

Annex

Recommendations which Japan accepted to the follow-up during the 2nd cycle in 2012

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.
2. Take further steps to ratify relevant treaties and conventions, keeping in line its priorities and the domestic legislative process.
3. Ratify the optional protocols of the human rights conventions to which Japan is a party.
4. Recognize the competence of the treaty bodies to receive and examine complaints from individuals, by ratifying the relevant treaties.
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.
8. Accede to the ICCPR-OP 2 and also the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT).
9. Consider the possibility to ratify OP-CAT.
10. Accede to the OP-CAT.
11. Sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR).
12. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
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.
15. Consider the early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the CRC on a Communication Procedure (OP-CRC-IC).
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.

17. Ratify the CRPD.
18. Ratify the CRPD and adopt discrimination laws to protect persons with disabilities.
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).
20. Encourage the ratification of the conventions that are still pending, particularly the ICRMW.
21. Consider the ratification of the ICRMW.
22. Accelerate the ratification of the ICRMW.
23. Consider ratifying the ICRMW as well as the ILO Convention 189.
24. Exert utmost efforts in ratifying the Palermo Protocol.
25. Ratify the Palermo Protocol.
26. Ratify the Palermo Convention (Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) as well as its Protocol on the Trafficking in Persons.
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.
28. Consider ratifying the Hague Convention.
30. Accelerate the procedure to accede to the Hague Convention.
31. Continue to refine its domestic legislative, institutional and administrative structures to strengthen its work in the field in human rights.
32. Ensure that economic, social and cultural rights be enjoyed on an equal footing in national legislation.
33. Ensure the full applicability and incorporation in the domestic legal system of the CEDAW.
34. Consider strengthening legislative protection from racial discrimination and discrimination based on 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.

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.

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.

38. Continue the efforts to review existing legislation related to the family, in particular the regime applicable to children born out of wedlock.

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.

41. Consider reviewing its legislation with a view to criminalizing the possession of child pornographic materials.

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.

43. Bring the legal age of marriage to 18 for women as for men.

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.

46. Consider amending the Immigration Control Act to introduce a maximum period of detention pending deportation.

47. Complete the process of establishing the national human rights commission.

48. Speed up the process of establishment of a human rights commission ensuring its independence and full compliance with the Paris principles.

49. Continue to promote the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

50. Swiftly conclude the process of setting up a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.

51. Establish a national independent human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles.

53. Accelerate the process of creating a Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles.

54. Continue its process of implementation for a national human rights commission in conformity with the Paris Principles.

55. Take steps to ensure that the National Human Rights Institution, which Japan is to create, is consistent with the Paris Principles.

56. Accelerate the process to establish a human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles.

57. Continue working on establishing a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

58. Continue its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

59. Establish an independent National Human Rights Commission in conformity with the Paris Principles.

60. Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child.

61. Consider adopting the National action plan for children to address inequalities in living standards and disparities by gender, ethnic origin and disabilities.

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.

63. Continue the efforts to combat and prevent discrimination under any ground.

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

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.

66. Take further concrete steps to raise public awareness of, and to eliminate gender stereotypes against women.

67.Keep on encouraging the third basic plan for gender equality and implementing it continuously.

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.

69.Continue its efforts in the advancement for the promotion and protection of the rights of women by implementing its “Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality” and its “Action Plan to Promote Economic Revival through Women’s Active Participation”.

70.Continue effective implementation of the national plan on Gender equality to raise the awareness in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice.

71.Take urgent measures to promote gender equality and effectively protect women and children’s rights.

72.Continue to implement measures to ensure gender equality, including women belonging to minorities.

73.Strengthen the promotion of gender and the fight against violence against women.

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.

75. Further advance all efforts to realise Japan as a gender-equal society.

76.Foster its holistic approach on gender equality, in particular empowering women’s social and economic rights and fighting domestic violence.

77. Continue the empowerment of women and given them a bigger role in society.

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.

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.

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.

81. Take the necessary measures to ensure universal birth registration, including for children born out of wedlock and regardless of the parents' immigration status.

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.

83. Share with other countries, through the UPR process, its experiences and best practices gained from creating a gender-equal society.

84. Continue to strengthen its anti-racist and anti-discrimination measures.

86. Continue the effective implementation of the CRPD.

87. Lobby for and implement a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that provides effective protection against discrimination against persons with disabilities.

88. Take the necessary measures to eliminate all discriminatory treatment towards persons with disabilities.

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.

92. Step up its efforts to combat discrimination and intolerance, particularly towards migrants, foreigners, asylum seekers and refugees.

114. Strengthen the human rights education of the law-enforcement agencies, public servants, especially on the rights of women and children.

115. Continue human rights training of public officials.

126. Expressly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings.

127. Further efficiently address violence against women, through facilitation of the reporting of domestic and sexual violence and providing support services to victims.

128. Continue implementing measures against gender violence and giving care for victims.

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.

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.

131. Continue measures for improving access by women victims of trafficking and sexual violence to complaints mechanisms and protection services.

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.

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.

134. Strengthen measures to fight human trafficking, especially of women and children, in line with international legal standards in this area.

135. Most complexly address the root causes of trafficking and effectively protect and support victims.

136. Continue with concerted action towards combating trafficking in persons, and strengthen relevant frameworks in this regard.

137. Further advance efforts to address the root cause of trafficking and to protect and support victims of trafficking.

138. Ensure effective protection from violence and sexual exploitation for women, particularly women who are migrants or from minority groups.

139. Adopt a plan of action to combat sexual exploitation of children, child pornography and prostitution and provide assistance to victims of sexual exploitation.

140. Further increase its efforts to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and to prosecute the authors of such acts.

141. Take measures, at the national level, against the sexual exploitation of minors.

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.

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.

150. Take measures to guarantee freedom of religion.

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.

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

153. Take all necessary measures to ensure adequate access to water and sanitation by children with disabilities in all Japanese schools.

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.

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.

156. Pay more attention to the needs of persons with disabilities, particularly by covering their medical expenses.

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.

160. Implement the recommendation given by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to conduct a comprehensive study on the situation of minority women and develop a national strategy to improve the living conditions for minority women.

161. Promote and implement programmes and policies to improve the situation of minorities and to support them at the linguistic, cultural and social levels.

162. Reinforce its efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers and prepare favourable working conditions.

163. Further strengthen the public awareness about the human rights of migrant workers and other minority groups.

164. Continue efforts for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants.

165. Ensure the access of all migrants, without discrimination and irrespective of their legal status, to health and education.

166. Continue its efforts to protect the human rights of foreigners –including refugees– and prevent discrimination against them in both law and practice.

167. Review the admission regulations for foreigners to its territory.

168. Play an effective role to operationalize the right to development at the international level.

169. Implement seriously and immediately the recommendations of the UPR.

170. Increase its un-earmarked contribution to the OHCHR.

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.

172. Continue to provide Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the areas of socio-economic development.

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.

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.