicates his or her volition to reserve Japanese nationality according to the provisions of the Family Registration Law (Nationality Law Article 12).</p> <p>Naturalization is provided for in Article 4, and the minimum conditions for becoming a naturalized citizen are provided in Article 5. Those conditions are: domicile, capability, upright conduct, livelihood, not having multiple nationalities, and compliance with the Japanese Constitution.</p> <p>There is no discrimination between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock in the application of the aforementioned conditions. Article 25 and Article 49 of the Family Register Act of Japan establish the duty of notification of birth, and there is no difference for children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock.</p>
<p>81. Take the necessary measures to ensure universal birth registration, including for children born out of wedlock and regardless of the parents' immigration status (Mexico)</p>	<p>Article 25 and Article 49 of the Family Register Act of Japan establishes the duty of notification of birth, and as there is no difference in its application for children born out of wedlock or based on the status of residence of the parents, the necessary measures are being taken.</p>

<p>82. Address those situations (in protecting children’s rights) that still raise concern, such as the lack of criminalization for the possession of pornographic material regarding children (Italy)</p>	<p>1. The government formulated the “Second Comprehensive Measures to Eliminate Child Pornography” in May 2013 as part of the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime, and the related government authorities are pursuing a comprehensive policy based on collaboration with the public, businesses and related organizations. Regarding practical measures, the government has promoted a variety of initiatives toward the elimination of child pornography, such as the Liaison Conference for Promotion of Measures for Elimination of Child Pornography, which is comprised of related government authorities, educational organizations, healthcare organizations, businesses, NPOs and others, and has held meetings every year since 2010 to exchange information and encourage collaboration, which promotes comprehensive action between the government and the public toward the elimination of child pornography.</p> <p>2. Japan passed a revision of a provision of the Act on Regulation and Punishment of Acts Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children to criminalize the possession of child pornography for the purpose of satisfying personal sexual curiosity with a penalty of less than one year of imprisonment or a less than ¥1,000,000 fine on June 18, 2014, and the aforementioned penalty came into effect from July 15, 2015.</p>
<p>83. Share with other countries, through the UPR process, its experiences and best practices gained from creating a gender-equal society (Myanmar)</p>	<p>Continue following up.</p>
<p>84. Continue to strengthen its anti-racist and anti-discrimination measures (Namibia)</p>	<p>1. The Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities was passed in June 2013, and a Cabinet decision was made in regard to the Basic</p>

	<p>Policy for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities in February 2015. The law then came into effect in April 2016, and an appropriate response continues at various administrative entities and businesses.</p> <p>2. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases.</p> <p>3. Additionally, the bodies conduct various activities for human rights awareness-raising with the goal of spreading the concept of respect for human rights among the general population.</p>
<p>86. Continue the effective implementation of the CRPD (Armenia)</p>	<p>Japan ratified the CRPD in January 2014. Based on the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities in 2011, the Government of Japan has established the Basic Program for Persons with Disabilities as the most fundamental plan to be implemented by the Government of Japan for persons with disabilities. The Government of Japan promotes measures to support the independence and social participation of persons with disabilities based on the Basic Program for Persons with Disabilities (Third), which was established in 2013 and covers a period of approximately five years from FY2013 to FY2017.</p>
<p>87. Lobby for and implement a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that provides effective protection against discrimination against persons with disabilities (United States of America)</p> <p>88. Take the necessary measures to eliminate all discriminatory treatment towards persons with disabilities (Argentina)</p>	<p>1. The Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities was passed in June 2013, and a Cabinet decision was made with regard to the Basic Policy for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities in February 2015. The Act then came into effect in April 2016, and various administrative entities and businesses are proceeding with appropriate measures.</p>

	<p>2. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases.</p> <p>3. Additionally, the bodies conduct various activities for awareness-raising including setting annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising such as “Eliminate Prejudice and Discrimination on the Grounds of Disabilities.”</p>
<p>89. Consider further measures for the protection and integration of LGBT individuals, and for the elimination of all discriminatory treatment on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina)</p>	<p>1. The “Act on Special Cases in Handling Gender Status for Persons with Gender Identity Disorders,” which came into effect in July 2004, allowed people affected by sexual identity disorders to change their gender on the family register, and a revision made in 2008 relaxed the conditions necessary to make the change.</p> <p>2. Based on Japan’s belief, in-line with international trends that human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity should not be tolerated, Japan became a member of UN LGBT Core Group by joining the declaration regarding sexual orientation and gender identity adopted at the 63rd United Nations General Assembly in 2008, voted in favor of the resolutions adopted by the 17th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2011 and the 27th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2014, and joined the statements regarding sexual orientation and gender identity adopted at the 16th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2011 and the 29th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2015.</p> <p>3. Additionally, the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality states, “When a person</p>

