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Item 8 of the provisional agenda:

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE WORLD PLAN OF ACTION: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, INTERNATIONAL
CO-OPERATION AND THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Corrigendum

Paragraph 19, line 2

After at the national level. insert "The median participation in 1978 for all countries responding to the questionnaire was 12 per cent at the local level and 6 per cent at the national level.

Paragraph 21, line 7

After two members of Parliament are women. insert

Responses to the questionnaire for 1978 indicate a higher participation of women at the local than at the national level. Reportedly, women constitute 12 per cent of the elected public officials at the local level in Botswana and 2 per cent at the national level and 48 per cent of the appointed officials in the executive branch of government. Responses from Kenya indicate that women constitute 20 per cent of the local officials, 8 per cent of the national officials and 10 per cent of the officers in the executive branch of government. Kenya also reported increases in female participation during the evaluation period of 5 percentage points at the local level, 2 percentage points at the national level and 8 percentage points in the executive branch. Madagascar reported that 6.4 per cent of all the local elected officials were women, 3.4 per cent of all the national elected officials were women, and 9.9 per cent of the high officers in the executive branch of government were women. In Mauritius, women constituted 4.1 per cent of elected officials at the national level in 1978 and 4.8 per cent of the top officers in the executive branch of government in 1975. In Swaziland, women constitute 10 per cent of the elected officials at the local level and 6 per cent at the national level and 10 per cent of the high officers in the executive branch of government. No increases were reported during the evaluation period.

Paragraph 23

At the beginning of the paragraph add

23. There are similarities and differences between the market-oriented and the centrally planned economies of the ECE region.

Paragraph 24, line 9

After German Democratic Republic (32.28 per cent in 1970, at the local level, increasing to 35.95 per cent in 1977 add and 30.6 per cent in 1975 at the national level, increasing to 33.6 per cent in 1978);

Paragraph 24, line 11

After percentage at the national level - 15.5 per cent, add Hungary reported that women constituted 18.1 per cent of all elected officials in 1975. Poland reported the most dramatic increases among the centrally planned economies: 8 percentage points at the local level (from 20 to 28 per cent) and 5 percentage points at the national level (from 16 to 21 per cent).

Paragraph 25

For the existing text substitute

25. Data reported by the market economy countries indicate a considerable gap in the levels of participation between the centrally planned economies and the market economies. The median figure for the participation of women in public office at the local level in the market economy countries of Europe was 10.0 per cent in 1975 and 12.5 per cent in 1978. All countries reporting information for female participation at the local level experienced some increase: Australia (from 6.7 per cent to 7.8 per cent), Belgium (from 4.0 per cent to 12.0 per cent), Denmark (from 12.1 per cent to 17.1 per cent), Iceland (from 3.7 per cent to 6.2 per cent), Netherlands (from 10 per cent to 13 per cent), Sweden (from 17 per cent to 23 per cent). At the national level, the participation of women in the market economies generally increased from a median of 6.2 per cent in 1975 to 8.2 per cent in 1978. Most countries experienced an increase during this period: Austria (from 6.6 per cent to 8.2 per cent), Belgium (from 3.0 per cent to 6.0 per cent), Denmark (from 16.0 per cent to 17.1 per cent), Finland (from 23 per cent to 26.5 per cent), Germany, Federal Republic of (from 5.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent), Ireland (from 2.7 per cent to 4.5 per cent), and Norway (from 16.0 per cent to 24 per cent). Iceland, however, reported no change in its 5 per cent participation. Two countries reported a decline: Netherlands (from 13 per cent to 12 per cent) and United Kingdom (from 4.3 per cent to 2.8 per cent).

Paragraph 26

For the existing text substitute

26. The median figure for the participation of women in higher offices in the executive branch of government showed a decline during the evaluation period from 6.9 per cent to 4.2 per cent. Contributing to the over-all decline of the region are the number of countries reporting no change. Denmark and Ireland, for example, reported that no women participated at this level of government during the evaluation period. Finland reported no change in its 10 per cent level of female participation. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom reported declines of from 3.0 per cent to 2.0 per cent and from 6.9 per cent to 5.3 per cent respectively. Despite this over-all trend, several countries experienced an increase during the period. They included Austria (from 3.0 per cent to 3.1 per cent), Belgium (from 19.1 per cent to 28.0 per cent), Ireland (from 15.0 per cent to 16.8 per cent), Spain (from 1.0 per cent to 1.2 per cent) and Sweden (from 16.0 per cent to 30 per cent).

