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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Japan

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-second session from 23 January to 3 February 2023. The review of Japan was held at the 13th meeting, on 31 January 2023. The delegation of Japan was headed by the Deputy Assistant Minister (Ambassador), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Imafuku Takao. At its 16th meeting, held on 3 February 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Japan.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Japan: Pakistan, Paraguay and Ukraine.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Japan:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Japan through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Japan placed importance on fundamental values such as democracy, freedom, human rights and the rule of law and would continue to defend those values. It was honoured to report on the progress it had made in protecting and promoting human rights.
6. Japan had ratified the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) of the International Labour Organization (ILO). In addition, it was working to implement the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and its amended national law on the implementation of that Convention, which had come into force in April 2020.
7. Cross-industry guidelines had been drawn up and the Government was taking measures to promote responsible business conduct by Japanese companies and their suppliers.
8. As a Human Rights Council member until 2022, Japan actively engaged in human rights protection through the submission of resolutions in the Council and through bilateral dialogues.
9. Japan also continued to actively promote development cooperation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and based on the principle of human security.
10. To realize gender equality and empower women, the Government had formulated the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality and had been implementing comprehensive measures in all fields. It also formulated the basic policy on gender equality and empowerment of women annually. As women's economic empowerment was a core issue within the

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/JPN/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/JPN/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/JPN/3](#).

administration's new form of capitalism, the Government had been taking steps to reinforce support for women to acquire digital literacy skills, improve their working conditions and address the gender pay gap.

11. The Civil Code had been amended to make the minimum age for marriage 18 years old, the same for men and women.

12. The Act on the Promotion of Measures for the Realization of a Society in which the Pride of the Ainu People is Respected had come into effect, prescribing that the Ainu people were an Indigenous People and explicitly prohibiting discrimination against them on the grounds that they were Ainu. Moreover, Upopoy, the National Ainu Museum and Park, had been opened to the public in order to further promote understanding of Ainu history and culture.

13. Japan had been implementing measures to eliminate hate speech, including awareness-raising activities, human rights counselling, investigations into and activities to remedy violations.

14. The amended Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities had come into force in 2021, extending the obligation to provide reasonable accommodation to businesses.

15. Japan had adopted the 2022 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in order to strengthen efforts to address that scourge.

16. Japan would continue making constant efforts to fully respect the human rights of detainees in immigration detention facilities and to protect their lives through means such as further strengthening the medical system in those facilities.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

17. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Sweden recognized the strong commitment of Japan to human rights.

19. Switzerland welcomed the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

20. Thailand welcomed the global health strategy, which promoted better universal health coverage.

21. Timor-Leste commended Japan for improvements in gender equality and in combating trafficking in persons.

22. Türkiye commended Japan for its humanitarian assistance during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its contributions to international efforts to address the ongoing refugee and migratory crisis.

23. Ukraine commended Japan for its commitment to human rights, through awareness-raising and improvements in gender equality.

24. The United Arab Emirates welcomed progress on implementing recommendations from the previous review cycles and using social networks.

25. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the fact that Japan was reviewing its child custody legislation and improving gender equality.

26. The United States of America applauded Japan on its democratic institutions and efforts to advance human rights, while remaining concerned at the low rates of approval of refugee status.

27. Uruguay welcomed the efforts of Japan to reach its human rights objectives.

28. Uzbekistan noted the progress Japan had made in upholding human rights, particularly in combating violence against women.

29. Vanuatu remained concerned about the damaged Fukushima nuclear power plant and contamination of the surrounding area.
30. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Japan on its Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, while remaining concerned about deaths in immigration detention centres.
31. Viet Nam appreciated the effective implementation by Japan of recommendations made during the previous review cycle.
32. Yemen welcomed measures taken to raise awareness about human rights and to support developing countries through development assistance.
33. Turkmenistan commended Japan for human rights raising-awareness activities and improvements in gender equality.
34. Afghanistan welcomed measures to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities and to prevent discrimination.
35. Algeria commended the efforts of Japan to combat discrimination against foreigners and its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.
36. Angola welcomed the commitment of Japan to working with the Human Rights Council and to promoting the right to health.
37. Argentina welcomed the Comprehensive Plan to Strengthen the Prevention of Child Abuse.
38. Armenia commended achievements in promoting equality and protecting the rights of vulnerable populations.
39. Australia praised the family law reform review and the strengthening of the anti-discrimination laws.
40. Austria commended efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycles.
41. Azerbaijan lauded measures to promote human rights education and to advance economic, social and cultural rights.
42. Bangladesh appreciated measures to promote human rights education and eliminate hate speech.
43. Belarus made recommendations.
44. Belgium welcomed the adoption of the first action plan on business and human rights and the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality.
45. Bhutan hailed the contribution of Japan to development cooperation programmes and the amendment to its Child Welfare Act.
46. Botswana welcomed the legislation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
47. Brazil commended the steps Japan had taken to improve gender equality and urged it to implement a moratorium on and to abolish the death penalty.
48. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the amendment to the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities.
49. Bulgaria highlighted the establishment of the Children and Families Agency and its plan to end violence against children.
50. Burkina Faso welcomed the efforts of Japan to reduce gender inequalities.
51. Burundi welcomed the policy of Japan to promote human rights education at all levels.
52. Cameroon noted the efforts of Japan to adopt human rights treaties and mechanisms.
53. Canada commended Japan for recognizing the Ainu people as Indigenous and urged it to conduct a public debate about the use of death penalty.
54. Chile appreciated the guidelines on respecting human rights in responsible supply chains.