	<p>is in a difficult situation due to sexual orientation or a sexual identity disorder (abbreviated), the Government strives as much as possible to grasp the reality of the situation, and promote human rights education and awareness-raising activities. In the event a case is recognized where a human rights violation has occurred, the Government implements human rights remedy activities.” It also states, “the Government enhances the human rights counseling system to make it easier for those who use the system at the centers for human rights counseling at Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus.”</p> <p>4. The bodies set to “Eliminate Prejudice and Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation” and to “Eliminate Prejudice and Discrimination on the Grounds of Gender Identity Disorders” as annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising and conduct various activities for awareness-raising, human rights counseling and human rights remedy activities.</p>
<p>92. Step up its efforts to combat discrimination and intolerance, particularly towards migrants, foreigners, asylum seekers and refugees (Tunisia)</p>	<p>1. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases.</p> <p>2. Additionally the bodies set to ensure “Respect for the Rights of Foreign Nationals” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising, and conduct various activities for awareness-raising.</p>
<p>114. Strengthen the human rights education of the law-enforcement agencies, public servants, especially on the rights of women and children (Azerbaijan)</p>	<p>1. Newly recruited or promoted police personnel receive education to help them understand the importance of consideration for the human rights of victims in classes at police schools. The classes provide an outline of investigations into</p>

	<p>violent crimes that victimize women and children, mainly including sexual crimes, domestic abuse and child abuse.</p> <p>2. For police personnel involved in the investigation of sexual crimes or child abuse, or in the protection or care of these victims, specialized classes or workshops are held at the various police schools, which provide them with the knowledge and techniques for the appropriate execution of their duties with consideration for the human rights of female victims and other matters.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications held two human rights education seminars for local public officers in FY2015. Two human rights education seminars are also planned for local public officers within FY2016.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Justice holds lectures for public prosecutors regarding the International Convention on Human Rights, including CEDAW and CRC as part of the training courses provided based on their years of experience.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice makes use of various training opportunities to help officials at correction facilities, including prison officers, acquire knowledge on treaties and legislation related to various human rights issues, and relevant skills, which are necessary in order to treat inmates appropriately and effectively.</p> <p>The Immigration Bureau carries out training courses for relevant officials based on their years of experience, including lectures on human rights, and courses specialized in matters such as measures to combat trafficking in persons and human rights for mid-ranking officials who deal directly with such cases, in cooperation with external instructors from related government authorities and the IOM, etc.</p>
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	<p>5. The Ministry of Justice holds two training sessions per year for state civil servants in central ministries relating to human rights in order to deepen their understanding and recognition of human rights issues. Additionally, three training sessions are held per year for civil servants involved in activities for human rights awareness-raising in the various administrative regions of Japan, focused on providing them with the necessary knowledge to be human rights awareness raising leaders.</p> <p>6. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology held a conference for human rights educators of the boards of education in the various administrative regions of Japan, with the goal of enhancing human rights education within schools.</p>
<p>115. Continue human rights training of public officials (Senegal)</p>	<p>1. The police established respect for human rights as a major pillar of the “basic professional ethics” on the basis of the “Rules Concerning Work Ethics and Service of Police Personnel” (National Public Safety Commission Rules (2000), No.1). As respect for human rights is established as one of the most important points in professional ethics education for the police, human rights education is being carried out through various opportunities, including education in police schools and workplaces.</p> <p>2. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications held two human rights education seminars for local public officers in FY2015. Two human rights education seminars are also planned for local public officers within FY2016.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Justice holds lectures for public prosecutors regarding the International Convention on Human Rights as part of the training courses provided</p>

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4. The Ministry of Justice holds two training sessions per year for state civil servants in central ministries relating to human rights in order to deepen their understanding and recognition of human rights issues. Additionally, three training sessions are held per year for civil servants involved in human rights awareness raising activities in the various administrative regions of Japan, focused on providing them with the necessary knowledge to be human rights awareness raising leaders.

5. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology held a conference for human rights educators at the boards of education in the various administrative regions of Japan, with the goal of enhancing human rights education within schools.

