2. The Basic Act for Gender-Equal Society (Promulgated and Enacted on 23 June, 1999)

The Basic Act lays out the five pillars (basic principles) relating to the formation of a gender-equal society. It also clarifies the roles of the public administration (the state and local governments) and citizens, that is, the responsibilities and basic policies.

Basic Principles: Five (5) Pillars in regard to the Creation of a Gender-Equal Society



In consideration of the close relationship between the internal promotion of a gender-equal society and efforts by the international community, formation of a genderequal society shall be promoted

> **Compatibility of** activities in family life and other activities

Formation of the gender-equal society shall be promoted so that women and men can perform their roles smoothly as household members in homerelated activities while performing other activities.

participation in planning and deciding policies,etc.

Formation of a gender-equal society shall be promoted based on securing opportunities for women and men to participate jointly as equal partners in the society in planning and deciding policies of the States or local governments, or policies of private bodies.

Roles of the State, Local Governments and Citizens

Responsibilities of the State

- formulation of the Basic Plan for Gender Equality pursuant to the basic principles
- comprehensive formulation and implementation of policies related to promoting the formation of a genderequal society, including Positive Action / Temporary Special Measures

Responsibilities of Local Governments

- implementation of policies related to promoting the formation of a gender-equal society pursuant to the basic principles
- implementation of other policies in accordance with the nature of the areas of local governments

Responsibilities of Citizens

- expected to contribute to the formation of a gender-equal society