55. China was concerned about serious human rights violations, including violence against women and children.
56. Colombia highlighted the efforts of Japan to increase women's participation in the political and social spheres.
57. Costa Rica praised Japan for its leadership in development cooperation and the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals.
58. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the measures taken to improve the human rights of vulnerable persons.
59. Cuba made recommendations.
60. Cyprus commended the Basic Plan for Gender Equality and the act on the implementation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.
61. Czechia noted that some of its previous recommendations had yet to be implemented.
62. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed concern about ongoing, systematic and widespread violations of human rights.
63. Denmark welcomed the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, while remaining concerned about the status of women.
64. Djibouti congratulated Japan on its efforts to support the empowerment of persons with disabilities.
65. Egypt noted efforts to protect human rights and implement previously accepted recommendations.
66. El Salvador highlighted efforts regarding persons with disabilities and business and human rights.
67. Estonia noted the progress Japan was making to uphold women's rights and its efforts to prevent child abuse.
68. Fiji made recommendations.
69. Finland welcomed the gender equality plan and encouraged Japan to take further measures to improve gender equality.
70. France welcomed the measures to strengthen the responsibility of companies towards human rights.
71. Gabon noted the steps Japan had taken for the full enjoyment of the human rights of its people.
72. The Gambia commended Japan on its efforts to include persons with disabilities in society and to prevent child abuse.
73. Georgia commended Japan on its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect children's rights.
74. Germany commended the family law reform, while remaining concerned about the continued application of the death penalty.
75. Japan reported that it considered the individual communication procedure to be noteworthy and that it would continue serious consideration of the matter.
76. Japan stated that, concerning individual complaint procedures, its human rights remedies framework was constantly being considered.
77. Japan reported that various measures were being taken in penal detention facilities to mitigate difficulties that had arisen, including with regard to sexual orientation.
78. Japan stated that pretrial detention was under strict judicial review, including its maximum duration of 23 days. Measures were taken to ensure humane treatment of detainees in police detention centres, including separation of investigation and detention facilities,

guarantees of detainees' right to communicate with a defence counsel and with their family members, and the existence of a complaint mechanism.

79. Japan noted that freedom of expression, including that of the press, was guaranteed by the Constitution.

80. Japan guaranteed that all persons had the right to receive equal education, corresponding to their ability. It had decided not to include Korean schools in the High School Tuition Support Fund, in accordance with the purpose of the relevant laws and regulations. Persons with disabilities had access to education at all levels and were provided with the instruction that most appropriately met the educational needs of each individual.

81. The decision on whether to introduce same-sex marriage required careful consideration as it was an important issue related to the nature of families in Japan.

82. Ghana lauded the human rights training for civil servants and urged Japan to implement the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

83. Greece noted the efforts of Japan to achieve gender equality and address discrimination.

84. Iceland made recommendations.

85. India welcomed the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

86. Indonesia acknowledged the measures Japan was taking to continue promoting human rights.

87. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about women's rights, discriminatory speech and the prison situation.

88. Iraq welcomed the legislation Japan had adopted, which could improve human rights in many areas.

89. Ireland encouraged Japan to combat discrimination against girls and expressed concern about the death penalty.

90. Israel commended progress on the rights of persons with disabilities and expressed concern about child pornography.

91. Italy commended Japan for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

92. Kazakhstan welcomed the amendments to the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities and the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

93. Kenya welcomed the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights.

94. Kuwait noted the achievement of Japan in empowering vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities, women and children.

95. Kyrgyzstan made recommendations.

96. Lebanon welcomed the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

97. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the adoption of the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

98. Libya commended steps to promote education on and awareness of human rights.

99. Lithuania commended the adoption of the gender equality plan and measures to protect children's rights.

100. Luxembourg commended Japan for implementing various measures to achieve gender equality and protect minority rights.

101. Malaysia noted that Japan had promoted development cooperation and its contribution to the developing world.

102. Maldives commended Japan for its promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and human rights education.
103. Malta made recommendations.
104. The Marshall Islands expressed concern about the release of nuclear waste and radioactive wastewater into the Pacific.
105. Mauritania commended Japan for its promotion of democracy, awareness-raising efforts and combating organized crime.
106. Mauritius commended Japan for its promotion of human rights and its continued support to developing countries.
107. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
108. Mongolia noted the implementation of previous review recommendations on human rights education, persons with disabilities, women and children.
109. Montenegro noted the commitment of Japan to multilateralism and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
110. Namibia commended the protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
111. Nepal commended Japan for its efforts to combat discrimination and eradicate the sexual exploitation of children.
112. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Japan had taken positive steps in the fight against hate speech.
113. New Zealand commended Japan for its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children, including legislative amendments.
114. The Niger commended Japan for promoting human rights education in all appropriate social settings.
115. Nigeria noted human rights education efforts and commended the amendment of the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities.
116. Norway welcomed developments to protect women, LGBTQI persons and minorities from discrimination.
117. Pakistan welcomed plans to protect the rights of women and persons with disabilities and to prevent child abuse.
118. Panama made recommendations.
119. Paraguay welcomed progress on gender equality and the setting of the minimum age for marriage at 18.
120. Peru made recommendations.
121. The Philippines welcomed progress on equal access to health and education and in protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.
122. Poland welcomed efforts to protect the rights of the Ainu people.
123. Portugal noted measures taken to strengthen investigations into cases of violations of labour rights.
124. Qatar noted the commitment of Japan to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and initiatives in human rights education and awareness.
125. The Republic of Korea noted measures taken to address hate speech, including the adoption of legislation.
126. The Russian Federation noted with regret the resumption of the use of the death penalty.

127. Samoa commended Japan for its ongoing work in human rights education and its progress on initiatives to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
128. Serbia welcomed measures taken to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children.
129. Sierra Leone welcomed the adoption of an act on human rights education and awareness-raising.
130. Singapore welcomed efforts to increase women's participation in all areas and to eliminate discrimination based on disability.
131. Slovakia welcomed efforts to protect children's rights and urged Japan to implement the ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).
132. Slovenia commended progress on eliminating discrimination against women, while voicing concern about legislation allowing capital punishment.
133. South Africa made recommendations.
134. Spain made recommendations.
135. Sri Lanka welcomed efforts to protect the rights of women and to address child abuse and exploitation.
136. The Sudan commended Japan for promoting human rights education, combating discrimination and fighting trafficking in persons.
137. Togo welcomed the fact that Japan had implemented recommendations on gender equality, trafficking in persons and the rights of persons with disabilities.
138. The Dominican Republic congratulated Japan on its Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality and on increasing women's participation in all spheres.
139. Chad commended Japan for its contribution to international cooperation, including measures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
140. Japan stated that the majority of citizens in Japan considered that the death penalty was unavoidable for extremely malicious and atrocious crimes and that, in the light of the current situation in Japan, it was considered unavoidable to impose the death penalty on an offender who had committed an atrocious crime and bore serious criminal responsibility. Taking public opinion into consideration, it was not appropriate to implement a general moratorium on the execution of the death penalty.
141. Japan stated that public prosecutors carefully considered the circumstances and opinions of victims of crimes of a sexual nature when undertaking investigations and trials. The Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice was currently considering raising the age of consent for sexual intercourse.
142. Japan recognized refugees in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. It allowed people to stay in Japan when humanitarian considerations made it necessary.
143. Japan would further strengthen the medical system in immigration detention facilities. The purpose of detention in immigration detention facilities was merely to investigate suspected violations and secure custody for future deportation. Detainees were given as much freedom as possible.
144. Japan had taken various measures to protect the rights of technical intern trainees, including consultation services and on-site inspections, under the new Technical Intern Training Act. An advisory panel of experts had been established to discuss the future of the technical intern training programme.
145. In order to increase women's participation in decision-making, Japan had been working to achieve specific targets in several areas, based on its policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women.



