

——女子差別撤廃条約と日本の男女共同参画行政——

CEDAW and Measures for Gender Equality in Japan

武川恵子 内閣府男女共同参画局長

Keiko Takegawa, Director General, Gender Equality Bureau

1 女子差別撤廃条約関連の歩み

1979 女子差別撤廃条約 採択

1980 高橋大使 条約に署名

1985 安倍外相 批准書寄託

1988 第1回報告書審議

1994 第2・3回報告書審議

2003 第4・5回報告書審議

2009 第6回報告書審議

2015 林女子差別撤廃委員長

[2016 第7・8回報告書審議予定]

1 History related to CEDAW

1979 Adoption of the CEDAW

1980 Ambassador Takahashi signed the CEDAW

1985 Minister for Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe deposited the ratification instrument.

1988 Deliberation on the 1st Report

1994 Deliberation on the 2nd & 3rd Report

2003 Deliberation on the 4th & 5th Report

2009 Deliberation on the 6th Report

2015 Appointment of Ms. Hayashi as the Chair of the CEDAW

[2016 Deliberation on the 7th and 8th Report]

2 女子差別撤廃条約関連の主な進展

1984 国籍法改正

1984 家庭科共修化の方針

1985 雇用機会均等法成立

1991 育児休業法成立

1999 男女共同参画社会基本法成立

2001 配偶者暴力防止法成立

2 Progress related to CEDAW

1984 Amendment of the Nationality Act

1984 Common Home Economics program

1985 Equal Employment Opportunity Act

1991 Childcare and Family Care Leave Law

1999 Basic Act for Gender-Equal Society

2001 Act on the Prevention of the Spousal Violence & the Protection of Victims

3 女子差別撤廃条約関連の体制

外務省

総合外交政策局

女性参画推進室

内閣府

男女共同参画局

男女共同参画会議

監視専門調査会

男女共同参画推進連携会議

3 Framework related to CEDAW

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Foreign Policy Bureau

Gender Mainstreaming Division

Cabinet Office

Gender Equality Bureau

Council for Gender Equality

Specialist Committee on Monitoring

Liaison Conference for the Promotion of the Gender Equality

4 今後の課題

女子差別撤廃条約の周知

推進根拠としての建設的活用

4 Issue to Go Forward

Publicity of CEDAW

Constructive Use of CEDAW as an effective tool to go forward