<p>126. Expressly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Hungary)</p>	<p>While the meaning of “corporal punishment” is not absolutely clear, the act of assault (Penal Code Article 208) or injury (Penal Code Article 204) can be punished.</p>
<p>127. Further efficiently address violence against women, through facilitation of the reporting of domestic and sexual violence and providing support services to victims (Republic of Moldova)</p> <p>128. Continue implementing measures against gender violence and giving care for victims (Spain)</p> <p>130. Continue to strengthen its legislation and implementation regarding discrimination and violence against women and to pursue its efforts to promote gender equality, address violence against women, including domestic violence and provide support to the victims of gender-based violence (Turkey)</p> <p>138. Ensure effective protection from violence and sexual exploitation for women, particularly women who are migrants or from minority groups (Belarus)</p>	<p>1. The police provide child victims of crime with continuous support such as counseling primarily by juvenile guidance employees. The police also provide personnel involved in the support of juveniles with opportunities to receive specialized advice from university researchers, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and other juvenile victim counseling advisors consigned by the police.</p> <p>2. The police have established a unified system to deal with cases that require the personal safety of the victim to be rapidly protected, such as violent cases arising from the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment, and consider ensuring the safety of the victim their top priority. In practice the police promote an organized, rapid, and appropriate response through arrest of the assailant using proactive application of laws relating to the Anti-Stalking Act, laws relating to the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and Protection of Victims, and other laws. Their response may also include evacuating the victim to a safe area and guarding their surroundings, the registration of phone numbers in the 110 Emergency Call Registration System, and using video cameras and emergency notification systems among others to ensure the safety of the victim.</p> <p>3. The Cabinet Office dispatches advisors to municipalities considering establishing a Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center, and promotes their establishment. Additionally, to build up a system that allows victims of sexual crimes and others to report their cases without hesitation and safely receive</p>

consultation and support, training is provided to civil servants supporting sexual crime victims and others at local governments, and support staff at support organizations for sexual crime victims and others.

4. Via its Victims of Crime Support Line and its offices, and while being careful to avoid causing any secondary harm, the Japan Legal Support Center, whose staff have knowledge and experience in supporting crime victims, provides information on legal systems and consultation centers supporting the victims of crimes and refers lawyers with expertise in supporting the victims of crimes.

5. A revision of a portion of the Comprehensive Legal Support Act was passed in May 2016 that provides legal consultation aid to victims of domestic violence regardless of their financial economic status and currently preparations are being made for the enforcement of the law.

6. The Immigration Bureau has established its own measures regarding cases of domestic violence, and considers the protection of the victim as their top priority when a victim of domestic violence is recognized. The Immigration Bureau strives more than anything for the protection of the victim by making an appropriate response according to their mental and physical condition, bearing in mind that the victim is experiencing harsh conditions, and cooperates with domestic violence support centers, women's consultation centers, and the police and related authorities. Additionally, every year multiple training sessions are provided for Immigration Bureau staff to teach appropriate responses and methodologies.

7. In practical terms, regarding the applications for extension of period of stay from victims who are forced to live apart due to domestic violence or have

	<p>difficulties submitting the necessary paperwork, and the applications for change of status of residence caused by domestic violence, the Immigration Bureau considered each case carefully, and while considering each person's individual circumstances provided an appropriately humane response, which resulted in the extension of period of stay or change of status of residence of 69 people in 2015.</p> <p>8. Additionally, when a person holds a status of residence based on being the spouse of a Japanese national or a permanent resident, if six months pass without any marriage related activities taking place with that spouse, the person's status of residence can be revoked except when "there is a justifiable reason." Domestic violence by his/her spouse has been recognized as "a justifiable reason," and in that circumstance the status of residence will not be revoked.</p> <p>9. Furthermore, regarding domestic violence victims who are residing in Japan illegally in terms of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act for reasons such as overstaying due to domestic violence, the Immigration Bureau also takes humane measures with a sufficient consideration according to the cases, and in 2015 granted one person special permission to stay in Japan.</p>
<p>129. Adopt the Special Rapporteur's (regarding trafficking in persons) recommendation to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to bring perpetrators to account (Trinidad and Tobago)</p>	<p>The period from November 12 through November 25 (the UN designated "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women") has been chosen as the annual "Campaign for Eliminating Violence against Women" period, and through the cooperation of the government, local governments, women's groups and other related organizations, awareness raising activities and initiatives to combat violence against women are further strengthened during this period.</p>

