

国連イベント

“Human Rights Council Elections: A discussion of candidates’ aspirations and vision of membership”

2016年7月22日@ニューヨーク

主催:アムネスティ・インターナショナル、ISHR、パナマ政府

ビデオ:

<http://webtv.un.org/search/human-rights-council-elections-a-discussion-of-candidates%E2%80%99-aspirations-and-vision-of-membership/5049064231001?term=human%20rights%20council%20election>

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配布資料

- 2016年人権理事会理事国選挙における日本の自発的誓約:
(日本語) <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000175307.pdf>
(英語) <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000175306.pdf>
- 2016年人権理事会理事国選挙用パンフレット(英語): <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000175485.pdf>

記録(非公式)

一般的な質問と日本への特定の質問および日本政府回答

***文言を直接引用される場合はビデオで再確認してください。**

(9:39) **Question from the organisers: “As a Council Member, what measures will you put in place to cooperate in a full, timely and substantive way with the Council and its mechanisms? What steps should be taken to promote such cooperation among other Members, or address persistent and system non-cooperation?”**

- (42:46) **Answer of Japan:** “Thank the (...) the Ambassador of Panama for wishing well. Allow me to respond? to the point of questions in perspective looking back the Japan’s records up to the present and extending end to the future. Firstly, Japan is firmly committed to engage in and cooperate with the UN human rights instruments and mechanism. Japan has an honour of being a Member of the Council three times between 2006 and 2015, and of the Human Rights Commission since 1982. Parties to eight of the human rights treaties, Japan has steadily upheld the fundamental values of human rights and rule of law, and constantly endeavoured to live up to these values. Since 2011, Japan extended standing invitation to all thematic mandate holders. Earlier this year, we had a successful visit of the Special Rapporteur on the freedom of expression. Japan takes the UPR process seriously, and has accepted 118 out of 174 recommendations in 2012. Following one of the recommendations, Japan concluded the Hague

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in 2014. Japan is happy to learn from the experiences of other States and happy to share its own to others.

Secondly, alone this year, Japan has promoted the culture of dialogue within the Council... One, Japan, together with EU, tabled a resolution on the situation of human rights in DPRK every year adopted last March at the 31st session for the 9th consecutive time. These led to the adoption of the resolution under the same title at the UN GA. Two, on the elimination of discrimination against leprosy, following up on the Japanese proposal, the Advisory Committee of the Council was entrusted a report on the practical suggestions for the wider dissemination on the principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination. Shaping of any aim of the international community may take time, a steady trace however is certainly duly noted. As for the modality of the debate in the Council, our experience leads to the following observations. One, polarization in recent sessions of the Council is a challenge that UN Member States must address together. Our delegation will remain committed to actively engage in consultations carefully listening diverse views, fully aware that some positions are different from those of our own. Two, Japan is committed to take in part in the review of the HRC to maximize efficiency and effectiveness. We believe that the Universal Periodic Review has played and can play a pivotal role in the promotion of human rights across the globe. As turning now into its third cycle, its enhancement should prove useful to all. Three, Japan attaches great importance to the role of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his office. Japan's financial contribution is not limited to its 2nd largest asset contribution, but also its timely contribution to OHCHR's activities in the field.

Thirdly, Japan believes that the deliberation in the Council should be complemented and supported by measures taken by States as well as the civil society. Japan (...) has undertaken and is willing to take measures including the following. Japan supports efforts to resolve human rights issues, enhance, engage in bilateral dialogues with several States. Two, Japan extends cooperation to achieve these objectives from the prospect of human security, the guiding principles of its development cooperation charter. Japan focuses its development and humanitarian assistance on individuals, their protection and empowerment. Promoting fundamental human rights towards bringing about the society where no one is left behind. We therefore very much welcome the adoption of the 2030 Agenda last year and its pledge that no one will be left behind. Last but not least, Japan believes in the role of the civil society in the work of the Human Rights Council as well as the promotion of human rights all over the world. The Council should become a place where Member States obtain a coherent picture about the human rights mechanisms and instruments in place. CSOs can play a useful role in facilitating such a process. I should like to take this opportunity to thank the co-hosts for this precious occasion and hope to see them at the Council next year as its Member. I thank you Mr. President."

(1:08:00) Question from UN Women: "What measures is your government taking at the national level to implement SDG 5? Which groups of women and girls do you target in your efforts?"

- **(1:20:51) Answer of Japan:** "Thank you Mr. President. Japan has a revitalization strategy revised in 2014 under the leadership of Prime Minister Abe which leads unleashing the power of women, to the utmost

extent, will not only secure human resources, but will also bring various values and creativities to companies, the government and regional communities in vitalized society while cherishing the values of families and regional communities. So we have targets even for the 2030 targets by 2020. One to increase the percentage of women in leadership position to at least 30%. And also to increase the employment rate of women to 73%. And also in the international vein, we have announced in the World Assembly for Women last year that the implementation of more than 42 billion yen in ODA towards the education of women and girls over the next 3 years. Thank you.”