146. Japan was committed to reducing the gender pay gap through various measures, including requiring employers with 301 or more regular employees to disclose information on the gender pay gap since July 2022.

147. Japan considered the safety of victims to be a top priority and had been working for swift and precise responses to stalking and domestic violence, utilizing relevant laws.

148. Japan stated that spousal consent for abortion was not legally required in cases such as broken marriages, where consent was difficult to obtain.

149. Japan had strengthened measures to prevent child abuse through revisions of relevant laws and formulation in 2022 of a new comprehensive plan for strengthening the child abuse prevention system.

150. Japan had also formulated the Basic Plan on Measures against Child Sexual Exploitation and had been taking a whole-of-government approach to combat the sexual exploitation of children. Public-private partnership was promoted to tackle illegal content online, including child pornography.

151. Japan stated that it had reached an agreement with the Republic of Korea confirming that the issue of “comfort women” had been finally and irreversibly resolved. In the follow-up to the agreement, the Government had contributed one billion yen to the Reconciliation and Healing Foundation and had fulfilled all of its commitments under the agreement. The people and the Government had cooperated to establish the Asian Women’s Fund in 1995, through which they had carried out medical and welfare projects and provided atonement money with a letter from the Prime Minister expressing apologies and remorse to each former comfort woman in Asian and other countries, including the Republic of Korea. Japan emphasized that it would lead the world in making the twenty-first century an era in which women’s human rights were not infringed upon. It also emphasized that the term “sex slaves” was contrary to fact and should not be used in that context, which was also confirmed by the Republic of Korea.

152. Japan stated that former civilian workers from the Korean Peninsula had indeed flowed to the Japanese mainland in various ways. The work or services they provided through recruitment, official placement and requisition did not constitute forced or compulsory labour under the terms of the ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). It was inappropriate to describe them as forced or compulsory labour.

153. Regarding the advanced liquid processing system (ALPS) treated water at Tokyo Electric Power Company’s Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station, Japan stated that it would never approve the discharge of the water into the sea if it did not meet regulatory standards that were based on international standards, that its monitoring would be corroborated by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and that the water to be discharged had concentrations of radioactive materials far below the regulatory standards and was not therefore contaminated water. The Government had been explaining that to the international community in a highly transparent manner based on scientific evidence. It had also provided financial and technical support to enable the medium- to long-term health management of Fukushima residents.

154. Japan stated that detainees in police detention centres were provided with check-ups by doctors and swift access to appropriate medical care.

155. Japan reported that a whole-of-government approach was taken to combat trafficking in persons. Based on measures for the protection of victims, relevant agencies were working with the police and to recognize, protect and support victims of trafficking in persons.

156. Japan stated that an expert panel had recently concluded that the abortion pill was acceptable. That point would be deliberated again after public consultation had taken place.

157. In conclusion, Japan thanked the delegations for the constructive dialogue and reiterated its continued commitment to cooperating with the universal periodic review process and making efforts to protect and promote human rights.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

158. The following recommendations will be examined by Japan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-third session of the Human Rights Council:

158.1 Consider ratifying the international human rights instruments that it is yet to ratify (Sierra Leone);

158.2 Establish a moratorium and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France); Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and introduce a moratorium on the death penalty as the first step towards its abolition (Lithuania); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);

158.3 Enact an immediate formal moratorium on capital punishment. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);

158.4 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);

158.5 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Sweden);

158.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Luxembourg) (Malta) (Panama) (Slovenia) (Spain);

158.7 Ratify the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (Panama);

158.8 Ratify the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus) (Malta);

158.9 Become party to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Azerbaijan);

158.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and rigorously apply United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Costa Rica);

158.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria) (Chile) (Czechia) (Denmark) (Maldives) (Mongolia) (Slovenia);

158.12 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Denmark);

158.13 Promote gender equality further by intensifying the fight against domestic violence and ratifying the Istanbul Convention (France);

158.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mongolia) (Switzerland);

158.15 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan);

158.16 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);

- 158.17 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 158.18 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);**
- 158.19 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 158.20 **Consider ratifying the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) of the International Labour Organization (South Africa);**
- 158.21 **Ratify the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Togo);**
- 158.22 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and implement policies on the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers (Afghanistan);**
- 158.23 **Consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 158.24 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Togo);**
- 158.25 **Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 158.26 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Mauritius);**
- 158.27 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, to allow individual communications to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (France);**
- 158.28 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**
- 158.29 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 158.30 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovenia);**
- 158.31 **Consider ratifying the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Slovakia);**
- 158.32 **Withdraw the reservation to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Namibia);**
- 158.33 **Consider ratifying as soon as possible the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Djibouti);**
- 158.34 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and cooperate fully with all United Nations special procedures (Vanuatu);**
- 158.35 **Continue its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 158.36 **Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations (Paraguay);**

- 158.37 Consider establishing an independent monitoring and reporting mechanism overseeing the effective implementation of human rights (Armenia);
- 158.38 Continue to analyse the protection of human rights, including the implementation of protection mechanisms based on individual law (Turkmenistan);
- 158.39 Continue to carry out human rights awareness-raising activities to deepen public understanding of human rights and to promote the principle of respect for human rights (Viet Nam);
- 158.40 Continue efforts to promote human rights education, particularly those aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes and bias in society (Indonesia);
- 158.41 Continue efforts to promote education and training on human rights in all areas (El Salvador);
- 158.42 Continue its awareness-raising and training activities on human rights for the public to raise the legal awareness across the country (Turkmenistan);
- 158.43 Take extra steps to further promote human rights awareness and education (Armenia);
- 158.44 Take concrete measures to hold State responsibility through poignant remorse, sincere apology and legal reparations for heinous crimes against humanity, such as sexual slavery and forced labour, committed by Japan before and during the Second World War (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 158.45 Face squarely and reflect on its history of aggression, properly handle problems left over from the past, and provide reparations to victims (China);
- 158.46 Create an independent national human rights institution (France);
- 158.47 Create a national human rights institution with a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights as established by the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Colombia);
- 158.48 Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 158.49 Establish a national human rights institution with a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 158.50 Establish a national human rights institution with a broad mandate to promote human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste); Establish an independent and impartial national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain); Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nigeria); Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad mandate and matching resources in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 158.51 Establish an independent and credible human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Finland);
- 158.52 Establish independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles (Kazakhstan);
- 158.53 Establish its key national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 158.54 Establish an independent and credible national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);
- 158.55 Establish an independent national human rights institution to promote and protect human rights (New Zealand);