Paragraph 33, line 1

After The countries insert in the Latin American region

Paragraph 33, line 3

After some modest increase, insert

Despite the over-all trend, data illustrate declines in the participation of women elected to public office at the local level during the evaluation period: Colombia (from 8.2 per cent to 7.1 per cent), Cuba (from 8.0 per cent to 7.2 per cent) and Dominican Republic (from 3.6 per cent to 2.4 per cent). At that level, the median participation of women increased 2.5 percentage points, from 10.9 per cent to 13.4 per cent, during the evaluation period. At the national level, Colombia experienced a decline (from 11.7 per cent to 9.9 per cent), the Dominican Republic experienced no change (13.2 per cent) and Jamaica experienced an increase (10.9 per cent to 13.4 per cent).

After Colombia delete , for instance,

At the end of the paragraph add

Information about the appointment of women to high office in the executive branch of government is scarce for Latin America. In 1975, Cuban women represented 13 per cent and Ecuadorian women represented 10 per cent of these officials. In 1978, Jamaican women represented 5.6 per cent of the persons in high office in the executive branch of government.

Paragraph 39

At the end of the paragraph add

The proportion of women holding office varied throughout the Asian region also. However, only seven countries supplied data suitable for the assessment of levels and trends of female participation in the various political arenas. Data for the participation of women as elected officials in public office at the local level for Asia are low when compared with the other regions. Sri Lanka has no women at this level. In Papua New Guinea, women represent 2 per cent of such officials and in India 2.7 per cent. During the evaluation period, Papua New Guinea experienced an increase of 2 percentage points (from 0 per cent to 2 per cent), while India experienced a 2.2 percentage point decline (from 4.9 per cent to 2.7 per cent).

Paragraph 40

At the beginning of the paragraph insert

40. Market-oriented economies in the ESCAP region experienced increases. Women in New Zealand experienced a comparatively large increase in the participation of women as elected officials at the local levels.

At the end of the paragraph insert

Japanese women experienced a slight increase in the percentage of high officers in the executive branch of government during the evaluation period, from 0.3 per cent to 0.4 per cent.

Paragraph 41

The last two sentences should read

The Standing Committee of the NPC comprised 39 women members, representing 19.5 per cent of the whole. No indication, however, was given of the increase over the past five years.

Paragraph 42

For the existing text substitute

42. The participation of women as elected officials at the national level was also low compared with other regions. Singapore and Sri Lanka reported that no women participated at that level in their countries during the evaluation period. Singapore replied that no women were elected to public office at the national level and stated that there had been a decline in women's political participation in that country, despite the fact that there were no "legislative constraints on women's right to vote or to stand for election". Information for 1978 indicates that women represent 3 per cent

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of the national officials in Papua New Guinea, 3.5 per cent in India and 5.4 in the Philippines. Between 1975 and 1978, the participation of women increased in two countries and declined in one: Papua New Guinea experienced an increase of 2 percentage points (from 1 per cent to 3 per cent), the Philippines an increase of 2.8 percentage points (from 2.6 to 5.4 per cent), and India experienced a decline of 0.5 percentage points (from 4.0 per cent to 3.5 per cent).

Paragraph 43

For the last sentence substitute

The corresponding figure for Papua New Guinea was 4 per cent, which represented a 1 percentage point increase over 1975. Pakistan reported that in 1975 5 per cent of those officials were women.

Paragraph 44

For the first sentence substitute

44. The participation of women in high office in trade unions increased during the evaluation period in four of the nine countries for which data are available (Iceland, 8.7 percentage points; Belgium and Jamaica, 2 percentage points, and New Zealand, 1.4 percentage points) and remained the same in four countries (Austria, Botswana, Singapore and the United Kingdom). Kenya was the only country to report a decline, and it was only 0.5 percentage points. The median level of participation in 1978 was 4.95 per cent globally, 13 per cent in the developed countries and 2 per cent in the developing countries.