(1:11:44) Question from the Government of Denmark: “Is there a plan to sign on the Optional Protocol to the CTI (Convention Against Torture Initiative: <http://www.cti2024.org/>)?”

➤ **(1:39:25) Answer of Japan:** *“Thank you Chairman. To respond to the question of his Excellency the Ambassador of Denmark. The additional Protocol, Japanese government deems it as a system while focusing on from the viewpoint of securing effective implementation. Whether to introduce or not, is under serious studies based on various views that are thrown to us, so yours would be definitely one of it. Thank you.”*

(1:12:30) Question from Campaign for the Option Protocol to the ICESCR: “Are candidates willing to show leadership regarding full access to justice by ratifying the Option Protocol?”

➤ **Answer of Japan:** No answer

(1:42:35) Question from the Government of Germany: “How could institutional links between the Human Rights Council and the Security Council be strengthened, and what steps will you take towards this end?”

➤ **(1:58:20) Answer of Japan:** *“Thank you Mr. Chairman. I think in that photograph shows that’s the first day of the previous Human Rights Council on 30th of June where I haven’t had been that. But on that day, under the initiative of the Swiss delegate, appeal was read out to put human rights at the heart of conflict prevention. And many Member States undersigned including Japan. And the idea was to enhance the collaboration and relationship between the Security Council and Human Rights Council. So I would like to register that Japan is very much a long supporter, thinking because a worsening human rights situation may be a warning sign for conflict or serious humanitarian crisis, and vice versa, the conflict is one of the principle co-exists for human rights violations. To cite one example, as a non-Member of the Security Council, together with 4 other non-Members, we have presented a resolution on health care in armed conflicts 2286 of the Security Council which was adopted unanimously in May together with Egypt, New Zealand, Uruguay and Spain. This was to ensure the international humanitarian law, but of course that it would very much speak to the human rights.”*

(1:43:45) Question from the Government of Slovenia on behalf of Human Security Network: “How do you see the role of Human Rights Council in the implementation of goals and targets? How can

specific human rights mechanism contribute to the implementation of 2030 Agenda and improve human security?”

- (2:00:00) **Answer of Japan:** “On human security, Japanese understanding is that human security is about freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity. And that is very much what the Human Rights Council is dealing about the economic, cultural and social rights, civil and political rights. So I think that the pursuit of 2030 and Human Rights Council deliberation has a lot of transaction and can be quiet instrumental. Thank you.”

(1:45:28) **Question from Association for Progressive Communications:** “**How they use their seats at the Human Rights Council to promote human rights online? What practical steps they will take to implement the internet (Human Rights Council) resolution at the national level?”**

- **Answer of Japan:** No answer

(1:46:48) **Question from Human Rights Watch:** “**If the States here are elected to the Human Rights Council, what will you do to use your position on the Council to ensure these absence States (China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, South Africa, Russia and Cuba) hear the priorities of civil society?”**

- **Answer of Japan:** No answer

(1:48:45) **Question from OutRight Action International:** “**How will you support the work will be done by the Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity? How will you work with the LGBTI civil society and organisations that want to promote human rights and equality for LGBTI population?”**

- **Answer of Japan:** No answer

(2:23:47) **Question from Twitter:** (Address to Japan. And I want to say in relation to this question that those of you who have been following Twitter will know that there are many questions from Japan more or less along the same lines. I will say that this event is trending on Twitter not because #HRCpledging has been misinterpreted by some as Hillary Rodham Clinton pledging, although that could be a factor. But also because there are a great number of tweets from Japan along the same lines of) “**How will Japan ensure the freedom of peaceful assembly of vulnerable groups, especially in Okinawa?”**

- (2:39:44) **Answer of Japan:** “Thank you Mr. Chairman. The question was on freedom of peaceful association of vulnerable groups in Okinawa. I presume that this derives from the report that today in the Okinawa prefecture there was crashes between the Japanese police and protesters on the construction of a U.S. helicopters resumed in a military training area. I do not have the details of the ground, however in general, I can assure you that the Government of Japan including its police department is acting according to the Japanese law. The legal system of Japan ensures the promotion and protection of human rights. Freedom of peaceful association is enshrined in our Constitution. Thank you. And also on the issue at the last word on the Human Rights Council, the international community today seems to be facing questions without clear answers, but thinking together should always be worthwhile. Even if right answers are not

obtained today, we could at least prepare a path to them sooner rather than later. Japan is determined to work hard in the Council together with fellow Members as well as the civil society. Thank you."