- 158.56 **Finalize the process of enacting a human rights commission bill establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**
- 158.57 **Take the necessary and relevant measures to create a credible national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Gabon);**
- 158.58 **Move forward in making more efforts to establish a national human rights institution that is independent and in line with the Paris Principles (Chile);**
- 158.59 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution with a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Türkiye);**
- 158.60 **Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bangladesh);**
- 158.61 **Consider establishing a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mauritania);**
- 158.62 **Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Dominican Republic);**
- 158.63 **Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Canada); Consider taking steps to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with Paris Principles (India);**
- 158.64 **Continue efforts towards the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Lithuania); Increase efforts towards establishing an independent national human rights institution (Ukraine);**
- 158.65 **Continue efforts aimed at establishing the national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
- 158.66 **Step up efforts to establish a national human rights institution with an express mandate to act on complaints of human rights violations, in line with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**
- 158.67 **Enhance the further effectiveness of the national human rights institutions, in accordance with their mandates (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 158.68 **Resume the establishment of a national human rights institution, ensuring its full compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia);**
- 158.69 **Continue working towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Lebanon);**
- 158.70 **Implement the recommendations formulated by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Angola);**
- 158.71 **Continue to strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, including by adopting a comprehensive law and by means of awareness campaigns (Italy);**
- 158.72 **Further strengthen anti-discrimination policies by enacting comprehensive legislation in the area (Ukraine);**
- 158.73 **Enact a law prohibiting hate speech and racially motivated crimes targeting minorities to ensure that Korean residents can express their identity in public places (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 158.74 **Review its legislation in order to prohibit and punish discrimination based on race, ethnicity or origin, particularly against Indigenous minorities and migrants (Mexico);**
- 158.75 **Take further steps to ensure enjoyment of human rights by all categories of persons, including vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);**

- 158.76 Continue its efforts to combat various forms of discrimination and racism, including racist rhetoric, xenophobia and related intolerance (Algeria);
- 158.77 Continue its progress on implementing measures to combat all forms of discrimination (Sri Lanka);
- 158.78 Develop implementation measures regarding discrimination and hate speech (Sierra Leone);
- 158.79 Further explore the possibilities of enhancing enforcement of the legislation countering hate speech, racism and other forms of discrimination (Armenia);
- 158.80 Reinforce the public policy aimed at preventing hate speech and discrimination on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity or other affiliation (Belarus);
- 158.81 Take effective legislative and administrative measures to fight racial discrimination and hate speech (China);
- 158.82 Strengthen efforts to address the issue of discrimination and hate speech, particularity against the minorities in society (Ghana);
- 158.83 Continue efforts to eliminate hate speech against minorities (Iraq);
- 158.84 Provide legal protection to vulnerable groups, whether from violence, discrimination or persecution (Kuwait);
- 158.85 Pursue the efforts aiming at fighting racial discrimination and hate speech in line with relevant acts (Lebanon);
- 158.86 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Montenegro);
- 158.87 Take effective measures to prevent, combat and prohibit racial discrimination and hate speech (Namibia);
- 158.88 Strengthen actions to put an end to hate and racist incitement, speech and crimes committed by individuals and public officials, including politicians and media professionals (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 158.89 Continue its efforts to implement the Hate Speech Elimination Act more effectively, by introducing the prohibition of hate speech and punishment for such conduct into the Act (Republic of Korea);
- 158.90 Take a set of legislative and practical measures aimed at combating any manifestations of discrimination against national and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);
- 158.91 Take steps to apply the tuition-free measures, the Tuition Support Fund Programme and other provision of subsidies to Korean schools without any discrimination and ensure equal treatment for them (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 158.92 Continue the efforts to reform the Penal Code within the context of the possible elimination of the death penalty (Uzbekistan);
- 158.93 Reduce the number of capital crimes, with a view to implementing a moratorium on the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 158.94 Abolish the death penalty (Angola);
- 158.95 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland) (Paraguay);
- 158.96 Abolish the death penalty, beginning by commuting all death sentences to terms of imprisonment and introducing a formal moratorium on executions (Ireland);
- 158.97 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Timor-Leste);

- 158.98 **Reconsider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Uruguay); Consider introducing a moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 158.99 **Consider abolishing the death penalty and introducing alternatives to it (Kazakhstan);**
- 158.100 **Consider positively the introduction of a moratorium on executions as a first step toward the abolition of the death penalty (Fiji);**
- 158.101 **Introduce a formal moratorium on executions and take concrete steps towards the total abolition of the death penalty (Norway); Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty as the first step to its abolition (Slovakia); Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty with the view to the abolition of capital punishment (Portugal); Establish an immediate formal moratorium on executions and take concrete steps towards the total abolition of the death penalty (Estonia); Establish a moratorium on executions, followed by the eventual abolition of the death penalty (Finland); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a first step towards the complete abolition of this practice (New Zealand); Declare an official moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolishing the death penalty and commute all sentences to prison terms (Spain); Introduce a moratorium and instigate public debate on the abolition of the death penalty, while also addressing how to support victims and their families (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a first step towards abolition and implement a mandatory appeal system against death penalty sentences (Australia);**
- 158.102 **Initiate a policy review with the intention of abolishing the death penalty (Poland);**
- 158.103 **Ensure that all safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are respected and that proceedings are in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular article 14 (Belgium);**
- 158.104 **Take concrete steps to improve the medical care system within immigration detention facilities and avoid unnecessary long-term detention of immigrants by defining detention criteria, introducing judicial review, setting a limit on the detention period and granting provisional release (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 158.105 **Bring the prison and detention conditions into line with international human rights norms and standards, such as the Nelson Mandela Rules (Austria);**
- 158.106 **Follow the relevant international standards to improve detention conditions, including better medical and psychiatric treatment, appropriate heating in the winter and larger servings of food for prisoners (Canada);**
- 158.107 **Introduce minimum standards of conduct during detention to end abusive practices by applying the Nelson Mandela Rules (Germany);**
- 158.108 **Continue to improve the national system of administration of justice, including with regard to guaranteeing the rights of detainees (Russian Federation);**
- 158.109 **Consider implementing a practice to address the application of international human rights treaties in Japanese courts (Sierra Leone);**
- 158.110 **Undertake a review of the administration of justice, in particular the use of the *daiyo kangoku* system, which allows suspects to be held for up to 23 days without charge (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 158.111 **Stop secret executions and guarantee the right to a fair trial, in accordance with articles 6, 7 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);**