<p>131. Continue measures for improving access by women victims of trafficking and sexual violence to complaints mechanisms and protection services (Azerbaijan)</p> <p>133. Continue with all its endeavours to ensure further success in the implementation of the recently established programs/policies, including the revised national action plan against trafficking in persons (Cambodia);</p> <p>134. Strengthen measures to fight human trafficking, especially of women and children, in line with international legal standards in this area (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)</p> <p>135. Most complexly address the root causes of trafficking and effectively protect and support victims (Republic of Moldova)</p> <p>136. Continue with concerted action towards combating trafficking in persons, and strengthen relevant frameworks in this regard (Sri Lanka)</p> <p>137. Further advance efforts to address the root cause of trafficking and to protect and support victims of trafficking (Trinidad and Tobago)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on the newly formulated “Japan’s 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons,” Japan provides repatriation assistance for foreign trafficking victims identified in Japan through IOM, in cooperation with related government authorities. Additionally, Japan provides social reintegration assistance for victims after repatriation, in order to support their independence and prevent them from becoming a victim again. 2. With the goal of early protection of human trafficking victims, the National Police Agency (NPA) consign private organizations to operate consultation windows that receive anonymous tips from the public on human trafficking and other suspicious cases. Awards are provided for tips based on their contribution to arrests. 3. Additionally, every year since 2005, in order to discover victims of human trafficking, the police have made multilingual leaflets encouraging victims to report to the police, and have distributed these to related ministries, embassies in Tokyo, NGOs and other organizations, and also placed them in locations visible to victims. In November 2014, 282,100 leaflets written in nine languages were produced and distributed. 4. Furthermore, in January 2015 the NPA produced an awareness-raising video (with subtitles in Japanese, English and Thai) and posted it on the NPA homepage to prevent human trafficking. 5. The police, based on the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, promote various measures such as accurate recognition and appropriate protection of victims and strict enforcement against human trafficking for its eradication
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through cooperation with other related agencies.

6. Since 2004, the NPA holds a communication meeting once a year to exchange opinions and information with contact points related to human trafficking such as embassies in Tokyo, related authorities, prefectural police, and international organizations.

7. When the police recognize a victim of human trafficking, they collaborate with related government organizations to protect the victim. Additionally, the police also strive to give sufficient consideration to the circumstances of the victim by informing him/her of support policies and the legal procedures for receiving special permission to remain in Japan.

8. Japan, in addition to the formulation of “Japan’s 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons” in December 2014, comprehensively promotes measures to combat human trafficking as a government by intermittently holding the “Meeting to Combat Human Trafficking” with related ministers. Based on the aforementioned plan, Japan seeks to strengthen its relationship with related organizations in foreign governments, international organizations and NGOs, and promote the prevention of human trafficking, while proactively gathering information on potential cases of human trafficking, eliminating human trafficking and providing appropriate support for its victims.

9. The Japan Legal Support Center provides information for free on the legal system necessary for settling disputes, consultation centers, and lawyers with expertise in supporting crime victims. This service is also provided to women who are members of disadvantaged groups, and enables them to receive legal

information in multiple languages, and receive support services such as referral to consultation centers of other organizations and institutions concerned. Additionally, the Japan Legal Support Center runs the Civil Legal Aid System, which is designed to provide assistance in litigation and legal services. Women who meet a certain set of requirements, such as lack of financial capacity, are eligible for assistance, including a form of loans or repayment plans to cover the lawyer's fees required for litigation.

10. The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act was revised in 2005 to remove victims of human trafficking from forced deportation due to unlicensed activities and prostitution. Additionally, appropriate protection has been established by providing in the law that the victims of human trafficking residing illegally in Japan, for example by overstaying, are eligible for Special Permission to Stay in Japan according to the law, with the goal of stabilizing their legal position.

11. The Immigration Bureau has established its own measures regarding cases of human trafficking, and carries out a thorough and deliberate investigation to determine whether or not a person is a victim. Additionally, when a possible victim is found to meet the criteria for forced deportation, as far as possible the proceedings are carried out without detaining the person.

