



Statement by **Ms. Hiroko Kasahara**,  
Japanese Representative of UN Women

At the Fifty-seventh Session

Of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

7 March 2010

Madam Chairperson,

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I have the honor to participate in the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

I am pleased to participate in this session, which is an important opportunity for us to discuss the progress of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Japan has been committed to the advancement of women's rights and gender equality since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995.

Our government has taken various measures to promote gender equality, including the establishment of the National Commission for Women's Empowerment in 2001.

One of our key initiatives is the promotion of women's entrepreneurship and leadership. We have established the National Center for Women's Entrepreneurship and Leadership.

We have also been working to improve the work-life balance for women, including the introduction of flexible working hours and the expansion of childcare facilities.

Another important area is the promotion of women's participation in decision-making and leadership. We have established the National Center for Women's Leadership.

Our government is committed to the promotion of women's rights and gender equality. We will continue to work towards the achievement of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Thank you for your attention. I am pleased to participate in this session.

Ms. Kasahara is a member of the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. She has been working for the advancement of women's rights and gender equality since 1995.

Ms. Kasahara is also a member of the National Commission for Women's Empowerment. She has been working to promote women's entrepreneurship and leadership since 2001.

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LAW. This law allowed to increase women's economic status as people who were against women to work allowed by the Civil Law Japan (Meiji-shiki, which started Japan on January 29, 1870). The aim of this law was to increase the welfare of the nation.