- 158.112 Strengthen legislation to provide adequate remedies for violation of rights and ensure the participation of beneficiaries during such legislative review (Botswana);
- 158.113 Take measures, including legislative measures, aimed at eradicating the practice of forced donations to religious associations (Russian Federation);
- 158.114 Repeal or revise article 4 of the Broadcast Act, which gives the Government the power to regulate the content of public broadcasts (United States of America);
- 158.115 Continue dialogue with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to further promote and protect human rights (Bulgaria);
- 158.116 End glorifying or distorting history of past crimes against humanity in political discourse and social media (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 158.117 Address pressing population issues and demographic transitions, including a declining fertility rate, an ageing population and urbanization, through a human rights-based approach (Malaysia);
- 158.118 Implement the commitment of the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to apply a human rights-based approach to pressing population issues and demographic transition, including declining fertility, population ageing and urbanization, and collaborate with the international community to share experiences and accelerate policy implementation with a life-course approach (South Africa);
- 158.119 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to apply a human rights-based approach to pressing population issues and demographic transitions, including declining fertility, population ageing and urbanization, and collaborate with the international community to share experiences and accelerate the implementation of policies with a life-cycle approach (Panama);
- 158.120 Enact comprehensive legislation to combat human trafficking, including sexual exploitation of women and girls (Nigeria);
- 158.121 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through close partnership and cooperation with countries, international organizations and civil society organizations (Thailand);
- 158.122 Increase resources and training for law enforcement authorities for combating trafficking in persons (Azerbaijan);
- 158.123 Strengthen measures aimed at combating trafficking in persons at the legislative and practical levels (Belarus);
- 158.124 Strengthen enforcement and prosecutorial mechanisms to combat the sexual exploitation and human trafficking of girls and women (Gambia);
- 158.125 Enhance measures to strengthen mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Pakistan);
- 158.126 Step up efforts and measures to combat trafficking in persons, especially with regard to women and children (Serbia);
- 158.127 Effectively combat trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation and hold perpetrators accountable (China);
- 158.128 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including its prevention, protection of victims and prosecution of perpetrators (Georgia);
- 158.129 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons and adopt specific legislation that criminalizes it through proper investigations that result in prosecution (Kenya);



- 158.130 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, with measures to reduce impunity and to investigate cases of trafficking from a victim-centred approach (Peru);
- 158.131 Step up efforts to combat human trafficking, including efforts to bring perpetrators to justice and increasing the penalties for child trafficking (Cyprus);
- 158.132 Intensify efforts to address child trafficking and ensure perpetrators are held accountable (Ghana);
- 158.133 Eliminate all practices of social evil, such as trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and increasing domestic enforced disappearances (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 158.134 Continue efforts to protect employees from abuses at workplaces (Sudan);
- 158.135 Take seriously the legitimate and justified concerns of the international community, and dispose of nuclear-contaminated water in an open, transparent and safe manner (China);
- 158.136 Strengthen the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights by developing effective measures following the ratification of the relevant International Covenant (Cameroon);
- 158.137 Continue to focus on the Sustainable Development Goals within its international commitments, especially those related to education, health, sanitation and poverty alleviation (Algeria);
- 158.138 Ensure effective implementation of national programmes to support all socially vulnerable segments of the population (Uzbekistan);
- 158.139 Take effective measures to address the impact of COVID-19 on poor and vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);
- 158.140 Support the Sustainable Development Goals Promotion Headquarters in order to achieve these goals, including achieving universal health coverage and addressing climate change (United Arab Emirates);
- 158.141 Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment at the constitutional and legal levels, and address the consequences of nuclear radiation on victims of natural and other disasters (Costa Rica);
- 158.142 Improve prison and detention conditions to bring them fully into line with international norms and standards, including with regard to access to health care (Czechia);
- 158.143 Reinforce steps to improve the prison situation and enhance safeguards for prisoners' medical health and mental health (Pakistan);
- 158.144 Strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and its associated impacts on other rights (Fiji);
- 158.145 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (Iceland);
- 158.146 Ensure that future responses to the COVID-19 pandemic or other public health emergencies do not discriminate against ethnic minorities or other marginalized groups (Malaysia);
- 158.147 Ensure access to safe, timely and affordable sexual and reproductive health care for women, including abortion and contraceptives, through comprehensive legislative and policy reform (Norway);

- 158.148 **Intensify research, investment and utilization of alternative discharge and storage methods of nuclear waste that minimize harm to human health and environmental damage (Samoa);**
- 158.149 **Include in national law a provision guaranteeing at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Luxembourg);**
- 158.150 **Continue to pursue measures in the direction of providing free primary and secondary education (Mauritius);**
- 158.151 **Better address societal discrimination against migrants and ensure their equal access to housing, education, health care and employment opportunities, without discrimination (Viet Nam);**
- 158.152 **Adopt legislation to ensure and expand free compulsory primary and secondary education for all children residing in Japan, including immigrants, accompanied by public policies on non-discrimination, inclusion and gender equality (Brazil);**
- 158.153 **Strengthen legal protection against all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, especially in schools (Burkina Faso);**
- 158.154 **Continue and strengthen awareness-raising aimed at making the population better understand the fundamental rights of different categories of people (Burundi);**
- 158.155 **Intensify current efforts to eliminate discrimination against the Ainu, Ryukyu and Okinawa communities in employment, education and access to services, and protect their rights to land and natural resources (Peru);**
- 158.156 **Intensify efforts to eliminate discrimination against the Ainu people in employment, education and access to services and take measures to protect their rights to land, natural resources, their culture and their language (Colombia);**
- 158.157 **Review the national educational curriculum and ensure that teachers provide comprehensive, science-based sexuality education appropriate for students of all ages (Costa Rica);**
- 158.158 **Implement comprehensive sexuality education inside and outside of schools, in line with international standards (Iceland);**
- 158.159 **Acknowledge the ability of minors to actively participate in their educational process and to exercise their rights autonomously through the support of their fathers, mothers or legal guardians (Cuba);**
- 158.160 **Consider further measures to integrate a gender perspective into the framework for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (Bhutan);**
- 158.161 **Conduct a comprehensive environmental impact assessment (Marshall Islands);**
- 158.162 **Continue supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at home and internationally (Sudan);**
- 158.163 **Continue to focus on the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals in its international engagements, especially those related to economic, social and cultural rights (Malaysia);**
- 158.164 **Continue its strategy for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (El Salvador);**
- 158.165 **Refrain from the application of unilateral coercive measures that are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, that harm the social and economic rights of different categories of the population and that impede the universal achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Belarus);**
- 158.166 **Continue to implement the national action plan for the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to**

ensure that multinational corporations headquartered in Japan do not commit any human rights violations (Egypt);

