

Responses to Recommendations

JAPAN

Third Review Session 28

Review in the Working Group: 14 November 2017
Adoption in the Plenary: 19 March 2018

Japan's responses to recommendations (as of 03.04.2018):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending.	Out of the 217 recs left pending, 145 were supported while 72 were noted. Out of the 72 noted recs, 10 are classified as "Partially accept to follow up", 34 as "not accept" and 28 as "note". ("Partially accept to follow-up", "note" and "not accept" = noted), Rec 161.198 was partly supported ¹ .	Video not available.	Supported: 146 Noted: 72 Total: 218

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/37/15:

¹ Recommendation 161.198 was "supported in part". As the parts supported and noted were clearly identified, recommendation 161.198 has been split into two parts with forming one supported and one noted recommendation. The total number of recommendations is now 218.

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

N - 161.1 Consider lifting existing reservations to the international human rights treaties (Ukraine);

S - 161.2 Consider recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider individual complaints (Kazakhstan);

N - 161.3 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Slovenia);

N - 161.4 Consider the abolition of the death penalty in its legislation, and proceed to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Argentina);

N - 161.5 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Spain) (Sweden) (Togo);

N - 161.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and in the meantime, establish a moratorium on execution (Croatia); establish an immediate formal moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);

N - 161.7 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mongolia);

N - 161.8 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and in the meantime, declare an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty, commuting the death sentences to prison terms (Uruguay);

N - 161.9 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);

S - 161.10 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

S - 161.11 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

S - 161.12 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);

S - 161.13 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

S - 161.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Panama) (Togo) (Turkey);

S - 161.15 Continue to take measures to fight all discrimination and stereotyping against women, in law and in practice, and, in this regard, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil);

S - 161.16 Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Panama);

S - 161.17 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cabo Verde) (Ukraine) (Uruguay);

S - 161.18 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as soon as possible (Ghana);

S - 161.19 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Spain) (Turkey) (Yemen);

S - 161.20 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);

S - 161.21 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt) (Kyrgyzstan) (Senegal) (Sierra Leone) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);

S - 161.22 Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);

S - 161.23 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);

S - 161.24 Continue the deliberation among relevant institutions and stakeholders with a view to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and to expand discussions with representatives from the state parties to the Convention in the region (Indonesia);

S - 161.25 Continue taking serious consideration on the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);

N - 161.26 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

S - 161.27 Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);

S - 161.28 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Costa Rica);

S - 161.29 Consider ratifying the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Cabo Verde);

N - 161.30 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Guatemala);

N - 161.31 Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Guatemala);

S - 161.32 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

S - 161.33 Continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council to implement the initiatives undertaken for the well-being and the full enjoyment of human rights of its population (Chad);

S - 161.34 Continue to focus on the Sustainable Development Goals in its international engagements, especially those related to education, health, sanitation and poverty alleviation (Pakistan);

S - 161.35 Continue to provide support for African development, through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development process (Sierra Leone);

S - 161.36 Continue its leadership role in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as exemplified, among others, by the pledge to contribute USD 1.1 billion for SDG 3 (Bhutan);

S - 161.37 Continue efforts towards the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in full accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia); continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia) (Qatar) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

S - 161.38 Accelerate its efforts to establish a National Human Rights Commission, ensuring its independence and full compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia); accelerate efforts towards the establishment of a Paris Principles-compliant national human rights institution (Philippines);

S - 161.39 Take the necessary steps to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, with competence to consider and act on complaints of human rights violations by public authorities, and with adequate financial and human resources (Republic of Moldova);

S - 161.40 Promote the drafting of a new law in order to establish a National Institution of Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

S - 161.41 Enhance efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);

S - 161.42 Take necessary steps to establish a credible national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uganda);

S - 161.43 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine); consider establishing an independent national human rights institution (Azerbaijan); consider establishing a national human rights institution based on accepted principles (Ethiopia); consider taking steps to establish an independent National Human Rights Institution (India); consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Afghanistan) (Panama);

