

CORRECTION OPEN



Correction: Is legislation to prevent genetic discrimination necessary in Japan? An overview of the current policies and public attitudes

Kaori Muto, Akiko Nagai, Izen Ri , Kyoko Takashima and Sachie Yoshida

© The Author(s) 2023

Journal of Human Genetics (2023) 68:587; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s10038-023-01175-9>

Correction to: *Journal of Human Genetics* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s10038-023-01163-z>, published online 08 June 2023

In the sentence beginning ‘Influenced by UNESCO’s Declaration in 1997’ in this article, the text ‘also the year in which’ should have read ‘one year after’.

The full sentence is as follows.

Influenced by UNESCO’s Declaration in 1997—which was one year after the Eugenic Protection Law of Japan was finally repealed—the Japanese government took a tough stance against GD by releasing the Basic Principles on Human Genome Research in 2000.

Moreover, in the “Acknowledgements” section, the grant number relating to AMED was incorrectly given as JP20bm0904002 and should have been JP22tm0424701.

The original article has been corrected.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2023