158.167 Continue the commendable efforts related to human rights and business within the framework of the Japanese action plan approved in 2020 (Mauritania);

158.168 Continue its commendable efforts in the business and human rights sphere (Mongolia);

158.169 Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in its legal system (Slovenia);

158.170 Provide all of the data requested by the independent scientific experts from the Pacific Islands Forum's independent assessment without delay and ensure that this data is presented in good order (Marshall Islands);

158.171 Comply fully with international obligations, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including a comprehensive environmental impact assessment on the proposed Fukushima Daiichi discharge (Samoa);

158.172 Halt plans to discharge radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean unless the Pacific Islands Forum's independent assessment concludes that this is an acceptable measure (Marshall Islands);

158.173 Halt plans to discharge radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean and continue dialogue with the Pacific Islands Forum on its ongoing independent assessment of the proposed discharge (Fiji);

158.174 Provide full disclosure of all data requested by the independent scientific experts of the Pacific Islands Forum to advance its assessment and verify for itself whether the discharge of radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean is an acceptable measure (Fiji);

158.175 Consider delaying any decision on the dumping of nuclear wastewater for the reactor of Fukushima Daiichi until after proper international consultation has been conducted (Timor-Leste);

158.176 Refrain from discharging radioactive wastewater in the Pacific Ocean until all concerns from the Pacific island countries are addressed, including information gaps, and make available verifiable scientific data on the impact of discharge on human and marine life (Samoa);

158.177 Do not discharge/dump from Fukushima any nuclear contaminated wastewater and waste from Fukushima nuclear power plant into the Pacific Ocean without providing further satisfactory scientific evidence of the safety of any discharged contaminated waste and materials (Vanuatu);

158.178 Evaluate the impacts of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster on health, including the prevalence of cancer in children, and provide free, periodic and comprehensive health care to all persons exposed to radiation, especially women and children (Panama);

158.179 Develop and implement alternatives to the discharge plan that would protect the people and ecosystems in the Pacific Ocean from harm caused by radioactive waste products (Marshall Islands);

158.180 Continue to exert efforts and assistance to all evacuees affected by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster (Samoa);

158.181 Continue to provide support and humanitarian and development assistance to the least developed and developing countries to contribute to the protection of human rights (Yemen);

158.182 Enact laws for the comprehensive definition of discrimination against women (Gambia);

- 158.183 Enhance legal provisions combating discrimination against women and girls (Cyprus);
- 158.184 Continue its efforts in establishing comprehensive policies to promote women's advancement in workplaces (Türkiye);
- 158.185 Continue promoting government policies for the promotion of gender equality and the protection of sexual minorities (Cuba);
- 158.186 Continue efforts to advance gender equality and promotion of women's empowerment in political and economic spaces (Canada);
- 158.187 Continue its efforts to increase the proportion of women in the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, particularly in senior positions (Bulgaria);
- 158.188 Accelerate the implementation of policies to promote the increased participation of women, in particular in political and economic life, as set out in the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Djibouti);
- 158.189 Increase efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and establish full gender equality (Gabon);
- 158.190 Continue its efforts for the promotion and protection of gender equality (Sri Lanka);
- 158.191 Continue implementing measures to eliminate discrimination against women and promote women's empowerment (Maldives);
- 158.192 Enhance efforts to increase women's participation in political and public life (Iraq);
- 158.193 Strengthen the implementation of measures towards achieving the goals on gender equality and women's empowerment set forth in its national plans (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 158.194 Take measures to increase women's representation in public sector decision-making positions (Lithuania);
- 158.195 Speed up the implementation of the 2020 Basic Plan for Gender Equality to improve women's participation in all fields, while securing their equal access to education, job positions and public office (Germany);
- 158.196 Strengthen efforts to further increase women's participation in all fields, including politics, the economy and public administration, according to the basic principles set forth under the Basic Act for Gender Equality (Greece);
- 158.197 Accelerate implementation of the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, including on women's participation in decision-making processes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 158.198 Ensure that any engagement with the de facto authority in Afghanistan is conditional on respecting and upholding the human rights of the people of Afghanistan, particularly the rights of women and girls, and other vulnerable groups (Afghanistan);
- 158.199 Step up efforts to implement the Basic Plan for Gender Equality to ensure women's equal participation in public and political life (Bangladesh);
- 158.200 Continue strengthening its policies to further enhance and promote gender equality (Singapore);
- 158.201 Continue and strengthen its efforts to guarantee gender equality through the promotion of women's participation in different spheres (El Salvador);
- 158.202 Consider undertaking the necessary legislative reforms with a view to achieving full equal pay between men and women for work of equal value (Peru);