S - 161.44 Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile) (Colombia) (Croatia) (Finland) (Sierra Leone); establish rapidly an impartial national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (France); establish an independent National

Human Rights Institution, in compliance with the Principles relating to the status of National Institutions of promotion and protection of human rights (Guatemala); establish an independent, impartial and credible national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya); establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad mandate and matching resources in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);

S - 161.45 Establish, within a clear time frame, an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles and ensure that its mandate covers women's rights and gender equality (Liechtenstein);

S - 161.46 Strengthen the work of the Bureau as well as to continue the effort to establish a National Human Rights Commission in Japan (Indonesia);

S - 161.47 Complete the process of establishing the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Kazakhstan);

N - 161.48 Establish an independent national human rights institution and another institution to advocate the rights of the child (Iraq);

S - 161.49 Establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles and to eliminate any forms of discrimination against foreigners (Sudan);

S - 161.50 Continue to strengthen national institutions responsible for human rights (Morocco);

S - 161.51 Continue efforts to raise awareness and educate about human rights at all levels (Morocco);

S - 161.52 Proceed in the development of effective tools to measure the impact of existing schemes for human rights education, both in the short and long term (Israel);

S - 161.53 Expand human rights education for law enforcement officers (Viet Nam);

S - 161.54 Redouble efforts to sensitize and to train law enforcement officials on human rights criteria related to their fields of work (Qatar);

S - 161.55 Provide effective training to public services personnel in the application of non-discrimination laws and standards in order to combat prejudice and discriminatory behaviour (Bangladesh);

S - 161.56 Adopt a number of legislative and practical measures designed to combat manifestation of racial discrimination (Russian Federation);

S - 161.57 Adopt a legislative measure prohibiting and repressing all forms of discrimination against non-citizens, and a law eliminating the stereotypes that constitute the cause of violence against women (Madagascar);

N - 161.58 Eliminate legislative provisions that are discriminatory against women, children born out of wedlock, ethnic or national minorities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons, with a view to expressly prohibiting hate speech and penalizing any non-consensual sexual conduct (Mexico);

N - 161.59 Adopt a broadly applicable anti-discrimination law, including a comprehensive definition of discrimination, with a view to ensuring the prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination,

including on the basis of age, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or nationality (Netherlands);

N - 161.60 Revise its laws to establish a broadly applicable anti-discrimination law which also effectively criminalizes hate speech (Sierra Leone);

N - 161.61 Enact a law prohibiting discrimination, including on the basis of age, gender, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity, and that other necessary measures be undertaken to ensure gender equality (Norway);

N - 161.62 Continue the process of improving the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation (Côte d'Ivoire);

N - 161.63 Adopt and implement a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that would prohibit and sanction any direct or indirect form of discrimination based on age, race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnic origin or nationality (Germany);

N - 161.64 Promulgate an anti-discrimination law, based on article 14, paragraph 1 of the Japanese Constitution, which prohibits all forms of discrimination, especially against foreigners (Haiti);

N - 161.65 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat discrimination in line with its international obligations and standards, which includes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);

N - 161.66 Adopt an anti-discrimination law that can be widely applied (Iraq);

N - 161.67 Adopt an anti-discrimination law with adequate and corresponding penal provisions to protect victims (Kenya);

N - 161.68 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat every kind of discrimination, including by adopting a comprehensive law and by means of awareness campaigns (Italy);

N - 161.69 Continue and deepen the implementation of measures to avoid and prevent discrimination against minorities and indigenous populations, including through consultations with the different indigenous peoples (Paraguay);

S - 161.70 Take steps to address discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including revising the Gender Identity Disorder Law (New Zealand);

N - 161.71 Continue the positive developments related to the elimination of discrimination based on sexual orientation and recognize same-sex unions at the national level (Switzerland);

N - 161.72 Implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect and promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (United States of America);