12. Every year, the Immigration Bureau continues to hold trainings focused on measures against human trafficking for mid-ranking officials directly dealing with human trafficking cases. In these trainings the officials learn about the current situation surrounding human trafficking, including related issues and research

	<p>examples, with the goal of building their proficiency in the necessary procedures to recognize human trafficking victims.</p> <p>13. The Immigration Bureau publishes consultation and procedures relating to human trafficking in nine languages on its homepage, with the goal of raising awareness of the issue.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Bureau provides human rights consultations, including consultations for people who have experienced discrimination, and when the Bureau becomes aware of a suspected human rights violation, the matter is quickly investigated and appropriate measures are taken.</p> <p>14. The Cabinet Office is conducting various awareness raising activities and has produced human trafficking awareness posters and leaflets, and provided them to local governments, airports, seaports, and the Japan Association of Travel Agents from the viewpoint of eliminating violence against women.</p>
<p>132. Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons including by defining trafficking in persons in accordance with the Palermo Protocol and invite the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus)</p>	<p>1. The definition of “trafficking in persons” within Japan’s policies to combat trafficking in persons is exactly the same as its definition in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol as provided in “Japan’s 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons,” which was revised again in December 2014.</p> <p>2. Japan’s Human Rights Council has clarified its standing invitation in regard to the special procedures. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography visited Japan in October 2015.</p> <p>3. The Cabinet Office is conducting various awareness-raising activities and has produced human trafficking awareness posters and leaflets, and provided them to entities including local governments, airports, seaports, and the Japan Association</p>

	of Travel Agents from the viewpoint of eliminating violence against women.
<p>139. Adopt a plan of action to combat sexual exploitation of children, child pornography and prostitution and provide assistance to victims of sexual exploitation (Republic of Moldova)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The police provide child victims with continuous support such as counseling, primarily by juvenile guidance employees. The police also provide personnel involved in the support of juveniles with opportunities to receive specialized advice from university researchers, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and other juvenile victim counseling advisors consigned by the police. 2. Through the “Health education instructor development training” provided by the National Center for Teachers' Development, nursing teachers and other educators receive training lectures and practice in the understanding and response to mental health care of young students who have experienced child abuse, including sexual abuse. 3. Permanent centers for human rights counseling have been established in the offices of Legal Affairs Bureaus, District Legal Affairs Bureaus, and their branches throughout the country, as well as ad-hoc centers for human rights counseling in other locations. Additionally, the special toll-free Children’s Rights Hotline consultation call service has been established and Children’s Rights SOS Mini-Letters with pre-stamped envelopes have been distributed to all students of elementary and middle schools throughout the country. Furthermore, an Internet-based human rights consultation reception system, “Children’s Rights SOS E-mail,” has been established. These measures serve to provide a wide-ranging system to provide children counseling on human rights issues, including bullying.

	<p>Additionally, the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice set “Protect Children’s Rights” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising and conduct various activities for awareness-raising.</p>
<p>140. Further increase its efforts to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and to prosecute the authors of such acts (Algeria)</p> <p>141. Take measures, at the national level, against the sexual exploitation of minors (Costa Rica)</p>	<p>1. The police are strengthening their crackdown on sexual exploitation crimes against children, including child pornography. As a result of this effort, a record breaking 1,938 arrests relating to child pornography were made in 2015, and 728 arrests were made for child prostitution. Additionally, in order to eradicate child pornography the police are implementing policies to stop the distribution and access to child pornography images through rapid deletion orders to site administrators, and while cooperating closely with related authorities and organizations, seek to eliminate child pornography.</p> <p>2. The public prosecutor’s office is dealing harshly with crimes against the welfare of children, including regulation and punishment of child prostitution and child pornography.</p>
<p>142. Ensure provision and adequate and timely assistance, including judiciary assistance and interpreters, to victims of sexual exploitation, both women and children, or other gender-based violence, regardless of their nationality, race or origins (Thailand)</p>	<p>1. When the police receive a request for consultation that raises concern of human trafficking, they make effort to hold the consultation in a place that does not create psychological pressure for the consultee. The police try, to the extent possible, to provide female personnel for female consultees and personnel who understand the native language of foreign consultees.</p> <p>2. To allow foreigners experiencing harm to swiftly access relief and protection, the Cabinet Office has produced information materials for foreign victims and delivered them to related entities, and published a homepage with information for foreign victims in eight languages. Additionally, ongoing initiatives include</p>

	<p>placing staff who can consult in foreign languages at Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers.</p> <p>3. The Japan Legal Support Center provides information for free on the legal system necessary for settling disputes, consultation centers, and lawyers with expertise in supporting crime victims. This service is also provided to women who are members of disadvantaged groups, and enables them to receive legal information in multiple languages, and receive support services such as referral to consultation centers of other organizations and institutions concerned. Additionally the Japan Legal Support Center runs the Civil Legal Aid System, which is designed to provide assistance in litigation and legal services. Women who meet a certain set of requirements, such as lack of financial capacity, are eligible for assistance including a form of loans or repayment plans to cover the lawyer's fees required for litigation.</p> <p>4. In order to provide human rights counseling in English and Chinese, the Foreign-language Human Rights Hotline has been established. Additionally, human-rights counseling centers for foreign nationals have been established with foreign language interpretation services in the offices of Legal Affairs Bureaus in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sendai, Sapporo, and Takamatsu, and District Legal Affairs Bureaus in Kobe and Matsuyama, which provide human rights counseling in various languages such as Chinese and English.</p>
<p>149. Continue its protection measures in response to infringements of human rights of other persons, such as defamation and invasion of privacy committed through the internet (Bangladesh)</p>	<p>1. The Provider Liability Limitation Law (Act on the Limitation of Liability for Damages of Specified Telecommunications Service Providers and the Right to Demand Disclosure of Identification Information of the Senders), provides the</p>

	<p>conditions for discharge from responsibility, that the provider should participate as an observer in the creation of private guidelines, and that the primary data of the provider should be deleted in an appropriate and smooth manner.</p> <p>2. When the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice recognize the concern of a human rights violation in relation to a human rights counseling or other activity, the bodies provide advice to the victim on how to request deletion of the applicable data. When as the result of an investigation a human rights violation such as defamation or violation of privacy is confirmed to have occurred, the bodies carry out appropriate measures such as requesting the provider to delete the applicable data.</p>
<p>150. Take measures to guarantee freedom of religion (Iraq)</p>	<p>1. Articles 19 and 20 and article 21, paragraph 1, of the Constitution provide for the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and expression, while article 14 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of thought or belief. Thus, the intent of article 18 of the Covenant is guaranteed.</p> <p>2. In particular, with regard to article 18, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, the Constitution provides in article 20, paragraph 2, that "No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice." In addition, article 20, paragraphs 1 and 3, stipulate the non-religious nature of the State and forbid religious activities by the State and its organs.</p>
<p>151. Take effective measures to ensure a greater political representation and participation of women in public life as well as to address the issue of wage gap between men and women (Algeria)</p>	<p>1. The main factors contributing to the wage gap between men and women are the facts that women make up a low percentage of management positions, women work continuously for fewer years and compared to men, the percentage of women in contingent employment is high.</p>

152. Continue promoting the rights of women and their inclusion in decision making processes (Armenia)

2. Based on the above, in order to reduce the wage gap it is necessary to develop an environment where women who wish to work can continue working and promote regardless of life events. Based on the “The Intensive Policy to Accelerate the Empowerment of Women 2016” decided in May 2016 by the Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women shine (headed by Prime Minister), further improvements will be made to create an environment where women can pursue both their careers and home lives with peace of mind. Policies will be considered for achieving equal pay for equal work in order to improve the pay of women working as non-regular employees, retrenching long working hours, encouraging workers to utilize child and family care leaves, eliminating various forms of harassment such as maternity harassment, steadily implementing the quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of early childhood education and child care under the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing, improving labor conditions for nursery staffs and nursing care workers to eliminate childcare waiting lists and people forced to leave their jobs for family member nursing care.

3. The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality Cabinet decision made in December 2015 states the goal, “increasing the share of women in leadership positions to at least 30% by 2020 in all fields of society,” and the government has set numerical targets to reach that target as a whole by expanding the participation of women in all areas such as politics, the judiciary, the executive branch, and economics through promoting effective positive action, and continues to make efforts based on that plan.