- 158.203 Continue efforts to address discrimination between men and women in the field of employment and the gender pay gap (Brunei Darussalam);
- 158.204 Bridge the gender gap in employment and wages (Nigeria);
- 158.205 Adopt measures in order to guarantee women's rights and access to fertility services and treatment (Chile);
- 158.206 Make quality, modern contraceptives available, accessible and affordable to women of reproductive age through government subsidies and accelerate efforts to make emergency contraceptives available at pharmacies without a medical prescription (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 158.207 Ensure the effective implementation of the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality and strengthen the legislative framework to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, in particular by addressing unequal opportunities in the workplace and education, as well as in political participation (Estonia);
- 158.208 Amend the Maternal Protection Act to ensure access to safe, affordable and respectful abortion care for all those who need it (Luxembourg);
- 158.209 Review its legislation in order to ensure gender equality, repeal articles 212 to 214 of the Penal Code and amend article 14 of the Maternal Protection Act to decriminalize abortion and include it as a matter of universal health care, also removing the requirement for spousal consent (Mexico);
- 158.210 Ensure access to safe abortion for all women without requiring spousal consent and take further strides towards increasing women's political participation and empowerment in the workplace (Denmark);
- 158.211 Remove abortion as a crime in the Penal Code and amend the Maternal Protection Act to ensure access to safe and legal abortion without requiring spousal consent (New Zealand);
- 158.212 Decriminalize abortion and amend the Maternal Protection Act to guarantee access to safe, timely and affordable abortion care without the requirement of spousal consent (Iceland);
- 158.213 Continue to take measures to increase the proportion of women who are enrolled in and complete higher education in the areas of science and technology (India);
- 158.214 Strengthen efforts in the implementation of the right to work for women and in creating favourable working conditions for them (Indonesia);
- 158.215 Boost anti-discrimination measures for improving the situation of women in the labour market and the low representation of women in elected bodies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 158.216 Redouble efforts to ensure fundamental labour rights in accordance with international standards, particularly regarding working hours and workload, and equality of rights between men and women, including access to decision-making positions and remuneration (Paraguay);
- 158.217 Develop and support initiatives to help women affected by the nuclear accident achieve financial independence (Chad);
- 158.218 Pursue the establishment of national mechanisms aimed at protecting vulnerable groups, in particular women, children and foreigners (Gabon);
- 158.219 Continue its good efforts to address violence against women and children (Kazakhstan);
- 158.220 Continue efforts to prevent, combat and monitor all forms of violence and abuse against women and children (Lithuania);

- 158.221 **Revise the Penal Code in order to broaden the scope of what constitutes rape or sexual assault and strengthen the protection of victims, by replacing the crimes of forcible sexual intercourse and constructive sexual intercourse with the offence of non-consensual sexual intercourse (Sweden);**
- 158.222 **Revise the Penal Code to include non-consensual sexual acts as sexual crimes (United States of America);**
- 158.223 **Amend the Penal Code to ensure it adequately addresses violence against women, including through provisions explicitly penalizing domestic violence, marital rape and incest (Belgium);**
- 158.224 **Enhance further efforts to combat gender-based violence and all forms of discrimination, including those directed against migrants, women and minorities, by enacting relevant laws, among other measures (Philippines);**
- 158.225 **Guarantee that all the human rights of all women are protected, including through equal representation in political and public life and the criminalization of domestic violence, marital rape and incest (Costa Rica);**
- 158.226 **Continue efforts to protect women and children from all forms of violence (Bhutan);**
- 158.227 **Take further measures to criminalize marital rape and to prevent domestic violence against women, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Israel);**
- 158.228 **Adopt a comprehensive law on children's rights and take steps to fully harmonize its legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Poland);**
- 158.229 **Ensure the adoption of laws on the rights of children, in accordance with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (Afghanistan);**
- 158.230 **Take further steps to better protect children, privacy and personal rights in cyberspace (Türkiye);**
- 158.231 **Review and strengthen the current national legislation regarding the situation of children deprived of a family environment, considering the introduction of mandatory judicial oversight to determine the family separation of the child from the family, thus guaranteeing children's full enjoyment of their rights (Uruguay);**
- 158.232 **Continue to step up measures to prevent suicide, especially among young people (Angola);**
- 158.233 **Step up the efforts of its Subcommittee on Family Law to update national legislation on caring for minors following the divorce of their parents (Cuba);**
- 158.234 **Continue to work on the elimination of all forms of violence against children (Georgia);**
- 158.235 **Take further steps to combat sexual and criminal exploitation of children (Israel);**
- 158.236 **Continue to strengthen efforts to implement the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Italy);**
- 158.237 **Continue efforts to conduct awareness-raising activities to combat the stigmatization of child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse (Kenya);**
- 158.238 **Strengthen legislation to combat the sexual and criminal exploitation of children (Malaysia);**
- 158.239 **Take the necessary mental health measures to combat suicide among adults and children (Paraguay);**

- 158.240 Enforce effectively the Basic Plan on Measures against Child Sexual Exploitation of 2022 in order to combat child pornography and other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, including those committed in the digital sphere (Philippines);
- 158.241 Prohibit fully all corporal punishment and strengthen measures to eliminate that practice in all settings (Poland);
- 158.242 Amend the legislation to recognize joint custody of parents and ensure that in the event of divorce, both parents can continue to have contact with their children (Spain);
- 158.243 Bring the juvenile justice system into full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other applicable standards (Chad);
- 158.244 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in order to strengthen protection of the human rights of all members of Japanese society, including women and children, persons belonging to ethnic, social and sexual minorities and persons with disabilities (Sweden);
- 158.245 Take all necessary measures for the entry into force of the amended law to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities (2021) and continue efforts to ensure that this group has access to all areas of political and economic life (Libya);
- 158.246 Continue to support projects related to the promotion of community life for persons with disabilities, especially those with mental disabilities (United Arab Emirates);
- 158.247 Ensure adequate social support for vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities and older persons (Belarus);
- 158.248 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in undertaking anti-discrimination awareness campaigns targeting both the public and people living with disabilities (Botswana);
- 158.249 Ensure that persons with disabilities continue to enjoy the same privileges in schools as well as the workplace (Brunei Darussalam);
- 158.250 Promote further the inclusive education of children with disabilities by upgrading its education legislation, policies and administrative arrangements (Bulgaria);
- 158.251 Recognize inclusive education within the framework of its national education policy, its legislation and its administrative provisions, guaranteeing access to ordinary schools for children with disabilities, eliminating segregated education and the obstacles that may exist in higher education for persons with disabilities (Argentina);
- 158.252 Continue its efforts to provide comprehensive support to persons with disabilities in their daily life and in society, providing them with appropriate assistance in various forms (Turkmenistan);
- 158.253 Take all necessary measures and allocate additional resources for ensuring quality education to children, in particular girls and children with disabilities (India);
- 158.254 Take concrete measures aimed at fully and systematically supporting the autonomy of persons with disabilities and their participation in the life of society (Burundi);
- 158.255 Adopt further measures to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in education and access to services (Israel);
- 158.256 Continue the progress achieved in the promotion and protection of the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities through the respective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

ratified in 2014, and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, ratified in 2014, and through intensifying campaigns for the elimination of violence against women (Cameroon);

158.257 Continue ongoing efforts to safeguard the provision of human rights towards people with psychosocial disabilities (Greece);