N - 161.73 Further the efforts of some local governments and private firms to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by extending at the national level formal recognition of same-sex partnerships (Canada);

S - 161.74 Continue developing the implementation of actions against any kind of discrimination for gender, ethnicity, skin colour, sexual orientation and gender identity, among others (Colombia);

N - 161.75 Move quickly to introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to provide equal protection against discrimination for all persons and on all grounds, including sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);

S - 161.76 Continue with the ongoing efforts to fight discrimination against non-citizens on the basis of race or nationality, including by ensuring that appropriate legislation sanctioning such acts is applied effectively and all alleged cases are investigated (Ghana);

S - 161.77 Strengthen efforts designed to prohibit racist and xenophobic discourses (Saudi Arabia);

S - 161.78 Continue to take effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial superiority and hatred, and to eliminate gender stereotypes (Uzbekistan);

S - 161.79 Continue implementing measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination, including against people with other origins (Cuba);

S - 161.80 Take appropriate measures and implement legislation effectively to eliminate racial discrimination (Guatemala);

S - 161.81 Take appropriate measures to eliminate exclusion of non-citizens from accessing some public places and facilities on the basis of race or nationality, by effectively applying legislation and investigating and sanctioning such acts (Islamic Republic of Iran);

S - 161.82 Conduct more active policy against racial discrimination, including addressing the issue of incorporating an adequate definition of racial discrimination in national legislation (Kyrgyzstan);

N - 161.83 Adopt a comprehensive law on racial discrimination, with an adequate definition of racial discrimination, in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Botswana);

N - 161.84 Take further steps to effectively address hate speech and protect the rights of minorities, including introducing legislation to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);

S - 161.85 Continue to address the problem of discrimination and hate speech, particularly through adequate allocation of resources on this issue through education and awareness programmes in schools (Malaysia);

N - 161.86 Repeal all state policy and regulations which condone discrimination against and harassment of Koreans in Japan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

N - 161.87 Thoroughly accept legal state responsibility for and take sincere measures to address its past crimes against humanity, including sexual slavery (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

N - 161.88 Face up to and reflect on history, sincerely apologize on the issue of "comfort women", make compensations to the victims, and ensure the right of the public to information in this regard (China);

N - 161.89 Make efforts to ensure that the future generations learn the truth of history, including the issue of so-called "comfort women" (Republic of Korea);

S - 161.90 Take the necessary measures to ensure that Japanese companies take into consideration the respect of human rights in their activities abroad (Algeria);

S - 161.91 Consider a possibility of establishing a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, pursuant to the Guiding Principles adopted by the Human Rights Council (Chile);

S - 161.92 Formulate a national work plan for the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to ensure that multinational companies headquartered in Japan do not violate human rights (Egypt);

S - 161.93 Establish a national regulatory framework, in accordance with United Nations guidelines, for the assessment of human rights and the environmental impact of the business activities of multinational corporations headquartered in Japan (Haiti);

S - 161.94 Adopt a national action plan pursuant to the United Nations guidance on multinational corporations to guard against human rights violations (Kenya);

N - 161.95 Consider applying a moratorium on executions, with a view to ultimately abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus); consider introducing a moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

N - 161.96 Consider introducing a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty, and commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Republic of Moldova);

N - 161.97 Take immediate measures to introduce a formal moratorium on executions and take concrete steps towards the total abolition of the death penalty (Norway); take measures to introduce a de jure moratorium on executions and take concrete steps towards the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);

N - 161.98 Adopt the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty and establish a moratorium on executions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

N - 161.99 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, as a first step towards the complete abolition of this practice, and initiate a broad public debate on the death penalty with a view to its final abolition (New Zealand); set up an official moratorium for the definitive abolition of the death penalty and facilitate the holding of debate on this issue (France); conduct a national debate on the establishment of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Mexico);

N - 161.100 Establish an official moratorium on executions and abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Iceland); introduce a formal moratorium on executions (Belgium); immediately introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sweden); establish a moratorium on executions, followed by eventual abolition of the death penalty (Finland); apply a new moratorium on the death penalty with the aim of proceeding towards the final abolition of capital punishment (Spain); establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing capital punishment before the next universal periodic review session (Brazil); introduce a formal and immediate moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty and to commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment, in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands); put in force an immediate moratorium on the death penalty (Denmark); establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, as a first step towards complete abolition of this practice and as a way of reassuring the Japanese public that adequate law enforcement does not require the state to carry out executions (Australia);

N - 161.101 Introduce a moratorium and instigate a public debate on the abolition of the death penalty, while also addressing how best to support victims and their families (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 161.102 Consider abolition of the death penalty (Timor-Leste);

N - 161.103 Consider abolition of the death penalty and implementation of an immediate moratorium on executions (Liechtenstein);

N - 161.104 Make progress on the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);

N - 161.105 Abolish the death penalty (Paraguay) (Portugal);

N - 161.106 Abolish the death penalty and modify the penitentiary regulations to strictly limit solitary confinement (Panama);

N - 161.107 Introduce a system of mandatory appeal in cases where the death penalty has been handed down (Switzerland);

N - 161.108 Ensure the protection of the rights of those sentenced to death, by guaranteeing among other things the suspensive effect of any appeal request or claim to review the trial (France);

N - 161.109 Designate an official body for a comprehensive review and recommendations in view to promote an informed debate on the reform of the death penalty (Austria);

N - 161.110 Review its death penalty policy and strongly consider a moratorium on the use of capital punishment, and to engage in public debate about the future use of the death penalty (Canada);

N - 161.111 Improve prison conditions with the aim of aligning them to international norms and standards on the treatment of prisoners (Spain);

N - 161.112 Improve the treatment of all prisoners as regards medical and dental care, heating in winter, cooling in summer as well as the nutritional quality of the food served (Sweden);

N - 161.113 Improve prison conditions to bring them in line with internationally accepted standards and guidelines (Zambia);

N - 161.114 Follow the appropriate United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in order to improve detention conditions by providing: better and timelier medical and dental treatment; appropriate provisions to withstand the cold winter temperatures in prisons; and larger servings of food to inmates (Canada);

N - 161.115 Bring the prison and detention conditions in line with international human rights norms and standards, including the Nelson Mandela Rules (Denmark);

S - 161.116 Continue its efforts in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children domestically in an appropriate manner (Pakistan);

S - 161.117 Continue to combat human trafficking (Senegal);

S - 161.118 Continue to enhance its legislative and protection frameworks to combat and prevent all forms of trafficking in persons (Singapore);

S - 161.119 Strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by formulating a comprehensive anti-trafficking legal framework, especially in order to protect women and children from exploitation (Thailand);

S - 161.120 Further intensify investigation, prosecution and adequate sanctions in all cases of human trafficking (Turkey);

S - 161.121 Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons, in particular those related to the sexual exploitation of women and children (Algeria);

S - 161.122 Continue exerting further efforts to improve access of victims of trafficking and sexual violence to complaints mechanisms and protection services (Azerbaijan);

S - 161.123 Redouble its efforts against human trafficking and adopt a specific action plan for the protection and compensation of victims (Honduras);

S - 161.124 Enact an anti-human trafficking law to protect human rights of migrants from violations by recruitment agencies, brokers and employers (Kenya);

S - 161.125 Take adequate measures to effectively address violence against foreign, minority and indigenous women by prosecuting and sanctioning all forms of violence, and ensuring that victims have access to immediate means of redress and protection (Islamic Republic of Iran);

S - 161.126 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings by law (Montenegro);

S - 161.127 Expressly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Zambia);

S - 161.128 Take into full consideration the recommendations made by the United Nations human rights mechanisms on hate speech (Republic of Korea);

N - 161.129 Comprehensive measures including legislative means to ensure independence of media (Russian Federation);

N - 161.130 Review the legal framework governing broadcast media and, in particular, that the Government review and repeal Article 4 of the Broadcast Act (United States of America);

N - 161.131 Create an independent administrative body to regulate broadcast media (United States of America);

N - 161.132 Continue to guarantee the independence of the media, including by reviewing the current legal framework governing the broadcast media, and to strengthen media independence by removing the legal basis for undue government interference (Austria);

N - 161.133 Adopt necessary measures to create the necessary conditions for the activities of a free independent mass media (Belarus);

N - 161.134 Refraining from the practice of surveillance and intrusion into the private lives of representatives of religious minorities (Russian Federation);

N - 161.135 Continue to improve the national system of administration of justice, including guarantees for the rights of persons being held in detention (Russian Federation);

N - 161.136 Authorize the defendant to immediately have access to a lawyer and limit the detention period without charges to a maximum of 48 hours, as a step towards abolishing this system (Switzerland);

N - 161.137 Continue ongoing reforms in the field of justice and criminal procedure with a view to an in-depth review of the system of substitute detention (daiyô kangoku) (France);

N - 161.138 Consider improving the basic pension scheme for the elderly, in consultation with their representatives within the associations, so as to guarantee them sufficient resources to cover their living expenses (Haiti);

S - 161.139 Intensify its efforts towards poverty reduction and sustainable development (Timor-Leste);

S - 161.140 Strengthen regulations that set limits on extending working hours with a view to capping work-related deaths and suicides (Botswana);

S - 161.141 Adopt specific measures to rectify labour standards violations as a follow-up to inspections conducted on the Technical Intern Training Programme (Portugal);

S - 161.142 Continue efforts to protect workers' rights to safe and healthy working conditions (Iraq);

N - 161.143 Consider amplifying the application of the Relief Act for the Victims of the Atomic Bomb to the second generation of the survivors of atomic bombs, particularly in health issues (Costa Rica);

S - 161.144 Develop community-based and people-centred mental health services and supports that do not lead to institutionalization, over medicalization and to practices that fail to respect the rights, will and preferences of all persons (Portugal);

N - 161.145 Ensure that the "Tuition Waiver and Tuition Support Fund Programme for High School Education" is extended to all schools in the country, including those that are under the responsibility of local governments (Portugal);

S - 161.146 Continue in its efforts to ensure full access to education enrolment to all and to remove any obstacles that minority communities may face, particularly in reference to equal access to education for women and girls (State of Palestine);

S - 161.147 Promote equal access for women and girls to all levels of education (Timor-Leste);

S - 161.148 Continue promoting equal access for women and girls to all levels of education (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

S - 161.149 Strengthen their efforts aimed at empowering women, in particular through continuing to improve access for women and girls to quality education (Cyprus);

S - 161.150 Ensure that minority children enjoy the right to education without discrimination, in line with the recommendations by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Austria);

N - 161.151 Take measures to extend the “Tuition Waiver and Tuition Support Fund Program for High School Education” to children attending Korean schools and ensure equal treatment of Korean schools in accordance with the recommendations of relevant United Nations treaty bodies (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);

S - 161.152 Further strengthen the promotion of gender equality and protect women from all forms of discrimination and violence (Myanmar);

S - 161.153 Continue to protect vulnerable groups, in particular women, children as well as foreigners (Senegal);

S - 161.154 Ensure the effective implementation of the 4th Basic Plan for Gender Equality with particular focus on the “Reformation of “men-oriented working styles” for women’s empowerment” (Bahrain);

S - 161.155 Continue its efforts in the advancement of the protection of the rights of women, gender equality and the promotion of gender-equal society by implementing the fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Bulgaria);

S - 161.156 Continue the implementation of the Basic Plan for gender equality (Cuba);

S - 161.157 Continue its efforts for the promotion and protection of gender equality (Iceland);

S - 161.158 Step up its efforts to improve gender empowerment and women’s rights nationally and continue to contribute at regional and global levels (Indonesia);

S - 161.159 Strengthen the legislative framework to promote gender equality, in particular in the field of employment (Belgium);

S - 161.160 Focus on the successful implementation of the Act on Promotion of Women’s Participation and Advancement in the Workplace as well as to share its best practices of their experiences in the achievement of women employees in the country (Brunei Darussalam);

S - 161.161 Step up its efforts to encourage enterprises to take positive measures to narrow the gender pay gap, including regarding women’s access to managerial positions (Ireland);

S - 161.162 Continue implementing the Act on Promotion of Women’s Participation and Advancement in the Workplace, including through the monitoring of the stated goals in the action plans published by relevant government bodies and private companies (Israel);

S - 161.163 Intensify efforts directed to eliminating discrimination against women, including promotion of equal access for women and girls to all levels of education (Kyrgyzstan);

S - 161.164 Take effective measures to address gender inequality, combat domestic violence and sexual exploitation, and effectively protect women’s and children’s rights (China);

S - 161.165 Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in line with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovenia);

S - 161.166 Make efforts to guarantee gender wage equality, including those aimed at women’s access to management positions (Paraguay);

S - 161.167 Increase the support for the presence of women in the workplace with active policies for the promotion of employment and reconciliation measures that allow for this (Spain);

S - 161.168 Intensify its efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap (Sudan);

S - 161.169 Ensure decent work without discrimination by enhancing effective implementation of the Basic Plan for Gender Equality and the Act on Promotion of Women's Participation in the Workplace, and by ensuring reasonable wages and safe working conditions for foreign workers, particularly those under the Technical Internship and Training Program (Thailand);

S - 161.170 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and establish full gender equality, especially in the labour market and at the salary level (Tunisia);

S - 161.171 Intensify efforts to reduce wage inequality on the basis of gender (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

S - 161.172 Enact legislation to ensure equal pay for equal work to both men and women in order to maintain gender parity and prevent discrimination based on gender (India);

S - 161.173 Continue efforts to implement recommendations 151 and 152 from the previous universal periodic review on the gender pay gap and women's participation in decision-making processes (Benin);

S - 161.174 Continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and to create conditions of assistance in order to facilitate the protection of victims of violence (Angola);

S - 161.175 Continue the work for eradication of violence against women and children, including sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);

S - 161.176 Intensify the comprehensive approaches in eliminating sexual exploitation among women and girls (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

N - 161.177 Additional reform of the Penal Code to raise the age of sexual consent and prohibit spousal rape (New Zealand);

S - 161.178 Reinforce measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, particularly in the fight against human trafficking, and with special emphasis on the prevention of the sexual exploitation of children and girls (Paraguay);

S - 161.179 Investigate all reports of domestic violence, including the same-sex couples (Timor-Leste);

N - 161.180 Protect women from sexual violence by expanding the scope of the anti-domestic violence law to other situations than cohabitant couples and by explicitly criminalizing marital rape (Belgium);

S - 161.181 Continue with the positive work already being implemented to combat domestic violence, in particular against foreign, minority and indigenous workers and through ensuring that victims have support, care and redress for the abuse (Maldives);

S - 161.182 Take measures to reduce inequalities between men and women, in particular by raising the legal age of marriage to 18 years for all (France);

S - 161.183 Raise the minimum age of marriage to eighteen for women (Iceland);

S - 161.184 Continue to implement measures to advance gender equality in political, administrative and economic spheres (Sri Lanka);

S - 161.185 Continue in its efforts to accelerate the achievement of substantive equality for women and men, with a greater focus on women, especially minority women, in decision-making policy positions in the public and private sectors (State of Palestine);

S - 161.186 Step up efforts to combat violence against children, including prohibition of corporal punishment (Russian Federation);

S - 161.187 Continue with undertaking actions to promote the well-being of children by comprehensive suppression of violence against children (Serbia);

S - 161.188 Modify all discriminatory provisions on the social and legal status of children born out of wedlock (Argentina);

S - 161.189 Continue with its plans to strengthen child protection and welfare activities, including the introduction of legislation for this purpose (Bhutan);

S - 161.190 Establish enforceable domestic child access mechanisms that would allow both parents to maintain on a regular basis personal relations and direct contact with their children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);

S - 161.191 Strengthen efforts to implement the Hague Convention of 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Italy);

S - 161.192 Continue implementation of the Government's "Basic Plan on Measures against Child Sexual Exploitation", and supporting and rehabilitation of victims (Sri Lanka);

S - 161.193 Further increase its efforts to combat sexual exploitation of children, child pornography and prostitution, and provide assistance to victims of sexual exploitation (Sweden);

S - 161.194 Continue efforts to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation by implementing the Basic Plan adopted in April 2017 through measures to combat sexual exploitation of children (Tunisia);

S - 161.195 Continue to focus on the priority to combat sexual exploitation of children (Belarus);

S - 161.196 Continue efforts to investigate and prosecute crimes related to the sexual exploitation of children (Peru);

S - 161.197 Ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in line with national efforts (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

161.198

S - 161.198.1 Implement fully its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

N - 161.198.2 Including following the Committee's guidelines on Article 14 to protect the security and personal integrity of persons with disability who are deprived of their liberty (New Zealand);

S - 161.199 Carry out necessary reforms to address stigma against persons with disabilities in order to strengthen implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Uganda);

S - 161.200 Continue with its efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and eliminate discrimination (Brunei Darussalam);

S - 161.201 Continue advancing the situation of persons with disabilities by providing access to education, health, jobs and public spaces as well as protecting from all forms of violence and discrimination (Myanmar);

S - 161.202 Continue to expand existing programmes and introduce new ones where necessary to support and to promote the meaningful participation of all persons with disabilities in society (Singapore);

S - 161.203 Continue to promote the efforts to make mentally and psychologically disabled persons benefit from the health-care services (Libya);

S - 161.204 Continue with encouraging the private business sector to continue undertaking relevant measures to employ persons with disabilities, in accordance with the domestic law provisions (Serbia);

N - 161.205 Strengthen measures so that ethnic minorities — Ainu, Ryukyu and Burakumins — can fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);

S - 161.206 Continue efforts for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers (Nepal);

S - 161.207 Strengthen the legal protection for migrant workers to eliminate cases of abuse and exploitation (Uganda);

S - 161.208 Continue to strengthen oversight of its Technical Intern Training Programme to ensure migrant workers participating in the programme receive full protection and support commensurate with the Government of Japan's international obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

S - 161.209 Ensure that suspected abusive employers of migrant workers can be duly prosecuted (Bangladesh);

S - 161.210 Continue its efforts to improve the situation of migrant workers and members of their families (Côte d'Ivoire);

S - 161.211 Scale up the human rights protection awareness-raising of vulnerable groups, including migrant workers (Ethiopia);

S - 161.212 Continue measures to promote working conditions of foreign workers, especially women foreign workers; and to improve their integration into Japanese society (Viet Nam);

S - 161.213 Ensure that the refugee status determination process is conducted in a fair, effective and transparent manner in line with international law (Kenya);

S - 161.214 Continue providing support for the voluntary evacuees from the high-radiation areas of Fukushima, with housing, financial and other life-assisting means and with periodic health monitoring of those affected, in particular those who were children at the time of the accident (Austria);



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S - 161.215 Apply the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to all those impacted by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in order to ensure full and equal participation for both women and men in decision-making processes regarding their resettlement (Portugal);

S - 161.216 Respect the rights of persons living in the area of Fukushima, in particular of pregnant women and children, to the highest level of physical and mental health, notably by restoring the allowable dose of radiation to the 1 mSv/year limit, and by a continuing support to the evacuees and residents (Germany);

S - 161.217 Guarantee access to health services for those affected by the Fukushima nuclear accident, as well as for the generations of survivors of the use of nuclear weapons (Mexico).

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