	<p>4. Furthermore, the “Act on Promotion of Women’s Participation and Advancement in the Workplace” was passed in August 2015, which obligates the state, regional government entities, and firms with over 301 employees to create an action plan with numerical targets and other practical measures based on analysis of the issues raised from comprehension of the current situation of women in their workplace. The expansion of women’s participation in society will be further promoted by the application of this law, which encourages positive action by the country as a whole.</p>
<p>153. Take all necessary measures to ensure adequate access to water and sanitation by children with disabilities in all Japanese schools (Portugal)</p>	<p>Regarding factors such as ventilation, lighting, temperature, water quality, cleanliness, and other factors of sanitation for schools, including schools for children with disabilities, the appropriate measures are taken, such as establishing standards which ensure a suitable environment for the health of students and staff, and providing guidance to the facility supervisors to ensure they can maintain the required standards.</p>
<p>154. Promote reproductive and sexual health education for adolescents in view of importance of preventive measures to fight increase sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS (Ukraine)</p>	<p>1. Sexual health education is implemented in schools with the goal of soundly imparting knowledge to young students on physical and mental growth and development, the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and other topics, to allow them to take appropriate actions. Education on these topics is carried out through comprehensive educational activities in school centered on physical education and health education in accordance with the government curriculum.</p> <p>2. Additionally, educational materials that comprehensively explain health issues to young students, including sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, and giving birth, have been produced and delivered.</p>

<p>155. Take all necessary measures to protect the right to health and life of residents living in the area of Fukushima from radioactive hazards and ensure that the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health can meet with affected and evacuated people and civil society groups (Austria)</p>	<p>1. The Japanese government has contributed 78.2 billion yen in grants to the “<i>Fukushima Residents Health Management Fund</i>,” which was established in order to carry out the work required to enable the health management of the inhabitants in Fukushima prefecture over the mid to long term, and has been providing financial and technical support to Fukushima prefecture. The government intends to continue managing the health of those inhabitants in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>2. The Japanese government supported the visit to Japan of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, and the Rapporteur met with disaster victims, evacuees and citizen’s groups while in Japan.</p>
<p>156. Pay more attention to the needs of persons with disabilities, particularly by covering their medical expenses (Bahrain)</p>	<p>Continue following up.</p>
<p>157. Take further measures in order to lower or abolish education fees at the University level as well as granting scholarships in order to alleviate the financial burdens further (Bahrain)</p>	<p>Currently the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology aims to improve interest-free scholarship loans, and introduce a new “Scholarship Loans with Post-Graduation Income-based Repayments System” for new students entering universities and other programs in 2017, in which scholarship loans have a variable repayment based on the borrower’s post-graduation income. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology wishes to accelerate its consideration of grants that are unnecessary to repay as incorporated in “Japan’s Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens” with the intention of “continuing consideration toward their establishment.”</p>
<p>160. Implement the recommendation given by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to</p>	<p>Continue following up.</p>

<p>conduct a comprehensive study on the situation of minority women and develop a national strategy to improve the living conditions for minority women (Germany)</p>	
<p>161. Promote and implement programmes and policies to improve the situation of minorities and to support them at the linguistic, cultural and social levels (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan aims to realize a society that holds the dignity of the Ainu people in high regard and raises their status, and is undertaking measures that strive for the promotion of Ainu culture, the diffusion and awareness-raising of Ainu traditional knowledge, and the improvement of the lives of the Ainu people. 2. In addition to the activities listed above, the government of Japan is pursuing a comprehensive Ainu policy by holding the “Council for Ainu Policy Promotion” chaired by the Chief Cabinet Secretary based on the “Resolution to recognize the Ainu people as an indigenous people” (2008) by both houses of the Diet and the “Panel discussion of Ainu policy experts” report (2009). 3. The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases. 4. Additionally, the bodies conduct various activities for human rights awareness-raising with the goal of spreading the concept of respect for human rights among the general population.
<p>162. Reinforce its efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers and prepare favourable working conditions (Iran (Islamic Republic of))</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Human Rights Bureau of the Ministry of Justice provides human rights consultation offices and other services, and in addition to counseling those who have experienced discrimination, when they become aware of an occurrence that raises concern of a human rights violation, an investigation is quickly conducted

	<p>and measures appropriate to the circumstances are taken.</p> <p>2. Additionally, various awareness raising activities are conducted with the goal of spreading the concept of respect for human rights among the general population.</p>
163. Further strengthen the public awareness about the human rights of migrant workers and other minority groups (Myanmar)	<p>The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice set “Respect for the Rights of Foreign Nationals” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising, and various activities for awareness-raising are conducted.</p>
164. Continue efforts for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Nepal)	<p>The human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice provide human rights counseling centers and other services, and when they become aware of suspected human rights violations the bodies investigate the cases without delay and take appropriate measures depending on the cases.</p> <p>Additionally the bodies set to ensure “Respect for the Rights of Foreign Nationals” as one of the annual priority targets of activities for human rights awareness-raising, and various activities for awareness-raising are conducted.</p>
165. Ensure the access of all migrants, without discrimination and irrespective of their legal status, to health and education (Portugal)	<p>1. Children of foreigners and of foreign backgrounds are able to receive education free of charge in Japan’s public compulsory education schools in the same manner as Japanese children, and are ensured access to education.</p> <p>2. Children who have migrated from foreign countries are ensured access to healthcare such as health check-ups.</p>
166. Continue its efforts to protect the human rights of foreigners –including refugees– and prevent discrimination against them in both law and practice (Sudan)	<p>The Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Bureau promotes “respect for the human rights of foreigners” as one of the major annual themes of its awareness-raising activities, and conducts awareness activities such as distributing</p>

	<p>pamphlets with the goal of spreading the concept of respect for human rights.</p> <p>Additionally, in order to provide human rights counseling in English and Chinese, the Foreign-language Human Rights Hotline has been established. Additionally, Human-rights counseling centers for foreign nationals have been established with foreign language interpretation services in the Legal Affairs Bureaus in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sendai, Sapporo and Takamatsu, and District Legal Affairs Bureaus in Kobe and Matsuyama, which provide human rights counseling in various languages such as Chinese and English.</p>
167. Review the admission regulations for foreigners to its territory (Chad)	<p>While the regulations regarding the entry of foreigners to Japan are a matter of national sovereignty, the matter is being considered in connection to other administrative policies to develop an environment conducive to the reception of foreigners, while paying careful attention to the effect on Japan's industry, the daily lives of the nationals, public safety, and other matters.</p>
168. Play an effective role to operationalize the right to development at the international level (Pakistan)	<p>Japan recognizes the "right to development" as an individual human right. Japan will continue to cooperate in discussions regarding the "right to development" to reach a consensus.</p>
169. Implement seriously and immediately the recommendations of the UPR (China)	<p>Japan will continue to seriously work on the recommendations it has agreed to follow up on, including recommendations it has already begun working on.</p>
170. Increase its un-earmarked contribution to the OHCHR (Bangladesh)	<p>Japan attaches importance to reflecting its policies in the purpose for which the budget is used, and the same is true of the contributions to the OHCHR.</p>

<p>171. Increase its Official Development Aid to 0.5 percent of its gross national income with a view to reaching the United Nations target of 0.7 percent (Namibia)</p>	<p>Based on the Development Cooperation Charter decided by the a Cabinet in February 2015, Japan makes necessary efforts to strengthen the foundation of its development cooperation with the goal of ODA comprising 0.7% of GNI in mind, while taking into account its own stringent fiscal conditions. On this basis, Japan has been making steady efforts to ensure the necessary budget.</p>
<p>172. Continue to provide Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the areas of socio-economic development (Bangladesh)</p>	<p>Japan considers high quality growth and the eradication of poverty as a result of that growth as the critical points of its principles for development support. In addition to providing the necessary support to ensure the foundations and fundamental drivers of economic growth through support such as improving the industrial foundation, developing industry, providing professional training, developing human resources for industry, and job creation, Japan also pays sufficient attention to the importance of human and social development, and provides support to promote human centered development that improves the foundations of people’s daily lives. On this basis, Japan will continue to provide support for economic and social development.</p>
<p>173. Continue actions that support, in the context of the international cooperation, the strengthening of the concept of "disaster reduction" as an issue to be considered in decision-making at the national, local and community levels, to ensure the human safety of vulnerable populations (Paraguay)</p>	<p>In March 2015 Japan hosted the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and within the conference adopted the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,” and reconfirmed the primacy of making disaster prevention mainstream. Japan announced the “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” and committed to providing \$4 billion USD in support and training for 40 thousand people over the next four years.</p>

<p>174. Continue playing a positive international role in the field of human rights by maintaining its financial contributions and continue its bilateral human rights dialogue (Sudan)</p>	<p>1. Japan's track record of ODA contribution always ranks high among major donor countries. With regard to human rights, in particular, Japan in its Development Cooperation Charter, mentions the principle of "democratization, the rule of law, and respect for fundamental human rights" to ensure the appropriateness of its development cooperation. Additionally, as concrete measures to support governance, Japan proactively contributes to developing legislative systems, supporting the police and democratization (support for smooth elections and capacity building for parliaments and the media).</p> <p>2. Japan is continuing bilateral discussions with Myanmar, Cambodia, Iran, the EU and others.</p>
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