158.258 Take effective steps to combat abuse of persons with disabilities, especially for the reported cases of sexual abuse of women with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

158.259 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

158.260 Continue efforts to reform and develop the education sector to include all segments of society, including persons with disabilities (Libya);

158.261 Take measures to guarantee the minimum social protection of people living in poverty, persons with disabilities, single-parent families and their children, and older persons, taking into account the concerns expressed by the special procedure mandate holders (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

158.262 Harmonize national legislation and policies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities (Poland);

158.263 Make more efforts to eliminate prejudice and discrimination on the basis of disability (Qatar);

158.264 Continue strengthening its policies on disability issues (Singapore);

158.265 Continue to implement the policy of effective social integration of minorities already recognized by the Constitution of Japan (Burundi);

158.266 Pass comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation including protections based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics and provide legal recognition of same-sex marriage (United States of America);

158.267 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including with regard to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Czechia);

158.268 Enact comprehensive and enforceable anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting discrimination based on, among others, race, sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics (Belgium);

158.269 Adopt legislation that promotes and guarantees the rights of persons beyond sexual orientation and gender identity, especially through a revision of the Gender Identity Disorder Special Cases Act of 2003 (Uruguay);

158.270 Adopt a regulatory framework that recognizes the civil rights to the consensual union of adults of the same sex and/or gender (Argentina);

158.271 Prohibit in legislation discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, recognize same-sex marriage and repeal the law on gender identity disorder that provides for forced sterilization (Mexico);

158.272 Work towards implementing comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect and promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to recognize same-sex unions at the national level (Austria);

158.273 Further efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, recognize same-sex partnerships at a national level and permit same-sex marriage (Canada);



- 158.274 Take steps to address discrimination based on sexual orientation and allow same-sex marriage nationally (Denmark);
- 158.275 Prevent discrimination against members of the LGBTQI community (Germany);
- 158.276 Legalize same-sex marriage (Iceland);
- 158.277 Recognize sexual intercourse without consent as a sexual crime and raise the age of consent for sexual conduct (Iceland);
- 158.278 End coerced sterilization of transgender persons under the legal gender recognition process (Iceland);
- 158.279 Eliminate any discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly for same-sex families, by legislating an anti-discrimination law (Ireland);
- 158.280 Expand the scope of the Hate Speech Elimination Act to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);
- 158.281 Consider enacting legislation to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, including unauthorized disclosure of their sexual orientation and gender identity by third parties (Malta);
- 158.282 Take steps to address discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including revising the Gender Identity Disorder Special Cases Act and legally recognizing same-sex partnerships on an equal basis with opposite-sex partnerships (New Zealand);
- 158.283 Ensure that enforcement mechanisms against discrimination, harassment and hate speech are strengthened to allow women, LGBTQI persons and minorities full and equal participation in society and politics, including access to effective remedy (Norway);
- 158.284 Eliminate any discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and express in legislation an anti-discrimination law with a newly established national equality body (South Africa);
- 158.285 Continue adopting measures aimed at combating discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, in particular through awareness campaigns among security forces and the investigation and punishment of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Dominican Republic);
- 158.286 Promote the rights of minorities, migrants and refugees (Cameroon);
- 158.287 Continue to strengthen policies for the protection of refugees and migrants (Egypt);
- 158.288 Ensure that the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act enshrines the protection of all migrants so that they have access to effective procedural safeguards and can challenge the grounds or legality of their detention in court (Spain);
- 158.289 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against minorities, foreigners and migrant workers (Nepal);
- 158.290 Continue efforts to ensure the right to education for children of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Indonesia);
- 158.291 Increase protection of migrants' rights, including by bringing its deportation policy into line with international human rights law and limiting immigration administrative detention (Brazil);

158.292 Seriously consider the long-term detention of foreign nationals at immigration centres and prevent the authorities from controlling the complaint process at immigration detention centres (Islamic Republic of Iran);

158.293 Enhance efforts to assure decent working and living conditions for foreign workers and intern trainees by taking measures and working with sending authorities to provide full protection and support for them (Thailand);

158.294 Take further measures for the protection of migrant workers and ensure oversight of the technical intern training programme (Sri Lanka);

158.295 Strengthen the protection of migrant workers and members of their families, through awareness-raising and educational actions on the guidelines on the management of the employment of foreigners (Burkina Faso);

158.296 Tackle expressions of racial discrimination and hate speech against minorities and migrants, as well as changing legislation to criminalize racial discrimination (Costa Rica);

158.297 Strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants and refugees (Pakistan);

158.298 Establish a maximum term for the detention of immigrants, using it as a measure of last resort, and ensure that all asylum applications receive prompt and adequate treatment (Colombia);

158.299 Recognize the evacuees of the Fukushima disaster as internally displaced persons and ensure the protection of their human rights, including regarding housing, health, livelihood and education for children (Austria);

158.300 Undertake and provide further scientific evidence of the safety, health and rights of internally displaced persons before people return to the vicinity of the Fukushima nuclear plant without coercion or financial duress (Vanuatu).

159. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Japan was headed by Mr. Imafuku Takao, Deputy Assistant Minister (Ambassador) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. YAMAZAKI Kazuyuki, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. HONSEI Kozo, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. MAKINO Masahiro, Director, International Affairs, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office;
- Mr. TAKAI Kentaro, Attorney, International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. KITADA Yuichi, Deputy Director, International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. FUJIE Yuki, Attorney, Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. KAWASAKI Konosuke, Attorney, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. ISHII Nasa, Attorney, Human Rights Bureau, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. FUJIYA Satoru, Senior Coordinator for Residency Examination, Residency Management Division, Immigration Services Agency;
- Mr. TAKEUCHI Motoshi, Deputy Director, International Affairs, Immigration Services Agency;
- Ms. NOGUCHI Kiho, Section Chief for Policy Planning, International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare;
- Mr. TANAKA Tomoki, Deputy Director, Policy Planning Division, Commissioner General's Secretariat, National Police Agency;
- Ms. AMANO Mayumi, Deputy Director, Personal Safety and Juvenile Division, Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency;
- Mr. MATSUI Hiroki, Senior Coordinator, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Division, Director, Division for Implementation of Human Rights Treaties, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. KURACHI (MARUBAYASHI) Eri, Attorney, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. INOUE Yoko, Deputy Director, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. SAITA Yukio, Minister, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. ASANO Yuko, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. SHIMIZU Yohei, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. BHATTI Amuto, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva.